

The Shreveport News.

No. Dickinon, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICE NO. 17 KINGS STREET, SHREVEPORT.

FOR JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on a reasonable basis as the times will admit.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

OUR AGENTS. New Orleans - D. O'Brien. New York - Emerson, Fitch & Co., 37 Park Row. Natchitoches - John W. Taber. Me. Libanon - Rev. A. J. Hay. Waco, Texas - R. F. Harris. For Postmasters or other responsible persons wishing to act as Agents for the NEWS, we please send us their address. Twenty-cent commission is allowed. Address - JOHN DICKINSON, Editor and Proprietor, Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La.

Advertisements to appear in the Friday's paper must be placed in prior to 12 o'clock, Monday morning, those for Saturday's edition, before 12 o'clock, Friday morning. Advertisers should bear this in mind, as we are compelled to go to press early so as to mail our paper in time to leave the next morning.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the NEWS, are referred to our terms. They can have the Semi-Weekly or in the absence of mail facilities, either paper will be sent, that published Tuesday, or Saturday, at half the rates of the "Semi-Weekly." Our friends who have paid for the "Semi-Weekly News," will henceforward receive it regularly. Those who are entitled to the Weekly, will have the Tuesday edition mailed to them. Should they prefer, however, the Saturday edition, they will please notify us of their choice.

Henceforward, we trust, we will be permitted to publish the NEWS under more favorable auspices, and shall exert our best efforts in publishing a good paper, regardless of labor or the necessary heavy expenses attending the same.

It is our aim to publish as good a paper as can be found in the country, and to this end we solicit, and shall endeavor to secure, the services of competent correspondents in the principal cities of the Union. Our friends must back us in our efforts, and it will not be long before all our arrangements can be effected satisfactorily to all parties.

For the information of advertisers we would say that our paper is extensively circulated in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. As our list of subscribers is daily increasing, it is ample proof that we are to be seconded in our efforts to furnish our readers with a good news and family paper in this section of country, which we hope will do credit to itself and prove an honor to our young city, which, with all its superior advantages, is destined to be a respectable place.

M. B. DONOVAN will resume the business of his school on the 1st Monday of September, at his old stand, aug 5-4.

Having made additions to our already large assortment of job types, of the very latest styles, we will be pleased to contract for every description of Printing and Book Binding. Our lady friends having sheet music that they would like bound in fine style, are requested to give us their orders.

We are under special obligations to Capt. Alexander for a file of late papers from the city of New Orleans. Thanks to our old friend Nat. Ruckette, and other officers of the steamer E. M. Bicknell, for full files of papers.

The officers of the Louis D'or will please accept our thanks for a file of late New Orleans papers.

Public Meeting.—It will be seen that a public meeting of the citizens of this, and adjoining parishes, will be held in this city on Saturday next, the 12th inst., for the purpose of talking into consideration matters of "vital" interest to the people.

We trust that there will be a large attendance on the occasion.

Read all advertisements in to day's paper.

For New Orleans advertisements see fourth page. The gentlemen whose cards appear under that head, are all men of standing and the highest respectability in their respective vocations.

Messrs. E. & B. Jacobs are doing a splendid business, and we are pleased to notice that though they are daily receiving large invoices of goods, yet they can scarcely keep up with the orders they receive.

It will be seen that J. H. Kilpatrick Esq., of this city, has formed a Law co-partnership with Mr. Robert Josselyn formerly a well known and very prominent citizen of Mississippi. But few men in Mississippi have enjoyed a higher reputation at the bar than Mr. Josselyn, and we believe none more deserving. We wish him every success in his new field of labor and enterprise.

The Fall Election in Louisiana.

The following is taken from the Caddo Gazette, of Saturday:

"As a conservative man, we are opposed to all extreme measures, and all extreme measures. Governor Wells has the confidence of the President, and has at heart the welfare of the State. For one, we are willing to commit the fortunes of Louisiana into his hands, under the honest conviction that he can do more for us than any other man.

"Let us choose as Representatives, men who have taken no active part against the Government; who will act with discretion and firmness, and do all in their power to reconcile conflicting interests. We do not advocate the claims of sycophants or place hunters, but we wish to see the most respectable men in our parish selected."

A conservative man, according to Webster, is one who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution or form of government, in its present state."

According to this definition, there are in this country but few men who will not claim to be conservative, for but few, we presume, would be willing to exchange our republican form of government for any other; and equally as few would be willing to aid in the destruction, or radical change of our government. So our neighbor, in claiming to be a conservative man, is not entitled to any merit above the great body of his countrymen.

But the word has a popular meaning, which is somewhat different from the one given by Webster. A conservative man, according to the popular idea, is one who is not very demonstrative; who is disposed to hold back and complain, and who is decidedly of the opinion that the world is moving too fast for safety. Our neighbor who possibly belongs to this class of persons; he may be honestly of the opinion that the world is moving forward altogether too fast for safety.

But we do not altogether agree with the implied censure of those men who have no claims to be considered as "conservative," in the popular acceptance of the term. On the contrary, we like positive demonstrative men; men of energy and independence, who, if necessary, will take responsibility, and fearlessly tread the path pointed out by what the judgment regards as truth, justice and honor. Such men can be trusted, and, say what you may, will be trusted, and respected too, by all honorable men of every shade of opinion.

Washington has decidedly a positive man in whatever he undertakes. So was Jefferson and Madison, Hamilton and Franklin, of our Revolutionary era; so was Lincoln and Stonewall Jackson, and so is Andrew Johnson, Grant and Sherman, Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and Beauregard. None of these were, or are, conservative, in the popular acceptance of that term. Yet they are all held in high esteem by honorable men of every grade and condition, throughout the civilized world.

Nor can we agree with our neighbor that we should alone choose "as Representatives men who have taken no active part against the Government," as it will in many sections of the country be very difficult to find suitable Representatives, unless we take those who have taken an active part against the Government," in the late war.

And why not trust such men? If they have taken the amnesty oath of the President—and now others can vote or hold office—you may rest assured that they will be true to their obligations—will be as true, faithful and earnest in support of the Federal Government as they have been in opposing it. Such men would never have subscribed to the oath of allegiance if they had intended to violate it.

But, after all, the matter rests solely with the people; and no one has a right to complain of the choice that they may make.

It is most curious that we cannot have any through mails to the different sections of our country. This neglect on the part of those in power is doing serious damage, not only to the Press, but to the people and country. Now, more than at any future period, do the people require a newspaper to enable them to keep posted in the affairs of the country and its requirements of the people; as it is, for want of mail facilities they are kept in ignorance. We do hope that the attention of our authorities will be immediately directed to the matter. Should the non-establishment of post routes be owing to the small revenue which might be received, let the rates of postage be raised, and our word for it, the people will be content.

IRON.

The True Delta of the 29th contains a most excellent editorial on the subject of Iron. This subject is important, especially at this time, as, during the war, most, if not all, of our stock of iron in the South was exhausted and nearly every furnace in the country destroyed. Besides, our agricultural implements have either worn out from long use or been destroyed, so that at this time we are almost entirely bare of any stock of iron and need a totally new set of agricultural and other implements. In many sections of the South, our railroads need a new set of rails, the old set having worn out or been destroyed by one or the other of the hostile armies. The demand, then, for iron is great. How shall we get a supply? It falls far beyond the greater portion of the iron consumed in the South was imported from Scotland, Wales or Sweden, or bought in Pennsylvania. True enough, we had some iron furnaces and rolling mills in Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama and, we believe, one or two in South Carolina, but these furnished but a small portion of the iron consumed in the country, and though much of it was of a very superior quality, especially the Virginia iron, much of it, the Tennessee iron for instance, was entirely too soft.

Now we are commencing a new line, trying the free labor system on our Southern farms. It is proper that we should look around and see what can be done for our interest. We are satisfied, and have been from the beginning, that the free labor system will induce a much larger investment of capital in railroads, iron works, cotton, wooden and paper factories than heretofore, and for the reason that such investments will pay better and be more certain than planting unless the new system, at least for many years to come. Just at this time many a man, formerly supplying a primary income, have nothing left but their plantations, which is but a poor dependence for the support of a family of females at this time. Things may improve in this respect after awhile, but the freed labor system for years to come will not do us any good, unless there is an active business man at the head of the plantation.

Every man is liable to die at any time, and many who have been wealthy, if this should happen, would leave their families in a very helpless and dependent situation. All know and appreciate this, and every conservative man is anxious to establish a system of insurance for his family, in the event of such a contingency.

Such being the fact our people will turn more of their attention heretofore to internal improvement and manufacturing, and will do so cheerfully for the sake of the investment. And what will pay better than investments in the rich iron beds near Jefferson, Texas, and not more than sixty or seventy miles from Shreveport.

Col. Clenson, a man of common sense, familiar with the subject of iron mining, and who, for a long time, was at the head of the Iron Bureau in this Department, pronounces the Texas iron equal, if not superior, to any in the world. It was thought at first to be too brittle, but this was found to be owing to the imperfect manner in which the iron was extracted from the ore. A great improvement has been made in this particular, and the iron extracted at late has been found to possess all the qualities of ductility, malleability, &c., required.

The quantity of iron in the Texas beds discovered near Jefferson seems to be equal to any demand. The field of rich ore is immense and the quantity almost boundless. It is proper to state that several instances are in operation in the portion of Texas allotted to one of them for a number of years. They have supplied the country with castings for several years past, and during the war supplied the ore for nearly all the shot and shell manufactured. There is no rolling mill in operation in Texas at present, but this, we presume, will not be much longer neglected.

By reference to his card it will be seen that our friend B. Hunsicker, will again devote his time to sales. He is one of the old time agriculturists of Shreveport, and hard to beat. We wish him well.

The World's special says it is understood that Dick Taylor was allowed to visit Jeff. Davis by a parole received, and our word for it, the people will be content.

SHREVEPORT.

That our city is destined to become a place of considerable importance is very apparent. Its locality and advantages are unsurpassed by any other interior town, and as a commercial point, we venture the assertion, that its business, in proportion to population, is not equalled by any other town in the South. The principal drawback under which we labor is the scarcity of store houses and dwellings; that this inconvenience will soon cease, we believe, for the simple reason, that a change must take place in our community, in the way of outgrowing men and capitalists. Heretofore, Shreveport, like most of our Southern towns, was peopled by a class, who, for fear of opposition, gave the cold shoulder to every new comer, and, instead of encouraging the industrious artisan, every imaginable obstacle was thrust in his way, until, finally he would be compelled to leave in disgust, and abandon his hopes of settling an "uptown."

This spirit of selfishness will not now avail anything, for the times of Shreveport, is recalled in regular letters. Second in Louisiana only to New Orleans as a commercial point, with the finest back country, and a central position enabling it to be the receptacle of products from vast and productive country.

To develop its superiority, we need more capital, the brain and show of the country—mechanics. We want men of capital and energy. Our capitalists must be bold, open, and to have this done we should have some emigration. Large numbers of western land owners are endeavoring to offer their lands for sale, thereby enabling the working class to invest in real estate and improve.

The importance of the immigration of the cultured man from Marshall, Texas, to this point cannot be overrated. This we are fully in favor of, and we will result favorably, for so soon as this is accomplished, it will be possible for people to come from all directions, and to do so by the most direct route south from this. Let our agents now be active, and the "old city" will be as populated as the appearance and business of their towns of years ago. Our short comings can be supplied in a few weeks—swamp of enterprise. It is therefore essential that we come to a working like men lacking the interest and welfare of our present lot. Let us begin.

South Carolina.—The following were much pleased to observe, and to establish a system of insurance for his family, in the event of such a contingency.

New York July 29th.—The election of Chamberlain as the Northern people against, following the report of a total treatment of negroes in that State, and of disagreements between the freedmen and their late masters. As far as we can learn, says the Courier, the new system of labor is working admirably.

Apprenticed Travels.—From the following, taken from the Mercur (St. Louis) Telegraph, it will be seen that a St. Louis merchant is apprehended. "We trust that our neighbor's correspondence is mistaken, but still a reasonable caution, in order to avoid such a thing will not be out of place. Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that independent persons of both colors are doing much to fan the flames of discord between the races. The situation in every respect is a very delicate one, and nothing but the most conscientious caution on the part of the negroes and the members of society will enable us to steer clear of the precipice."

"We were the authorities that unless attention be directed to the matter of the freedmen, the freedmen and in essence of St. Louis, will be reconstructed by our midst before the close of the year. We speak advisedly, having had ample information from speeches and conversations with the blacks, sufficient to convince us of their movements. From all we have seen about us, and heard from different parts of the State, we are satisfied that the apprehensions of the Mason Telegraph are not groundless."

Elder George Tucker will preach in the Baptist Church, Providence, on Sunday morning next, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M., to the colored congregation. Captain M. N. Wood, of the steamer Trent, will accept our thanks for a file of late papers from the city of New Orleans.

River at this point falling. The Committee on the Conduct of the War has acquitted Gen. Butler of blame in the Fort Fisher affair.

GOVERNOR WELLS.

This well tried and very distinguished patriot, has been assailed with great acrimony by a certain portion of the Northern press, and also by a small faction of Southerners, who, abandoning their life long principles, have become complete converts to the extreme views of Northern radicals. They charge him with being in the interest of the rebels, and with making such appointments as will aid in restoring secessionists to power. These charges are wholly gratuitous, and have not the semblance of foundation in fact.

Governor Wells has been exceedingly fastidious in his appointments, and, as far as we have been informed, has given very general satisfaction; such is the fact, at least in this and adjoining parishes. That, in some instances, persons who were formerly secessionists, have been appointed, is very probable, but in all such instances, the parties had heartily acquiesced in the new order of things, and had furnished every evidence necessary that they had abandoned all idea of a separate Confederacy, and in future would do all in their power to help rebuild the fabric which they had attempted to destroy.

Many of the appointments were personally well known to Governor Wells, and had been chosen from the time his war personal and political friends. He knew that they were men of honor and principle, and would cheer the very idea of being associated to the trust reposed in them.

The following, from an editorial in the Phoenix of the 29th, is in regard to "They have preferred citizens and all residents of the State, whose personal integrity and capacity were known to them, and the people. They have been called to us by their knowledge, and experience of the personal honor and ability of gentlemen and statesmen, from the professions and trades of political leaders, and dignitaries. They have, too, had regard to the political importance of appointing persons who, from their position and antecedents, will be able to confer and elaborate all such and other duties falling upon the people. They have, in the presence of this policy, justly and properly, and removed those who, with bad professions of devotion to the Union, were in reality its enemies."

It is hardly to be expected that such a list of names, comprising all the prominent names of the State, should be given, and the names of the people. This course may be considered as a bold and unorthodox one, but it is a bold and unorthodox one, and will, with the exception of a few names, who will not be mentioned, and finally to an honorable place in the history of this State.

TOM ROOD'S LAST DAYS.

The number for June—the 5th of Rood's Magazine—contained an announcement that on the 2nd of May last he had been striving to continue a novel he had commenced on the 23rd, writing up to bed, and to the effect of sketch a few designs, but the effort exceeded his strength, and was followed by the winding up of a very nervous exhaustion. Two of the books, "Rood's Magazine" were published with the June number, the one is "Rood's Magazine" a magazine with a hawk's head on the cover, the other is "Rood's Magazine" a drawing of a plate of beefsteak, and three labeled "Rood's Magazine" are being to some writing and sketching, and thought by him that a drawing of the head of a hawk was intended, and have since the pleasure of the many are obtained by the very suffering and painful condition of the case. He rallied, however, sufficiently to resume work to his magazine, and many valued friends were willing and ready to help him; articles which were amply compensated by the knowledge that they could thus save the author of a "Song of a Soldier" "I must die in harness, like a hero or a horse," he writes to Bill, near Lytton on October 20, 1844. Death was drawing near, and near, but before its close approach there came a ray of sunshine to his death bed—Mr. Robert Pool granted to him a pension of £100 a year, or rather to his widow, for she was almost so. It was a small sum—a poor gift from his country in compensation for the work he had done; but it was very welcome, for it was the only benefit he had ever received that was not payment for intricate toil—real hard and incessant—"to the last. He was dying when the "glad tidings" came yet in the middle of November, 1844, he "pumped out a sheet of Christmas fun," and "drew some cuts" for his magazine. He was, as he said, "a near death's door that he could almost fancy he heard the creaking of the hinges." His friends were about him with small gifts of love; they came to give him "firewell," and for all of them he had kind words and thoughts. We have the comfort of knowing that his head was laid on a down pillow that we had lent him, on that pillow his throbbing ceased.

Special by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.

Fortress Monroe, July 31.—The Mayor of Portsmouth has been arrested by the order of Gen. Mann, for interference with the military courts.

New York, July 31.—Cotton quiet and firm. Middling 48c. Whiskey, 82 1/2. Corn, 10c lower. Coffee dull. Sugar heavy, at 13 1/2. Porto Rico muscovado and Havana 13 1/2c.

Molasses dull. Cork, new mess, 830. Stalling Exchange, 105 1/2. Gold heavy at 144.

New York, July 30.—The New York Herald's Toronto (C.W.) correspondent says that the feeling of the Canadian people in this country is gradually strengthening.

The late Convention at Detroit exhibited the contrast of business on each side of the border, and it is believed that unless the Provincial Parliament does something at the next session, giving prominent Canadian improvements, the annexation storm will burst on us with fury.

The Times' special correspondent says Senator Gray is 80 in Texas, or at least in Matamoros, awaiting the downfall of the Emperor and Empire.

He is taking the oath of allegiance as the first step towards that end.

Gen. Scott so far as it can be learned has accomplished nothing, though always here, and his want of success is attributed to his keeping company with Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Dick Taylor is expected to return Wednesday. His present whereabouts are considered considerably speculative.

It is said that the intended parties to visit his brother-in-law—Gen. Taylor at Fort Fisher.

The delay in the trial of Whelan, the keeper of the Madras Hotel (Gen. Whelan's name from being charged by Whelan witnesses from the Southern States.

J. B. Landrum, of Mississippi; D. C. Reynolds, of Alabama; and W. B. Reynolds, of Virginia, are among the names mentioned.

The following special says: C. J. Brown, of the President's Bureau, has been selected to visit the regions where we are situated by the President's Commission in getting their property in their former positions, by order of the date of the President's Bureau.

Gen. Brown, after his recapture, will visit Gen. Howard's position in Texas.

Washington, July 31.—The report of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. B. Silliman, is that the gold and silver mines of the United States are worth \$1,000,000,000.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The following summary of news is taken from the New Orleans Times of the 2nd. The dispatches from all parts of the North are as late as the 1st inst.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says the mission to France of Maximilian's private Secretary, has resulted in obtaining very little material from Napoleon. It is even asserted that the Secretary had no other diplomatic mission than that of delivering dispatches.

The Belgian Secretary of War was to have left Liverpool on the 29th, accompanied by an eminent commander of the army, who goes to Mexico as Finance Minister.

Gen. Hamilton's agent of Canadian emigrants, has gone to New York, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, to confer with the Committee on Uniform Taxation, created by an act of the late Congress.

President Johnson does not appear to have re-established his health by his last excursion, and was unable to attend any Monday evening.

The most important and largest council of Indian tribes on the continent will assemble at Fort Gibson on the 1st of September to determine their future relations to the Government, and give positive assurance of their good conduct and loyalty.

Forty tribes, aggregating 15,000 men, will be represented; Commissioners Cooley and Edmunds, Superintendent Parker, Generals Harney and Harney, and Col. Bent, will confer with them on the part of our Government, and settle the status they will be called upon to assume.

The New York Times' special complains of the action of Gen. Taylor in relieving Gen. Frémont from the command at Winchester. It says he is a disposition to change against him, and directed him to report at Baltimore under arrest. The correspondent intimates a comparison between these two officers, and the damage of Taylor.

Some cases of Asiatic cholera have appeared at Mexico. Quarantine is ordered at all points from the Yucatan. There is a panic at Yucatan, but no cholera except in the latter island.

The Missouri, while Long at Philadelphia, having already had a cholera epidemic, the Missouri packet Josephine, which sailed for Philadelphia, might have been totally destroyed.

On the 25th Gen. R. B. Taylor, about 100 miles below San Antonio, the cholera epidemic broke out and was accompanied. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.

Our country is doing wonderfully well in every respect. Texas is doing very well, and is doing very well. All our troops escaped, but 984 horses at various points were killed by the cholera.