"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... JUNE 3, 1868.

THOS. 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.

Thanks to Mr. J. V. Nolan, agent of the Texas Express company, for files of late Northern and Western papers.

R. E. Rankin, at the Post Office, is in receipt of late Northern papers, magazines, etc., etc., which he is offering at reduced prices.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB No. 2.—A meeting of the Democratic Club No. 2 (colored) will be held this evening at the Court House.

The stockholders of South-Western Insurance Company, at a meeting last Monday, voted in favor of a dissolution.

We cannot too often remind our readers of the great importance of insuring their lives, and to those who desire to do so, we can cordially recommend the Knickerbocker, of which Ro. T. Buckner is the agent in this city.

CADDO FIRE COMPANY NO. 1.—At a meeting of this company, held on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Chas. H. Spilker; Foreman, F. N. Sanchez; 1st Assistant Foreman, M. Kaufman, Jr.; 2d Assistant Foreman, David E. Heine; 3d Assistant Foreman, D. March; Secretary, M. Kaufman, Sr.; Treasurer, A. Kahn; Steward, Thos. Byland.

PELICAN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.—At an election held last night by Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Samuel M. Morrison; vice president, Aleck Boarman; secretary, Fred. A. Leonard; treasurer, Thomas B. Chase; foreman, Jules A. Bourquin; 1st assistant foreman, I. C. Hunter; 2d assistant foreman, James Cumpston; tillerman, B. S. Lewis; steward, John W. Jacobs.

THE SEMINARY OF LEARNING.—We are indebted to Prof. Boyd, we presume, of the Louisiana Seminary of Learning, for an annual report of the operations of that institution for the past year. The seminary has been surrounded with difficulties, but has bravely met them. With a return of prosperity this institution will yet prove the pride of the State, as, in times past, it has been eminently worthy of its patronage. To Prof. Boyd, who has been identified with it from its organisation, great credit is due, for keeping it alive amid so many trials and discouragements.

We learn that the Masonic lodges of this city are making preparations to celebrate in an appropriate manner the 24th of June, the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. There will be a procession and orations, and no doubt a ball at night. Col. Geo. Williamson and Rev. Reynolds S. Trippett have been invited to address the fraternity, and both have consented to do so. The neighboring lodges have been invited to participate in the ceremonies of the day, and doubtless the procession will be largely swelled by accessions from abroad. The "brethren of the mystic tie" anticipate a glorious time on the 24th.

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.—The New Orleans Picayune, for endorsing the policy of forming Democratic clubs among the blacks, has been taken to task by several papers published in the lower part of the State. The Picayune, in vindication, says, in substance, that the negro is a voter, beyond a reasonable doubt, in the next Presidential canvass, if not for a longer period, and that it is not only important to vote right yourself, but it is a duty to influence every other man to vote the same way; that it is indisposed to fight wind-mills, and would not engage in such chivalric exploits, even if spoiling for a fight. Our venerable cotemporary treats the specious objections of its impracticable critics, with even more deference than we think the occasion demanded. A little less courtesy would have answered better. If reconstruction is a present success, and we shall know this fact in a very short time, any further efforts, during the Presidential canvass, against it, would be simply "threshing straw" with this pleasing accompaniment, that while so engaged, the Radicals would be gathering the grain. We have thrown away time and opportunity before, in neglecting throughout the State, to secure the coöperation of the colored people. They did not understand why we stood aloof from them; why we failed to instruct them in their new duties, and very naturally concluded, we meant to abandon them to the guidance of the carpet-baggers. To them they flocked for advice, with what result is painfully evident now, when it is too late to correct it. Where a contrary course was taken, as in the parish of Caddo it was taken, a sufficient help was rendered by the blacks, to defeat the Radical nominees, against a registered majority of over 2000 votes. Since the election, the work of organising colored clubs is going on actively, and we have now not less than six or seven in the parish, in good working condition under the supervision of the white clubs, and with a perfect understanding between them. They embrace the best informed men of color in the parish. To all of the members certificates are issued recommending them for protection and guaranteeing it.

The New Orleans Times, speaking of the resignation of Gen. Grant, says:

Gen. Grant having been nominated by a political party for the Presidency of the United States, it is of course neither fit nor decent that he should longer retain his office as Commander and Chief of the Army and Navy. We may, therefore, look for his speedy resignation. A rumor that he had already done so arrived in Chicago the morning the convention met, and elicited general and hearty comment upon his chivalry. As such a course has been so highly approved by the convention that nominated him, it is to be hoped, both for their and his own sake, he will act accordingly. In the event of his resignation, the command of the army and navy of the United States will devolve upon Gen. Sherman, as the next in rank.

There can be but one opinion as to the propriety of the course Gen. Grant should take, and as a soldier and man of honor, he would certainly tender his resignation, if, unfortunately for his character, he had not blindly surrendered his will and his discretion to inferior men, like Washburne, who have played him for party purposes. These require that the Southern States should be subject to his authority, until they shall vote in the Presidential election.

Gregg & Martin, on the Levee, are in receipt of a very large and complete assorted stock of goods, comprising groceries, wines, liquors, plantation supplies, &c., &c., which they are offering to the trade at the lowest prices. They are prompt, attentive and affable business men, and we recommend them to country merchants and purchasers generally as entirely worthy of their confidence and patronage. See advertisement.

By the advertisement, in another column, it will be seen that the semi-annual examination of that flourishing institution, the Mansfield Female College, commences on the 20th of June and closes on the 24th. Parents and those interested in the education of the fair sex should attend.

BOSSIER PARISH.—The Bossier Banner, of last Saturday, says:

Thursday evening this section was visited with a very heavy shower of rain, some pretty large hail falling during the time. So far, the season has been favorable to our planters. The freedmen are working well. No appearance of the cotton caterpillar as yet.

Immigration vs. Emigration.

We have confessedly, in the climate, soil and navigable streams of Louisiana, an inviting country to all persons in search of good lands, cheap farms, and the facilities for the quick transportation of all our products to a commercial emporium, in constant communication with all the great marts of the world. Our system of labor is confessedly inadequate to our present wants. The heavy taxation upon uncultivated and unproductive lands is confessedly eating up, not only the small profits consequent upon our imperfect system of labor, but even the rapidly decreasing capital invested in lands. The value of real estate, in consequence, is confessedly deteriorating every year, until prices have become so purely nominal, that capitalists out of the State are organising immense companies, to buy up our lands in gross, and retail them at a profit to settlers of their choice.

Emigration, either to Honduras, to Brazil or to Mexico, has confessedly played itself out. There is nothing to recommend it, for there is nothing in it, except a mere change from a projected to a consummated mongrelism. And yet, in the face of these obvious, indisputable and notorious facts, it is true, and indeed as strange as true, no steps have been taken by our people, to supply their present wants or to provide for their future necessities. Everywhere else in the South, the subject of immigration is attracting a lively public interest, and measures are being taken to coöperate with Mr. Everett of England, or with some other of the projected land associations. We have the choice either to do nothing at all in the premises, acting on the old line of masterly inactivity, or to coöperate with some land association, or lastly, to act independently and for our own benefit. Which course shall we take? To do nothing in our own behalf is culpably to neglect the care of our own affairs. It is said Faith can remove mountains, but it will take a much livelier faith than this of ours, to bring immigrants to the parish of Caddo, purchasers for our surplus and out-lying lands, and laborers for our uncultivated fields. Shall we then coöperate with some mammoth land and colonisation association, putting in our lands as stock? It is far better to do this than to do nothing; but we submit it is still better for us, to take this matter in our own hands, and as prudent administrators of our own affairs, manage it with a view to our own interests. This course dispenses with a multitude of agents, absolutely essential to the mammoth schemes, and to the interminable delays incident to corporate or associative movements on a large scale. If we go into one of these joint stock companies, we shall have to wait our turn for our share of the meal. Whereas, if we act promptly and wisely for ourselves, we may in a short time reap the fruits of our own enterprise. To be brief, if we begin this summer, we can get our immigrants on their farms in this parish by the first day of January next. This is exactly what we want, and this is precisely the aim to which we should direct our efforts.

We have neither time, nor inclination, nor space for elaboration. Can we, is the question, utilise this scheme? Let us try. Let us meet, confer and discuss the matter. We know that immigrants are brought yearly, by the thousand, to the Northern States. We know, or can know, what means are employed for the purpose. We know that during this very year a large number of immigrants have settled in Texas, and we may know what inducements were offered them. And we very well know we can do what others have successfully done before us and around us. Besides, we claim, and we have peculiar facilities for this work. We have already a large and intelligent foreign population resident among us, and thoroughly identified with us, who will lend ready and willing hands to promote the enterprise. We also have a large number of liberal and extensive landholders, whose lands are now so valueless, that we have often heard them express a willingness to donate alternate lots, to secure immigrants. We do not propose to tax their liberality. What we ask of them is to come forward, make known the quantity of land they can sell, and on what terms they will sell to settlers. In fine, let these two classes meet at an early day, and let us try, with the right spirit, what we can do for ourselves!

Cheap Amusements.

During our absence, we spent a couple of weeks in the charming city of Mobile. Among the commercial men on 'change, we heard of nothing but hard times, while the politicians were bemoaning the condition of the country. Had we remained but a day or so, we should have brought away an impression of a general depression. But how different is the fact? We have no recollection of ever seeing the city in a more cheerful mood. It is true, there was comparatively no trade, but all Mobile, its wife and children, (if we so speak), seemed determined upon enjoying the bright, summer days, in spite of commercial and political croakers. Nay, we believe, their solid people were happy too. There were picnics down the bay, fairs for orphans, soirées, amateur concerts, base-ball matches, &c., &c., following in quick succession. It seemed there was no end to them.

Of all people in the world, the Americans are the hardest workers. We have fewer sports, fewer out-door amusements, fewer social gatherings. A blasé man of business calculates on going to Europe, after a while, to resuscitate his broken constitution, and enjoy a leisure. That leisure, on his arrival there, is devoted to seeing how happy people can make themselves, upon very light means. A band of Germans in a park is a novelty to him, worth the expense of the trip. The Bourgeois of Paris, sipping café, or sugar and water, playing with the children, the *bal mobile*, the universal happiness of all classes, even the poorest, the sight of these is worth our citizens' money. We can have cheap amusements at home. We all need recreation, rest, some repose from labor, and being individually too poor to furnish these things, let us try the plan of coöperation. What a smiling face the town put on on the firemens' anniversary! How splendid the Lafourche dashed away with the boys? What a merry mockery the alarm bell had, as she came steaming up to the wharf! What a happy party that night! Who will start a pic-nic, or a series of dancing parties, or celebrate a second marriage—wood, tin, silver or gold, or hit upon any pleasant way of spending pleasant evenings together, at the minimum of expense? A word to the wise is sufficient, and especially as in this case the wisest are the fairest, who must address themselves to the class of which the bravest are the tenderest.

WHERE'S YOUR MULE?—The follow letter, says the Selma Times, comes to us with every evidence of genuineness. The "mark" is beyond question the work of a bona fide negro—no white man could give it the finishing touches it bears. We guess it's "all right." It is certainly suggestive:

Mr. Editor: Sir—my last old grey horse died yesterday and I cant make my crop—unless I can git a mule. Pleas for to advertise to the man what told us if we woted for de constitution He would see that we had a mule and 40 akers land—Im got enough land for this year—but if he is mind to gin me 40 akers more at End of the year Id be obleeged to him Howsumever de mule will do now. I woted like he tole me and now I needs de mule and must have him. I think I have 25 akers half and half corn and cotton, pleas tell him to send a good one and if dar's any Extra Pay for choice He can pick de best one and give me only 30 akres land—but I must git a mighty good mule though I aint keering a cent for the land so I gits the mule

His
spectfully Antony X Brantly
mark.

P. S.—Im bad in de grass. Im in de grass and distress and visions is mity scace. Im almost afraid to cut my meat its so small. I hope de Yankees will send us something to eat—dey is my only frens cordin to promis and if I dont git de mule Im bliged to starve to death, case I cant find a hog track in de hole country.

His
Antony X Brantly
mark.

It is not at all improbable, nay, we think it almost certain, that similar promises were made here by the faithful and disinterested representatives of that kind loyalty, which always asks an office, invites scorn and rejoices in contempt. If the mule was promised let it be forthcoming now, for the crop is not only in the grass, but the animal may be fed upon it, and do as good work as Radical negroes are willing to do. Pay up the mule, and go on "tick" for the forty acres, until after the presidential election. The colored brethren will stand that—vote for Grant and take the forty acres in payment, if the mule is only paid up now—but where's the mule?

Grover & Baker's improved family sewing machine, the best ever manufactured. Office 182 Canal street, New Orleans. See advertisement.

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, is said to have the largest professional income of American physicians.

Texas Items.

The Jimplecute of the 29th has the following:

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, a terrible hailstorm commenced in the Bend neighborhood, in this county. We learn from Mr. Shaw Smith that it lasted about one hour, and that lumps of ice fell weighing more than two pounds. Roofs of houses were broken in. The corn is completely destroyed. It reached as high up as M. B. Frazer's, ten miles from this city. How far it extended east we have not yet learned.

The Sherman Courier, of the 23d ult., says:

On Monday night last a heavy and destructive hailstorm passed over Sherman, literally ruining gardens and beating the fruit off the trees. On Tuesday morning we were shown a lump of hail stones frozen together which was as large as the crown of a hat. It was taken from a drift in the branch, where we are told were wagon loads. The storm passed from northeast to southwest. East of town the storm was more destructive even than in Sherman, beating the leaves off the trees, the bark off the bushes and even killing the grass on the prairie, leaving the ground bare. The storm, fortunately, was not extensive, but where it passed left desolation in its track. We also learn that on the Friday night previous a similar storm passed over the vicinity of Georgetown, in this county, doing serious damage to the crops. With storms of rain and hail this portion of the State has been scourged to an extent unprecedented. What, with storms of grasshoppers, storms of hail and rain, unusually cold winters and backward springs, our farmers are becoming dissatisfied, and we cannot help but say, with good cause, "'tis a long lane that has no turning."

The wheat crop in this county is almost an entire failure; we know of but few crops in the county and they are very indifferent. If our farmers do not fall upon some other plan either in the mode of planting, or in change of seed, by next year no wheat will be raised, and we will have to whet up our grinders preparatory to eating corn dodgers.

Heavy rains continue throughout the country. Farmers are almost swamped in weeds.

We are sorry to see that more movers pass through Sherman going out of the State than coming in. Yet such is the case.

The Clarksville Standard, of the 23d ult., reports heavy rains for the week previous, and says all the farmers are hard at work.

We copy the following from the McKinney Enquirer, of the 23d ult.:

During the ten days past, we have been visited by several severe gales of wind, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, which for minutes, at times illuminated the entire horizon—together with heavy and fearful rolls of thunder, leading us to believe very often that we were on the eve of being visited by one of those terrible hurricanes, which last year did so much damage in parts of the country.

The heaviest rain of the season fell here on Wednesday last.

Millions of grasshoppers have been flying to the north west during the week, passing from a a southern direction. It is a great satisfaction indeed, to see these destroyers of our crops taking their departure.

The Dallas Herald of the 23d ult., states that a very severe hail storm passed over a portion of this county on Friday night of last week, which seriously damaged, if it did not entirely ruin the corn crop where it passed. We learn that it was very severe on Five Mile creek, in the neighborhood of Mr. A. Moss, Mr. Brotherton, &c. We have not yet heard the extent of the damage.

The season continues wet and disagreeable. Heavy rains have fallen several days this week. On Wednesday evening a very violent wind and rain storm passed over town. We have as yet heard of no damage sustained from it.

The Rusk (Texas) Observer, of May 30th, says that the wheat harvest of this county is completed, and our information warrants us in saying, that the yield will be far below an average crop. A home supply is all our farmers generally raise; but there is, to our mind, no good reason why a larger breadth of land should not be sown, and considerable quantities produced for sale and exportation. The good prices obtained for wheat in this county, makes it a profitable crop—more so than cotton or corn; and with close attention to the selection of seed, sowing none but the best varieties—preparing the ground with care, manuring well and plowing deep—the quantity per acre would be greatly increased.

The Vidette, Pilot Point, Denton county, says:

Corn is somewhat in the grass, there having been so much rain that our farmers have not been able to work their crops.

The grasshoppers have all about gone in this section, we hear but little or no complaints by the farmers of these little pests.

There has been a great number of cattle passing through our town during the present week, more than we have seen this year. Also several hundred sheep.

The Chronicle, Cleburne, Johnson county, states that during the past week there were several large droves of cattle driven through this county, destined for California, and the northern markets. Very few are now driven to New Orleans.

The Brownsville Courier reports crops on the lower Rio Grande looking very well. From the Cuevas Ranch to Laredo, they were suffering from drought.

The Advocate, Palestine, Anderson county, says: A negro woman was killed at the house of W. J. Hamblett, Jr., ten miles from Palestine, by a man named Castleberry. Castleberry made his escape and is still at large.

$1000 in gold, was stolen by two negroes from Mr. Wm. Duke, living five miles west of Palestine. The negroes were arrested by Duke but afterwards made their escape.

We copy the following items from the McKinney Enquirer of the 28d ult.:

A beautiful little girl, daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Samuel Berry, was drowned on Monday last by falling in a well in Eld. J. S. Muse's yard. The little darling was buried on Tuesday. Mr. Berry and lady have the sympathy of the entire community in their very sad bereavement.

One of the most painful and heart-rending occurrences that it has been our misfortune to chronicle, happened in Coffeeville on Sunday last, involving the death of a very interesting little girl, a child of Mr. Cuntharp. His little daughter, nine years old, was in the kitchen with one of his neighbors children about the same age; and on the same premises was a little negro boy about the same age as the children. The children it seems, said something to the negro boy that insulted him, whereupon he threatened to shoot Mr. G.'s little daughter, at the same time taking up a loaded gun, which was in the kitchen, pointed it at the head of the child, and discharged the contents in her forehead. The load passed through the head and out at the back, killing the child instantly. The fiend has been arrested to await trial before the criminal court.

A Mr. Peacock, living near Pilot Grove, Grayson county, was shot at several times on Friday last, and seriously wounded, by some one, while at work in his field. We sincerely wish that the people of that vicinity could live together more peaceably. Affairs of this sort, occurring so often, give to that rich section of our country such a bad name that a new comer would be foolish, indeed, to locate there; and the old settler when he retires at night, is not so certain but what he will be disturbed before morning by a six-shooter ball crushing through his brain. All the unfortunate difficulties occurring there had their origin during the bloody years of the late war, and with a return of peace, they ought to have been forgotten. We hope that a little more reflection will yet induce this result.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 27th ult., says: We understand that Mr. Gray, a well known citizen of Robertson county, was killed on Friday last, by a negro on his farm. Our informant states that Mr. Gray rebuked the negro for some reason, while at work in the field, whereupon the latter struck him with a hoe, causing his death. The negro fled and was followed, by a number of citizens to Bryan, where he was captured on Saturday morning, and executed. We also hear a rumor that two other persons have been killed at or near Bryan during the past week, but can learn no particulars.

FESSENDEN'S SPEECH.—The extract published below is part of the peroration of the speech of Mr. Fessenden, against the conviction of the President. The sentiments are so noble in themselves, and so nobly expressed, that we feel a sort of wonder, that the author of them ever could have acted, even for mere party purposes, with his political associates in the Senate, we mean exactly the thirty-five members voting guilty. How there could ever be any sympathy of views between him and vulgar Ben Wade and Chandler and Yates, we are at a loss to conjecture. We hope Mr. Fessenden, by this vote, has announced his permanent separation from the "great party founded on a moral idea," with such leaders as the above named:

"To the suggestion that popular opinion demands the conviction of the President on these charges, I reply that he is not now on trial before the people, but before the Senate. In the words of Lord Eldon upon the trial of the Queen, "I take no notice of what is passing out of doors because I am supposed, constitutionally, not to be acquainted with it." And again, "it is the duty of those on whom a judicial task is imposed to meet reproach, and not court popularity." The people have not heard the evidence as we heard it. The responsibility is not on them, but upon us. They have not taken an oath to "do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws." I have taken that oath. I cannot render judgment upon their convictions, nor can they transfer to themselves my punishment if I violate my own. And I should consider myself undeserving the confidence of that just and intelligent people who imposed upon me this great responsibility, and unworthy a place among honorable men, if, for any fear of public reprobation, and for the sake of securing popular favor, I should disregard the convictions of my judgment and my conscience.

The consequences which may follow either from conviction or acquittal are not for me, with my convictions, to consider. The future is in the hands of Him who made and governs the universe, and the fear that He will not govern it wisely and well would not excuse me for a violation of his law.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's income return for this year is only $46,863. It is generally supposed to be ten times as large.

Louisiana Items.

OUACHITA PARISH.—The Ouachita Telegraph, of the 27th ult., says:

Except that in this immediate locality there has been too much rain, the crops have been prospering finely since the late hail storm. Wherever the storm passed, however, considerable damage was done; some of the planters on Bœuf river having in consequence of its severity, to replant their cotton fields. The excess of rain here has not severely retarded the crops, but has hastened the growth of the weeds and grass and made cultivation somewhat heavier and more urgent.

The young corn on the river will average waist-high and has a fine and vigorous appearance. That thorough cultivation which the favorable spring rendered practicable and which corn must have while young to produce well, seems to have been bestowed this year on every plantation we have seen. With no disaster to intervene between this and the middle of July, we may safely calculate this season upon the largest corn crop yet made in the Ouachita region for a number of years.

The young cotton looks equally as well as the corn, and has been as well cultivated. All of it has been chopped out, and the most of it molded and is perfectly clean. The stand is extraordinary good, there being plenty on the ground and of an even and vigorous growth. We hear no complaint of the caterpillars as yet.

DESOTO PARISH.—The Mansfield Times, of the 30th ult., says:

While passing through a portion of our parish a few days ago, we observed a striking difference between the prospects and the conditions of the crops on plantations where white men were the supervisors, and the small farms entirely under the management of negroes. On the first everything looked promising, while on the last the reverse was too plainly to be seen. We believe that, unless a great change occurs, many of the freedmen who are farming on their own accounts will not make a support; probably some will not make the seed they planted. We suppose such a state of affairs prevails all over the South; still, the Radicals contend that the blacks are competent to take care of themselves.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—A correspondent of the Natchitoches Times suggests that the young cotton, the leaves of which have been eaten off by the catterpillars, will sprout again; and that the heat of the sun and the ants will protect it from future depredations. Such a belief prevails among planters in this section.

JACKSON PARISH.—The Jackson Parish Flag says that grapeculture has been introduced in that parish with flattering success. Grapes grew in Jackson in profusion and spontaneously long years ago. The Flag notices also the increased attention paid to sugar cane. The fruit crop is promising, as is also the must.

TERM OF OFFICE UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—We copy the following from the Picayune of last Saturday:

Our readers will have noticed an intimation in our paper that the general order expected to appear to-day, will prescribe that the officers elect for State, districts and parishes will enter upon their duties on the 1st of November next.

This will be itself contingent, we presume, on the acceptance of the constitution by Congress, and either the final adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution by the requisite number of States, as well as by this State, or upon the doing away by Congress of this prerequisite to the complete independence of the State under its new constitution, which the reconstruction acts now continues in abeyance until all these acts are completed.

The reason why the General appoints the first of November as the time for the newly elected to take their respective offices seems to be that article 158 of the new constitution winds up with distinctly providing that the terms of office shall "date from the first Monday in November following the election," which he holds will control the previous direction that they "shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated or as soon as qualified according to law," or at least explains and defines it.

The which article reads thus:

ART. 158. All officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

The Legislature will doubtless be called together to act upon the adoption or rejection of the 14th amendment, and may possibly be permitted to pass the necessary acts to put the new machinery authorised by the constitution into operation in November next, but will not be authorised to go into general legislation until the pupilage of the State shall have ended and the new officers take their places under the constitution.

Such seems to be the conclusion of our military authorities upon our condition as regulated by the reconstruction acts, and a careful construction of the new constitution, judged out of its own provisions. We are not prepared to say that it is an incorrect one.

The Picayune of the same date states that the order of Gen. Buchanan, announcing the result of the recent election of State and parish officers, will not be issued before Monday or Tuesday next, in consequence of unavoidable delay in the compilation.

The British Messenger makes some remarks about the part taken by the Hebrew race in modern politics, in the countries of Europe as well as in this country. Beside such well-known names as Mr. Disraeli, of England, Mr. Fould, of France, Mr Benjamin, of the late Confederate States and Mr. Belmont, of the Democratic General Committee, there have been the Pereires, Cremieux, Marie, and other distinguished Frenchmen; Jacobi, Reisser and other eminent Germans; Godefroi, Asser, and other prominent Holanders; Artom, in Italy; Rothschild, Salomons, Phillips and Goldsmidt, in England; who may be mentioned among successful politicians of the day—some leaders of opinion in their respective countries. The Messenger says, however, that Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Belmont have renounced Judaism. In reference to the Hebrew vote in this country, the Messenger thinks it "cannot be concentrated for or against a particular candidate, except for grave reasons. That the recollection of Grant's general order of December, 1862, is likely to deter many Israelites from voting in his favor, we cannot deny." "This much," it adds, "we well know—that the Hebrew citizens of this republic are not to be dragooned or made tools of for political uses. They are not a compact body, for political purposes. Their commercial, social, and political affairs are thoroughly distinct from their religious interests. There is no national Hebrew vote. In the coming campaign, Hebrews will work, and talk and vote precisely according to their convictions as citizens, and in no respect will their political action be dependent upon their religious character as a body." This is thoroughly sensible and intelligent ground for Hebrews, as well as for others. [N. Y. Times.

Why, certainly it is; but it is late in the day, just on the eve of the Chicago convention, for the Radical press to try, by compliments to the Jews, to make them forget the gratuitous insult offered their whole race by Gen. Grant. "Sufferance is the badge of the tribe;" but there are no people on earth, with whom to forgive or forget an injury or an insult to their race, is so difficult a task as the Jews. They have the memories of so many wrongs, of centuries of needless persecution indeed, to wipe out, before they can well afford to be generous and forgiving.

THE KIDNAPPING OF JACOB BARKER.—From the New Orleans Times, of last Saturday, we clip the following:

The charge of assault, battery and kidnapping of Jacob Barker came up yesterday for a hearing before Judge Howe, and John T. Fitzpatrick, Thos. Digby and James Cunningham, were tried upon the charge. [O'Neil was included in the charge, but had not been arrested.]

Mr. Barker was the only witness whose evidence was material, and his testimony was: He was overtaken by four men on March 17, who forced him in a cab, early in the morning, near his residence, conveyed him to the Shellroad and Halfway House, and thence into the swamp, near Metairie Ridge. Witness asked no questions and made no resistance.

The accused then required witness to descend and the cab drove off, with the understanding that it was to return. One of the accused remarked that witness would not see New Orleans again. The party now proceeded a quarter of a mile on foot. In their progress, James Cunningham ran ahead with a rope in his hand, and said he was going to the highest tree he could find. Witness, in crossing a stream, fell off a log and muddied his clothes. O'Neil helped him up and assisted him in washing his clothes. O'Neil was kind. Cunningham and Fitzpatrick were violent.

What the accused wanted was that their claims as creditors of Jacob Barker should be in any event paid; that a promise to that effect should be made. Witness refused to accede to their demands, on the ground that it was out of his power. He was, however, allowed to return home, and he consented to say nothing about the outrage, if he was set at liberty and let alone. The reason why he had made it a subject of criminal prosecution was, that he had discovered a month after that he was in danger of suffering from a similar outrage. The jury found a verdict of kidnapping against Cunningham and Fitzpatrick, with a recommendation of mercy, and acquitted Digby.

The following from the Picayune is hard, but truthful, on the Chicago menagerie:

In the Chicago convention, ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, the chairman, was introduced to the assembled demagogues by ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia. It was in keeping with "the eternal fitness of things." Schurz, a German Red Republican, was temporary chairman; Hawley, a roaring Radical and war Christian, was elected permanent chairman, and Joe Brown, a renegade rebel, a venal political apostate, the Chadband of scalawags and quondam secession incendiary, introduced Hawley to the convention. Never before has the world witnessed a gathering of such incongruous elements, repellant in everything save in the common thirst for public plunder.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 29½c; sales 500 and receipts 206 bales. Sterling exchange 52@55; New York sight ⅜⅞ct premium. Gold 140. Sugar dull but unchanged. Cuba molasses dull at 40@50c. Flour dull; superfine $8 25@8 50. Corn $1 05@1 10. Oats dull at 80c. Hay quiet at $18@20. Pork dull at $29. Bacon easier; shoulders 13½ and clear sides 18c. Lard easier; tierce 19 and keg 20c.

NEW YORK, June 1, evening.—Cotton steady; sales 850 bales at 31c. for middling uplands. Gold 139⅞.

NEW YORK, June 2, noon.—Cotton quiet at 31c. for middling uplands. Gold 139⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middling 29½c.; sales 500 and receipts 244 bales. Sterling 51@55; New York sight ⅜⅞ct discount. Gold 140½. Sugar—Cuba grocery grades 12½@13½ and Louisiana prime 15½@18½c. Cuba molasses 48@52c. Flour easy; superfine $8 50 and choice $13 25. Corn easy at $1 05@1 10. Oats quiet at 80c. Hay unchanged. Pork dull at $29 25. Bacon—shoulders 13½ and clear sides 18c. Lard—tierce 19 and keg 20c. Texas cattle unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 2, evening.—Cotton easier; sales 1100 bales at 30½@31c. for middling uplands, chiefly 31c. Gold 140. Border State bonds active and in demand at an advance.

Cable Dispatches.

PARIS, June 1.—Napoleon, with Eugenie, is visiting Rouen. After a grand and joyous reception, he publicly thanked the Mayor and municipality for relieving the poor during the winter. Replying to the Rouen Cardinal, Napoleon said we will not sever our love of God from our love of country.

LONDON, June 1.—The frigate Navarre, with a new Cuba cable, in charge of Sir Charles Bright, has sailed.

LONDON, June 1.—Two Dublin editors, who had been imprisoned for alleged seditious articles, have been released on a writ of error.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, noon.—No market to-day. Bombay shipments to 30th 90,000 bales.

Miscellaneous.

GALVESTON, June 1.—George P. Douglas, late general internal revenue tax inspector, indicted by the grand jury for complicity in bonded warehouse and whisky frauds, arrived to-day, and voluntarily surrendered himself to Marshal Byrnes.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senate Judiciary Committee report against Stanbery's confirmation. No change in the subordinate personnel of the War Department contemplated.

Reverdy Johnson is mentioned in connection with the British mission.

The following is Grant's letter of acceptance:

"WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.

"Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

"In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the convention was marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feeling of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolution. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. At a time like the present it is impossible, or, at least eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues not foreseen are constantly arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing. A purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

"With great respect your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

The President has assigned Gen. Stoneman, under brevet rank, to the command of Virginia.

Radical canvassers doubtful and Democrats more confident of result of the city election. Vote close. Betting with odds in favor of the Democrats by three to five hundred.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Sub-treasury balance $24,500,000.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Schenck, in his financial expose to-day, estimates total expenditures for next fiscal year at $352,000,000, and receipts from all sources at $46,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Large meeting favor opening bayou Manchac, and committee appointed to accompany the Mobile delegation to Louisville and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The National Typographical convention to-day elected Robert McKitchile, of New York, president; Girard Stith, of New Orleans, first vice president, and George W. McDonald, of Chicago, second; John Collins, of Cincinnati, recording secretary and treasurer, and William A. Turner, of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—No official statement of yesterday's election. Most reliable statement elects Given by 26 votes, exclusive of 140 Given tickets with flag on the back and Grant's face at the head, laid aside for future decision.

Correction.—The Arkansas bill goes back to the House for concurrence on Drake's modified amendment, that there shall never be restrictions on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Upper Board tie; lower three Democratic majority. Two blacks elected to council.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Steamer Ben McCulloch took fire on the 26th, while laying up for the night in Ouachita river, between Trenton and Camden, and burned to the water's edge. Three lives lost; Wm. H. Scott, of Arkansas, Mrs. Ryan and daughter, of Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Latest figures elect Bowen, (Radical,) by a majority of eighty-three votes.

The following is Edmund's resolution:

Resolved &c., That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, and no electoral votes shall be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of elector the people of such States shall, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, have, since the fourth day of March 1867, adopted a constitution of State Government, shall have been organised, and shall be in peaceful operation, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

Schofield ordered the guards from the War Department.

Schofield participated in full Cabinet to-day.

Senate rejected Mr. Stanbery's nomination.

Gov. Bullock and Messrs. Blodgett, Caldwell and Farrow, of Georgia, are here looking after reconstruction (!)

It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Reynolds, member elect from Alabama, that the Senate Judiciary Committee have erased Alabama from the omnibus admission bill.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—*Senate*—Joint resolution from the Ohio Legislature protesting against tampering with impeachment judges, referred to corruption committee.

Resolution thanking Stanton passed, Henderson, Ross and Fowler, of the Republicans, voting nay.

Arkansas admission resumed, and after very long debate, bill passed by 34 to 8 as it came from the House. Bill goes to the President. Adjourned.

House—Under regular call, bill constructing telegraph and railroad from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio; joint resolution by Eggleston, of Ohio, authorising the Secretary of War to employ Butler and Bingham to prosecute Mr. Davis; bill removing certain Mississippians' political disabilities; bill establishing an emigration agency in Great Britain, Sweden, and Norway; bill granting lands for telegraph and railroad from Kansas to Santa Fé; bill for better preservation of lives of steam passengers; bill restoring the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings. Resolution continuing Vinnie Ream in her room was tabled by 61 to 47. Van Trump offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to negotiate with the Mount Vernon Association for the historical key of the French Bastile, now in their possession, for the use of the Capitol turnkey. House refused to receive resolution calling for information relative to arrest of citizens of Columbus, Ga. Lies over. Bill introduced forbidding prosecution of treasury and freedmen's bureau agents for official acts. Resolution declaring national bonds taxable for national purposes. House refused to entertain resolution declaring it violative of the Constitution to seize private telegrams and papers. Ordered recess from four to seven, hereafter, and that night session be devoted to tax bill. Tax bill taken up. Schenck made a long speech. He said, "I take occasion to say now that it is not the expectation of the committee that two dollars tax on whisky will be retained by the House. Had this reduction been known four months ago, the Government would have lost four millions. I have come very reluctantly to the conclusion that a reduction should be made." Schenck indicates the probable tax at seventy-five cents, at which rate, with additional taxes on whisky merchants and capacity tax on distilleries, he estimates revenue at seventy millions. Schenck intimated the increased tax on cigars would not be insisted upon. Kelly favored not over forty cents on whisky. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—*Senate*—Judiciary Committee reported bill recently passed by the House, admitting North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, with amendments. Bill comes up to-morrow. Edmunds reported conditionally excluding from the electoral college votes of the States lately in rebellion. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Sherman's bill