"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

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

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY ..... FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

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

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

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

We are under many obligations to John P. Alban, pilot of the steamer Caroline, for files of late Northern papers.

Upon the recommendation of Gov. Baker, Mr. W. G. Pickens has been appointed Justice of the Peace, Fifth Ward, Caddo parish.

SATURDAYS IN DEMAND.—February, this year, has five Saturdays. For a short month its demand for the last day in the week is rather heavy.

We have been requested to state that all persons who fail to call on the Controller and pay their licenses and personal taxes without delay, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

STATE LICENSE.—Sheriff Hope gives notice in another column for all persons required by law to take out State license, to come forward immediately and take out their license for 1868.

PERSONAL.—The able editor of that sterling paper, Tyler Reporter, Col. Jas. P. Douglass, called on us on Monday. He is en route to the North and West on business connected with his journal.

ST VALENTINE'S DAY.—Day after to-morow is St Valentine's day. The young folks, of course, will make a note of this and lay in a stock of valentines, of which Messrs. Hyams & Kennedy have a good selection.

The Mansfield (DeSoto parish) Times, of the 18th says the negroes of that parish, with few exceptions, have contracted for the year. Upon an average they are to receive about one fourth of the crop, the planters furnishing the necessary supplies.

MEDICAL STUDENTS—*Something New.*—We are pleased to learn that the energetic and enterprising proprietors of the Infirmary—Drs. Williams, Cutlift and Clay—will soon have out a prospectus announcing their intention to give a summer course of lectures to medical students at the Infirmary. This will be an important preparatory step for young men reading medicine.

DECISIONS OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court, Judge James I. Weems, which is now in session, rendered two important decisions during the past week. In the case of Peet, Sims & Co. vs. J. M. & J. C. Murphy, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of defendants for $20,000 and dissolving attachment. In the case of J. N. Ball vs. G. M. Bender, the verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for $2000, sustaining attachment.

THE CHARCOAL CONVENTION.—The telegraph informs us that the charcoal convention, now in session at New Orleans, have adopted an ordinance providing for an election to ratify the constitution as soon as the convention adjourns, leaving the date blank. An election for State, judicial, municipal, and parish officers, State legislature and congressional representatives will be held at the same time. Registered electors may vote in any parish they happen to be in on the day of election upon presentation of their registration papers.

PERSONAL.—Last week we had the pleasure of greeting that accomplished gentleman and skillful steamboatman Capt. Charles E. Marshall, who visits us after an absence of a number of years. His many friends in these parts will be pleased to learn that he is in the enjoyment of good health and looking as young and pleasant as in days of yore. Capt. Marshall walks the hurricane roof of the gallant steamer Mittie Stephens, and we are confident that he many admirers will see that he gets his share of the business.

PERSONAL.—John J. Hope, Esq., our energetic sheriff, arrived home last Monday on the National from the city, where he had been to make his annual settlement with the State authorities. He has a document bearing the autograph of H. Peralta, Auditor of Public Accounts, certifying that he has paid to the State Treasurer the full State tax of the parish of Caddo for the year 1866, which is a quietus on the part of the State against any claim for taxes or licenses. This relieves his securities from any further responsibility in the matter. There are not five sheriffs in the State who can show a like record.

BUSINESS.—During the past week our business houses have had a very fair week, by far the best of the season, though not up to the corresponding time last year. The grocery houses, in particular, have had a lively time of it, while dry goods sales have been only moderate. The paucity of sales of the latter was to be expected at this season of the year, being as it were between two seasons. Our merchants have still on hand a large stock of fall and winter goods which will have to lay over for another season. The winter trade opened so late that many of the merchants hardly made a beginning. The rise in the river and the advance in cotton has accelerated the movement of cotton from the interior, and large sales have been made in this market, lending to our business streets quite an animated appearance for the time being.

VENTRILOQUISM AT BREWER'S HALL.—Prof. I. B Hardy, the accomplished and popular ventriloquist and magician, will give three of his unique and chaste entertainments at Brewer's Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening. Professor Hardy comes to us recommended as one of the best ventriloquists and magicians in the country as well as one of the oldest. Wherever he has been, and that is all over the country, the press speak in the highest terms of him. Signor Blitz, in his palmy days, never equaled the Professor in his feats of necromancy. Those who wish to enjoy a rich treat and laugh until their sides split, should by all means attend one of the Professor's entertainments. Entrance $1; children half price.

PROWESS—*Praiseworthy*—Recently the Indians made a raid on the people of the northwestern border counties of our sister State, Texas; and as soon as the facts came to be known to Gen. Hancock, the able commander of our district, he established four new military posts in that region of the country, and promptly sent soldiers to fill them. This prompt action for the relief and protection of the lives of the people of the border and their property must win, as it deserves, the gratitude and praise of all concerned.

THE CONVENTION TAX.—By reference to Sheriff Hope's advertisement in another column, it will be seen that he will attend at the different election precincts at the time stated, for the purpose of collecting the State constitutional convention tax of one mill per cent. on both real and movable property. This tax was levied by the convention for the purpose of paying its expenses. Persons will save trouble and expense by settling promptly. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE COTTON TAX ABOLISHED.—The report of the conference committee in favor of the abolishment of the cotton tax and tariff passed the Senate on the last day of January. It abolishes the tax after 1867, and the tariff after the 1st of November, 1868. Vote in the House, 104 yeas to 43 nays. The bill is now a law.

Mobile is overrun by idle, worthless negroes.
[Meridian Mercury.

So, likewise, is the city of Shreveport.

"Outside of the Constitution."

This is comparatively a new political phrase, and very significant, if it *is* a short one. Since the accession of the Radical party to power, scarcely anything in the way of national legislation has been done *inside*, and everything has been done "*outside* the Constitution." That instrument by implication, if not by express terms, declares this a *white* man's government, made by *white* men, for the good and government of *white* men; but Stevens and the vile party under the lead of that cloven-footed old political Satan, contend that the Constitution is "a league with hell"—that so far from this Government having been founded for white men, it was established for the *negro*—that the *negro* should be supreme, and to effect the great end of elevating the *negro*, the Constitution is spit upon, the Supreme Court is defied, and Congress is made the common receptacle of *all power*—is made, in short, the whole government of the United States, irrespective of the Executive and other distinct departments of the Government, such as President and Supreme Court, contemplated and provided for by the Constitution. The party in power is one of the most reckless and despotic that ever disgraced the records of this or any other nation professing to be governed by a written constitution and laws passed in accordance with its provisions. Every bulwark thrown around the liberties of the people by the wisely-conceived constitutional government of our fathers has been ruthlessly torn down by these wild, howling fanatics, whose eyes are closed to the demonstrations of truth, and ears deaf to the persuasive voice of reason; and to-day, notwithstanding the rebuke they received from the people in the last general elections, despite the warning of the ablest and most respectable of the Northern and Northwestern press, they seem as intent on using the negroes of the South for the defeat of the popular will of the white men of the nation as they were in 1865, at the close of the "rebellion." He who runs can easily read their infamous programme. They design remedying our financial evils, after the plan of Thad. Stevens, by passing a law declaring greenbacks as good as gold, and declaring it treason, a *hangable* offense, for any one to ask a premium on gold. They propose to settle the national debt by selling the lands included in the military districts at auction for that purpose. That will close the repudiation business—for who shall dare demur to the decree of a Congress whose sole act is law—a Government whose Secretary of State, by the simple tinkling of a little bell, can consign one to the most loathsome and noisome dungeon or make him "dance on nothing?" Then when they impeach the President, enfranchise all the blacks and disfranchise all but the strictly loyal whites, Congress, having the right to decide upon the qualifications of its members, no man who is not a supporter of Thaddeus Stevens will be allowed to take his seat. Then, as Mr. Stevens is operating "outside the Constitution," and Congress has all the needful power, what is to prevent it from assuming the duties of the Electoral College, and electing a President for life, or during good behavior, or fixing his term at forty years, with power to appoint his successor? "Then," in the language of a cotemporary, "we shall have a completed, rounded-out, full-orbed, happy country, and we shall *all* sing 'Hail Columbia, Happy Land,' until time shall be no more." Were the Congress composed of better men—of wiser men—of men entitled to respect for their former virtues or their talents—we of the South might feel less of the indignation which mingles with our regret and humiliation which, philosophise as we will, we must feel when we reflect upon our sad fate in being overpowered in a contest with our inferiors. "The contumelies of tyranny," says Burke, "are the worst part of it;" and the yoke of the conqueror presses upon men's necks with intolerable weight, when, with power commensurate to their malice, a Congress that represents all that is narrow-minded, vindictive and revengeful in the country "loads a tyrannous power by the poisoned taunts of a vulgar, low-bred insolence." But, as we have said on a former occasion, *nil desperandum*. There is hope yet, darkly as lower the clouds of misfortune over us. The conservative masses of the North, by the ides of November, will tell the Radical party and the world, at the polls, that in suffering the enemies of the Southern States to divest the white inhabitants of those States of their freedom, the liberties of the Northern people will be lost, and they will not consent to be thus deprived of the priceless heritage bequeathed them by the sages and warriors of the old Revolution for the sake of gratifying the ignoble passion of a mean revenge. No, we see no cause for despair of the ultimate prosperity of the South and the vindication of her people. Glorious land of free hearts—our loved and suffering South!—

Wilt thou not yet again
Put forth the sleeping strength that in thee lies,
And snap the shameful chain,
And force that tyrant train
To flee before the anger in thine eyes?
Then shall the harnessed years
Sweep onward with thee to that glorious height,
Which even now appears
Bright through this mist of tears,
The dwelling place of Liberty and Light.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Times reports the sudden death, by apoplexy, on the 31 inst., of Mr. Bernard Marigny, at the age of 81 years. He inherited an enormous estate which included the whole of the present Third District of New Orleans. The sketch in the Times represents that "Bernard Marigny de Mandeville was born in New Orleans when it was a Spanish colony under Gov. Bernard de Galvez. His family were from Bayeux, Normandy, and were there rich and titled, boasting of a long line of illustrious ancestry, who had given renown and distinction to the Seigneurs de Marigny. His grandfather, being a man of spirit and adventure, came over among the first settlers in Mobile, and his father accompanied the hardy band of colonists whom Bienville first established at Biloxi, and afterward on the Mississippi river, in the locality now occupied by the city of New Orleans. When with much pomp and parade the colony was transferred in 1803 to France, and by France to the United States, he appeared as one of the staff of the French commandant, who made the transfer—and witnessed the furling of the tri-color and the substitution of the stars and stripes on the Place D'Armes, now Jackson Square. From that time the descendant of the old Norman aristocracy became an ardent Democrat. In that political faith he lived and died." The deceased took an active part, in an earlier day, in the politics of the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. He was a member of the Convention of 1812. He was in the Legislature that year. He was elected a legislator for twenty-four years. When a convention was called in 1845, to revise and amend the constitution of 1812, Mr. Marigny was elected a member of it, and bore a conspicuous part in the advocacy of the more liberal features of the new government which superseded that he had assisted to create in 1812. Besides these public duties Mr. Marigny filled various other public stations in the Federal and State governments.

The Southwestern, at Shreveport, adopts the arguments and views of the Picayune as to the reorganisation of the Democratic party in this State as the only living conservative party. The Caddo Gazette says of itself that it is "a conservative Democratic paper." These are the leading papers of Northwest Louisiana. The former was formerly an "Old Line Whig" paper.
[New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 1.

The fact is, we some months since announced our conviction that the Democratic was the best of all the organised parties in the country, and suggested that it would be well for the people of the South, without respect to past political distinctions, to band together under the name of the Democracy to oppose, by whatever fair means in their power, the mad schemes of the Radical Congress at Washington, and the vile tools of that vile Congress in our midst, and called upon the New Orleans press for their opinion and cooperation; but we did not "adopt the arguments and views of the Picayune" or any other paper. The Picayune is following us, for it has come *after* us in the matter. It is a small thing, perhaps, but truth impels us to contend that the South-Western *took the lead* in expressing "arguments and views" in favor of organising the South under the banner of Democracy.

Wilson, Stoner & Co.'s beef packery, near Jefferson, up to the 4th inst., had killed 3000 head of cattle, and had 1000 or 1200 tierces of beef ready for shipment. The Dixie, which arrived in this port Friday morning, brought down 300 tierces.

Congress appears to be very much exercised on the subject of the rights of American citizens *abroad*. We think that body would do well to turn their attention to guaranteeing "the rights of American citizens" *at home*.

The Judges.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 31.]

It has been inferred from the reported division in the Supreme Court in the McCardle case, of five of the judges for giving it precedence in the calendar, and three against it, that there are three of the judges who are certainly in favor of the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws which are brought into question in that suit.

This inference is often supported by references to the opinions given in the Milligan case by the Supreme Court, in which the division of the judges was the same, with one exception, that of Judge Wayne, since deceased.

In that case a majority of the court, consisting of Judges Davis, Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field, held that trials by military commissions are unconstitutional and illegal, at any time and place, except in time of flagrant war, within the range of actual conflict, where by force of the war civil courts are obstructed in their freedom of action.

The minority of Judges, consisting of Chief Justice Chase, and Justices Miller, Swayne and Wayne, held that the Government cannot be denied the power, in time of war and in great emergencies, of authorising military commissions in districts where disloyalty to the Government might be strong enough to affect the administration of justice in the courts, to the advantage of the public enemy. This doctrine was, however, limited to cases arising during the actual progress of flagrant war.

The court was unanimous in the opinion that the Constitution does not authorise trials by military commissions, or the exercise of martial law, under any circumstances, in time of peace.

On this point, there was no difference in the opposing opinions read from the bench—the majority opinion by Justice Davis and the minority by Chief Justice Chase.

The judgment was unanimously in favor of Milligan; the minority assenting on the ground that, although it was in time of war, and in their view, it was competent for Congress to have authorised such a commission. Still Congress had not done so, and the proceedings were illegal. The majority held that they were unconstitutional and illegal throughout.

The death of Judge Wayne leaves the division of opinion on the controverted points five to three, instead of five to four.

We need not inquire how far the judicial rule, *stare decisis*, binds the minority to administer the law, as once definitely pronounced by the courts; all the eight judges held the opinion on the leading point, which is contained in the McCardle case, that there is no constitutional power anywhere to authorise military commissions, suspend habeas corpus, abolish civil government, declare martial law, or erect military governments in times of peace.

It, therefore, does not follow, necessarily follow, nor by logical inferences from any part of the action of the court in the McCardle case, that there are even three judges, if there be one, who will support, in contradiction to the law of the Milligan case, the constitutionality of military reconstruction bills, by virtue of which civil authorities are abolished and personal rights of every kind whatsoever put under the control of an absolute military dictatorship, irresponsible to any civil tribunal whatever.

The movements of the Radicals in Congress, however, and the outgivings of their partisans, seem to imply that they had, or thought they had, some unpublished grounds for believing that the three minority judges in the Milligan case, would, notwithstanding this record, declare in favor of the congressional acts as constitutional. It was evidently in this faith they passed the bill through Congress in hot haste, to make the three presumed Radicals competent to arrest the judgment of the five who may have conservative views of the Constitution, by requiring six votes to defeat what those may maintain.

Several of the House members, and one or two of the Senators of that party, seem to have a suspicion that, after all, the two-thirds might go against them, and hence they asked that a unanimous vote should be required of the court to annul an act of Congress for unconstitutionality.

The two-thirds project has evidently been abandoned, and among the probable reasons for the change of ground is, that, after all, Radicalism might not have been sure of the three votes necessary for the success of their plan. At all events, it was conceded as a necessary result of the declared judgment of the court, on the analagous points presented in the Milligan case, that at least five of the judges are adverse to the whole theory of making and administering government by military force, "outside of the Constitution," and it was not certain there would not be six or even eight.

It remains to be seen whether the other attempt to circumvent law and the Constitution, by abolishing the appellate power of the Supreme Court, as to the cases in which a party in Congress is determined its acts shall not be disturbed by any judicial intervention whatever, shall have any better success.

The attempt, whether it be a success or a failure, will be another in that series of audacious practices of tyranny which so singularly resemble in their character the freaks of James II. of England; who, by claiming the prerogative of dispensing with the laws which thwarted his will, seizing on the judiciary to compel a conforming decision, taking away by violent means the old charters of municipal government that were so precious to the people of England, and using the power of martial law in time of peace, forfeited the right to govern, and was, with his house and followers, driven into exile.

The same strife is going on here, under different names, indeed, but with the same principles involved; and he has but a shallow faith in the American people who doubts that it will have the same result, of the driving out of power of the conspirators against liberty.

A NEW TRADE FOR THE CRESCENT CITY.—We learn from the Commercial Bulletin, of the 28th ult., that 89,852 bushels of corn reached that city on the day before, for coastwise and foreign shipments, by a line of barges from Cairo. The grain, it is presumed, was brought to Cairo by that great commercial artery, the Illinois Central railroad. It has for years been thought by our shrewdest commercial men that much of the grain of the great Northwest (which is peculiarly a grain-producing region) could find a cheaper outlet for coastwise and foreign ports by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf than by rail to New York and other Northern ports. By this route, which can assuredly be made cheapest in the end, the grain is subject to much less handling, and the great injury it must sustain by being often handled; and, if we mistake not, will reach its destination not only in better condition, but in quicker time. And we think it entirely unnecessary to dilate on the great advantages of a water-borne commerce over that borne by the railroad. The advantages of the former are too obvious to need a word in explanation. The Bulletin very pertinently remarks, that having by the barge line from Cairo achieved one step in opening a new channel of trade, the next will be to secure its transportation by "cheap freights." No doubt the fact of this new route will be made known throughout all the shipping ports of the world. Trade fleets will soon be on the move to meet this new stream of freight which has broken from the artificial channel within which it has been for some years cramped, and is now finding its way to the world market, by its own natural outlet. Let the consignees of grain remember that if the ocean rates are exorbitant it will neutralise all the advantages of the river.

MORE REMOVALS.—Gen. Hancock, the worthy commander of fifth military district, is trying his hand at decapitating some of the appointments of his predecessors. On the 5th inst., in special orders No. 5, he decapitated Wm. Baker, Street Commissioner of New Orleans, and appointed Geo. D. Fields in his place. Mr. Baker was removed for malfeasance in office, which was proved before an investigating committee ordered by Gen. Hancock. Mr. Baker at first refused to vacate, but a mild application of military authority had the desired effect, and Fields at once entered upon his duties. On the 8th the General appointed five white men members of the City Council in place of that number of nigs, removed. Two of the new appointees are now judges of district courts, and the other three have been upon the bench. It is rumored that mayor Heath will be invited to take up his bed and walk. All honor to Gen. Hancock.

OH, THIS WICKED WORLD!—The gamblers of St. Louis, Mo., it is said, for a long time paid the police of that city one hundred dollars per month "hush money." Owing to the dullness of the business and hardness of the times, the "gay gamboliers" recently refused further payment of the subsidy, and hence were gobbled quicker'n a wink, when the "gentlemen of elegant leisure" exposed the fact above stated. We have a number of police in Shreveport as well as several "sports;" but we don't believe there is any need of collusion between them. As to our "sports," we'll wager a pound-cake to a pint of strawberries (and hold the stakes in our mouth) that they can beat the St. Louis larks at euchre and give them both bowers and the ace.

RIOTOUS.—We learn from the Jefferson Times of the 7th inst., that on the night of the 1st the negro Loyal League, 700 in number, met near Jefferson, and on breaking up, great numbers of them proceeded to the house of a white lady, Mrs. Walleck, in the absence of her husband, when they cursed her as a "d—d rebel," placed a pistol to the breast of her daughter, and threatened to burn the house. Time such demonstrations were stopped.

Edwin Forrest, the greatest of American tragedians closed an engagement at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, on the evening of January 31, repeating his matchless impersonation of "Spartacus, the Gladiator."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, February 10, noon.—Gold 143. Cotton firm at 20c.

NEW YORK, February 10, evening.—Cotton active and firmer; sales 4000 bales; middling uplands 20@20¼c. Gold irregular, 142¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Cotton active; middling 18¾@19c.; sales 7000 bales; receipts since Saturday 9495 and exports 9036. Sugar firm; fair 13¾, prime 14¾ and choice 15@15½. Molasses easier; common 70 and prime 78. Flour firm; superfine $10 75@11 and choice extra $13 75@14. Corn firmer, $1 03@1 07½. Oats unchanged. Pork steady and firm at $25 25@25 50. Lard firm; tierce 14½ and keg 16½c. Bacon tending upwards; shoulders retailing at 11½ and clear sides 14@14½c. Sterling exchange 53@55½; New York sight ½ pct discount. Gold 141½@142.

NEW YORK February 11, noon.—Gold 142¾. Cotton firm at 20½@20¾c.

NEW YORK, February 11, evening.—Cotton more active and ⅛c. better; sales 7500 bales; middling uplands 20½@21c. Gold weaker at 141¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Cotton active and advancing; middling 19½@19¾c.; sales 6500, receipts 2062 and exports 2048 bales Sugar and molasses firm, but unchanged. Flour easier; superfine $10 25@10 50 and choice $11@14 50. Corn dull at $1@1 05. Oats dull at 80@85c. Pork firm at $25 25@25 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 11¼, and clear sides 14½c. Lard firm; tierce 14½ and keg 16c. Sterling exchange 53½@56; New York sight ½ pct discount. Gold 141½.

Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, February 9.—Advices from Abyssinia state that a large force of British troops advanced from Zeunta toward Intorca on the 26th January. Water had been bored for according to the American plan, and found in abundance near the English line of march. The coast shores had been lighted by the English for naval purposes. Camp followers from India were being returned home. Ephraim, Governor of Quassonah, was recalled with, it is said, the approval of the British authorities.

LIVERPOOL, February 10, evening.—Cotton closed buoyant; sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 8¼d.

LONDON, February 10.—The cabmen's strike in Liverpool is ended.

Minister Burlingame has arrived at Shanghai, from Pekin, bound to America.

LONDON, February 10, P. M.—Bonds firmer, 71½@71¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 11, noon.—Cotton opens firmer, and advanced 1-16d; middling uplands 8¼ and Orleans 8¼d.

A shock of an earthquake at Shanghai caused great consternation. Imperialists claim to be gaining ground rapidly.

LIVERPOOL, February 11, 2 P.M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 8¾d. on the spot and 8¾d. to arrive. Manchester advices favorable. Yarns and fabrics firmer and higher.

CORK, February 11.—A mob of Fenians drove the police through the streets with fire arms. None hurt.

LONDON, February 11.—Sir Edward Brewster, physician, scientific discoverer and author, died, aged 87 years.

The British iron clad Hercules, the largest in the world, was successfully launched at Chatham dock yard.

Miscellaneous.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 8.—The full vote of Montgomery, Macon, Lee, Elmore, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Bulloch and Coosa counties foots up 15,150—all negroes but 77. The vote cast in the same counties on the convention question was 17,536; registered vote 30,013. It is too soon to estimate, but the indications are that the constitution is defeated.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Thurlow Weed's Commercial, discussing the Syracuse convention, says: "We cherish with devoted affection the principles of the Republican party, and with equal earnestness deprecate and dread copperhead Democracy; but we see in the radicalism of the Republican party an element of self-destruction. The causes of our defeat last fall in Ohio, New York, &c., are upon the surface, and in full and fair view. While we would do all that is just and proper in atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon the freedmen, we will not be a party to any scheme, whether prompted by radicalism in politics or fanatics in religion, which confounds colors and mixes races—which goes even further, and in one quarter of all the States of the Union makes the white man subordinate to the black race."

Statement of the public debt for February shows a total of $2,642,326,253, with total coin and currency in the treasury of $134,200,603. In comparison with the statement of last month, the increase of debt is $19,189,721.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Bank statement shows an increase in loans of $4,129,000; in circulation, $34,000; in deposits $4,300,000; in legal tenders $650,000; decrease in specie $131,000.

HAVANA, February 8.—Mexican advices are to the 2d inst. A lot of pirates, under Hernandez, had surprised Carlen Island, and taken away all military government stores. He intended to sail for Tobas to dethrone the governor-general. Alvarez, with a force, attacked the rebels near Merida and defeated them. Col. Villafana, commander of the rebels, killed and the remainder of the rebel leaders escaped by sea. Everything quiet at Sisal. Result of the election for governor in the State of Puebla was that a new rebellion is likely to break out.

Railroad project to unite the capital of Mexico with the United States, by a line along the Gulf coast, was referred to committee in Congress.

The government of Guatemala, fearing invasion from Mexico, has placed restrictions upon passengers. The result of the campaign against the Yuque Indians has proved satisfactory. Four of the leading chiefs were captured and shot.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—The convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for an election for ratification of the constitution immediately after adjournment, leaving the date blank. Another ordinance provides that election for State, judicial, municipal, and parish officers, State legislature and Congressional representatives be held at the same time of election for ratification of the constitution. Ordinance adopted, providing that registered electors may vote in any parish in which they may happen to be on the day of election, upon presentation of their registration papers.

Of the new appointments to the City Council by Gen. Hancock, five are lawyers. Of these Duplantier and Leavenort are now judges of district courts, and the other three have been on the bench. All are citizens of the highest respectability, and all white men.

MOBILE, February 9.—The election was concluded yesterday, and passed off most quiet and orderly. The vote stands, whites 89; colored 4916.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Raining heavily all day.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings a million and a half in treasure. Isthmus and Central American news unimportant.

Lima advices are to January 22. President Canzera had arrived at Callao safe. Minor fights occurred at the South, but tranquility was restored, and the whole republic is now recognised as Canzera's government. The United States steamer Wateree was docked at Callao. The reported revolution in Bolivia proved to be a local outbreak, and has been suppressed.

Valparaiso dates are to January 10th. Agents were to leave in March for the United States and Great Britain to obtain immigrants for the southern portion of Chili. Salt works on a large scale are soon to be established near Valparaiso. The steamer Stonewall arrived at Valparaiso January 6, in thirty six days from Montevideo.

Cable dispatches speak of Napoleon having altered his policy towards the Pope and Italy, in a sudden and remarkable manner. He evinces an indisposition to advance his position of champion of the Holy See. It is said the existence of Bourbon intrigues has caused diplomacy with Rome to become colder, while friendly relations heretofore existing with Victor Emanuel are to be renewed. Queen Isabella is forced to dissolve the Papal legion which was being recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon flatly objects to its service in the cause of the Holy See.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—It is understood that Edmunds' bill prescribing proceedings in impeachment trials will be passed to-morrow. It provides for suspension during trial by a two-thirds vote. Publication of the President's letter is deferred.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—John B. Budd, one of the oldest merchants of this city, engaged in the New Orleans trade, is dead; aged 71 years.

JACKSON, MISS., February 10.—The following resolutions were introduced and referred: That all contracts made with freedmen which prevent them attending elections and political meetings be declared null and void, and that all persons attempting to enforce such contracts be disfranchised five years; that the police force of each incorporated town or city be composed equally of loyal white and black citizens; that the next legislature enact that any person who will make oath before a magistrate that he or she is not worth more than twenty dollars, shall be relieved of all indebtedness. The member offering this, said it was to make up for the deficiencies of the bankrupt law of Congress; he wanted a law that would equally benefit the poor and the rich.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—In the convention today a resolution to pay each member and employé 30 per cent. over their per diem, and directing the warrant clerk to issue warrants for the amount, lies over. This was offered on account of members' warrants being sold at a heavy discount. Ordinances adopted, providing that the same registrars and commissioners appointed by the Major General commanding to superintend the election for ratification of the constitution, shall superintend the election for State officers, at the same time; provided they be authorised by the commanding General to act; if not authorised, the committee of seven appointed by the convention to take charge of the whole matter of ratification of the constitution and election of civil officers, will appoint registrars and commissioners of election to hold election as herein provided for; also all civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the official promulgation of the ratification of the constitution, and continue in office until their legally elected successors are duly installed. Legislature to hold first session at Baton Rouge the third Monday after official promulgation of ratification, and proceed immediately to vote upon the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to have no power to enact any law until said article is acted upon; also providing for the payment of registrars, commissioners and other officers necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, out of any funds raised by virtue of tax ordinance not otherwise appropriated; also to appoint a committee of seven, to be called "Committee on Style," to revise, amend, correct and have printed this constitution. Pending discussion on resolution providing for the appointment of and prescribing the duties and powers of boards of registration, convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In the old Georgia case, petitioning to restrain Stanton, Grant and Pope from proceeding under the reconstruction acts, decided adversely last term, to-day the reasons for that opinion were given, in effect, as follows: The question involved and the right sought to be protected were exclusively political in their character, relating to sovereignty and government, and not to the rights of persons or property, and the court therefore had no jurisdiction of the subject matter of the bill. They cite the cases of the State of Rhode Island vs. State of Massachusetts, and of the Cherokee Nation vs. State of Georgia, and other cases, to show that the court has no jurisdiction to decide a political question. Chief Justice concurred in the result, but not in the reasons assigned. The Chief Justice announced that the present term would be adjourned on the first Monday in April.

In the case of the State of Texas vs. White et al., on motion to dissolve injunction restraining White et al. from selling certain bonds on the ground, among others, that Texas, being no State, had no rights in court. Chief Justice Chase gave the opinion of the court, refusing to dissolve the injunction.

MONTGOMERY, February 11.—In thirty-four counties heard from, the vote for the constitution stands 51,733; registration in the same counties 111,269. This includes all the negro counties but Hale and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities, and will not vote at all. To carry the constitution 86,000 will have to be polled.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Judge Black filed, yesterday, bill of the State of Georgia vs. Grant, Meade, Ruger et al. Black endeavors to avoid the ground which led to the dismissal of the former case. Ex parte McCardle is still held by the court. Majority of the bar incline to the opinion it will be dismissed.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., February 11.—The majority of the Convention last night at 11 o'clock entered a protest against the action of the minority. Deposed Richards from the chair and elected Horatio Jenkins president. Reorganised, appointed new commissioners, deposed the former sergeant-at-arms, elected M. Martin in his place, and passed a resolution that the Convention had power to compel the attendance of absentees.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The President's correspondence in reply to Grant opens: "The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d would seem to preclude reply; but the manner in which publicity is given to the correspondence whereof that letter forms a part, and grave questions are involved, induces this mode of giving a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us. The statements of five members of the cabinet who were present during the conversation on the 14th, and copies of their letters to me are enclosed." Quoting from Grant's letter, the President says: "When a controversy upon a matter of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when on the other side it loses the character of respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other." After quoting Grant again, the President says: "The point is, that before you changed your views, you had secretly determined to do the very thing which you at last did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may not have changed your views as to the law, but did certainly change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning." The President argues at some length the legality of his order to Grant to disregard Stanton's order, making the point that Grant will not obey his direct orders, but will obey his indirect orders. The President concludes: "Without further comment upon the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from obedience to the order of the President, who is made by the constitution the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and is, therefore, the official superior as well of the general of the army as of the Secretary of War." Following is the President's letter to the secretaries present at the 14th of January convention. This morning's Chronicle contains the correspondence between the President and Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a call from the House, and calls attention, especially, to that part relating to the conversation between Grant and the President. In reply to the request of the President for a statement of what was said on that occasion, Secretary Welles says: "My recollection of the conversation corresponds with your statement of it in your letter of the 31st January. The three points specified in that letter giving your recollections of the conversation are correctly stated." Secretary McCulloch says: "I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of that conversation, as given in your letter to Gen. Grant of the 31st, is substantially correct, and in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it." Secretary Randall says: "I have read carefully the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to Gen. Grant of the 31st. The following extract from that letter is according to my recollection, and I think a correct statement of the conversation that took place between the President and Gen. Grant at the cabinet meeting on the 14th January." Secretary Randall then quotes the President's version. Seward's letter is quite long, giving a detailed account of his impression of what occurred. Quoting the substance of what the President said, Secretary Seward says: "I did not understand Gen. Grant as denying, nor as explicitly admitting, these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one." After further details, Seward continues: "Certainly General Grant did not at any time in the cabinet meeting insist that he had in the Saturday's conversation, either distinctly or finally advised you of his determination to retire from the charges of the War Department otherwise than under your own subsequent direction. He acquiesced in your statement, that the Saturday's conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he, as well as yourself, supposed could reasonably take place on Monday. Gen. Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call on you on Monday. Gen. Grant assigned reasons for the omission." Secretary Seward's letter caused shouts of alternate derision and incredulity from the Republicans as his courteous narrative proceeded. Secretary Browning's letter is also quite long and mainly a repetition.

Grant has already written in reply, opening: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst, accompanied by the statement of five cabinet officers of their recollection of what occurred in the cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything contained in these statements where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. Grant then proceeds to argue the point at some length.

Committee stand four to three against Edmunds' bill regulating impeachment.

The Senate committee will report favorably on the bill forbidding deposits in national banks in cities where assistant treasurers have offices.

It is rumored the Secretary of the Treasury intends selling fifteen to twenty millions gold this month.

Grant's last letter closes by disclaiming any intention on his part, now or heretofore, to disobey any legal order of the President.

Guthrie has resigned the Kentucky senatorship on account of sickness.

The Senate rejected Wm. D. Bishop for Commissioner of Patents, John M. Johnson, Federal Marshal of Virginia, and Leslie Coombs, Marshal of Kentucky.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—After a stormy and disorderly debate to-day, the convention adopted a resolution allowing members and employés thirty per cent. additional to their per diem by a vote of 40 to 32. A motion to reconsider was offered, when another scene of disorder ensued, in the midst of which adjourned till to-morrow.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—*House*—Under regular call the following were introduced: Instructing Reconstruction Committee to report that further legislation is necessary to enable the late rebel States to resume their places in the Union; continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee; to allow respondents in United States courts to testify in their own behalf in States where such testimony is permitted in local courts. Large number of private bills were introduceed. Judiciary Committee directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the bankrupt law so as to require a majority of creditors to compel involuntary bankruptcy. Resolution that the seat of government should be removed to the Mississippi Valley disagreed to by a strictly sectional vote, 77 to 97.

Long discussion occurred regarding the bridging of the Mississippi at Rock Island. Bill authorising bridging at joint expense of Government and railroad company passed.

Resolution calling on Grant for a copy of the President's last letter, and referring Judiciary Committee's impeachment evidence to Reconstruction Committee, with privilege to report at any time, passed.

House went into committee of the whole. General discussion showed increasing partisan bitterness. Adjourned.

Senate.—After a number of private resolutions, bills and memorials, reconstruction resumed, after which executive session and adjourned.

WASHINGTON February 11.—*House.*—After some personal explanations, the rights of American citizens abroad was resumed and wildly discussed.

The President's response to Grant, with accompanying documents, was read and referred to Committee on Correspondence. The President was called on for Grant's response, and House went into committee on appropriations. Amendment striking out appropriation for assistant secretary, pardon clerk and three fourth class clerks employed by the President, adopted.

President sent Grant's response to the House. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction, and adjourned.

Senate.—Petition from the convention of Georgia for the loan of thirty millions to planters, and from Mississippi for relief of destitute were read. Wilson presented the petitions of several citizens asking relief from political disabilities. Reconstruction resumed and discussed to executive session and adjourned.

[From the South-Western Extras.]

Cable Dispatches.

BERLIN, February 8.—Bismarck's health compels several months relaxation, which he will spend traveling throughout Europe. Meantime, the Minister of Finance will act as premier.

ATHENS, February 8.—New cabinet formed, with Bulgaris at the head.

PARIS, February 8.—Young Iturbide, Maxim