"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... JUNE 17, 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.

COTTON BLOOMS.—Mr. A. W. Marshall, at the Brown plantation, on the river, sent us last Saturday several cotton blooms, the first we have seen this season.

We are requested by Profs. W. R. & J. L. Williams to state to the patrons of their dancing classes and soirées, that they have removed to Brewer's Hall, on Texas street.

SUSPENDED.—Mayor Tally yesterday suspended G. W. Sherrod, Chief of Police, from office, on the charge of non performance of duty and disobeying orders. Robert Landreaux was appointed Chief of Police ad interim.

QUICK TIME.—Major C. G. Thurmond and Lt. L. Tomkies, Esq., two of our enterprising merchants, arrived from St. Louis last week, having made the entire distance of 1550 miles, via New Orleans, in the short space of four days and ten hours.

The Baptist Convention of Louisiana will meet and organise in the First Baptist Church, on Friday, the 3d of July next. Messrs. Howell, Allen, Pitts, Byrne and Smith are the committee of arrangements for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

SHOT—During the past week two men have been shot. On Friday evening Raphael Jowe made an attack upon Nicholas Noel, firing three times at him without effect, whereupon Noel shot Jowe, wounding him slightly in the face. On Saturday morning Noel was examined before T. F. Beale, Esq., and discharged. On Monday evening, in the Market Exchange, Henry Hunsicker shot — Huntz. Hunsicker will undergo an examination before Henry Allen, Esq., to-day.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Masonic celebration, to take place in this city on next Wednesday, St. John's day, promises to be quite a success. A large attendance from the neighboring lodges is anticipated. For the information of those coming from abroad, we publish the order of exercises for the occasion, as furnished us by the committee of arrangements: The fraternity will meet at the Masonic hall at 9½ and the procession will be formed at 10½ o'clock A.M. of the 24th. After marching through some of our principal streets, the procession will proceed to the Methodist Church, where addresses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by Col. George Williamson and Rev. R. S. Trippett. The public are invited to be present and listen to the addresses. There will be a grand Masonic ball at night, at Brewer's Hall. Tickets can be purchased of Cumming, Morrison & Co., Engle & McWilliams and M. Kaufman, Sr.—Price $3 50. No tickets sold at the door. Ladies' invitations can be procured by calling on the committee of invitation. Those talented musicians, the Messrs. Williams, have kindly tendered their services for the ball.

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—You may enter every grocery and cake-shop in Shreveport, and lining the shelves you will observe Shaker preserves and Underwood pickles. This looks very much like carrying coals to Newcastle. As fine cucumbers and melons grow in our gardens as are to be found in the world, and fruit is loading our gardens and fields in such profusion that it is impossible to destroy it all. How absurd then it is to see steamers unloading at our wharves with immense consignments of pie fruit and pickles for confessedly the poorest people in the world, already supplied by the bounteous hand of nature with the very articles in question. Would it be impossible for some of the cart loads of vegetables which go begging through our streets, to find their way into hermetically sealed cans, and float down the river to some other people, better able to afford remunerative prices for their consumption? We think not. The establishment of such an enterprise at this point would require a very limited outlay of capital, would give employment to a number of unemployed hands, would afford an outlet to a great variety of industry, and though apparently a small beginning, would be in reality no inconsiderable step in that pathway of independence and prosperity, which we must carve out for ourselves, if we wish to take that front rank among the nations for which the God of nature has designed us.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.—The following is a copy of the oath required of those who are to take office under the recent order of Gen. Buchanan:

"I ——, do solemly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

This oath must be filed in the office of Secretary of Civil Affairs, headquarters Fifth Military district.

GREELEY'S PRICE.—Now mine so many investigations are being made into the bribery and venality of the times, the question naturally arises, What was Greeley's price, and on whose side was he speaking in the recent ratification meeting in New York city? He makes there the damaging confession that by "the flash of cannon" the principles of his "sectional party" have been carried into *all* the States. In other words, they have found adherents among the "trooly loil" colored population. But the carpet baggers and scalawags have about done their work, and not a ragged regiment will be left to tell the tale of November. A few more such frothy speeches from Mr. Greeley, and we shall believe that he is employed *against* Grant.

GRANT'S LETTER.—The days when old soldiers could pa'm off sixth-rate letters on a cultivated and intelligent people, as containing profundity of thought and embryo statesmanship, are past and gone. Minerva's bird is no fit consort for the proud, progressive American eagle. Grant may be silent as an owl, but the mantle of wisdom does not rest upon his epauleted shoulders, and the fact stands patent to all beholders. The machinery of our Government has become too complicated to trust in the hands of men of ordinary caliber. America needs statesmen in her councils.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—We learn by the New Orleans papers, of the 9th instant, that a woman named Mary Williams was arrested in Conti street, charged with being a female burglar. She was found on the premises of Mrs. Birdnat under circumstances that admitted no doubt of her purposes. She was taken to the station and locked up.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 9th inst., states that several children have been missing of late, and the utmost exertions of the police and the parents have been unable to find them. It is feared that in more than one instance they have been kidnapped. What motive could incite to so cruel a wrong cannot be conceived.

The Water-Carrier.

In one of his nocturnal rambles, the Immortal Caliph stumbled upon Yussuf, fiddling away at a solitary feast, and having a good time generally—himself, all to himself. On inquiry, the Caliph found that Yussuf was one of the happiest beings in the world, enjoying the income of one of the most lucrative of pursuits, coveting solitude, and desiring only "to be let alone." The next morning came a sublime firman, forbidding water-carriers to follow their avocation for the space of three days, and that night the Caliph and his grand vizier repaired to Yussuf's lodgings to see how it fared with him, since his emoluments must have perished with the withdrawal of his means of livelihood. But, lo! Yussuf was fiddling away more merrily than ever, and had arranged himself a more magnificent feast than even that of the evening previous. He had found higher wages in the public baths, and expended all his earnings in his customary entertainment. Struck by his prodigality and want of forethought, the next day the Caliph issued another order, commanding all the public baths to be closed, and thus Yussuf was thrown out of employment again. But, with his customary facility, he provided himself with a wooden sword and became one of the Caliph's beeldars, where his pay was trebled, and his duties less onerous than ever before.

Thus the South was having a good time generally, raising cotton to purchase slaves, to raise more cotton and buy more slaves, desiring nothing better than "to be let alone," when Faneuil and Exeter Halls decreed there should be no more slavery, and she was compelled to shift her vantage ground and seek some other mode of subsistence. Less fortunate than Yussuf however, the public cribs were shut upon her famishing maw; but individual enterprise hit for the time upon some very happy and promising expedients. A few daring pioneers conceived the idea of disposing of surplus vegetables, in the neighborhood of populous towns, and finding that a sufficiency of pocket money was realised thereby, forthwith Tom, Dick and Harry imagined that that was the road to fortune, and the substitute for all the losses occasioned by the surrender. Everybody rushed into the business, every foot of available ground was crammed with cabbages and onions, until they became a drug upon the market. Others imagined that high rents were a future sinecure, and invested all their spare means in fifth-rate tenements, for which they expected Fifth avenue rents. Now, it was not to be supposed that the denizens of any town would strain every nerve and exert every muscle, to find at the end of the year, that they had only obtained the privilege of dwelling in miserable leaky shanties, and had laid up nothing for the future. When the whole commerce of a place is absorbed in rents, it is clear that the goose of golden egg memory is about being slaughtered, and the tenants must, perforce, seek the aboriginal shades of nature for a livelihood. Neither is such a result at all deplorable. Cities only expand with the natural growth of a country. When they are forced in advance of the surrounding population, they must as surely collapse.

Now, it is clear that everybody cannot be fat landlords, growing rich on the proceeds of other men's industry; everybody cannot raise vegetables for somebody else to eat. We must all become beeldars, and buckling on our swords, even if they are wooden, dance attendance on the Grand Caliph—meaning the mighty world which lies far beyond our faithful shores. The ancients had a wise saying, that the gods are wonderfully benign in assisting those who help themselves—and the same proverb holds true to-day. The prodigality of nature is everywhere manifest. The waste of our country would make the wealth of any other. Cannot some scheme be devised by which our surplus abundance can be exchanged for the products of other countries. Is cotton the only thing of which we have a sufficiency and to spare?

THE GREAT SOLDIER.—The military achievements of Gen. Grant so industriously paraded before the minds of the giddy admirers of vainglory by the Republican wire-workers, will really command very little admiration from the future historian of our country. As a military genius, supplying deficiencies of resource by the adroitness of manœuver, and the judiciousness of disposition, he ranks far below both Taylor and Scott. When it is remembered that he had at his command not only "that whole Yankee nation," which boasts that "it can beat all creation," but also the immense hive of teeming Europe from which to replenish his never exhausted ranks, it is not surprising that he could finally overcome a people which never could boast an effective force of 800,000 men. It must also be remembered that Grant did not come into the contest until after McClellan and McDowell and Pope and Burnside had done their best, and his only glory was that of finishing the business for an already discomfitted and failing adversary. Besides he was furnished with the most splendidly equipped army the world ever saw, numerous as the sands of the seashore, or as that famous horde of Persians, under the never-to-be-forgotten Xerxes. He warred like a butcher with a total disregard to life, and without that highest attribute of a skillful general—the accomplishment of important ends with a masterly economy of means and men. With his immense advantages, not only would failure have been a disgrace, but success was comparatively a small merit and nothing more than what was to have been expected. In view of these facts, nothing can be more painful than to witness the attempts of the Republican party to manufacture a great soldier out of U. S. (Useless Slaughter) Grant! Greeley indulges in a great deal of twaddling rhetoric on this score in the recent ratification meeting in New York, glorifying over the fact that he and the Republican principles vanquished 500,000 rebels armed with muskets and swords. But unfortunately for the grandeur of this achievement, the Hon. C. M. Depew follows with the announcement that Grant had 2,000,000 men furnished him for the undertaking. Where's the great soldier? It would look as if it was a great army. A New York orator, in a very lame speech, recently made a fling at Franklin Pierce, in contrast with his "matchless soldier," Gen. Grant. It would be very well for such mousers to remember that Franklin Pierce was once matched with a man mightier than Gen. Grant ever was in the estimation of the American people, or is ever likely to be. Gen. Scott was fresh with his laurels from Mexico, and held a warmer place in the hearts of all, with his "hasty plate of soup" than it often falls to the lot of man to obtain in variable republics. Yet in a fair race before the people, Frank lin Pierce distanced him and occupied with dignity and grace the highest post on this continent. The American people are heartily sick of military glory and soldier statesmen. They echo most fervently the words of Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace," and with peace they want the statesmen of peace. The "old soldier" game played out with Scott, and if Franklin Pierce were "matched" with Grant, he would dispatch him as easily as he did the lamented Winfield.

EITHER WAY.—We have kept a close eye upon our exchanges to see if the nomination of Grant and Colfax has met with any decided manifestations of popular enthusiasm. They have furnished us, as yet, no proof of any such feeling. We do not argue, obviately, from the want of it, that no such enthusiasm is felt; that there has been none of the usual parade of it may be owing to the fact, so far as Grant is concerned, that his nomination was pre-arranged, and as to Colfax, that his position is only secondary any way. Nevertheless we believe the ticket is as strong a one as the party could present, and a very available one too, which is a matter of more importance, in a certain contingency, that contingency being the culpable neglect of the Democratic party, to put forward candidates equally available. By availability, we mean, the possession of those qualities which appeal strongest to the masses. The history of presidential canvasses heretofore show, that military achievement is stronger than statesmanship, or eloquence, or parliamentary experience, or any civic talent. We do not care to throw away the lessons of the past, in a canvass of so much importance, to compliment Copperheadism for its past fidelity to us, or to encourage the young party of repudiators. We have had a little too much of both classes. Let us look at the success of Democratic nominees. We are for Pendleton, of Ohio, for our first choice, notwithstanding he never wore a military spur—both, because we think him the ablest Democrat of the party, and because it is time our people had learned, as we believe they have, the full merit of mere military candidates. At the same time, we should give Gen. Hancock our heartiest support, should he be nominated.

ANTI-CATHOLIC.—The Bangor Whig, Grant organ in Maine, thinks Catholicity the great evil of this country. It didn't think so when Catholic Irishmen were wanted to go to Grant's slaughter pen. [Augusta (Ga.) Constt.

General Butler Happy.

The hero of Petersburg and Fort Fisher is at last a happy man. He has hit somebody and hurt somebody. He has persuaded the Radical M. C. to turn out a poor female sculptress from the ground floor of the Capitol, while preparing her statue of President Lincoln, and to put in C. W. Woolley. The name of the lady sculptress thus ejected is Miss Vinnie Ream. A member of the House, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, went to her studio and told her she was charged with having used her influence in favor of the acquittal of the President. She replied that she had not. The member again said, "You ought to use your influence in favor of his conviction." Miss Ream replied that she could not take any part one way or the other. The member then told her if she did not it would be the worse for her. And now (as was said by Mr. Morgan in debate yesterday) comes the magnanimous manly act of vengeance

This is a new style of doing things, but not a very creditable one to Congress, the country or mankind. Miss Ream, it seems, has a mother in Washington, with whom Senator Ross boarded, and because Ross voted as he did, and not as Butler & Co. desired, lo and behold Miss Ream is turned out of her room, and it is converted into a close prison. The barber's shop remains. The drinking saloons ditto, and at both wings of the Capitol. Ditto the innocent committee-rooms of still more innocent members—all alike innocent of any public business. Ditto, also, the rooms where it is lawful for the Radical committees of Congress to use Government employés and Government stationery to send out the speeches of Butler, Bingham, Stevens & Co. General Butler deserves to be congratulated. He has got an American citizen locked up in his new bastile, and has turned a poor woman into the street. Great is Butler.

[New York Express.

Butler is happy! happy, to have crowned a life of shameless infamy, in a gigantic but useless effort to drag the President of the United States down, down to the level of his own baseness! If there is one man, preëminent in all modern history, for the possession of the worst traits and the absence of all good traits of human character—without shame, without principle, without conscience, without remorse—that man is Ben. F. Butler, and he stands out on the canvas of this age, solitary and alone in his glory. The war produced other wretches, vile wretches, who like Marat and Robespiere will be used to "point a moral" in history, but it produced no second Butler. He failed in his impeachment of Mr. Johnson, and that to a man of ordinary ambition or of ordinary character, would have been a fall like that of Lucifer; but happy Ben. Butler fell only like a cat, right on his feet, and ready to pounce upon Woolley, for handing round money in the trial, and Miss Ream, an artist woman at work upon a statue of Lincoln in one of the Capitol rooms. The poor woman he has ejected from her studio at great loss to her; and Woolley he is playing with, as a cat plays with a rat, in a committee-room, treating him now as a prisoner and now as a witness. Happy Butler.

GEN. BUCHANAN'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION ORDER—By the following extract from an order of Gen. Buchanan, relative to the municipal elections held throughout the State last April, it will be seen that all the officials announced, except those for the city of New Orleans, will enter upon the discharge of their duties on the seventh day after the receipt of official copies of the order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, June 6, 1868.
Special Orders No. 125.

1. The returns of the election for municipal officers held in the several municipalities in the State of Louisiana, on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, in pursuance of special orders Nos. 55 and 63, current series, from these headquarters, having been made to the Commanding General in accordance with law, the names of the persons elected to the several offices therein, are hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * * * * *

Alexandria—Mayor, E. R. Boissat. Councilmen, Joe Fellows, W. S. Ridge, J. W. Osborn, Pat Kelly, B. Glatt.

Monroe—Mayor, Jos. F. McGuire. Assessor and collector, B. H. Dinkgrave. Secretary and Treasurer, J. Ennemesser. Justice of the Peace, A. A. Stone. Constable, G. B. Williams. Trustees, H. Filhoil, J. G. Sanders, James Hart, Thomas Miller, H. M. Bry, J. S. Ray, Peter James.

Natchitoches—Mayor, F. Schuman. Councilmen, Jos. Ezernack, Jacob Israel, Henry Burns, Levi Hauson.

New Orleans—Mayor, John R. Conway. Controller, J. O. Landry. Street Commissioner, Joseph Murphy. Recorder, first district, John P. Becker; second district, A. Gastinel; third district, J. A. Massicot; fourth district, Henry Jackson. Aldermen, first district, T. H. Shields, T. R. Brady, Thomas Murkey; second district, Victor Prados, Ludger Bouguille; third district, L. Pesson, Oscar Poynot; fourth district, James A. O'Brien, Peter Keiser. Assistant Aldermen, first ward, A. Kearny, J. C. Rose; second ward, J. S. Atkins, W. W. Wilkey; third ward, W. H. Pemberton, C. Camp; fourth ward, Hugh Montgomery, H. F. Sturcken; fifth ward, Charles Grandpre; sixth ward, Thos. F. Fisher; seventh ward, E. C. Murphy; eighth ward, George Pandelly; ninth ward, R. Wynne; tenth ward, Gerald Farrell; eleventh ward, John Breen.

Shreveport—Mayor, Martin Tally. Trustees, first ward, Thos. Byland; second ward, Jos. Walker, Dr. Turner; third ward, Ed. Eberstadt; fourth ward, J. W. Howard; fifth ward, A. S. Morefield; sixth ward, F. X. Mulhuipt.

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The officers whose election is herein announced, except those for the city of New Orleans, will enter upon the discharge of their respective duties on the seventh day (or the day following, provided the seventh falls on Sunday), after receipt of official copies of this order by the several Mayors of the corporations above enumerated, to whom they will be sent for distribution to the newly elected officers.

Those elected for the city of New Orleans will enter upon the discharge of their duties on Wednesday, June 19th inst.

The officers who are hereby declared elected will be required to take, and to file at these headquarters, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862.

The present incumbents will vacate their offices as soon as their successors, above named, shall have qualified.

In case of the inability of such successors to qualify, appointments to the vacancies will be made from these headquarters. Appointees to fill such vacancies in the Council, will be selected only from residents of the district or ward in which they exist.

Should the State constitution be approved by Congress before the arrival of the time for the next regular municipal election, the persons elected as above will then be entitled to take their offices under its restrictions.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan:
THOS. H. NEILL,
Major 20th Inf'y., Brevet Brig. General U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: NATHANIEL BURNANE,
Second Lt. 37th Inf., Bvt. First Lieut. U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is a copy of the letter written by Gen. Buchanan to S. B. Packard, after the receipt of the telegram from Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, June 8, 1868.

S. B. Packard, Chief of Board of Registration, N. O.:
Sir—In accordance with the suggestion contained in a telegram just received from the General of the Army, I am instructed by the Brevet Major General commanding to inform you that he suspends your arrest and any further action in the case until the legislation referred to in the telegram shall be made known. The same course has been pursued in reference to the other members of the Board.
Very respectfully, &c.
R. B. KEELER,
Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

Annexed is a copy of Gen. Grant's telegram, above referred to:

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1868.
Brevet Major Gen. R. C. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District:
In view of the legislation now pending relative to the admission of Louisiana, I would suggest suspension of all action in case of Packard's arrest and trial.
U. S. GRANT, General.

The Louisiana Democrat, of last Wednesdy, speaks thus of the crops:

We have glad tidings, of good and substantial benefit to the crops of Rapides, to announce to the interested public. Sunday evening, for several hours, we were blessed with a good and copious shower of rain, pretty nigh over all the parish. The rain was just such a one as was needed and could not be a better one, it called to exact order. This ensures a large crop of corn to the parish—in fact corn may now be said to be made and only awaits the gathering. Cane and cotton are both in a fine condition and promise as much as can be expected. No more signs or talk of the catterpillars.

The Chicago convention, with a very bad grace, throws a meagre bone to the South, on the score of negro suffrage. It is rather late in the day for those who have fastened this "body of death" on the resistless South to whine over the misdeeds of their Radical emissaries. "No more of that, Hal, as thou lovest me!"

A jury in the United States District Court yesterday rendered a verdict of $500 in favor of Capt. Dennis E. Haynes, formerly commander of the Federal Louisiana Scouts, and against J. W. Texada, of Rapides parish, in this State, for an assault and battery committed in Alexandria since the war. Capt. Haynes will be remembered as the author of a book upon the treatment of Union men in Louisiana during the war.
[N. O. Picayune.

Address of the Board of Registration to the PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

We find the following address issued by the black and tan convention Board of Registration, in the New Orleans Republican, of the 9th:

Fellow Citizens: The conflict of jurisdiction and prerogative that has arisen between the Commanding General of the fifth military district and this Board, and the high-handed measures he has seen fit to pursue toward the chairmen of the Board, render it imperative on us to submit a fair and full statement of the facts at issue between us to the people of Louisiana.

The late Constitutional Convention was as much the creature of Congress as is the office of military commander of the district. Both derive their origin and power from the same original source; are independent of each other, yet intended by Congress to act in unison in carrying out the will of the creator as legitimately expressed in the reconstruction laws of that body.

The prerogatives and duties of each department thus created are specifically defined by that creating power. Section four of supplementary act, passed March 23, 1867, says: "And said Convention, when organised, shall proceed to frame a constitution and *civil government* according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary." The fact of assigning the convention the duty and prerogative of framing a civil government demonstrates that Congress did not intend to assign this duty to the Commanding General; that the government that they were to inaugurate should supersede the provisional one already recognised, and if so, then they had the right to inaugurate the new government *when they pleased* (which could only be stated in their organic laws,) and the term of inauguration is not subject to the will or caprice of the Commanding General. The attempt therefore of the Commanding General to interfere in this matter is an unwarrantable stretch of prerogative and an invasion of the rights of the people in convention assembled.

It being a conceded principle of law that the principal *can* delegate *all* his rights to his agent, it follows that the Convention had the right to delegate to this Board all its prerogatives in the premises. This Board therefore stands before the world and in the eye of the law as the legal agent and representative of the Convention that created it, and fully empowered to do all that the Convention could have done in the premises, and any attempt on the part of any one to interfere with its prerogatives and duties is a direct interference with the prerogatives and duties of the Convention and with the expressed will of Congress

The whole duty of framing the civil government being vested exclusively in the Convention and its agents, the Commanding General therefore has no legal authority or right either to promulgate the election of civil officers (Congressmen excepted) or to say where or how they shall be inaugurated. His only prerogative in connection with the whole matter is to promulgate the ratification of the constitution and members of Congress (which last duty was only assigned him by the last Congressional bill) and to take charge of the election.

The evident intention of Congress was that the Commanding General while taking charge of the the insurrectionary States during their provisional condition, should assist the Convention by taking the initiatory steps toward its organisation, and then aiding—not hindering—it in fulfilling its assigned duties.

We therefore hold and charge that the Commanding General, in his late special orders relative to election, has transcended his prerogatives.

1. In promulgating the election of State, parish, and municipal officers.

2. In naming a time for the said officers to qualify and take possession of their offices different from that required in the constitution of Louisiana.

3. In assuming the power to convene the General Assembly at his *will*.

4. In assuming the power of appointing persons to fill all such offices in cases where the persons declared elected cannot qualify in accordance with the laws of Congress, thereby ignoring the voice of the people, it being the undoubted right of the person having the highest number of votes *who can qualify* to fill said offices.

5. In sending the returns of election to the present Secretary of State he thereby ignores the only constitutional State officers, the acting Secretary being an entirely irresponsible party in this matter, and by refusing to send the returns to this Board, as was his duty, when this Board legally demanded the same, he unlawfully refused to do his duty in the premises, and prevented this Board from carrying out the will of Congress.

6. Thus manifesting a determination to ignore the will of the people of Louisiana as expressed at the ballot-box, and a desire, if not settled purpose, to impede reconstruction by thwarting the expressed will of Congress.

While, therefore, we exceedingly regret the collision that has arisen between the respective agents of reconstruction, and earnestly hope and are persuaded that cool and candid reflection will induce the Commanding General to retrace the steps he has so hastily taken, we cannot, in view of the responsibilities imposed upon us, pause for a moment to consider personal safety or pleasant consequences. The course before us is one of duty, plainly marked out by law, and we shall unhesitatingly follow it, leaving to the people and to Congress to justify us in our determination.

We, therefore, notify all municipal officers declared elected by the people of Louisiana under the new constitution, in special orders No. 125 from military headquarters, dated June 4, 1868, that article 158 of the constitution of Louisiana requires them to qualify and enter upon their offices on Monday, June 15, 1868, and that any orders from any source directing contrary to this article are illegal, not binding, and the parties so attempting to take office will lay themselves liable to an action at law by the parties they may thus unlawfully eject, as well as risk a certainty of removal from office for failure to legally qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties as required by law.

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Chairman pro tem;
N. UNDERWOOD,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
J. S. HARRIS,
J. H. INGRAHAM.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 6, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the Board held on Saturday, June 6, 1868, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commanding General of the Fifth Military District has interfered with the prerogatives of this Board, conferred upon it by Constitutional Convention, by arresting its chairman, and threatening to try him by a military commission on personal charges for impeding reconstruction, thereby holding said chairman personally responsible for the late proclamation issued by this Board relative to election; therefore

Resolved, That while we denounce the aforesaid act on the part of the Commanding General as unauthorised, illegal, and a high-handed outrage upon the rights of the loyal men of this State, and a gross violation of the laws of Congress, we declare that said proclamation was authorised by this Board, and the Board alone is responsible for the the publication of the same.

(Signed) G. M. WICKLIFFE, Chairman pro tem;
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
J. S. HARRIS,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
N. UNDERWOOD.

R. C. Richardson, Secretary.
E. Gauthier, Assistant Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The New York World has the following in relation to several delegations to this convention, to meet in that city on the 4th of July:

Irvin Hall has been engaged by the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania for the convenience of the delegation from the Keystone State, and Masonic Hall will furnish sleeping quarters for the entire Pendleton escort, which is to number over 500 men. The Hancock men will congregate at the Astor House in large numbers. Five hundred delegates and their friends are expected at the Astor House. Accommodations have been made ready at the St. Nicholas Hotel for 1200 persons. The Chase men and supporters of Gov. English of Connecticut, will be found at this hotel principally. At the Southern and New York Hotels preparations on a grand scale are being perfected for delegates from the Border and Southern States. The Everette House is negotiating with the Vermont delegation. The Pendleton men will aggregate themselves at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Wooley, of Cincinnati, has secured rooms for the West Virginia delegation, numbering sixty-five persons, marshaled by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, will stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as will also twenty-six delegates from Indiana. The Illinois delegation of thirty persons, will also occupy quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Committee and caucus rooms have been engaged at the hotels named from the first of July until the close of the convention, which will begin its session on the 4th of July. It will cost each delegate about seven dollars a day to live in this city during the convention, including the necessary trifling expenses of the barber's and bootblack fees and car fare. Many leading statesmen and politicians have engaged rooms at the different hotels from the 20th and 25th of June until the close of the convention. The admirers of Charles Fracis Adams, from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, will repose at Clarendon Hotel. Tammany Hall will be fully ready by the 25th of June.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "Whether he really desired it, or no, Forney's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Senate has been accepted and his successor elected. We hear nothing more about the $10,000 deficit, nor of the chivalric ardor, toned by delicate sense of honor, first alleged as his reason for resigning. He wished to lash the recreant Republican Senators in his "two papers—both daily," and to do so while Secretary of the Senate would be violative of common decency and be held rank ingratitude; but regard for the ties of gratitude and the proprieties of social or official relations are conspicuous traits in the ex-Secretary's public conduct. However, the resignation is accepted, and singular to say the acceptance was strongly urged by Forney's particular friend, Senator Sumner."

The officers of the army in this section will be glad to hear, no doubt, that a bill will shortly be introduced into Congress, having the special sanction of Gen. Grant, providing for continuing the increase of 33⅓ per cent. on their pay, as now received. The original act, passed two years ago, will shortly expire by limitation. [N. O. Picayune.

Shall Congress Adjourn?

The New York Tribune, of a recent date, under this caption, says:

It is urged that it will take two months at least to scrutinise, digest, perfect and pass the new Internal Revenue act (into which all existing acts are proposed to be consolidated); that this will protract the session till some time in August, whereas the elections to the next Congress will commence in September, and those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana follow early in October; wherefore (and for other reasons stated) it is deemed advisable that the indispensable business of the session be hurried through, the Internal Revenue bill be laid over, and the two Houses adjourn without day, at furthest by the first of July.

We dissent from this view of the matter—because

I. The Whisky-thieves are delighted with it. They are now robbing the treasury of not less than $1,000,000 per week—money that is sadly needed just where it righteously belongs. The confederated thieves are fat and saucy; the treasury is gaunt and needy. If the thieves would pay fifty cents per gallon of the two dollars that they ought to pay, we might bear to see them get a few months' swing; but they are only paying ten cents per gallon, or one-twentieth of the Government's honest due, and their immeasurable rapacity must be thwarted. We beg Congress not to fix a day of adjournment till they have provided efficiently for the collection of the whisky and tobacco taxes.

II. The Southern States are just ready to have their reconstruction perfected. It is not the fault of their loyal people that they have not been ready before. There has been too much delay in calling conventions and in submitting constitutions; but six States are now knocking at the doors of Congress, where Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will soon follow them. We want to see the very last State admitted, her self government perfected, military rule superseded, and the freedmen's bureau withdrawn, before Congress adjourns. We shall thus have drawn every fang of the copperhead, and reduced him to the harmless recreation of hissing. He won't make many electoral votes out of that.

The people are told that the freedmen's bureau costs immense sums—that the negroes are maintained in idleness on Government rations—that there is no prospect of a restoration of the South to self-government under Republican rule—that the "carpet-baggers" are living in clover at the public expense—that there is no hope of a return to the reign of law, peace and prosperity, until the Democrats are restored to power, &c., &c. Restore the States, abolish military rule, withdraw the freedmen's bureau, and all the guns of the Seymours, Brookses and Clay Deans will be spiked or their cartridges rendered harmless. We expect to beat them anyhow; but there is no use in exposing ourselves to a hard fight when we might have an easy one if we chose.

Of course it is inconvenient for members to remain in Washington all summer; but they are paid by the year—not ungenerously; and it is their simple duty to remain in session so long as the public interest and safety shall require. In our judgment the need is palpable, imperative. Virginia and Mississippi (we hope Texas also) want to record their votes for Grant and Colfax; shall they be denied the opportunity because Congress must remain in session a month longer to secure it? The question answers itself.

The war is over. The republic is fully triumphant. True Democracy has grappled with its debased, impudent counterfeit, and borne it to the earth. We demand that the result of the struggle shall be attested and sealed in our approaching Presidential election. Let us for once have a non-sectional contest—one wherein Vermont and South Carolina, Massachusetts and Georgia, shall be one in principle and in preference. We plead for no adjournment until the circle of the Union is once more unbroken and complete.

The white people of the State, through the Democratic State Central Committee, issued last Wednesday a protest to the Senate of the United States, against the ratification of the new constitution, which we are unable to lay before our readers. The New Orleans Times, in speaking of it, says:

The protest of the white people of the State of Louisiana to the Senate of the United States against the ratification of the new constitution, published in Wednesday's paper, is a document of more significance than appears upon the surface. Calmly and temperately written, reciting the various objectionable features of the constitution, and plainly eliminating both the impracticability and impossibility of its provisions ever being carried into actual effect, it places on record a protest so dignified, so earnest and so truthful, as to at least entitle it to the thorough consideration of the legislative body to which it addressed. Whether it will be so received and treated in the present hour of mad fanaticism and sectional hatred may be, in fact is, a matter of grave doubt. Still, having availed themselves in the proper temper and with proper respect of this, the last resort left, the last duty to be discharged by the white people of the State, the time is destined to come, sooner or later, when it can be no longer overlooked. The principles it asserts are indorsed by every white man in the State who is not venal, either morally or socially, and if unheeded, it absolves them thoroughly from all responsibilities that may grow out of the inevitable dangers and difficulties which will follow any practical attempt to make the white race subject to negro supremacy. It correctly states that this repugnance is not one of either opinion or prejudice, but an instinctive antipathy of nature, for which nature is alone responsible, and appeals to the nation of the people of the Northern States to reflecting all similar instances as an evidence that it is shared in by all Americans. This protest is the will of our dead liberties. It is the speech of Coriolanus in our forum; the rest lies "beyond the gates."

MORE ARBITRARY ARRESTS BY THE MILITARY.—We copy as follows from the Columbus, (Ga.) Sun, of the 3d instant:

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Messrs. Columbus B. Bedell, W. D. Chipley, Dr. E. J. Kirkscey and Cliff B. Grimes, young gentlemen of the highest social position in Columbus, and a negro, Sandy Nelson, were sent for per the Deputy "Mashel," to repair to Capt. Mills' headquarters. There they were told they must leave on this morning's 7 o'clock train for Atlanta. Capt. Mills would not tell on what charges, but said the arrests were made by order of General Meade. He told them they were at liberty until 7 P. M. when they must return to the Court House and remain there all night in the Superior Courtroom. Afterwards, Col. Mott, Mayor *pro tem.*, went to him, and having stated he would be responsible for the appearance of the young men, they were permitted to enjoy their liberty until the train leaves. Col. Mott goes with the party to Atlanta, where they are to report to Gen. Sibley. Major R. J. Moses is now there. Lieut. Atwood, with a guard of soldiers, accompanies the prisoners.

If there is to be any trial in Atlanta, it is probable the Fort Pulaski prisoners will also be carried there.

Capt. Mills stated yesterday that only three of the parties arrested a few weeks ago, and on whose bonds appear the names of some five hundred citizens of Columbus, and four others, would be arrested. Mr. Grimes and the negro are two of the new arrests. The commandant said the other two was in the country, but would give no name. We hear of no more arrests to 7 o'clock last afternoon.

Comment on the above is unnecessary to a people oppressed as ours. Our best citizens now and then are dragged away from their homes on charges that epaulets, shoulder straps, and scalawags only know. The young gentlemen possess the esteem, confidence and good wishes of every respectable person in Columbus.

THE SEVEN VOTES AGAINST THE PREAMBLE IN GEN. SCHOLFIELD'S CASE.—Forney's Chronicle says: "The Senate in executive session took up the nomination of Gen. Schoffield to be Secretary of War, vice E. M. Stanton. The debate on the nomination was confined mainly to a preamble and resolution, offered on Thursday, substantially to the effect that "whereas the order of the President removing Mr. Stanton was unconstitutional and illegal, but Secretary Stanton having withdrawn from the office, therefore resolved that the Senate do advise and consent to the nomination of John M. Schofield." The debate on the preamble occupied nearly the entire time of the session, and agreeing thereto the vote was similar to that on the impeachment articles, the Republican Senators who voted against the articles pursuing the same course with regard to the preamble. The preamble and resolution were, however, passed by a large majority vote."

The Democratic programme for the State of New York is thus laid down in the Atlas:

"The Hon. John T. Hoffman will be the Democratic standard-bearer at the coming election and receive a rousing old fashioned majority. The natives will be astonished when the verdict of the people on his nomination is received in November next. Hoffman for Governor, and Bill Williams, of Erie, for Lieutenant Governor! What a bully team! Sure for a hundred thousand majority, and if it should prove true, as is rumored, that such men as Dewitt C. Litthjohn, of Oswego, Zeplienia Platt, of Clinton, and Parker, of Schoharie, and the hosts of the old Democracy that went off with VanBuren in 1848, are preparing to about face and march to the tune of the national music as played by the great Democracy, the majority will be still further increased. If this programme is carried out Sanford E. Church should be chosen United States Senator without opposition."

Videx, the Washington special to the New Orleans Picayune, under date of the 8th inst., telegraphed the following:

"At noon to day, Gen. Grant decided that he had no right, under the law, to interfere with Gen. Buchanan's order No. 121, in relation to