"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... JUNE 10, 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 authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, a freedman named Charles Slaughter, in stepping from the steamer Gossamer to the Era No. 8, fell overboard, and drowned.

At the sale of the city batture property, on Monday last, only two lots, Nos. one and two, were sold, the former to N. Gregg, Esq., for $4350 and the latter to Messrs. J. Kahn & Bro. for $3300. No bids were made for the rest of the property.

A compromise having been made by Capts. Ben. B. Kouns and W. C. Harrison, the steamers Lafourche and Bart Able will, in future, leave on different days. The Bart Able leaves Shreveport every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A.M., and the Lafourche every Saturday, at 10 o'clock A.M. For particulars, read advertisement.

The order of Gen. Buchanan, announcing the result of the late State election will be found in another column. Gen. Buchanan decides the new government to be merely provisional in its character until after the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall become part of that constitution. The first Monday in November is fixed as the date at which time the officers elected shall assume their positions. A vacancy occuring in any office in the meantime will be filled preferably by the person who has been elected to it. An official copy of the order will be regarded as a certificate of election. The legislature is not to assemble until the acceptance of the new constitution by Congress.

A SOLDIER KILLED.—Early Saturday morning, a freedman named George Smith shot John Inwright, a private in company H, 20th United States infantry. Justice T. F. Beale, acting coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and the jury returned the following verdict:

It having appeared to the jury of inquest that the deceased, John Inwright, together with five other United States soldiers, broke into the residence of George Smith (colored), about one o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., with the intention of committing rape; and the said Smith having ordered them to leave his premises, which they (the soldiers) refused to do, and still attempted to carry out their designs, Smith drew his pistol, when the deceased threatened to kill Smith, unless he (S.) left the house, and at the same time one of the soldiers threw a heavy bottle at and struck a freedman who had come to the assistance of Smith; Smith then fired, the ball passing through the heart of Inwright, causing instant death: the jury, therefore, come to the conclusion that the killing was done in self-defence.

ELECTION CERTIFICATE NOTICE.—By the following circular it will be seen that the members of the General Assembly and civil officers elected at the recent election, are required to apply in person or in writing, giving postoffice address, to the secretary of civil affairs, in order to obtain an official copy of special orders No. 121, which is a certificate of election to the officers elect:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1868.

Circular No. 16.]

The postoffice address of the members of the General Assembly and civil officers, whose election was announced on the 2d inst., in special orders No. 121, from these headquarters being in most cases unknown, in order as far as possible to avoid failures in the transmission of copies of that order, which is a certificate of election to the members and officers elect, said copies will in such cases be delivered only upon application in person, or in writing, giving postoffice address, to this office.

By command of Brevet Maj-Gen. R. C. Buchanan:

B. B. KEELER,
Brevet Major U.S.A., Asst. Sec'y Civil Affairs.

SOUTHERNISM.—There are a certain class of people in every persuasion who regard themselves as the exclusive repositories of all the fervor and faith of their creed; certain Jews who out-Herod Herod in denunciations of Christ; certain Presbyterians who go beyond Calvin; certain Methodists who throw the zeal of John Wesley in the shade. These are the Pharisees who thank God they are not as other men are. They are the immaculate, the infallible; they try in secret conclave all men by their own standard of bigotry, and pronounce judgment according to their iron bed of Procrustes. All those who fall short of their own fervor, and blinded prejudices, are lukewarm and inorthodox. Thus it is with Southernism. There are a certain class of people among us, which assumes to itself the possession of all the patriotism, all the devotion, all the Southernism of the country. Their patriotism, and their zeal, consists in wholesale denunciations of everything Northern, and in bitter attack upon everything like liberality or forgiveness towards our enemies. This may be patriotism, but it savors very little of christianity. People may very honestly differ about the best means of promoting the future growth and prosperity of our country. There are many wise men earnestly engaged in encouraging immigration, and who believe that nothing would conduce more to its future regeneration than that the over-crowded cities of the North should pour down upon us their industrious artisans and skillful mechanics. The South is burthened with a large per centage of thriftless, ignorant consumers, and never had need a country more piteously to put up the cry of the Macedonians, "Come over and help us!" Her fields are fair, her climate genial—all that the bounteous God of Nature could bestow are hers. Truly, the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Shall the Southern people supinely brood over the memory of their wrongs and let slip the golden opportunity for redemption? Shall their fallow fields lie waste or half tilled by the most worthless class of laborers on the earth, while Europe is teeming, overflowing with her landless millions, and the North, like a great monster, is gorging to repletion of the precious windfall. Whose fault is it that emigration sets in in every direction but towards the ill-starred South? So long as the South imitates the exclusiveness of Japan, so long will she sit in her lonely desolation and pride. Seduced by the delusive hopes of cotton, Yankee emigration would have poured affluently upon us after the surrender, but for the cold greetings of Southerners. Still we stand forever thus in our own light. Shall our patriotism consist in the simple expression "I hate a Yankee," and in raising the hue and cry of "Yankee" after every expression of liberality towards them? Rather let us imitate the North in all that she has of great and good. Let us encourage immigration and welcome in our midst even those who bore arms against us. If they were animated with hatred towards us they would not come here to cast their lot amidst us. Never will we be able to arise and demand equal justice from the North, and equal share in the general Government until our population bears some proportion to her own. Every Northerner who becomes a property-holder here, becomes ab initio one of ourselves. It is astonishing that we will continue forever to war against our own interest. Let us prove our Southernism by deeds, and not by words.

J. B. Lewis, Jr., No. 9 Texas street, is receiving by nearly every arrival additions to his already large stock of boots, shoes, hats, &c., &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. His stock comprises every description of ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, manufactured expressly for him, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Variety of Southern Products.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Under this head a great deal might, with profit, be written, but we will confine ourselves to the throwing off of a few immature suggestions, hoping thereby to incite others to deeper thought and consequent action. The great complaint has been, and will continue to be, among our agriculturists, of the uncertainty and unreliability of labor. Possibly no crop in the world requires so large an amount of steadily directed labor as cotton, and at old prices, before emancipation, no crop was so little remunerative. The Southern planters, as a class, were loaded and harassed with debt, and it required good management, and a healthful increase of slave capital, for one to acquire a fortune in the pursuit. The increased expense of wages, and other outlays, contingent upon the employment of free labor, in spite of the higher prices American cotton now commands in the markets of the world, to say nothing of the onerous cotton tax, reduce the profits on cotton to even a lower average than it might boast of yore. This fact, maugre a few exceptions of hard-drilled, hard-driving men, who could pick up gold among the rocky plains and snowy steppes of Siberia, remains, then, very clear to our mind, that cotton is by no means a gold-paying king to those who toil in the fields to raise it, however much speculators may realise upon its transit into other hands. Cotton does not pay. The fairest and most auspicious seasons and circumstances will scarcely command over a clear profit of one hundred dollars per acre. Any farmer will be satisfied with this proceed, and think he has bagged a good thing.

And to pursue the subject further, there is no denying the fact that there is an increasing indisposition on the part of freedmen to hire in gangs, on farms as star field hands. This is true, and it is no part of wisdom to blink the looking of an unpleasant fact in the face. Rather, is it more sensible to face it boldly, and diligently apply our ingenuities in the pursuit of some sovereign remedy. The freedman's idea of happiness is a little truck patch, and a dog, and a hen-house—and hens lay eggs for him with the most astonishing liberality. Indeed, with a very trifling assistance from his neighbors' hogs, he can very nearly support his family from a dozen hens. As the freedman acquires a little capital, he sets up for himself, and the vaticination of the present tendencies would seem to be, in a few years, a country dotted over with the log huts of independent colored farmers, subsisting in a mysterious manner, independent of corn or cotton. This may or may not be, but it is certainly the act of forethought in Southern farmers to render themselves gradually as independent of colored labor as may be within their power. For aught they know, they may be standing upon the last plank of their ship—this grudgingly allowed labor of the freedman—and they will go down among the boiling waves of poverty, the last man of them holding on to an uprooted cotton stalk, and boasting vainly of the clod of dirt attached to its roots—"I am a land-holder." The freedman will then be "land holder" too, the Government having fostered his manorial proclivities and enthroned him in idleness. It is certainly the policy of Southern planters to begin now while they have some hold on the freedman's labor to maneuver for his own future security.

Neither will immigration succeed to any great extent while this cotton fever maintains its hold upon the brains of our people. Indeed, the impression has already gone abroad that, only cotton is our product, and as confessedly its cultivation, extending through the most inimical seasons of the year, is injurious to the white man, it has served for many years to divert immigration from us into other and less favored regions. Now there are many other branches of industry for which our climate is equally benignant and our soil encouraging, and the profit equally as great, if not greater than that of cotton—besides they are not such labor-exacting crops.

The inquiry is often made, what shall we turn to, if not to cotton? The first answer to this would seem to be, vineyards. There is no necessity for emigrating to Los Angelos or any other quarter of the globe for successfully competing with the wines of France and Germany. Neither is there any great outlay required in starting a vineyard, as at first might be supposed. If our farmers would plant ten or fifteen acres in vince the cultivation of it might be carried on simultaneously with the usual crop of corn and cotton, without any material loss of time or profit. In the worst seasons, a vineyard will return a clear profit of three hundred dollars per acre. When the vines are in full bearing, it will not be very difficult to secure German immigration for the manufacture of the wine. But the vine is not the only product which would flourish in our genial clime. The tea plant might be introduced with success and profit, and Immortal Celestials would come, thronging our fields to teach us how to curl up its fragrant leaves, and pack them away into caddies.

During the war we had an abundance of fine syrup expressed from the canes of sorghum. It is a plant requiring only a limited outlay of labor, and might, with good apparatus, be rendered a remunerative branch of industry. Fruits, especially such as bear transportatin to a distance, demand also their share of attention. The pecan is a most valuable nut, and flourishes well in this latitude. Many argue that it is of such slow growth, that it would require too many years for them to reap the profits of its culture. But remember it requires only the dropping of a few nuts in the ground, in some unmolested locality, such as the corners of fences, and if you do not, your children may reap the benefits of one of the best paying crops in the world. The English walnut possibly may succeed in this latitude. There is a splendid grove of them in North Alabama, bearing profusely nuts equal, if not superior to those imported. Our climate is peculiarly adapted to silk culture, and as the wand of cotton is passing from our hands, it may be well to give this subject some consideration. Although far South, flax would certainly thrive, as well upon our alluvial lands as upon the Nile-washed shores of Egypt.

These, and a variety of other products, our bountiful country would pour from her lap if disenthralled of the chains of cotton. But in order that we may rise from our ashes, there requires some concert of action; an agricultural society, where planters may meet and express their views. Shreveport is the point for its organisation.

HEDGES.—One of the heaviest labors of our cotton farms has always been fencing, and with cheap negro labor we contrived to hedge in our fields with the most unsightly, zigzag palisades in the world. Now that we operate with freedmen, the task of fencing becomes herculean. Why this should be so, when we have at our command the finest hedge plant known to agriculture, is surprising. The osage orange is the prince of hedgers, and the cost of environing one's fields with its unfailing menace of thorns and branches comparatively trifling. A farm hedged with osage orange would double in value immediately. Let our planters lose no time in availing themselves of this important hint. Hedge your farms if you would save time and money and increase the value of your property.

Hancock, Pendleton and Black will be the most prominent candidates before the Democratic presidential nominating convention, to be held in New York on the fourth of July. Gen. Wright, of California, Justice Davis, of Illinois, Judge Field, Horatio Seymour, and others, including Chief Justice Chase, are also spoken of. The Missouri delegation will formally present the name of Frank Blair, and he is said to be supported by influential men in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. His hostility to African suffrage will, it is claimed, render him acceptable to the Southern delegation.

The Collector of Customs at New Orleans has been notified that the following Mexican ports on the Gulf, and none others, are open to foreign commerce: Sisal, Campeachy, Tabasco, Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico and Matamoros.

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.

LUMBER.—Tucker & Thurmond have 30,000 feet of kiln-dried lumber, which they offer for sale at low figures.

The Radical editors of Missouri had a meeting at St. Louis recently, and resolved to come out squarely in favor of negro suffrage and negro elevation generally.

Persons in want of a very superior article of whisky can be accommodated by calling on Gregg & Martin.

The Packard Proclamation.

From the New Orleans Times.]

We live in revolutionary times. As in the land of the Montezumas new claimants to supreme authority are constantly arising among us, and the perplexed people find it difficult to determine upon whom to bestow the rich treasures of their loyalty. It is not very long since the redoubtable Knight of Massac, with his blue coat, brass buttons and silver-tipped staff, emerged from his temporary retirement at Washington, and issued a pronunciamiento to all the faithful in these parts. What with the prestige of his own gallant deeds and the force and skill of his army of 57,500 buckram voters, he threatened for a while to carry everything before him. But he has gone—gone with all his countless host of supporters, "and none so poor as to do him reverence." Since then a number of individuals have advanced their banners, with strange devices, and claimed the devotion of all the "trooly loil." One passed like a "shooting star" through the political firmament, but fell like Lucifer never to rise again. Another burst upon us with a carpet-bag in hand—that symbol of adventure and determined perseverance—but the Judas catch-all is still unfilled, and the hopes of the knight are darkened. Then came the hero of the Phantom Dagger, certain that his claims to leadership would not be disregarded. He, however, seems to have reckoned without his host, and where he looked for friends, found only hostile and envious opponents. While wondering at these strange mutations of fortune, we are blinded by "another sun, risen on midnoon." Packard has appeared!—Packard, the imaginary chieftain of an imaginary Board of Registration. A painted ship upon a painted ocean, could not be more calmly conscious of the powers of light and shadow. Packard feels his importance, glories in his strength, and defying alike the orders and the sword of the Commanding General, refuses to partake any longer of provisional pottage, suited only to the stomachs of political babes and sucklings. He asserts himself in the true Packardian style:

"Bearding the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall."

Deriving his power from an organic law which as yet is inchoate, having neither force, virtue, nor effect, he assumes the prerogative of supremacy and pulls the Commanding General by his military beard, in a fashion most insulting. Standing on "an ordinance of the late Constitutional Convention," which is utterly null and void until the Constitution is itself accepted, he condemns General Buchanan to the outer darkness of unreconstructed rebels, because in his recent order he "failed to recognise the requirements of said Constitution," which provides that the elected carpet-baggers "shall enter on the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated." Furthermore, he offended by declaring that "the General Assembly will NOT convene until the Commanding General shall have been officially notified of the acceptance by Congress of the new State Constitution," in contravention of an ordnance of the Convention, which says: "The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans *on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid.*"

For these grave offences against the majesty of the Black and Tan, the imaginary Chairman of the imaginary Board thus magesterially and funnily effulges:

"Now, therefore, I, S. B. Packard, Chairman of the Board of Registration aforesaid, in obedience to the duty imposed by said Constitutional Convention upon, and by virtue of the authority thus vested in this Board, do hereby notify all civil officers elected under said constitution that said constitution requires that they qualify and take possession of their respective offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, in accordance with article 158 of constitution.

"I also notify the members of the General Assembly of Louisiana, elected under said constitution, that by Art. 159 of said constitution they are required to convene in the city of New Orleans on Monday, June 22, 1868 at 12 M.; and I further notify all civil officers now in office that by the new constitution their terms of office will expire at 12 M. on Monday, June 15, 1868, at which time they will deliver up said offices, with all appurtenances thereto, to their successors declared duly elected by the Special Order No. 121 of the Military Commander of the Fifth Military District, issued June 2, 1868; *Provided*, That in all cases where the officers elect do not qualify according to the laws of Congress and of this State, present encumbents will hold over until such officer shall qualify, or a successor shall have been appointed, or an officer declared elected who is able to qualify."

"S. B. PACKARD,
"Chairman Board of Registration.

"Attest: R. C. Richardson, Secretary."

The Radical Platform.

The following is a complete copy of the platform adopted by the Radical convention at Chicago:

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in national convention in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction acts of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of their own constitutions, and securing equal civil and political rights to all; and we regard it as the duty of Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South, was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all conditions at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalised and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been, for the preservation of the Union, for all time to come, should extend over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay as long as repudiation, partial or local, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently refused, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of a feudal time not authorised by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalised citizens ought to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were natural born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalised, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late civil war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the nation—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign emigration, which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Gen. Steedman, so says the New Orleans Times, publicly asserts that he has offered the impeachment managers a dinner if they would examine him, and declares his ability to prove that Pomeroy's vote was offered to him for ten thousand dollars. Color is given to this grave charge by the persistent refusal of the managers to place him on the stand. Instead, therefore, of locking up Wooley in order to discover some fancied bribery, why do they not avail themselves of this one already exposed. Butler's conduct in the premises is explained by the same hypothesis as that of the small boy who, while fishing, persisted in throwing the greater portion of his catch back into the river; and who, when remonstrated with for inconsistency, replied, "I don't care, when I goes a catting I goes for cats!"

The New York Tribune is now eagerly contending for amnesty and impartial suffrage, it says:

Educated in the Republican faith, we hold Government by the whole people beneficient and safe. We would not restrict power to our own party if we could. We submit to the disfranchisement of rebels as a temporary expedient; but we protest against its perpetuity, in the interest alike of white and black. We are confident that half the people of Tennessee cannot govern that State so wisely and well as the whole could. Not in the interest of a class, nor in deference to the passions of the hour, but in obedience to profound and long settled convictions, do we plead for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8, noon.—Cotton quiet at 31c. for middling uplands. Gold 139¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Cotton quiet; middling 28½@29c.; sales 525 receipts, 272 and exports 1856 bales. Sterling 52½@55; New York sight ⅝ ⅛ct premium. Gold 139⅝.

NEW YORK, June 8, evening.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 320 bales, at 30@30½c. for middling uplands. Gold 139¼.

NEW YORK, June 9, noon.—Gold 139⅝. Cotton dull and declining, 30c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Cotton dull; middling 27½@28c.; sales 472, receipts 69 and exports 2797 bales. Sterling 52½@54½. Gold 139¼; New York sight ⅝ ⅞ct premium. Sugar and molasses dull but unchanged. Flour dull; superfine $8 25. Corn dull, 98c@$1. Oats quiet. Hay unchanged. Pork firmer, $28 75@$29. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13@13½ and clear sides 17@17½c. Lard dull; tierce 18½ and keg 20c. Texas cattle—first quality $35@45, second quality $25@30 and third quality $12@20. Sheep $3@6.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 400 bales at 30c. for uplands. Gold 139⅝.

Cable Dispatches.

PARIS, June 8.—The horse Earl won the great prize. The Emperor, Empress Prince Imperial, Count and Countess de Flanders present.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, evening.—Cotton—sales 7000 bales; uplands 11⅜@11¾d.

BRUSSELS, June 9.—Recent riotous demonstrations in Luxemburg in favor of France promptly suppressed. Leaders arrested.

LIVERPOOL, June 9, evening.—Cotton dull, at a further decline; uplands 11½@11⅝d. and Orleans 11½@11⅝ pence.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—*Senate*—Pensions Committee reported adversely on bill providing that marriage shall not forfeit widow's pension. Joint resolution removing the Harper's Ferry suit from Jefferson county, Va., to the United States Circuit Court passed. Willey maintained that it was impossible to obtain a fair trial in Jefferson county on account of the hostility of the people to the Government. Omnibus admission bill resumed, and amendment restoring Alabama to the list discussed all day. Without action, adjourned.

House.—Judiciary Committee directed to inquire why the Davis trial is delayed. Bill appropriating money for the capture of Mr. Davis referred to Appropriation Committee. Bill for inaugurating Southern State officers and legislatures referred to Reconstruction Committee. Bill taxing United States bonds for national purposes considered. Motion to table lost by 15 to 100, and referred to Ways and Means Committee by 88 to 3. Resolution receiving the Chinese embassy at 11 o'clock to-morrow, adopted.

The Speaker announced a petition from Wooley. Butler moved its reference to the corruption committee. Democrats objected, because only two of the committee were in the city. After discussion, petition was referred, without being read, by 64 to 31. Eldridge moved to suspend the rules to receive the purgation of Wooley. Negatived. Resolution bringing Wooley to the bar of the House adopted, when, after hearing questions somewhat indefinitely stated, and with the understanding that it was the order of the House, Wooley declared his willingness to answer.

Conference report on the admission of Arkansas adopted, and now, the report having been adopted by both houses, goes to the President. Recess.

Wooley remains in custody, awaiting the committee's convenience.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—*House.*—Chinese reception attracted an immense crowd. Usual proceedings occurred. Beaman reported bill for the reconstruction committee dividing Texas into three States; ordered printed.

Bill inaugurating State officers read three times and passed by 115 to 31. Bill reported for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans introduced. Consideration posponed to to-morrow.

Committee on Foreign Affairs directed to enquire whether establishment by Mexico of free ports at Matamoros and other towns on the Rio Grande was not contrary to the commercial rights of this country.

Tax bill resumed and adjourned.

Senate—Mrs. Eliza Potter, of Charleston, South Carolina, petitions reimbursement for forty thousand dollars expended for the support of Union prisoners by herself and family during the war. Referred to Claims Committee.

The Louisville Board of Trade ask a reduction of the whisky tax to fifty cents.

Omnibus admission bill resumed, and Alabama was added to the list by a vote of 22 to 21. Republicans voting nay—Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Trumbull and Yates. Motion to strike out the provision nullifying the Georgia relief clause discussed all day. Argument took a wide range. Claimed, without this clause, the Georgia constitution would have been defeated, and it would defeat the will of the people by nullifying it. The others argued, aside from its unconstitutionality, it was the first step towards repudiation of the national debt. Argument indicated that the Senate will undoubtedly persist in nullifying the relief clause. Without vote, executive session and adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Heavy hail storm prevailing. The Chinese dine with the President Tuesday.

Twenty thousand dollars were collected and paid to the President's counsel in the impeachment trial.

The corruption committee give no intimation of intention regarding Wooley, who shows no indication of yielding.

There are forty thousand gallons of whisky in bond waiting the reduction of the tax.

ATLANTA, GA., June 7.—Gen. Meade has returned, after an absence in Alabama. Quite a number of Columbus prisoners are here, under arrest for supposed connection with the Ashburn murder.

The Opinion printing office has been purchased by Col. Carey W. Styles, who will commence on the 16th the publication of a vigorous Democratic paper, to be called the Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 7.—Alex. C. Bullitt, for 30 years associated with the press of the country, died in this city yesterday, and was buried to-day.

RICHMOND, VA., June 7.—The parties to the recent duel between Col. Reed and Major Porter have been placed under arrest by Gen. Granger. The affair was brought to official notice through a letter to the editor of the Southern Opinion, signed by them, threatening to hold him personally responsible if he commented on the duel.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The municipal election at Galena, Ill., Grant's home, went Democratic by two hundred majority. The Democrats have carried Racine, Wisconsin.

The corruption committee's investigations, under Butler and Logan, are at present taking an alarmingly wide range. Nothing authentic known beyond the gossip of witnesses, but enough has transpired to create a general scare among politicians. Distrust of Butler growing, and an early discharge of the committee from further investigation is probable.

City council organising in secret, but stormy session. A row of some kind occurred inside, causing half a dozen policemen to obtrude on the secrecy of the session by jumping into windows. Impossible to obtain details of the trouble.

CAPE ISLAND, June 8.—Bottle found with paper, stating the ship Mason, from Gibraltar for New York, burning. The crew and passengers had taken to the boats. No sail in sight.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Register, on oath of judges that illegal votes were cast in the 5th ward, gave certificates to Radicals, giving the majority to that party. Mayor Wallack gave certificates to the Democrats. Each party elected presiding officers of each board, and when the council meet in joint session, two presidents present. Amid intense excitement, the Radical president declared Bowen elected, and he was sworn in amid the noisy protestations of the Conservative president and members. Wallack has locked up the mayor's office, and matters are progressing very quietly.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—In consequence of the arrest of Packard on Saturday, the balance of the members of the convention of the board of registration issued, yesterday, another proclamation, denouncing Gen. Buchanan and endorsing Packard. They were, consequently, arrested this morning, but all released by Gen. Buchanan in consequence of a telegram received from Gen. Grant. On releasing them, Gen. Buchanan informed them, should Congress fail to legislate in the matter of admission of Louisiana, they will be reärrested and brought to trial by military commission.

The suit brought by Gov. Wells and Mayor Heath to test the legality of the last election for directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, in which the votes of the State and city were excluded, was decided by the Supreme Court to-day, and decision of lower court reversed. Supreme Court decided the governor had the right to vote the stock of the State and the mayor the stock of the city. New election ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Shortly after being sworn, Bowen, with the aid of a locksmith, took possession of the mayor's office. The Radical aldermen adjourned to noon to-morrow. The Conservatives issued a protest against Bowen. Mayor Wallack has issued a proclamation acknowledging the returns which give a conservative joint ballot. The Radicals have possession of the original vote and the Conservatives have a certified copy. The Radical wing of the lower board adjourned to Monday, and the Conservative wing to 11 o'clock to-morrow. No damage was done at the City Hall, the violence being confined to snatching papers and pushing each other from positions (!) Populace kept from the hall by ropes.

The Post Office Committee have agreed unanimously to report adversely to the building of a Government telegraph hence to New York.

Debt statement shows an increase in gold-bearing paper of $57,500,000; currency-bearing decreased $57,500,000; matured debt increased $1,000,000; total debt increased $4,000,000, but owing to decrease in cash, the real debt increased $9,750,000. Gold in the treasury $90,250,000; currency, $10,250,000.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Wooley's statement is given on the ground that Shook's evidence relieved Wooley from confidence involved by professional relations with Shook. Wooley was here to influence the Ways and Means Committee regarding the whisky tax, in Shook's interest. Wooley's proceedings in this respect are not fully stated, but there are no corrupt operations evident. Seventeen thousand one hundred dollars of the questioned money are and have been in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. It appears from affidavits that Wooley, Shook and others were at the Metropolitan Hotel talking politics and proposing bets. Wooley threw the money on the table, asking Shook to hold it, and Wooley left the room. Shook took no notice of Wooley's remark or the money. Van Valkenburg, regarding neither Wooley nor Shook in a proper condition to have charge of so large a sum, took the money and deposited it with his own valuables in the safe of the Metropolitan Hotel. The parties separated, and had no communication during several days, during which time the discordant evidence of Wooley and Shook was taken. The whole affair amounts to nothing.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Departed for Red river—Lafourche.

An Austin special to the Galveston News states that in the convention the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution which passed, requesting Congress to allow the convention to appoint boards of registration. Hamilton, of Travis, believed Gen. Buchanan partial to those in deadly hostility to the Government. Nothing could be hoped from him. Hamilton, of Bastrop, called Gen. Buchanan a Copperhead, and said the latter would stock the convention with rebels if he had the power. Committee appointed to take into consideration the division of the State. Committee requested to inquire into the propriety of selling part of the State to the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Indications of an Indian war increase. Sheridan has sent arms to the frontier to arm settlers. Col. Leavenworth, who has heretofore defended the Indians, now favors the withholding of annuities, and the prosecution of severe measures.

Following is the bill passed in the House:

Be it enacted, &c., That the legislatures of each of the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama, elected under the constitutions thereof framed and adopted in pursuance of the provision of an "act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867," and the acts supplementary thereto, be and hereby are authorised to meet on such days as may have been fixed either in such constitutions or by the proclamation of any officer authorised to convene said legislatures by the conventions which framed such constitutions; and if no day shall have been fixed as aforesaid, or if the day so fixed for the meeting of the legislature of either of said States shall have passed, or shall so nearly have arrived before the passage of this act that in the opinion of the governor elect there might not be time for the legislature to assemble on the day so fixed, such legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the governor of said State.

Sec. 2. That whenever either of said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of such State, duly elected and qualified under the constitution thereof, may be inaugurated without delay, and the government of such States shall thereupon be transferred to the civil authorities thereof.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of all civil and military officers exercising authority in either of said States to afford all practical aid and protection to the officers of such State in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such officers who shall wilfully withhold such aid and protection, or shall wilfully prevent, hinder or delay the meeting of either of said Legislatures or the inauguration of any of said State officers, or of any other civil or military officer under either of said State authorities, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof before any Federal or State court of criminal jurisdiction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Wooley is still confined, waiting Butler's convenience. The proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel had Wooley's $17,100 in the committee room. Butler counted it. Municipal affairs in statu quo.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.—The Nevada, from Aspinwall for New York, grounded off Hatteras, and sank in twelve fathoms of water. Passengers brought to Norfolk, and leave to-night for New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—Callicott and Enright have arrived, been shaved, and donned the prison garb. Not yet assigned to work.

FROM MAINE TO MISSOURI.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 30th ult., says:

The Democracy of Missouri held their State convention yesterday, at St. Louis, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention at New York, on the 4th of July next.

The convention passed no resolutions, either by way of platform on the current political issues, nor by way of instruction to their delegates. But we have an "irreversible guaranty," on both these subjects—to use a form of expression sanctioned by our Radical brethren—on the men selected. They are unanimously in favor of discharging the National debt in legal-tenders, as advocated by Mr. Pendleton, and will accordingly cast their votes for him in the convention, as the author, and the best representative of that policy.

While it is gratifying to us to chronicle—as it will be to the entire Democracy of the West to read—this result in Missouri, it is yet no more than we had expected. Mr. Pendleton is the representative of an idea, which has taken a deep and ineradicable hold upon the people, and the numerous expressions of a preference for his nomination for the Presidency, are simply so many indications of an unaltered determination to have that idea practically impressed upon our National policy, by the selection of its fittest representative for the first administrative office in the Government. And it is a somewhat remarkable fact, that similar expressions have been exhibited for no other man spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination. If any have been made even by individuals, for others, they have been vague, indefinite, and indifferent, while the expressions in favor of Mr. Pendleton have voiced themselves through the Democratic conventions of entire States, and through the press and the people, the extreme East to the extreme West—from Maine to Missouri!

At a meeting of Democratic Club No. 2, of Ward No. 4, parish of Caddo, held at the Court House in Shreveport on the 3d of June, 1868, the following proceedings were had, viz:

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ambrose Eagle, president, and on motion of Hon. L. M. Nutt, R. T. Dunham, Esq., was reqeested to act as secretary.

The committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a standing committee of three to visit the neighboring country and assist in the organisation of other Democratic clubs, asked for further time to report, which was, on motion, granted.

After some remarks from the president of the club, the meeting was addressed by Hon. L. M. Nutt and Judge H. A. Drew.

On motion it was resolved that at the next regular meeting the roll of members of the club be called by the secretary.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

AMBROSE EAGLE, President.

ROBT. T. DUNHAM, Secretary pro tem.

BUYING DELEGATES AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—*Mercantile Transaction.*—We copy as follows from a special dispatch from Chicago to the Cincinnati Commercial:

Mr. Wilson's prohibitory liquor speeches are being quoted against him, and have already defeated him. There never was such direct and undisguised bargain and sale of votes in a convention, as is going on here to-night in the interest of Gov. Fenton. As much as five hundred dollars is openly offered for influential votes in the Southern delegations. Fenton has already bought up Louisiana, and is bidding for Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia. The Louisiana delegation cost fifteen hundred dollars. In reply to a a charge of corrupt use of money, one of Fenton's friends said to-night, that the Southern delegates were poor men, and the money was given to them, not to pay for their votes, but to reimburse them for their traveling expenses. The fight seems to be between Fenton's money and Wade's promises of office under the contingency of impeachment.

The latest phase of a Senatorial canvass, from Republican sources, if believed, indicate the positive election of A. S. Mansfield, and for his colleague, a new man not heretofore mentioned, John S. Harris, who proves to be a Senator elect from the parish of Concordia. Of his antecedents and his qualifications for the position we can ascertain but little. All we can learn about him is that he is a new comer, without pronouncing him to be a carpet bagger; and is engaged in planting in the parish he claims to represent. According to this information Mr. Thos. J. Durant is to be left out in the cold, and he will return to Washington a private citizen as he left it. But the end is not yet, and we shall see what we shall see. [New Orleans Picayune.

The Evening Picayune of the 3d inst., states that the Commanding General, we understand, will issue in a few days an order relating to the municipal election held in this city and throughout the State in April last. The list will comprise twenty-eight corporations viz: New Orleans, Donaldsonville, Mansura, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Lake Charles, Homer, Clinton, Bayou Sara, Plaquemine, Carrollton, J