"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,
IN BAKER'S BUILDING—SECOND FLOOR.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY ..... FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Mr. JOHN C. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. F. L. LOWERY, Starrville, is duly authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held over the body of an unknown mulatto child, found in Samuel Levy's livery stable. The jury were of opinion that the child died of hemorrhage at birth.

We are again placed under obligations to Mr. James V. Nolan, agent of the reliable Texas Express Company, for late papers from the cities of New York, Memphis and Vicksburg.

We acknowledge the receipt of a liberal present of fresh and excellent beef, nicely put up in bottles, from the brewery of Mr. H. Linman in this city. Gambrinus, the jolly old royal brewer of Holland, never dreamed of better beer than Linman's.

GAS.—Recently many complaints have been laid before us by consumers of gas, of the inferiority of the article furnished them, and in the dim and flickering light which spurts from our burners we find a weighty reason for agreeing with them, and would call the attention of the company, as well as that of the city authorities, to the same.

THE GREYJACKETS.—This is the title of a work recently published by Messrs. Jones Brothers & Co., Atlanta, Georgia. Its pages comprise narratives of personal adventure, home life, partisan daring, life in the camp, field and hospital, together with the songs, ballads, anecdotes and humorous incidents of the late war. Agents are wanted. See advertisement.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The telegraph informs us of the recent demise of John H. Harney, for twenty-four years editor in chief of the Democrat at Louisville, Ky. Prof. Harney, prior to the starting of the Democrat in 1844, was principal of one of the leading colleges in Louisville, and during his presidency of that institution gave to the world a work on algebra, which, though it met with little success as a standard work, gave the author much reputation as a mathematician. Mr. Harney was a Democrat of the old school, and his writings, terse and pointed, showed him opposed to what is termed progressiveness in politics. He died full of years and full of honors. Peace to his dust.

RECENT ORDERS FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—We commend these orders to the careful consideration of the planters of one parish and those of the Texas border. They will be found in another column. If we understand them they amount to this. The Government, in consequence of the inability of the planters to furnish employment to the freedmen, has determined to act as one great commission house, and furnish to the planter who is unable to supply himself with sufficient supplies to carry on his plantation, taking a lien on his crop and plantation for the payment of the same, charging no interest on the amount advanced, and appointing merchants who are to receive and sell, at the end of the year, our cotton.

It is not now a matter of grave consequence what prompted this course on the part of the Government. The question is, shall we avail ourselves of the opportunity of making a crop, and that, too, under the most favorable circumstances, or shall we lie supinely upon our backs, allow our fertile lands to remain a common, spend the time in idleness and sloth and end the year in abject poverty? The planter who at once gives this matter his attention and the merchant who can secure the handling and selling of this cotton will be, at the end of the year, the most fortunate.

During times of commercial revulsion and distress, such as we are now undergoing, a large number of dishonest men take advantage of the honest, with unnecessary stoppages and failures. To do this, they make a screen of the "hard times," behind which they hide their dishonesty from their creditors' eyes, if they can. If they fail in this, they hope still to keep up a show of respectability, in commercial circles generally, as "unfortunate" men of business, who had to succumb! A parallel to the conduct of this class of commercial shirks and imposters might be found in the persons of not a few of the unemployed. Lazy by habit, these shun themselves of seasons of scarcity, as to labor, and make the excuse that they "can get nothing to do," although they know they utter a downright falsehood! They lounge and loaf about, sponging a living out of some honest relative or friend, on whom they would not have had the effrontery to attempt such an imposition in ordinary times, unprincipled as they are at heart. Perhaps the victimized relative is a widowed sister, in feeble health, while they are hale, strong and hearty; or a maiden sister or aunt who is working her fingers to the quick and her eyes to blindness to support a lazy, craven-spirited wretch of a brother or nephew.

Major Gen. Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military District, has modified and amended General Order No. 2, of the series of 1867, so as to restore to the civil tribunals, properly having cognizance under the respective statute laws of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, entire jurisdiction in all ordinary cases of horse stealing, heretofore made triable under the provisions of that order before military commission. In case, however, any person charged with the crime of horse stealing, and indicted therefor, shall make oath before a judicial officer that, by reason of service in the army of the United States, or of political sentiments entertained by him, or of his race or color, he cannot have an impartial trial at the hands of the civil authorities—then all action in the case shall be suspended and the case reported at once to the nearest military post commander, who will cause an immediate investigation to be made by an officer of all the facts there.

E. & B. Jacobs are offering to country merchants, planters and others every description of fancy and staple dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, &c., which they will sell at very low prices, such as suit these hard times. This old and substantial house depends entirely upon its large sales, which have so often surprised this community by their great extent, to repay them for the low rates at which they dispose of their goods.

By his advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. P. H. Kyes, formerly with Messrs. White & Co., has opened a drug store in Hope & Smith's new buildings, Milam street, opposite the Brooks House. His stock of medicines, perfumery, &c., &c., is fresh and pure, and will be disposed of at the lowest prices. Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call.

Tandy & Morton, No. 16 on the Levee, have on hand a supply of pure Kentucky and Robertson county (Tennessee) whisky, which they are selling at the lowest market rates. They have also in store a large and fresh assortment of fancy and staple groceries, Western produce, &c., &c., at prices to suit the times.

J. C. Dalby, No. 3 on the Levee, has just received a supply of pickles of fresh gathered butter, put up in 2½ pound boxes, expressly for family use. Having tested the article, we can cheerfully recommend it, and would advise all housekeepers to send and get a box.

The S. S. Robertson leaves to-day for New Orleans.

Radicalism.

Could the Southern people, before the surrender of their arms, have foreseen the poverty and degradation to which the Radical party has reduced them, it is safe to conjecture that they would, with one accord have exclaimed, in the language of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death!" Had that party, under the ordinary dictates of generosity and forgiveness, waived the questionable right to inflict punishment upon the seceded States, restoration would, long ago, have been established on a basis reconciling all legitimate differences and securing permanency and happiness. The seceders acknowledged themselves defeated, their cause lost, and rushed back with indecent haste to the arms of their enemies—a haste that has, doubtless, astonished both the conquerors and the conquered—a haste which the conquered have had cause to regret, and which has emboldened that cowardly party to the perpetration of deeds of rapine and violence unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare. Like its prototype, the Jacobins, it is now making war upon its defenceless superiors, and like that fiendish faction, can boast its Marats, Robespierres, its St. Justs and its Couthons; and though not reveling in blood, is reveling in all the persecutions that malignity can devise. Though it may not be reveling in blood, it is not the quality of its mercy that withholds it. Were the guillotine at its command, the "Reign of Terror" would be revived with all its horrors, nor would all the "rebel" heads from the Potomac to the Rio Grande appease the relentless steel.

"For one who hath no friend, no brother there," it affords a pleasing diversion from the cares that infest our Southern land, to contemplate the conflict between the Executive and the Radical party. Without confessing to any intense admiration for the President, we extend to him, without reserve, our heartfelt wishes for his triumph. Without seeking to explore the motives by which he is actuated, we accept the conclusion that his paramount purpose is to restore the Union and uphold the Constitution. His record on those points is before the eyes of the world, and he shows no disposition to obliterate or efface it. With a consistency incompatible with the demoralization of the times, he has held an undeviating course towards the goal that seems, to us here, away down the vista of approaching years, and is confident and hopeful. He "flattered their Voices" when he displaced Sickles and Sheridan; he shook the pillars of their temple when he bade the irrepressible Stanton stand not upon the order of his going; he bearded the lion when he banished Pope and Ord from their kingdoms and principalities, and although "the party" have definitly restored the offensive secretary, we have an abiding faith in the merits of the President's course and in his ultimate victory.

Be firm, Mr. President. Surrender not one title of your principles, for they are right and pleasing to the sight of all honest men. Be firm, sir, for the mighty tide of conservatism is coming to your help. It is rolling on and gathers volume and momentum as it rolls. It is sweeping down from the mountains, over the hills and along the valleys. It overwhelms the ancient landmarks of parties, and "wipes away all trivial fond records." Its mission is mercy and peace; the drowning out of that venal party which stands at the door of the Union and forbids our entrance but on its own base terms; the restoration to the Southern people of their rights as men of the republic; recognising the distinction which God has made among the creatures that bear His image; lifting from our weary shoulders the unequal burthens of government; declaring to the world that our punishments have exceeded our offenses; restoring us of our identity of destiny, interests and habitation, and extending to us the warm right hand of fraternity and good will.

A vision less prophetic than our own, may descend, through the obscuring mists of the future, the certain downfall of the Radical party. Its bluster and bravado, its revengeful animosity and frenzied action, which have increased in intensity since the popular sentiment in some of the Northern States has seemingly set the seal of condemnation upon its odious measures, plainly evince a spirit of desperation and foretell its doom. The gods have made it mad as a preparatory condition for its utter destruction. Not content with reducing the Southern people to an abject social and political degradation; not content with witnessing their abasement and bringing them to want and beggary; affecting to discredit the most convincing proofs of loyalty, and the plainest manifestations of the abandonment of all intentions to prolong the separation, we see it encroaching step by step upon the liberties of our people who are guilty of a skin without the proper shade, and advancing nearer and nearer to that terrible period when the slave may sit in the high places and put his foot upon the neck of the master.

Woe to the land doomed to such a reality; woe to the party abetting the achievement, and woe, woe, woe to the deluded instruments of its vengeance!

"THE SWINDLE."—The New Orleans Times of the 25th ult., says such is the suggestive heading of an article in the N. O. Tribune—the recognised organ of the colored people of this State—in which the schemes of the carpet bag candidates for official position in this State are mercilessly exposed. They are called the awkward imitators of the Slidells of a past political dispensation, and it is more than intimated that while "fanning with Republican pretensions," they rely solely on trickery and fraud for their prospective successes. Some of the schemes of the merdigant wire-workers are given in detail, and among the stimulants named as having been offered to the nominating delegates, are, "whisky and cigars," "promises of official patronage"—the same posts being offered to "at least a dozen different dupes." It is further asserted that when the issue seemed for a time doubtful "greenbacks were publicly disbursed in order to insure a bare majority against him"—Dumas, and in favor of Warmouth.

After these statements our colored cotemporary thus indignantly proceeds:

The present ticket is styled "Republican,"—whom does it represent? Not the people of Louisiana, certainly. It is simply the abortion of a petty clique of men, who care nothing for the State; who represent almost nobody in it; whose sole motive is greed. Such "Republicanism," based upon a rotten purpose, cemented by rotten partisans, and sounded for specious but rotten uses, is as unpalatled a sham as was the Democracy of Louisiana, prior to the war.

We want men in our offices who are known to our people and can be accepted without distrust—men who can furnish better reason than that their names are upon a so-called "Republican" ticket, before we admit them to be the best servants of Louisiana within our reach. Let it not be forgotten, also, that the nation is to see those who represent us, and if we assent to such candidates as have put themselves forward for the State and for Congress, we shall thereby confess both to our local enemies and to the republic a most humiliating poverty of able and meritorious men. To this slander upon our party and upon the State, we cannot consent; nor will the people. The indignation is already loud and daily increasing in volume. The obvious result will follow. The impudent tricksters for power will never be nearer the self-assigned offices than they are now.

Notice to Commissioners of Elections.

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 23, 1868.

The commissioners of election duly appointed under the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, who served as such during the election in the State of Louisiana on the 27th and 28th September, 1867, will be paid for such service on presenting the necessary vouchers at the office of the secretary for civil affairs, at these headquarters.

The vouchers will be made in duplicate, approved by either the supervising officer, the chairman of the board of registrars, or any member of said board, and will be properly signed by the commissioner. In all cases where vouchers are sent for collection, a written order from the commissioner must accompany them.

The necessary blank vouchers will be furnished on application to the secretary of civil affairs, at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

ROBERT CHANDLER,
Captain, Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

Some of the extreme Radical papers are again agitating the impeachment project, more to the alarm of such wary wire-pullers as Chase and Greeley than to the public generally. Mr. Johnson will of necessity be forced to be very careful in his future ministration, as the hounds only await a pretext to give tongue in full cry. The hunt is evidently up, but whether the dog catches the bear or the bear catches the dog, remains yet to be seen.

In reply to the appeal by the district commanders for relief for the destitute in the Southern States, the New York Tribune, in a column editorial, advises the suffering to "root, hog or die." Comment is unnecessary.

A Military Despotism Impending.

Ever since the destructives in Congress cut loose from the restraints imposed by the Constitution, and sought to justify their flagrant infractions of that sacred instrument by the unworthy pretext of a "necessity" resulting from the rebellion, their whole aim and the drift of their entire policy has been to subvert the Government of our fathers, and to establish a military despotism on the ruins of the republic.

At the beginning of the war, it was pretended that the limitations of the Constitution rendered the Government feeble against such an organized resistance as the combined and compact South presented. When that deception was exposed, by an exhibition of moral and material power on the part of the Executive Department, transcending any preconceived idea of its authority, the conspirators resorted to other means for accomplishing their infamous plot to overthrow our republican form of government. Radical Senators and members of the House, enjoying in a large degree the confidence of their party, were open and unreserved in depreciating disparagement of the obligations of the Constitution, and equally bold in demanding a "stronger" government. Finally, when the surrender of Lee changed the circumstances, and by removing the pretended cause silenced these alarming utterances, another resort was adopted by the enemies of free institutions.

Peace having been proclaimed, and the object of the war, as solemnly declared by Congress, having been attained by the complete suppression of the rebellion, the question came up, in what manner the States lately in insurrection should resume their normal relations to the Union, and by what means this desirable result should be brought about. Mr. Lincoln immediately initiated a policy, and went so far in Virginia as to authorise the military commander to assemble a Legislature elected under Jefferson Davis to carry it out. The proof of that fact exists, and was submitted before a congressional committee in the President's own handwriting. Mr. Johnson soon came upon the scene, and took up this policy exactly where Mr. Lincoln had left it, and endeavored to execute his incomplete idea with uprightness and fidelity. That purpose, however, did not suit the schemes of Congress, which had secretly determined to prevent its consummation, and to subject the South to the treatment of conquered provinces. Hence the rupture with Mr. Johnson, and the unscrupulous hostility with which he has since then been pursued. Congress repudiated its own repeated declarations, turned its back upon every principle for which the war had been prosecuted, and commenced that system of tyranny, outrage, and cruelty which has led to the present sad condition of the country, and provoked the unanimous judgment of the civilized world against us.

When it is asked upon what authority, or by what right this system has been imposed, the unhesitating answer of the chief conspirators like Stevens is, that it is "outside of the Constitution." They have the audacity to confess the illegality of these proceedings, and presuming upon military power exercised by their obedient instruments, they mean to enforce them at any risk, if the people will tamely submit to that oppression.

The time has come when the dangers of such a crisis as these desperate men seem determined to force upon the country must not be treated with levity. They have endeavored by the most reckless measures and the rankest injustice to trample the Southern States down to the degraded condition of Poland, as a crushed province; but with the more revolting feature, that negroes just emerged from barbarism are put over the intelligence, virtue, and refinement of those States as the controlling political power. Every wicked device and malicious ingenuity has been applied, in order to make the success of this infamous scheme more sure. One phase of reconstruction has succeeded to another, each more offensive than the last, and all intended to punish, with the thickest and heartiest vengeance, a people who are quiet, law and obedient to the law, who are suffering and starving, and who only beg for peace and the privilege of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. Sorrow and destitution sadden every fireside, and yet, in the midst of this gloom and desolation, there are men calling themselves Christians and legislators who are base enough to hatch out new modes of punishment, and to invent forms of cruelty that would disgrace the Inquisition in its darkest days of terror and crime.

Not satisfied with the pains of tyranny already imposed upon the South, the conspirators have now devised another and a more odious contrivance, by which it is intended to strike down at a single blow every safeguard and protection under the Constitution, whether executive or judicial, and to deliver over the country manacled into the hands of a military dictator, in the person of Gen. Grant, who is to govern by his individual will, and to disregard all law but that which his directory shall fabricate for the occasion. This is but the beginning of the end. The real design is to subvert the Government and to establish a military despotism, first by the subjugation of ten Southern States, and then, by means of the power thus acquired, the whole Union. This conspiracy was hatched three years ago, and has been increasing in proportions in the degree that the country has seemed occasionally to sanction the usurpations of the rump Parliament calling itself Congress. Now, when it is evident that the popular voice condemns the outrages which have been perpetrated, and that the destructives will be swept away by a current of indignation such as no party ever before experienced, desperate leaders have determined to employ the sword as their only resource of preserving power. They have succeeded in captivating certain military chiefs with the promise and prospect of unlimited rule, and this experiment is to be tried, unless the courage of the conspirators fails at the final pinch.

Let the country, then, be not betrayed into a false security upon the vague belief that such a peril is remote. The public horizon is now menaced by an organized and powerful conspiracy, and unless the people rise up in their strength and majesty to protect their freedom, our boasted republic will pass away, as others have done before, and become the victim and prey of military rule. This Radical Congress knows and admits that its party cannot exist while the Constitution is preserved, or the distinctive divisions of authority under it continues to endure. Hence, they have resolved to cripple the Executive until he shall become the mere shadow of a name, and to so limit the power of the judiciary that it can exercise no constitutional function. Having thus tied the hands of the President, and disarmed the Supreme Court, it only remains for Congress to assume the prerogatives of both, to clothe itself with all the attributes of supreme power like the French Directory, and then to confer its direction to General Grant, trusting to his sword and the regular army to do the rest. This is the programme, and we are now on the very verge of the precipice. We are no alarmists, but, on the contrary, would avoid all cause of excitement. Still it is impossible to close our eyes to the startling facts which rise up daily before us, or to shut out from view the strides which these revolutionary schemes have recently taken. The most serious perils are imminent, and it would be criminal to disguise them, or to deceive the country into a dangerous repose, from which it may at any moment be roused by the boom of cannon, announcing the fall of the republic and the reign of a military despotism. [National Intelligencer.

Condition of Mexico.

[From the Brownsville (Texas) Ranchero.]

It is utterly useless to disguise the fact that Mexico, as a nation, is in her last gasp. The future to her is as dark as Erebus. Her only hope of existence, borrowing money, has been dashed to the ground. There is not a nation nor a capitalist, willing to lend a dollar on any security she is now able to give. She has always been the best of borrowers and the poorest of paymasters. She cannot sell lands, either public or confiscated; for nobody having means to buy, wants to live under the rumpus government, or would care to take a "Touch Mexico and die" risk. Raising money on real estate, or borrowing on the faith of the soon to disappear nation, is therefore an impossibility.

If Mexico cannot borrow money of somebody, what the world is she going to do? How is she going to raise the wherewith to keep herself clothed in the habiliments of nationality? What are her revenues? What her resources? If all the revenues of the nation were emptied into the public coffer, they would not amount to enough to pay the interest on her yearly requirements. But so much as the fourth of all the money collected does not find its way to the national vaults. Then what, we ask, is poor Mexico going to do?

There is nothing to be made out of the further confiscation of imperial property; and there is no church property left, the whole three hundred millions confiscated in 1859 having long since been squandered. The tax on home industry can amount to nothing, as the little manufacturing in Mexico is not even self sustaining, and cannot possibly yield a revenue. The silver mines, by all odds the richest in the world, will never again be worked to any extent under a force-leaning dynasty. The enormous import duty on merchandise, amounts to absolute prohibition of traffic; but were free trade declared, merchants would understand it to be a trap to get goods into Mexico to be eaten up by *pretamos forzoso*. What then is Mexico going to do? Without money it is not possible for the Mexican government to hold together.

The Washington government has been applied to for help. Of course it would be useless to apply to any of the other nations, for Mexico has not a friend among them. Ours is the only great power that has even consented to longer tolerate the anarchial republic. And should Juarez manage to effect a loan from our government, it could only mean a sale of part or all of Mexico, to the United States.

Wall street refuses to go on the Mexican bond. The shrewd New York capitalists have already had their fingers burned. Not a dollar have they yet received for the money and arms furnished the Liberals with which to subvert the Empire. Not only is this the case, but the united press of Mexico have disadvised the payment of a dollar to those "Yankee creditors." With one accord the Mexican journalists declare that they who furnished Juarez arms and money on a credit, are a pack of Yankee speculators and adventurers, and should be kicked out of the country for daring to ask for their pay.

The truth is, Mexico could not pay if she wanted to do so, and probably would not if she could. Be this as it may, she has reached the bottom dollar in the locker and has no way of raising another dollar. Without money there can be no adhesion or power to government. She is without money and therefore rocks to and fro with every rude blast of anarchy. Brigand rule must now terminate her existence as a nation.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, February 3, noon.—Gold 141½. Cotton firm at 19½@19¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton in good demand; middling 18½c; receipts since Saturday 6867, exports 2267 and sales 4000 bales. Sugar active; common 10@11, fair 12½@12¾ and prime to choice 13¾@14½c. Molasses tending upwards; prime to choice 80@84c. Flour firmer; superfine $10 25@10 50, and double extra $11. Corn easier at $1@1 05. Oats 78@80c. Pork $24 25@24 50. Bacon active; shoulders 10¾ and clear sides 14c. Lard—tierce jobbing at 14 and keg 16c. Sterling exchange 52½@53½; New York sight ½% discount. Gold 139½.

NEW YORK, February 3, evening.—Cotton less active and lower; sales 2500 bales, at 19½@19¾c. for middling uplands. Gold 141½.

Cable Dispatches.

PARIS, February 3.—The Courier Francais says Farragut's fleet at Naples is intended to counterpoise the French forces in Rome and sustain the Liberals, with whom Farragut's relations are intimate. The Courier says Farragut promised to support Garibaldi.

LONDON, February 3.—The King of Denmark has signed the treaty for the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States.

Prince Humbert, of Italy, is betrothed to Margaret, of Genoa.

As the Liberals oppose the new French press law, Napoleon threatens to withdraw it.

The Prussian Diet, under threat of Bismarck to dissolve it, voted large indemnity to the King of Hanover and Duke Nassau.

LIVERPOOL, February 3, noon.—Cotton dull and drooping.

LIVERPOOL, February 3, afternoon.—Cotton easier, middling uplands on the spot 7½, and to arrive 7¾d.

LIVERPOOL, February 3, evening.—Cotton closed quiet at a decline of 1-16d.; middling uplands 7½@7¾d.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Leslie Coombs will probably be rejected by the Senate as Marshal of Kentucky.

John Young Brown will receive a heavy vote in the House, but there is no probability of his being seated.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 1.—A resolution was offered in the convention disfranchising all who opposed reconstruction, and declaring voting against the constitution sufficient grounds for disfranchisement. Referred.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Gov. Fletcher is about to seize the Missouri and Pacific railroad in behalf of the State.

Bill introduced in the Legislature abolishing capital punishment, and the establishment of a pardon board of commissioners.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—The employés of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad have struck on account of non-payment of wages.

Law passed permitting negroes to hold office and sit on juries. Negro candidates are already on the track for important county offices. Able lawyers pronounce the law unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, February 2.—A grand mass meeting is proposed for the 22d of February, to raise funds for Southern educational purposes.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Considerable amusement and uneasiness are awakened by Scofield's resolution regarding expressions of opinion by a justice of the Supreme Court relative to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. The resolution is general, though pointed by its author against Field. The minority of the committee are determined to make the investigation thorough. It is intimated that the Chief Justice, even, is implicated equally with others.

It is ascertained certainly that the administration will take strong ground as regarding the Alabama claims, and that the ultimatum will be tersely stated. The situation excites much interest and some apprehension.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—It is rumored Charles Francis Adams is about to withdraw from England.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Steamer Sherman, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, burned at Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Eighteen prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Joseph, Mo. In the melee Horace Fish, brother of the sheriff, was killed, and a prisoner severely wounded.

JACKSON, MISS., February 3.—The printing committee submitted a new report of compensation to be allowed official printers. One clause reads, for advertising and publishing official proceedings in the State Journal, Vicksburg Republican and Meridian Chronicle, seventy-five cents per square for first insertion and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Report ordered printed.

Committee on education submitted a report, providing for a public school fund, general superintendent of education, and superintendent for each county. Ordered printed.

Resolution offered providing, if the convention remains in session over forty-five days, per diem should be stopped after that time, pending which the convention adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—The revision of registration lists of Texas ended the 31st, and Gen. Hancock has ordered the publication of the revised lists in county papers and in the form of handbills, to be distributed and posted in the most public places, expenses of printing and distribution to be paid from the reconstruction fund. It is said Gen. Hancock has been petitioned to extend the time for revision, but refused on the ground that the time provided by law has expired, and publication will prevent fraud.

The convention committee on contingent expenses reported that bills for printing to the amount of over $25,000 had been presented. Rules suspended for the consideration of the bills for expenditures, reported by the committee on contingent expenses. Convention anticipated adjournment sine die Saturday next.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Public debt statement, to be published Friday, will be unusually unfavorable. The treasury holds but $80,000,000, against $108,000,000 on the 1st ult.

Carl Schurz has no connection whatever with the Government.

The President nominated Col. Wiswell Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Rollins.

Private letters from Chicago represent Mrs. Lincoln as unquestionably insane.

Revenue receipts to-day $1,484,000.

Bill authorising States to tax national bank shares passed both houses.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cameron presented a memorial recalling charges against Charles Francis Adams; bill taxing national bank shares for passed; reconstruction resumed and discussed to adjournment.

House.—The following, among others, were introduced under the regular Monday call: "To provide for the settlement of contracts payable in gold, and courts are directed to enforce coin payment; to establish a Department of Justice; to build a postal railroad between Washington and New York; to bridge the Potomac with convict labor; to repeal the fifth section of the act regulating the registry and recording of vessels; to issue one hundred and fifty millions legal tenders, replacing those withdrawn; to remove the national capital to St. Louis; to tax United States Treasury notes and fractional currency for State and municipal purposes; also several regarding naturalization and finance.

Secretary of War called on for correspondence between himself, the President and General Grant, and copies of all orders issued by district commanders demanded.

The John Young Brown case resumed and postponed to the 11th inst.

American citizens abroad discussed to adjournment.

Murderous Indian Raid into Cook County.

We copy the following letter from the Paris (Texas) Press of the 25th ult.:

GAINSVILLE, January 12, 1868.

Editor Dallas Herald:

Sir—It becomes a painful necessity to chronicle another bloody raid into this county by the Indians—one of the most daring that has occurred on this frontier. On Sunday, the 5th last., about one hundred Indians struck Clear Creek near its source, and it is probable divided into squads. They began to steal horses and plunder and burn houses. During Sunday and Monday they killed a Mr. Long, a young man named Leatherwood, Mr. Menasco and it is supposed Mrs. Carrollton, who is missing. Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick and his wife, Arthur Parkhill, and three of Fitzpatrick's children were captured; also Miss Carrollton and Mss. Edward Shegog, daughter of Mr. Menasco. They searched and plundered three houses on Clear Creek. They then came down the creek gathering stock. Near Mr. Davidson's Mr. Edward Shegog and some sixteen or seventeen men fired on them in the night, and Miss Carrollton escaped, making her way along the overland route to Mr. Davidson's next morning in the storm. The Indians killed Mrs. Shegog's infant child soon after capturing her. They came down to Elm and halted for three hours, about three hundred yards from Mr. Sam Doss's and about a mile and a half from Gainsville. Here Mrs. Shegog escaped and made her way to Mr. Doss's about daylight. While camped there they sent parties around Gainsville, one of which passed through the town after moon-set, as moccasins and other apparel were found in town next morning, and their loose ponies were seen on the square as early as eleven o'clock at night, but no one thought of Indians. A party below town stole Mr. Gilbert's horses and shot one in the bed of Elm, near Gainsville; they also killed three horses of Mr. St. Clare Jones, on Scott's Creek. A party camped and actually made a fire above town within three-quarters of a mile of the public square, leaving moccasins, &c. One of their ponies was at the livery stable next morning. They cut off Mr. Shegog's hair and stripped her of clothing. She says while they stopped near town they were continually driving in horses. These are hasty facts in the case, and we fear that the half is not told. I shall send a detailed account to the Courier next week.

What shall we of the frontier do? If we are left to the broken faith of Indian treaties to shield us from those murdering, thieving fiends, our country is ruined, and if we are not outside of the precincts of mercy, it is time we were realising the defensive power of the military, in its protection of one of the most loyal districts of the State. It is to be hoped that the publication of authentic statements of Indian raids on the frontier, will call General Hancock's attention to our unfortunate situation soon and give us efficient protection.

Yours, W. T. G. WEAVER.

Government Relief to Planters and Freedmen.

The New Orleans Picayune says: Nothing can be more important to our planting and laboring people than the two following orders from the headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen, etc., which will be read with the deepest interest.

The first one provides for issuing meal and meat to planters having freedmen employed, and who are unable to furnish it, until they can raise or get supplies upon easy terms, which are stated; and the second provides for the transportation of freedmen from parishes where there is lack of employment to other parishes to which they may desire to go, where there is employment profitable to them. We ask the careful reading of these most important orders:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 28, 1868.

Circular No. 1.

In order to carry out the instructions contained in a letter from War Department, Bureau, Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868, and to relieve extreme want occasioned by reason of freedmen being without employment, through inability of planters to furnish supplies, it is hereby announced that as far as may be in the power of the bureau, aid will be furnished in such cases under the following regulations:

Art. 1. 1st. Duplicate copies of contract, under which freedmen are employed, must be filed in office of bureau agent in the parish.

2d. For supplies of corn meal and meat, advanced by the bureau, a formal first lien will be taken upon the crops and movables used in cultivation of the same, for reimbursement for cost of supplies.

These supplies will be furnished each month until the necessity for such issue no longer exists, and in each case the lien will be taken as stated.

3d. Upon receipt by the planter of the first month's supplies, he will file in the office of the bureau agent of the parish, duplicate bonds, with good and sufficient surety, in the amount of $1500 for every twenty freedmen employed, stipulating that for and in consideration of supplies furnished by the bureau, to the freed people employed as laborers on his plantation during the year 1868, he binds himself to reimburse to the bureau, before the expiration of said year, the full cost of such supplies, from the proceeds of the crops or other products of industry, raised by him, or from the movables on the plantation, used in the cultivation of the crops; and he further agrees that when said crops or other products are prepared for market, that the same, or his portion thereof, shall be shipped for sale to such merchants as may be designated by the bureau, in the city of New Orleans, La., and that immediately upon the sale of said crops, a sufficient amount of the proceeds accruing therefrom, to the full amount, if necessary, shall be turned over to the proper officer of the bureau in liquidation of his just indebtedness for the subsistence advanced. He further stipulates and agrees, that, should there still be a balance due the bureau, after the proceeds of the crop have been thus applied, then, and in that event, the movables and other goods on the plantation shall be liable therefor.

A copy of the contract and bond will be forwarded to these headquarters, by the assistant sub-assistant commissioner on duty in the parish.

Art. II. With a view to systematise the issuing of supplies, as indicated in the preceding article, the following detailed instructions will be strictly complied with:

1st. A planter who may be unable to furnish supplies to the freedmen in his employ, and desires to procure them from the bureau, will apply to the bureau agent of the parish, and file in his office affidavits, in duplicate, stating the whole number of freed people employed for whom rations are required during the month, and specifying number of pounds of corn meal or hard bread, and number of pounds of meat, needed for the subsistence of the freed people on his plantation, and further, that he is not able to furnish subsistence for them in any other manner. The parish agent, after being fully satisfied of the reliability of the planter, of the correctness of the number of freed people reported as employed in each case, and of the necessity of the bureau advancing the supplies, will then forward to these headquarters a duplicate of the affidavit, and application for approval. The supplies will then be procured and shipped to the bureau agent in the parish.

2. The cost of the supplies, including that of transporting them to the agent, will be charged against the planter requiring them, by the officer procuring the same.

3. Said charges will be communicated to the parish agent, and will in like manner be entered upon books, prepared for the purpose in this office.

4. Upon receipt of the supplies, the parish bureau agent will, if necessary, cause the same to be transported to the plantation where they are required.

5. The cost of this transportation will be an additional charge against the planter, and the agent will immediately report to the assistant commissioner of subsistence, at these headquarters, the amount of such additional charge, in order that the same may be charged on his books.

6. Upon the delivery of the supplies to the planter, he will receipt to the agent for the number of pounds of each article of subsistence, on which receipt will be specified the full cost of the supplies, including all charges on same up to time of delivery by the parish bureau agent.

7. These receipts will be in duplicate, and to each will be attached an agreement, on part of planter, giving to the bureau a formal lien, or first privilege, upon crops and movables, as specified above. The agent will then retain one copy on file, and forward duplicate to the Assistant Commissioner of Subsistence, at these headquarters.

8. At the end of each month, the parish agent will forward to these headquarters a full report of all supplies issued in accordance with the foregoing directions.

9. It must constantly be borne in mind by the bureau agents, that the distribution of these supplies is solely for the purpose of securing employment to the freedmen by enabling the planter to furnish them with subsistence for the time being, and whenever the planter becomes able, from any cause, to furnish his employés the necessary subsistence, the advances made by the bureau will be immediately discontinued, and the fact so reported to these headquarters, in order that the account with such employer may be closed.

In the adoption of this system, agents are instructed to advise freedmen to contract to labor, during the year, for stipulated monthly wages, in all cases, when it is in the power of the planter so to do.

The experience of the past two years has clearly proven the disadvantages of working for shares. The former system should be given preference whenever found practicable—as it establishes labor upon a fixed and certain basis, preventing the endless complications and numerous difficulties incident to the system of shares.

In this connection, agents are instructed that their action with reference to the character of the contracts with the freedmen is to be advisory and by no means compulsory. The freedman is authorised to make his contract on such terms as may be most agreeable to himself.

Many planters are unable, through want of means, to pay freedmen wages, and can only employ them on the system of shares in crops raised. In all such cases bureau agents will, when called upon, furnish all necessary assistance, as provided under existing orders.

Art. 3. Monthly reports of "Indigent and Helpless," specified in Circular No. 19, series of 1867, from these headquarters, will be made and forwarded as heretofore, and must include only those destitutes who are unable to labor, or otherwise provide for themselves, and to whom the parish or other local authorities fail to render the necessary assistance, to prevent starvation and suffering.

The utmost care will be taken by the agents not to include the accounts of the indigent and helpless, with those of the laborers who receive assistance through the planter. In all cases, their accounts must be distinct and separate.

Subsistence for the indigent and helpless will be issued gratuitously, and will be accounted for in accordance with instructions hereafore promulgated.

The necessary blanks will be furnished to agents requiring them on their application for the same to these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Capt. 36th U. S. Infantry, A.A.A.G.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN and Abandoned Lands, Dist. Louisiana,
New Orleans, Jan. 24, 1868.

Circular No. 2.

Frequent applications being made to these headquarters for the transfer of freedmen from parishes where they are unemployed, to parishes where they can be secured employment on plantations during the year, the following instructions are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of the agents of this bureau:

No planter will be furnished with labor from another parish than that in which he is planting, unless he can pay money wages to those whom he wishes to employ.

Before taking steps to procure laborers for a planter, the agent shall be furnished by him, in duplicate, with a full, clear, and explicit statement of the terms on which he proposes to engage them, the number of freedmen wanted, and the families to be provided for being distinctly specified.

This statement will be accompanied by a bond obliging the planter to employ the laborers, and provide for the families of such as have families, immediately on their arrival at the point in the parish designated by the bureau agent.

Immediately on the arrival of the freedmen the contracts with them shall be executed in the proper form, under the supervision of the bureau agent, and two copies of the same filed in his office.

The expenses of transporting the freedmen from one parish to the other, including their subsistence en route, will be deducted from their monthly wages and paid over to the bureau agent in the parish in the following manner:

The cost of their subsistence and one third of the cost of transportation at the end of first thirty days, one-third of the cost of transportation at end of second month, and the remainder at the end of third month.

The bureau agent who may be called upon to furnish the laborers required, will then endeavor to secure the required number from the unemployed freedmen in his parish.

He will clearly explain to them the nature of the terms upon which they are to be employed, and will in each case inform the freedman of the name of the planter desiring to employ him, and as nearly as possible the location of his plantation.

Should a sufficient number consent and agree to be thus employed, he will immedi