The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

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Attention!—Persons arriving with, or receiving, late southern or northern papers, will oblige us and benefit our readers, by loaning them to the editor, if only for an hour.—Items of news also solicited.

Printing Ink Wanted.—Printers or others having Printing Ink, in large or small quantity, that they would be willing to sell, will please address the editor of this paper.

Col. Geo. Williamson has authorized us to withdraw his name from our columns, as a candidate for Congress. He does not intend joining in the race.

Thus far we have but two candidates in the field for Congress. Both are well qualified, and, unless there is a tie vote, one or the other will be elected. We take pleasure in recommending both in the highest terms, and leave the choice to the people.

The report of a riot in New Orleans, is corroborated by a lady who arrived in Alexandria from that city, and wrote to a friend in this place.

Our friend, brother, well-wisher, etc., of the (Huntsville) Item, has at last knocked under. He has been traveling—went all the way from his town to Galveston—called at Cave's printing office, in Houston, and—caved—he gained experience; got home brim full, and ran over until the scales have dropped from his eyes—he is no longer a seedy individual—and he informs his patrons that—"We are about at the end of our row for job work, except on a specie basis." Poor Geo. We imagine we see the sweat gushing from every pore as he put his determination in type, and pondered over it. Well, he's right, if he does not keep pace with the rapid strides of the times in the metal State, Tom and his brother might have to suffer. Good bye, "ole fell," you've throwed us off, but we'll try it without you awhile longer. Should we meet you again under other circumstances we may recognize you.

The condition of our military affairs continues flattering. The enemy is not only held at bay, but, in some instances has retraced his steps, without exhibiting any inclination for a speedy return. The only important change worthy of note is the surrender of Fort Morgan, full particulars of which appear in to-day's paper; is no doubt greatly exaggerated, as we take it from New Orleans papers. What effect this will have on Mobile is yet to be known. It will no doubt encourage the enemy in his attempt to capture Mobile, though the advantages gained are, comparitively speaking, trifling, for they cannot approach much nearer to the city (they are now within 10 or 15 miles distant) with their boats, so as to enable them to shell it. They will be compelled, on account of shallow water, to resort to a land attack, or construct light boats to get any nearer, and if the latter is attempted they will be met by boats which are in readiness to receive them.

To the Candidates of the 5th Congressional District of the State of Louisiana.

Question. Do you endorse the military administration of Gen. E. Kirby Smith in the "Trans-Mississippi Department."

MANY VOTERS.

The above appears in the Natchitoches Times. We *think* Col. Lewis does. Can the Times speak for Col. Levy? The question, is important, for on the reply, depends the success of the candidate. The latter gentleman is an old friend of ours, yet we cannot venture an opinion in his case.

Much dissatisfaction prevails at this place among the tax-payers; and many are the calls made upon us to write upon the subject, which we would willingly do did we suppose any benefit could arise from anything that might be said. We can only say that the tax is enormous, and will probably cause a total suspension of mercantile business. Should we come into possession of the law in full, we will analyze it for the benefit and information of our readers. In the meantime pay without grumbling, bearing in mind that it requires a vast deal of money to carry on the war.

The Orleans papers of the 24th, ult., say that on the 23d, Fort Morgan surrenderd with six hundred prisoners.

The Right Spirit.

The citizens of Columbus Mississippi have memorialized the Legislature of that State on the expediency of devising some plan, whereby an armistice may be had between the armies of the contending sections.—They think that such a step could be taken, with a view of attempting negotiations, which may result in a speedy, permanent and honorable settlement of the pending difficulty. In their memorial we find the following:

Your memorialists therefore, would respectfully represent, that the principles of our most holy religion—the dictates of an enlightened humanity—a wise regard for the rising generation—justice and humanity to the slave—the interest of modern civilization—the moral power and prestige of the Anglo-Saxon race of which we are a proud part—and the dictates of true honor, which consists, not in acting according to the blind impulses of brute passion, but according to the calm dictates of reason and a sound judgment, for the benefit and not the destruction our species, all combine to bring about a cessation of hostilities between the two contending sections and to prepare the way for peace and a settled state of order.

Your memorialists would further represent that their understanding of the lessons of the past history of the world, inform them of but two methods by which peace between belligerent parties has been, or can be, brought about, viz:

First, by the absolute and unconditional subjugation of one party to the other: which is the ignoble peace of *brute* force.

Second, by negotiation and honorable compromise, which is the more noble peace of reason and human intellect.

It is competent for us of the Confederate States to make constant and unremitting overtures for peace. We are confessedly not aiming to conquer and subjugate the North. We hold the sword not offensively but *defensively*, for our own protection and preservation. It will therefore be no dishonor on our part, in imitation of our revolutionary forefathers, to make overtures for peace—no evidence of weakness or exhaustion—no mark of a faltering hand or a failing spirit—but simply a desire to act in accordance with reason and humanity, rather than the dictates of passion and brute force. It is meet, therefore, that we should make constant and unremitting efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities between the North and the South.

Your memorialists are of the opinion that the people of the Confederate States should, in a lawfully constituted way, signify to the people of the United States, and especially to the Conservative Peace party thereof—1st, that they cannot treat with President Lincoln so long as he pursues the present policy of subjugation and emancipation; that every sentiment of honor, of justice to ourselves and of humanity to the slave utterly forbids it and renders it impossible. 2d, that they are anxious for peace on honorable and just terms—have not lost all faith in the power of truth and reason to arrive at just and righteous conclusions—and therefore will, in good faith, in the event of a cessation of hostilities, send up, at a certain time and place, delegates to a convention of all the States, then and there to discuss and adjust, in accordance with reason, humanity and the principles of the Christian religion, the difficulties that now array the two sections in horrid war and bloodshed against each other.

It would be exceedingly unjust and cruel on the part of President Lincoln, to require, as a preliminary to negotiation for peace, that the Confederate Government should disband its armies, give up its slaves and acknowledge themselves penitent rebels! This would be to require of us to submit to degrading subjugation. In like manner it would be equally exacting and unreasonable on our part to demand as a *sine qua non* of our negotiating for peace that the Lincoln Government should first acknowledge our separate and final independence. This would be the same as to require of them to acknowledge themselves conquered and defeated in the very purpose and aim for which they have made war. Both sides, therefore, are in error in making such sweeping demands as a condition to negotiation. But without either requiring of the other to make acknowledgment of defeat and degradation, let both rest on their arms, send up good and wise men as delegates to a General Convention—then and there to deliberate, to reason and to come to such conclusions as honor, justice, humanity and the principles of our common religion may dictate.

Your memorialists respectfully request your honorable body to take such steps as in their wisdom they may judge best to put into practical operations, the foregoing recommendations and suggestions.

We appreciate the motives by which the people of Mississippi are prompted to save any further bloodshed of our brave people, than can possibly be helped, and would like to see the subject acted on as becomes it. The Congress of the Confederate States deemed it politic to issue a document to the world, in which was set forth the fact that the people of South were ready and willing at any moment to make peace upon terms which would be considered honorable and safe. Why not then, make the effort as proposed by the citizens of Columbus. Let us act up to our feeling, and take the initiatory steps as becomes a party who publish to the world the sentiments they entertain. In all difficulties a proposition for a cessation of hostilities between belligerents must emanate from one or the other, without intercession from disinterested third parties. Is it not reasonable then, that we should, in proper form, and with due respect for the lives of our gallant soldiers, make some attempt, not inconsistent with our honor, to bring about an armistice, the result of which, upon serious and sober discussion by delegates composed of the wisdom and intellect of both sections, no doubt would prove satisfactory. Our Congress in its pronouncements exhibited the right spirit, but why did it not at the same time suggest measures for calling a convention to select delegates empowered to act in the premises; and in case of refusal on the part of the enemy to agree to a consultation, then we could content ourselves with having performed our part. Such attempts may have been tried by secret missions, but not according to our humble opinion, in the manner, and with the dignity that would convey the importance attached to it.—The people of the North should be made to understand by more than words that we are not only ready to stop this bloody carnage, but have solicited an armistice by unanimous consent of the whole South, with the expectation that good might arise from calm deliberations of both parties, through the right channel.—Whatever is done ought to be public, and with dignity. Our Congress will again assemble in November, and we anxiously look forward with the hope of seeing some such proposition acted on. The document prepared in Congress and published to the world, (alluded to in the fore part of this article) was an able one, but it is evident that the intention of its originators was to operate upon the minds of Europe more than the Federal government, or they would have pursued a similar course to [illegible] spoken of.

Whatever is justly considered mighty, by the tone of our Southern press is fast becoming lethargic, and the time fast approaches for it to awaken to a true sense of its duty. [illegible] and the same thunder that was well [illegible] the people to [illegible] be brought into [illegible] without [illegible] The North [illegible] is fully aware of the fact that we are capable of maintaining our independence; we must therefore now endeavor to discover the best method to approach her with the olive branch. On the subject of reconstruction, we think the North's sentiment [illegible] the impracticability of subjugation they have learned [illegible]—Why then [illegible] overtures from them. We flatter ourselves with being more humane, more [illegible] and [illegible] superiors; yet we evince [illegible] more stubbornness than they. We hope the effort will be made, though it be in vain. If a deaf ear is turned to us and our terms not agreed to, we must then no longer defend ourselves, but carry the war to their firesides, attacking them when and where we find them, allowing the war to assume unheard of proportions; responsible entirely, and with but one feeling and object; ALL, [illegible], without distinction, side by side, to make them acknowledge our prowess and independence. If the war is to be continued until one side or the other is completely exhausted, after the fashion of barbarians, the sooner we end it the better, for with such a determination on the part of the South, the north would soon succumb.

We are lead to understand that Mr. Lincoln will not entertain any propositions of peace from the South, except on certain conditions. We do not propose sending Commissioners to feel the pulse of the ruler of that despotic government, but would like to see the attempt made to obtain an armistice for a given period to enable the people of the North sufficient time for reflection on the momentous questions that might be propounded. It is not for us to say that the proposition would be rejected, for it yet has to be tested. If it proved unsuccessful, no harm could result from the attempt, on the contrary, we opine it would be beneficial, and nerve our people afresh.

We learn from a gentleman who was one of the participants, that 15 negroes were found camped on Col. Sandidge's Graveplace, one of whom was killed—he had on a federal uniform. There are altogether twenty-five who camp at different places. The negro who was killed was chased some distance and was very stubborn; he had a pistol, bowie knife, club, etc. When killed he was not more than ten feet from the muzzle of the pistol, and advancing on the [illegible] man who shot him, with a view of killing him if possible. A posse of persons, we understand, started in pursuit of the gang, but returned without effecting their purpose. The negro killed belonged to Mr. R. C. Cummings, who not only appreciated the acts of the parties concerned, but urged them to continue in the pursuit. The negroes have been depredating in the neighborhood to a considerable extent, with the apparent object of destroying all they can. Steps should be taken to arrest the scoundrels as soon as possible.

The only rumor of importance says, that Lee attacked Grant and drove him from his entrenchments. Sherman, hearing of this disaster, says the report, fell back some distance from Atlanta. Hope it is true.

A white man was found dead at the head of Texas street Monday morning. A negro, [illegible] confined as a runaway in our jail, committed suicide Monday night, by cutting his throat.

The New Orleans Times [illegible] Burnside and [illegible] Northern [illegible] particular [illegible] the blame of this [illegible] should [illegible] upon Gen. Burnside. The [illegible] well as Lee's tactics [illegible] are to be thought of when we consider the [illegible] of our Generals.—Gen. Lee will [illegible] be complimented by this [illegible] judgment.

We are happy [illegible] soonest report [illegible] will [illegible] the Chicago Convention [illegible] [illegible] the support of peace.

An exchange says that Breckinridge is now Secretary of War.

We are permitted to publish the following letter of thanks. It acknowledges receipt of a copy of the proceedings of a meeting held in Shreveport in May last, which appeared in this paper. The resolutions [illegible] tribute [illegible] the Hon. P. E. Bonford, then in vigor [illegible] who no one thought would so suddenly follow her to whom he sincerely paid deserved tribute.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GA. & FLA.
Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your kindly letter of the 10th of May last, enclosing the proceedings of a meeting held at Shreveport, La., on the 14th of that month, on the occasion of the mournful bereavement which has visited me of the accomplished, affectionate and heroically devoted wife whom I had taken to my bosom and associated to my fortunes.

The homage rendered to her memory, in these proceedings, is but a well merited tribute, due to the purity of her soul, the nobleness of her character, and the patriotic constancy and submission with which, for her country's sake, and in the solitude of her bridal chambers, she bore the long trials and devouring anxieties which exhausted her life, and brought her to an untimely grave.

To me her loss is too dire a calamity to admit of alleviation; for as in the approval of her chaste and lofty heart were centered my highest aspirations, so in her lonely tomb lie buried my last dreams of glory and happiness.

Yet it soothes my grief, to witness in the resolutions before me, the sympathy with which my sorrows have been echoed by the gallant and generous spirits who initiated this demonstration, and to whom you will oblige me by tendering, with my profound respects, my most sincere and most grateful acknowledgements.

With respect I remain
Your most ob't serv't
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Mr. W. J. McCullou, Secretary,
Shreveport, La.

For the Shreveport News.

It is not my habit to complain of every act of our government that is obnoxious to censure on principle; or that is hurtful in its effects to the rights of individuals; but I can not refrain from expressing my surprise and regret at the action of the Treasury Department, under the late Currency act of our Congress. By the provisions of that act, the holders of Confederate Treasury notes under the denomination of one hundred dollar bills, had the choice to fund them at their face value, or to exchange them for the new issue at the rate of three of the old currency for two of the new. This privilege of exchange was taken away from the one hundred dollar bills and extended only to notes of a less denomination. The former had of necessity to be funded in order to prevent an entire forfeiture of their value; and the latter, the smaller bills, had to pay a heavy [illegible] for the privilege of exchange secured to them by the act of Congress. *This case was one kind of* [illegible]. Now we find here all the elements of a solemn contract. The government makes a proposition to the citizen to fund his money at par, or to retain it as currency, and to receive for it a new currency at the rate of two of the new for three of the old. The proposition to refund his money is accepted by the citizen, and under his contract with the government, he pays the price of one third of all the money he has for the privilege of exchanging the remainder for a new currency. Here is a complete perfect contract founded on a valuable consideration paid in advance by the citizen. The citizen has performed his entire part of the contract in good faith, and to the satisfaction of the government. He has a legal right to demand of the government the new issue in exchange for the old, and it is the duty of the government to comply at once with that demand. But how stands the case? The government has failed and still fails to comply with that contract, and [illegible] the citizen [illegible] applies at the Treasury and demands his legal right—the new issue—he is offered [illegible] a *Certificate of Deposit* payable at a future uncertain day in the new issue! Here is a plain palpable violation of contract on the part of the government, that would injure the credit of any private individual; and it will [illegible] injure the credit of the government itself. Good faith and fair dealing are as essential to maintain the credit and character of a government, as they are to maintain the credit of a private citizen. The neglect of this universal principle of justice is illustrated by the case in hand. The citizen has had a right to demand of the government new issue in exchange for the old, since the second day of July last, but as the government has failed to sustain its credit by performing its obligations to exchange, the old currency has continued *depreciating* in the hands of the holders;—and the longer the government neglects its duty to perform its part of the contract, the greater will be the depreciation. This depreciation is an injury to the citizen and his injury can not possibly be a benefit to the government. What is most surprising in this connexion, is that while the Treasury has sent millions into this Department, for the purposes of buying up the cotton of the country, and supplying the various military bureaux with funds, not a dollar has been remitted for the purposes of exchange under the currency act, but a stringent order has been issued to the effect, that no person shall receive more than one *hundred dollars* of new issue, at the beginning, in exchange for old currency!! This order may be [illegible] wise, deep and profound financial policy, but it is not the law of the contract made by the government with the citizen; it is not the law of the currency act of Congress; it is not the law of public credit or public justice, and is not approved by

GOOD FAITH.

Fall of Fort Morgan.

From the New Times.

Fort Morgan, Aug. 23, 1864.

I have the honor and pleasure of being able to give you a full description of the engagement which has compelled the unconditional surrender of the remaining rebel stronghold of Mobile Bay.

Fort Morgan, it will be said, capitulated to the combined attacks of the Army and Navy, but the honor of compelling a speedy surrender is undoubtedly due more to the formidable land batteries and mortars of the former, than to the firing of the latter.

THE ATTACK.

The army and navy were fully prepared to commence the bombardment on Sunday night, and many of us expected to hear the order issued every moment, but the evening and night passed without a general engagement, but about 5 o'clock on the following morning the dawn of day was ushered in by a terrific cannonade from the combined forces, and at that hour the attack on Fort Morgan may be said to have commenced in terrible earnest, for never were my ears greeted by such a prolonged thundering, or my eyes ever witness lightning more vivid, than the flame which followed the discharge of each gun, and the boom of the terrible mortars. The scene was more than grand—it was sublime. From every point our batteries and gunboats were hailing the iron missiles of destruction upon Fort Morgan, while that stronghold replied with a spirit worthy of a better cause.

You may imagine the excitement which this continual roar created, when I state that the fire did not slacken until sunset, and, though it then abated considerably, the firing was still kept up.

THE CITADEL ON FIRE.

Between nine and ten on the evening of Monday, a shell from one of the land batteries exploded in the citadel and set it on fire. This was the final shot—as no sooner was the citadel discovered in flames, than all the guns of the combined forces opened a more terrific fire (if possible) than at any time previous during the bombardment, and every piece was sighted at the blazing pile, which increased in volume and brightness each moment, until the flames had nothing more to feed upon and gradually disappeared in smouldering ruins, which for some time still lit a lurid light over the parapet of Fort Morgan.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock our fire again slackened. Midnight had [illegible] and [illegible] again dawned upon the weary and unconscious thousands, who lay sleeping around, except those who were awakened from their slumbers by the sharp report of a cannon, or the heavy boom of a mortar, a slow but constant fire having been kept since the cannonading on the citadel.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

The first appearance of light, as on the morning previous, was welcomed by a salute on the fort from the naval and land forces, and by the weakness of the enemy's fire it was soon discovered that Fort Morgan could not hold out. And so it proved, for scarcely an hour had elapsed since the attack was resumed, than a rebel officer, [illegible] was seen from the fort, bearing a flag of truce.

The instant that he was seen the order to cease firing ran along the lines. The fort had not fired a shot for two or three moments before the bearer of the flag of truce passed out on his mission.

THE TERMS.

Almost before our fire had entirely ceased, and as soon as the officer was seen two or three of our officers hastened forward to meet him and shortly after, the gallant chief of the land forces, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, was seen advancing towards the group over which the flag of truce was flying.

"On what terms must the surrender be made?" was the question asked by the rebel as the General approached. The gallant Granger instantly replied, "On no other terms, sir, than those of an unconditional surrender of the garrison, the fort and all that is therein."

This was agreed upon with apparent reluctance, by the officer, who probably expected to be able to make better terms, but he submitted with as good a grace as possible, and two of the principal officers of the army and navy entered the fort for the purpose of making the final arrangement for its surrender.

THE SURRENDER.

The surrender did not take place until 2 P.M. the afternoon. Precisely at that hour the following scene might be witnessed. The rebels, about six hundred in number, including Gen. Page and the [illegible] of his command, advanced from Fort Morgan towards the army, and grounded their arms in token of surrender. Glance your eye at the same instant towards the parapet of the fort and you may see the Union flag unfurling itself to the breeze, as it rapidly ascends the flag-staff to wave there while Morgan is a fort and America a nation. As the flag is being raised, a national salute greets it from the guns of Farragut and Granger, and the bands strike up "The Star Spangled Banner."

NEWS ITEMS.

Senatobia, Aug. 22.—Gen. Forrest surprised and captured Memphis at [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning, killing and wounding about 100 Yankees and capturing between two and three hundred—a large number being officers. One Brigadier General was killed. Our loss was comparatively slight, the surprise being complete. Among our wounded is Lieut. Col. Robt. McCulloch, of the 2d Missouri, shot through the breast.

Forrest found the Yankees outnumbered him four to one, and had to fight his way out making a fortunate escape. Amongst the spoils are five hundred fine horses, new hats, clothes, &c. The prisoners are arriving. It was the most daring raid and complete surprise of the war.

Mobile, Aug. 22.—Fort Gaines surrendered after having every gun dismounted; considerable havoc among the garrison. Col. Anderson acted with great gallantry.

Richmond, Aug. 20.—Our forces undermined the works of the enemy at Petersburg, after charging same. Their loss 6,000 ours 1,000. Grant is recrossing the James river and is retiring towards Washington. Longstreet has gone off on some secret tour with his corps.

Columbia, S. C. Aug. 22.—The Richmond Whig of 18th says, an official dispatch received at the War Department this morning says that Gen. Hill attacked the Yankee 5th corps on the afternoon previous, at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburg on Weldon railroad, and defeated them, capturing 700 prisoners, including one Brig. General and several field officers. Our loss believed smaller than the enemys. Gen. Clingman was wounded in leg.

A special dispatch to the Whig says prisoners captured number 2,200. No fighting this evening.

Mobile, Aug. 23.—The enemy keep up a continuous fire on Fort Morgan. The investment being complete.

Official dispatches to Gen. Maury, confirms the capture of 500 prisoners at Memphis by Forrest, and 500 horses. Forrest's loss in killed very small in comparison to that of the enemy, it being a complete surprise.

Bill Forrest made a dash on the Gayoso House, killed one Brig. Gen. and several other officers.

All of our men supplied themselves abundantly with clothing etc.

Richmond, Aug. 22.—Another cavalry raid from Sherman's army was met and defeated and driven from Macon Railroad, losing two stands of colors and one piece of artillery.

Richmond dispatches of the 22d, says, Sheridan is in full retreat from the Shenandoah Valley. His loss was 500 men near Strasburg, and 22 wagons near Berryville, forming the greater part of his supply train.

A telegram says [illegible] was defeated with heavy loss at Dalton. Another dispatch says, Wheeler whipped him eight miles from Chattanooga. The report is that Wheeler burned the bridges of the Etowah River and Dalton Railroad. The army here are on half rations.

From Houston Telegraph.

Brownsville, August 1, 1864.

Ed. Telegraph—In my last communication I gave you an account of the heavy skirmishing our forces had with the enemy on our approach to this place, up to the 26th ult. On the 27th ult, the command moved on Brownsville—Col. Ford, Col. Showalter, Major Rusher, Capt. James A. Fry and Lieut. Ed. Duggan, the latter three on the staff of Col. Ford—heading the column. An advance guard of 100 men, commanded by Lieut. Col. Fisher, encountered the enemy's pickets at Las Prietos, and after a short skirmish drove them back, and followed them to within one and a half miles of town. Col. J. M. Swisher of Austin, and Dr. Combs of Matamoras, accompanied the advance and fought well. Night coming on, we fell back to the Vincenta [illegible] Ranch, our horses being much jaded, to recruit them.

After recruiting our horses two days, on the 30th ult., at early dawn the command moved in two divisions in the direction of Brownsville one division moved to left for the purpose of reaching Jackass prairie, in the rear of town, and thus out flank them, and the other column moved towards the city. The attack was well planned and reflects well on the commander in chief. In the meantime the enemy, probably through some spy, had gained information of the rapid advance of our forces, and were immediately thrown into confusion—the drums beat to arms, and the bugles warned the frightened Yankees that Col. Ford and his brave and chivalrous army were close upon them. Although they had greatly superior numbers and fine artillery, they beat a rapid retreat, and were soon on their way down the river, and our victorious little army marched into the city of Brownsville, that had been so long under Yankee control, with joyful shouts and exultations, and the "stars and bars" once more floats triumphantly over the rescued city.

The men all behaved gallantly, and showed themselves true patriots, and deserve all praise. Where all behaved so well in front of so vastly superior numbers, it would show partiality to particularize. It is sufficient to say all done their duty.

The Yankees on their retreat threw out a rear guard, which some of our pursuing forces overtook early on the morning of the first of August, and after some smart skirmishing the enemy retreated in a hurry, leaving one dead Yankee on the field—we also captured several prisoners, who were brought into town by our men.

The town has not the appearance of being much abused, but is rather [illegible] from filth, which will soon be removed and the streets put in a healthy condition. Many of the citizens who had fled for protection over to Matamoras, are returning to their long deserted homes, and from their smiling countenances they are no doubt well pleased with the change that has so suddenly taken place.

Gen. Herron, the Yankee commander, has got a taste of the fighting qualities of Texans, and will, without doubt, seek some safer assylum than the vicinity of Col. Ford and his brave followers.

The Rio Grande is now free from the polluting tread of base and treacherous Yankees, who have long degraded our soil with their nauseous presence, and to Gen. John S. Ford and his gallant command is due the credit of having driven them from the soil of Texas at the point of the bayonet.

A Monster Building for the Chicago Convention.—The Democrats of Chicago are erecting a monstrous building on the shores of Lake Michigan for the accommodation of the Democratic Convention and the immense crowd that will assemble to listen to deliberations. The building will be 628 feet in circumference, and will seat about 15,000 people. It will be well ventilated, and every provision for light, easy egress, etc. is provided. The convention will occupy a raised platform in the centre of an amphitheatre, from which all but delegates, reporters, etc, will be excluded. The building will cost $5,000—the contractor to take possession of the material as soon as the convention is over.