

[This embraces actual sales.] It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders higher rates have to be paid.

COTTON—Middling, 25@27c. In specie. SCOTCH—11 1/2@12 1/2. FLOUR—Western, \$14 00@16 00 per bbl. BACON—20@22. COFFEE—Arabica, \$18 00@20 00. WHEAT—No. 1, \$1 10@1 15.

New Orleans Market.

COTTON—The New Orleans True Delta, of the 8th ult., says the market exhibited a very inactive feeling yesterday morning. Factors demanded full prices, and the buyers were unwilling to operate in the absence of later advices.

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce JONAS ROBERTSON, a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election. EMMONS SUGAR AND ICE BOARD. The candidates for the Mayorality of the city of Shreveport.

Proceedings of the Board of Trustees.

At a regular meeting of the Mayor and Trustees of the city of Shreveport, the following members were present: viz. His Honor, J. L. Gooch, Mayor; R. Jones, and C. McCarty, Trustees.

REPORTS.

The report of the Controller for December, 1865, was referred to the Finance committee. The report of the Auditor for December, 1865, was referred to the Finance committee.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Herald's Washington special says the circulation of national banks was increased by upwards of \$2,000,000 last week. The total circulation amounts to about \$200,000,000.

Gov. Wells' Vetoes.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 21, 1865. To the house of representatives of the State of Louisiana:—An act originating in your honorable body suspending the collection of State taxes for the years 1861 and 1862, and 1863 has been presented for my approval.

A Special Message from the President.

To the Senate of the United States:—In reply to the resolution adopted by the senate on the 12th inst., I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the duly constituted authority of the government of the United States, has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed.

The President's Special Message.

President Johnson's special message, which we publish in this issue, will be read with more than ordinary interest, as well as Gen. Grant's reply, which accompanies it. These two documents not only demolish the theory upon which the radical programme is based, but they embrace much that is gratifying to us of the south. What could be more satisfactory to us, under the circumstances, than the president's unqualified statement that the south had, through their conduct, shown in good faith a desire to return to their relations with the federal Union.

The Southern Era

BY L. DILLARD & CO. Office—Corner of Texas and Market Streets, in WARD'S BUILDING—ST. LOUIS, MO.

SHREVEPORT: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

The attachés of the South-Western office are prohibited from selling single copies of this paper, as we only print enough for our regular subscribers.

COTTON—Business.—The receipts of cotton from the interior are again on the increase, though nothing like what they were one month ago.

Col. Giles Rogers and Capt. Milton Rogers were both severely, if not mortally, wounded by Mr. Joseph Cox yesterday evening, in the gambling saloon over the Palace coffee-house.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT. HQS. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, Dec. 18, 1865.

THE MILITARY POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.—Secretary Stanton, in his last annual report, speaks at some length on the great military capacities of the United States government, most probably for effect across the water.

THE FRENCH EMBASSADOR.—Some days since the sensational reports at Washington telegraphed throughout the country that the French minister at Washington was so displeased with the action of congress in relation to the Mexican question that he had left the seat of government and was then in New York, where he would probably stay until matters took a different turn.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE OFFICER BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says that Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Mercer, of the late Confederate army, has been ordered before a military commission at Savannah, charged with the murder of seven Union men.

THE TEST OATH IN CONGRESS.—The following is the resolution by which the house of representatives on the 14th ult., determined to adhere to the test oath. It was offered by Mr. Hill, of Indiana:

Resolved, That the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an oath to be taken and subscribed by persons elected or appointed to any office in the government of the United States, before entering upon the duties of such office, is of binding force and effect in all departments of the public service, and should in no instance be dispensed with.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS FROM ALABAMA.—According to the muster rolls, Alabama sent into the Confederate States army, during the war, about eight thousand men. Of these thirty-four thousand have died and died from the effect of wounds or perished from disease, Alabama furnished to forty-four general officers, five of whom were killed in action.

RECONSTRUCTION.—That conservative Journal the National Intelligencer in speaking upon the subject of the admission of the southern rebel states says it is plain that the time approaches when President Johnson will be justified, by his own view of the situation, in issuing a proclamation declaring that the States lately rebellious are entitled to representation in congress, and deems it not improbable that before the close of the coming session we shall witness a complete restoration of the Union in all its political and financial integrity and power.

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