"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... JUNE 24, 1868.

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

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

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

Our thanks are due Mr. S. Levy for files of late Northern, Eastern and Western papers.

Our District Court, Judge Weems presiding, is now in session.

The Board of Trustees, elected last April, will meet on Saturday next, qualify and enter upon their duties.

W learn that the State Legislature will assemble on Saturday next. Let every Democratic member be present.

Col. Hilliard, of the Paris Press, paid us a visit last Monday. He represents everything in a prosperous condition in his section of country. Our merchants will find it to their interest to advertise in the Press. Col. H. can be found at the Pitts House.

Last Saturday we had the pleasure of meeting Major D. A. Veitch, editor of the Observer, Rusk, and Gen. Bouton, of Marshall, who are delegates from Texas to the national Democratic convention. They left on the Lafourche for New Orleans, whence they will take the railroad for New York. We wish them a pleasant trip.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.—The protest which the Democratic State Central Committee, in behalf of the white citizens of Louisiana, have addressed to the United States Senate, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper. It is calm, dispassionate and weighty, written in language befitting the subject and occasion. It will repay a careful perusal.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—At the semi-annual election for officers of the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Association of Caddo parish, held on the 21st, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve the ensuing term: M. Kaufman, Sr., president; Benj. Holzman, vice-president; Moses Weinstock, secretary; M. Kaufman, Jr., treasurer.

The efforts of the Radical Congress to secure "an empire" (in the South, by means of negro votes and mendicant carpet-baggers)—"an empire which heaven never gave and will never sanction"—seem to halt upon the very verge of consummation. Is Congress afraid to trust the Southern States in the coming election? It is certain that there are influential members of the party in Congress, who have hesitated between the conception of negro supremacy and its consummation. They have heard the thunders of the Northern Democracy, and would recede if they could; but they must go forward. November will tell them a tale they will never forget.

The Louisiana Baptist State Convention, will be held with the Baptist church, in this city, commencing on Friday, July 3d, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Ministers and delegates to the same, arriving on Thursday preceding, will report at the drug store of White & Co Those arriving after Thursday, will report at the Baptist church, corner of Travis and Market streets, for assignment of homes during the convention. A cordial invitation is extended.

The steamers Lafourche and Bart Able, Chaffe & Co.'s stage line, and the Southern Pacific railroad have kindly consented to charge only half price for taking delegates to and from the convention. Delegates will be required to produce a certificate signed by the President of the convention to entitle them to this privilege.

GEN. BUCHANAN AND THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION. The commendable spirit of the "trooly loil" gentry, who pretend to represent the late convention, was exemplified in the recent published proclamation of the board, assuming the responsibility of Packard's acts. Now, until the legislation of Congress shall direct otherwise, the course of Gen. B. is clearly defensible. But the occasion of his decision against the immediate inauguration of the new State government was promptly seized by the patriotic gentry, merely to snub one officer, who acts from his own sense of duty and not in compliance with the mandates of a party. Gen. B. need throw away no time or effort, in trying to "neutralise the acid of this sharp and eager description of men." They were spoiled by the arrogant complacency of Sheridan and the convenient namby-pamby of Joseph E. Mower!

Phœbus, what a name!
To fill the trump of future fame!

The evening Picayune of the 17th states that the Republican announces that Messrs. Warmoth and Dunn took the oath of office as Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, on Monday last, before some Judge of the Supreme Court, whose name is not given.

We learn that they applied for this purpose to the Judge of the United States District Court, who informed them that his duties as a judicial officer of the United States Government would not permit him thus to assist them in attempting an illegal act.

We suppose Judge Durell thought it best for them to wait in Jerico until their official beards are grown under the sun of Federal legislation. It seems that these people feel themselves even greater than their congressional creator.

What Judge of the Supreme Court, if any, administered the oath of office to them?

We advise every one of our country readers, when they visit Shreveport, to call upon Ro. T. Buckner and inform themselves upon the subject of life insurance. We are a policy holder ourselves in his company, and have no hesitation in saying that we regard it a matter of the utmost importance, if not the imperative duty of every one to avail themselves of the means of securing a safe and profitable investment while alive, together with a certain provision for his family at death. Mr. Buckner represents the Knickerbocker, a first-class company. Office over Hyams & Kennedy's drug store, Texas street, Shreveport.

HORNS.—Lately we have noticed the shipment of several lots of horns to New Orleans, and as it is likely to become a trade of some importance, the following item of information is given:

"Horns in order to be brought to market in a saleable condition, must be taken from the skull as soon as they can be conveniently detached from the "pith" and then stored away in the shade. If long left on the prairie exposed to the sun, they become unfit for use and unsaleable. By keeping them in the shade they remain perfectly sound and in good merchantable condition for years."

The Radicals are eminently happy in having selected for their presidential candidate a man with no creed, political or religious, as far as inquiry can discover, unless he be sound on the *whisky tax*. On the other hand, Colfax may amiably supply him with any given number or variety of creeds, known to political tergiversation. What a delightful union of simplicity and strength! Grant without a creed, and Colfax with a dozen!

By the following from the Natchitoches Spectator, it will be seen that the Radicals are about opening the Presidential campaign in the Red River country:

The printing material for the publication of a Republican paper at this place, arrived on the St. Nicholas this morning.

The Ouachita (Monroe, La.) Telegraph, of the 17th inst., says:

Messrs. J. Y. Allen and David McCranie, of Jackson parish, passed up the river last week from Honduras, both pretty well disgusted.

A Souvenir.

On the heights of Père Lachaise, that populous city of the dead, overlooking the most splendid capital of Europe, is a grave without cross or stone or monumental tablet of any kind, to tell the name of him who sleeps beneath. Encircled by a hedge and planted all around with beautiful flowers, most carefully preserved, that unhonored grave so affectionately guarded and enbalmed in holiest silence, is an object of strange interest amid the costly monuments surrounding it. "The old guide, who passes by it a score of times daily, sheds tears as, with mingled sorrow and pride, he points and, in broken English, exclaims," "There sleeps the bravest of the brave." In that singular grave, with its evergreen hedge and fadeless flowers, rest the remains of the soldier, who made the last charge at Waterloo, with the broken columns of the Old Guard, in the defense of the perished Empire; and of that peerless patriot who, with permission to retire into exile and enjoy the evening of his stormy life in the calm serenitude of protected security, preferred to die a Frenchman upon the soil of France, rather than live a Prussian, banished from his native land. No monumental marble is needed to tell his name. Nay, the old guide himself will not profane the unbroken silence that consecrates the spot, to gratify the inquisitive and eager curiosity of the stranger; his only answer is, "There sleeps the bravest of the brave." The generation that knew him, to whom his placid brow and stalwart form were familiar, who, in the twenty years he had battled for France against the combined powers of Europe, had learned to associate his name with the decisive movement of nearly every great battle-field, who had sunk crushed and hopeless beneath the march of the conqueror, as he retired before their victorious legions at Waterloo, who had heard the fatal crack of musketry on that gray morning of December, when, without a fetter on his limbs or a fold upon his eyes, he calmly gave the order for his own execution: that generation could erect no fitting monument to his memory, or write any epitaph worthy of his deeds or worthy of his motives. "They carved not a line and they raised not a stone, but left him alone with his glory." Posterity, revering this sacred silence of unutterable grief, has left the grave as it found it, without a cross, or a stone, or a tablet of any description; but, in the vain effort to give expression to its own mute but expressive sorrow, it has encircled it with evergreens, covered it with flowers, and consecrated it to the pilgrims of every clime, as the shrine of patriotism.

The splendid sorcophagus of his old chief, underneath the dome of the Invalides, telling, as it does, of the final gratification of his very last wish, that "his remains should repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of that French people he had loved so well," in the heart of that Paris he had so often, and in such a variety of ways, so handsomely embellished and adorned, reverberating to-day the cries of vive l'empereur, is not so suggestive to us, of the South, in the hopes it may inspire, as is that unadorned grave in the Père Lachaise for the lessons it teaches and the duties it enjoins. It is better for us, as true and brave men, to die upon our own soil, than to seek for homes in other lands. We, of this generation, can write no fitting epitaph upon the "lost cause," or erect any suitable monument over its grave. Posterity will doubtless respect the silence of our voiceless woe, and will attempt neither the one nor the other, but content itself with the simple decoration of flowers and the expressive embroidery of the evergreen. Time, too, in softening the asperities of a forgotten struggle, will bring visitors from every State, and from every land, to walk through our city of the dead. Some old historic guide will point out here and there, the monuments alike of friends and foes, in life, but now in commingled dust their enmities forgotten; and mayhap he will weep over some tombless grave to the "lost cause."

This feeling, so true to the poet and to the pilgrim, will yield as he leaves the heights of *our* Père Lachaise, to mingle in the gay populace below, reflecting in the many hues of its myriad character, a great nation once more restored to life, proud of all its buried heroes, its past glories and its present grandeur.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

CHEER UP!—We need, just now, above all material things, a first-rate crop, of both cotton and corn. A large cotton yield, at present prices, would relieve a great majority from immediate heavy pressure. It would give confidence, inspire hope, promote enterprise, and establish a feeling of security, against absolute want, that has seemed to oppress our people as much, or more than the despotism of Radicalism. While a large crop of corn would encourage active and well-directed efforts towards securing our share of the thousand immigrants who are pouring into the United States in search of cheap homes. Then we can sell them cheaper than cleared lands can be purchased in the Northwest. We need especially to thoroughly waken ourselves up to the fact that, like every other people, we, of the South, must be the architects of our own fortunes, that we have devoted precious time enough to funeral rites over a "dead past," and that hereafter we should address all our endeavors to improving the "living present." With this view, we need just now, thoroughly to organise a great political party, which shall make itself felt not only in the next presidential election, but upon the policy of the Government for years to come. We believe we have passed through the Red Sea of our troubles, that a kind Providence watches over us, and that if we wish to secure the favor of heaven, we must make the best possible effort in our own behalf. There is a fine promise for a crop. The country is blessed with health. We are, in every respect, improving our condition; if true to ourselves, we believe we will come out "all right" in November. Cheer up!

WHEN WILL THE NEW COSTITUTION TAKE EFFECT?—There seems to be some misapprehension as to the limit of time within which, as matters now stand, the constitution of 1868 will become the ruling one, and exclude the provisional authority of the military powers and of Congress. Upon this depends the accession to office of many who are now standing in the sun, while others enter the municipal door or are fearful that when the gates open to the other places in the State's organisation they may not be able to complete their qualifications, if Federal requisitions are to be added to those of the State.

Our telegraphic dispatches show that the President has determined to allow the omnibus bill to become a law by lapse of time, but without his approval. If will therefore, not take effect until the 23d inst., the President having ten days within which to consider it. If the bill was any later than the 12th in going into his hands, it will take so much time more to become a law.

After that time, from ten to twenty days must elapse before the Legislature can assemble under its enabling clause to consider the 14th amendment. When that is acted upon and passed, some further time must elapse before this can be sent on in an official form to the President of the United States, and the proclamation thereof made by him, will take ten days more before there can be an admission of the representatives elect to Congress, upon which event, and not till then, will the constitution have attained its full vitality, to the exclusion of other interference with than such as is exercised in those States now styled "loyal."

As it is evident that under the most rapid action which is possible, some time must elapse before our officers can take their places under the new constitution as their "sole rule of faith and practice," swearing by it alone,, would it not be well for Gen. Buchanan to at once fill all places in the city government for which the elected persons have failed to qualify themselves under his orders?

There seems a present disposition in the council to forbear action, and even postpone organisation, awaiting either the filling of these temporary vacancies, or the restoration of full State Government. But in the meantime, great injury may thus result from the want of such supervision of our finances and of the Street Commissioner's Department as all know to be vitally requisite.

We trust that if the Council cannot be induced to go to work as now constituted, that Gen. Buchanan will quicken their action by filling the vacant places, and thus take away all the necessity for delay.

[New Orleans Picayune.

The Picayune says, in accordance with the recommendation of his Excellency, Governor Baker, Gen. Buchanan has appointed Messrs. Wesley Connor, of the parish of Concordia, and J. Q. A. Fellows, of the parish of Jefferson, members of the State Levee Board, the former to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. J. Forstall, and the latter to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. D. Smith.

J. B. Lewis, No. 9 Texas street, has a full assortment of every description of boots, shoes, &c., which he is offering at the lowest prices.

The New England Anti-Slavery Society has pronounced against Grant.

Texas Items.

BURGLARS.—The Marshall Republican of the 19th inst., states:

Within the last three weeks, nine or ten storehouses have been broken open in Marshall. The burglars have grown so bold that scarcely a night has passed recently that some store has not been entered. Among the houses that have suffered by these depredations, we remember the following: Mr. F. Wolz, where the thief concealed himself in the building; the office of the Express company; Keene's cigar store; Mr. J. F. Womack's; John J. Horan's, a saddlery establishment; King & Nesbitt's grocery store; Baerwold's, which was entered on Tuesday night. Several weeks ago an attempt was made to enter Mr. Merchberger's, but failed. There were perhaps other burglaries that we do not now remember. The object of the thieves seems, in every instance, to have been money, as they carried off very little, if any goods. At the same time we are happy to state, that so far, they have been but poorly paid for their pains. A good detective and a night police is needed in Marshall.

The following we clip from the Jefferson Times, of last Saturday:

The crop prospect in this immediate vicinity, and for twenty miles around are as good as could be wished, excepting only the need, just at present, of a good seasonable rain. Fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, fish, and in fact, everything eatable and palatable, are plentiful and cheap.

Dallas street is pretty well lined with wagons this morning—more than we have seen any day during the week.

Trade during the week has been very dull, and we do not expect to see it improve until fall, or at least until the farmers are less busy.

The Guitman Clarion, of the 13th, says that rain was much needed in that locality, and without it, within one week the corn crop would be greatly damaged.

A train of five hundred emigrants passed through Hempstead, on the 7th inst.

A railroad has been surveyed from Brenham, to Austin, under the direction of the Texas Central, which company proposes to build it.

MELANCHOLY DROWNING.—The Austin Gazette, of the 13th instant, says:

On last Wednesday, two young girls, a Miss Griffin and Miss Costley, about 11 and 12 years of age, were bathing in the Colorado river, some six or seven miles below Austin, when, becoming alarmed by approaching footsteps, they hastily got into deep water, and most sad to relate, both were drowned. The body of Miss Griffin was found, but up to yesterday, no discovery had been made of Miss Costley.

The Gladiator, (Anderson,) Grimes county, of the 13th, has the following items:

The weather continues dry and hot, and the growing corn suffers for rain—cotton is doing well. Unless rain falls in six or eight days, the corn crop of this county will be reduced fully one half.

After the consumption of two days of valuable time in the investigation of the cause of the State vs. Frank Taylor, freedman, for the murder of A. Atkinson, and after an examination of all the witnesses, and argument by attorneys, the indictment was found to be defective, and the case, of course, goes over to next term. It certainly would have been saving time most valuable at this juncture, if this defect could have been pointed out in the commencement of the trial.

The stage from Bryan to Waco, we learn, was fired into again a day or two since, a few miles above Bryan. There were two passengers only, on the stage at the time we are told, a Mr. Mendell and Levy, both of Navasoto. The first named gentleman jumped off the stage—so the story goes—when the firing commenced and ran off into the woods, since when he has not been heard from. By a liberal application of the whip, the driver was enabled to get out of harm's way with the mail.

The Pilot Point, Denton county Vidette, of the 9th, contains the following:

Just as we are going to press we learn that the Indians have been within six miles of Elizabethtown, in this county, and stolen several horses from cow hunters in that vicinity. This was only day before yesterday, and lots of soldiers all along the frontier. This is protection with a vengeance.

The cattle still keep passing through our city on their way north, not a day hardly missing but what hundreds are seen winding their way towards Missouri.

We have a beautiful prospect for fruit so far. The peach and plum trees seem to be overladen with fruit which will soon be ready for gathering.

CROPS.—The Paris Press, of the 13th, thus speaks of the crops:

It is indeed cheering to hear our farming friends speak of their fine prospects of good crops. The cotton is splendid, and we expect in our next issue to chronicle the advent of the first bloom. Should nothing intefere with the prospect, this county will produce over 3000 bales. The corn prospect is even better than the cotton, and we have no doubt but that it will be cheaper than ever. A farmer offered on the streets yesterday to engage pork at three cents per pound, and he has two hundred head of pork hogs at that. We learn that there is also a good prospect for mast this year. Altogether this seems destined to be the year of plenty, and those in the old States who design moving to this section could not pick a better time than this summer or fall.

The Clarksville Standard of the 13th, says:

Corn is doing well—cotton is a little backward, but in tolerable condition; garden vegetation luxurious. Specimens continue to come to us.

Marshall Grimes committed suicide at Sherman, between sundown and dark, on the the evening of the 2d, by shooting himself just below the left nipple with an army six shooter. He left the following note:

"*Dear Blackburn*—Please have me buried without change of apparel. Causes too numerous to mention for this act. M. GRIMES."

The McKinney Messenger, of the 12th, says:

Wheat harvesting has commenced with some of our farmers. The freezes in the winter and the grasshoppers in the spring have almost ruined the wheat crop. Corn on the uplands looks well. The oat crop is promising. There is more cotton planted in this county this year than has been since the war. It looks well and some of our farmers are calculating on a bale to the acre. The apple, cherry and peach trees, are heavy laden with fruit. Collin county is one of the healthiest in the State, and as to the richness of its soil, it cannot be surpassed. It has an intelligent population. There are several good schools in the county. We do not have to leave here on account of epidemics, like those do who live near the sea coast.

To immigrants who are not afraid to work, come to Collin, the garden spot of Texas. All we like is a railroad to carry our produce to market, and from the news we get, it will not be long before the iron horse will be here.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.—The following is the text of the omnibus bill as it went to the President:

An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida to representation in Congress:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are republican, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or repealing of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, when the legislatures of such States shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions:

SECTION 1. That the constitution of neither of said States shall ever be amended or changed as to deprive any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognised, except as punishment of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to time and place of residence of voters. And the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: That the first and third subdivisions of section 17 of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void: and that the general assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

SEC. 2. That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the legislature of either of said States by the Constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act shall take effect, unless the governor elect shall sooner continue the same.

SEC. 3. That the first section of this act shall take effect, as to each State except Georgia, when such State shall, by its legislature, duly ratify article 14 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of such State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same. And thereupon the officers of each State duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States or under any State by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article 14, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the legislature of either of said States to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22, noon.—Gold 140¾. Cotton quiet at 31c. for middling uplands.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton dull; middling nominally 29c.; sales 145, receipts 80 and exports 680 bales. Gold 139¾@140. Sugar and molasses nominal; Cuba molasses 46@52c. Flour dull; superfine $8, treble extra $9 25@9 50 and choice $12@12 25. Corn dull at 95c.@$1 02. Oats dull at 77c. Hay firm at $18@21. Pork dull at $29 50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½ and clear sides 17½c. Lard dull at 18½@20c.

NEW YORK, June 22, evening—Cotton dull and ¼c. lower; sales 800 bales at 30½c. for middling uplands. Gold 140½.

NEW YORK, June 23, noon—Gold 140¾. Cotton a shade lower, 30@30½c. for middling uplands.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 28½c.; sales, 100 receipts 92 and exports 54 bales. Sterling 53@55; New York sight ⅜⅝ct premium. Gold 140. Sugar dull; Muscovado 12¾@13½c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Flour — superfine $7 87½. Corn 95c.@$1 02½. Oats 76c. Hay firm and unchanged. Pork $29 25. Bacon—shoulders 13½ and clear sides 17½@17½c. Lard unchanged. Markets generally dull and transactions light on account of rain. Texas cattle and sheep unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 23, evening.—Cotton dull and lower at 30c.; sales 100 bales. Gold strong at 140⅝.

Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, June 22.—The advance of the returning Abyssinian expedition have reached Plymouth. The rear has arrived at Alexandria.

LIVERPOOL, June 22, noon.—Cotton quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 22, afternoon.—Cotton easier; sales want exceed 10,000 bales.

LONDON, June 22.—Queen of Madagascar dead.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 22.—The steamship Urgent, with Napier and staff and Prince Alfred, has just departed homeward.

LIVERPOOL, June 22, evening.—Cotton easier; uplands 11⅛@11¼ and Orleans 11⅛@11¼d.; sales 10,000 bales.

LONDON, June 23.—A Liberal meeting at Guild Hall, the Lord Mayor of London presiding, was broken up by Tories.

The House of Commons, in committee, agreed to the Irish reform bill.

Mutiny on the American ship Neven, at Antwerp, was suppressed by the police and boat's crew from the American steamer Ticonderoga, after a desperate fight.

LIVERPOOL, June 23, afternoon.—Cotton declining; uplands 11¼@11½ and Orleans 11¼@11½d. Manchester quiet and dull.

MADRID, June 23.—American mediation between Spain, Peru and Chili is regarded in official circles as practical in the termination of the war.

LIVERPOOL, June 23, evening.—Cotton—sales 7000 bales; uplands 11¼ and Orleans 11¼d.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Seward has returned. The new tax bill makes tobacco 32 and 16; Government deposits three per cent. premium; other deposits one per cent., whisky, as heretofore stated, is sixty cents. The machinery of the bill recently recommitted is preserved, but beyond the items mentioned above, there are no changes in the rates.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Venezuelian revolution is gaining strength.

The Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings one million in tressure.

The steamer Morning Star and bark Courtland collided on Lake Erie and both sunk. Twenty lost.

Haytien revolutionists have received a thousand rifles and a large amount of ammunition. Negro insurrection in St. Thomas caused inauguration of stringent regulations.

Brazilian Emperor, opening the general assembly, said the United States had again proffered mediation, which was refused with thanks. Parguayans have called four thousand women to guard communications.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Life boat Little Western, built here on new mode, capsized on trial trip, drowning Capt. Merritt and the Times' reporter, Harry Chisholm.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Treasury Department issues the following: Holders of seven-thirties desiring to convert them into five-twenties must present them to the treasurer here or New York, viz: Matured June 15th, before July 15th; maturing 15th July, before August 1st. Bonds issued in exchange bear interest from July 1st.

Surratt was discharged on the original indictment, but held in $20,000 bail on new indictment. Case postponed to Monday. Bail will be undoubtedly raised during the afternoon, and Surratt be enlarged. Surratt plead not guilty to the new indictment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—John J. Bogue, R. H Turnell, Owen Thorn and Michael Shea are Surratt's bondsmen.

President nominated Evarts Attorney General, and Gen. Malford Collector of the third Virginia revenue district.

On presentation of the Arkansas delegation to-morrow the Democrats will offer a protest signed by all.

Gen. Meade was at the War office to-day.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The Louisville and Cincinnati mail boats, the Louisville, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad, and the Little Miami railroad will take Southern delegates to New York free of charge, and passengers at half fare, upon application at their respective offices.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The attempted ousting of Edgar Needham from the Louisville Assessorship is making a big fight. Nearly all Kentucky is engaged.

NEW GREANS, June 23.—Departed—Lafourche and Lula D, for Red River.

About one hundred arrests were made yesterday by the U. S. Marshal, of parties supposed to belong to a filibustering expedition to Mexico, in the interest of Santa Anna. Considerable activity among U. S. officers, on account of this, and other similar expeditions reported. A motley crowd of about fifty of those arrested were found in one gang.

Three of the newly elected assistant aldermen having failed to qualify, Gen. Buchanan yesterday filled their places by appointments. Both boards are now full, and meet to-night.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sumner's amendment to bill protecting American citizens, erases the clause authorising the President to imprison foreigners in retaliation. During the discussion, Sumner told Conkling his manners suited the House better than the Senate.

Heber Kimball, second President of the Mormon church, is dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Democratic Congressional Convention is harmonious. Resolutions lauding Johnson was adopted.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—*Senate.*—Passed joint resolution to drop from the rolls any officer absent without leave; also, selling site of Fort Covington, Maryland. Sumner presented memorial for establishment of Government bank, contemplating payment of the national debt without taxation. Referred to Committee on Finance. Colorado's admission up, but went over. Mr. Morrell, of Maine, wanted some system in admitting territories, notwithstanding Nye's assurance that Colorado would vote right. Morrell had no doubt Colorado would be a Democratic State. Arkansas admission passed over the veto by a party vote. Adjourned.

House—Nothing important under regular call. Resolution declaring public debt should be reduced to a simple and uniform system, more easily understood by the people, and interest thereon reduced and instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill agreeably thereto, passed. Motion referring above to Ways and Means failed by 67 to 69. Committee on Ways and Means instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating fifty millions to buy matured and maturing debt, and no new indebtedness to be created, unless coin in the Treasury be reduced to twenty-five millions. Conference report removing disabilities reconsidered, and passed by 98 to 44. The bill is now passed by two-thirds of both Houses, and goes to the President. Election committee's report, seating McKee, Radical, from the Maysville (Ky.) District, was adopted, fourteen Radicals, including Thad Stevens, voting nay. Tax bill taken up; night session ordered hereafter, and tax bill will have uninterrupted possession of the House until finished. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—*Senate*—The credentials of Arkansas Senators presented and read. No action yet.

House—Baine offered a resolution that the oath be administered to the Arkansas members, but on suggestion of Maynard and others, resolution was modified and passed, referring their credentials to Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—*Senate*—Sumner reported House bill for protection of American citizens abroad, with amendments. Hendricks presented a protest of seventy-seven citizens and soldiers whom the bill now in the hands of the President disfranchises. Referred to District Committee. Judiciary Committee instructed to consider the expediency of allowing Indians to testify in murder and rape cases between themselves and whites. Arkansas Senators seated on motion of Howard without division. Appropriation bill resumed, and after executive session adjourned. Senate rejected Cox for Minister to Austria.

House—After referring credentials of Arkansas delegation to committee, House resumed tax bill. Amendment fixing direct whisky tax at fifty cents adopted by 87 to 37. Other amendments discussed, but no further action. Recess.

The New Orleans Crescent says:

"The New York Tribune insists, after all, that Woolley's mysterious $20,000 was intended to be used as a bribe for Senators in the impeachment affair. The Tribune seems to be fatuously oblivious of the discredit which this theory casts on its party. The Republican party must have touched the lowest depths of degradation, in popular opinion, when its leading men are made the objects of speculation and barter and sale, by venal politicians and whisky-ring manipulators. Nobody, we imagine, really believes that any of the seven recusant Senators were bribed, because they are known to be the purest men of their party. But it seems to have been considered quite a matter of course that the votes of some of the most violent of the impeachers were in the market. In the end it seemed to be only a question of price, as to Pomeroy and others, who voted to convict the President.

Texas Correspondence.

DALLAS, TEXAS, June 7, 1868.

To the Editors of the South-Western:

The Radical convention met at Austin on the 1st instant, and elected E. J. Davis president over Judge Caldwell by a majority of ten votes. W. V. Tunstall was elected secretary. There is no lack of evidences that this body will enact about such an instrument as that imposed upon the people of your State. There will, however, be a very strong effort made to defeat it, and I predict, as I hope and believe, that the effort will prove successful. The people already begin to express themselves rather freely, and the anti-Radical party are already pretty well organised throughout most of the State. I base my belief on the well-known fact, that in the most populous counties of the State the negroes are largely in the minority; and I cannot conceive the possibility of a majority of white men ratifying such a constitution as a Radical convention would put forth.

The Radical press are telling wonderful stories of murder and crime in Texas, but they invariably "stretch the blanket"—not one-tenth of the killing is going on that is so solemnly asserted by the Radical papers, although the judges appointed by his excellency *Green Peas* rarely hold a session of their courts. There is a statute of the State of Texas which deducts five hundred dollars from the salary of a judge when he fails to hold a regular term of his court without sufficient cause; but what do the appointees of Gov. Pease care for the statute laws of Texas? If these immaculate judges were anxious for law and order they would hold sessions of their courts, and endeavor to mete out justice to all and punishment to all perpetrators of crime. The fact is, Radical judges and the unprincipled Governor of Texas *desire* crime to go on and hold its wildest saturnalia in the State, hoping to keep the Northern mind horrified and the Northern heart fired with hate against the people of Texas and the South. I think Texas is now cursed with as sweet-savored a set of scoundrels as ever misgoverned any of the satrapies, and if the State does not go to that exceedingly hot locality the name of which is spelled with one *aitch*, one *e*, and two *ells*, it will be no fault of theirs, and they will be disagreeably disappointed.

This town of Dallas is growing, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, and at no very distant day will, doubtless attain the proportions of a good-sized city. There is considerable wealth in the county and no lack of intelligence and refinement in society.

A great many of the farmers complain of the poor prospect for a crop of wheat, but others say they have as good wheat as they ever saw. It seems that the difficulty is more in the yield than in the stand, though the latter has undoubtedly suffered much from the millions of grasshoppers which lingered in the country for several weeks. The yield, it is believed, will be as large as ever the season after the present, as our farmers attribute their meagre harvests to the use of deteriorated seed—that is seed from "suckers." They have all made arrangements for supplies of good seed wheat for the next crop.

The prairie land in this region is very black, very rich, and *waxy*. The plowman carries a paddle to clean the mud from his mould-board, as the earth will adhere to the finest polished steel, such as a new sword or bowie-knife. Any one who may invent a self-scouring plow will make bags full of "squidulums," and I hope Black or Lawson may be the lucky man.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton a few days since. No wonder the Rads turned him out of office—he is an honest man, a gentleman—and the possessor of more *brains* than the whole Radical party of Texas. I expect to hear him speak on political subjects ere long, when I shall take occasion to allude to him again.

Capt. J. H. McGarvey is now in Galveston, for the purpose of getting a good sized boat for the Upper Trinity, and will succeed. A new boat is being built here for the lumber-carrying business, eighty feet in length, with two wheels at the stern. Ballard, Crossly & Co., builders. Any amount of lumber would find purchasers here, for there is nothing more needed.

Yours, MY JINGO.

The New Orleans Picayune, of last Saturday, says:

The following correspondence, furnished us by the politeness of the counsel for the relator, Mr. Heath, shows very distinctly, and we think, satisfactorily, the position taken by Gen. Buchanan in the exercise of his authority, not only with respect to the municipal election, but that for officers under the constitution lately submitted to the people.

Gen. Buchanan holds that his authority, subject only to that of his military superiors and to Congress, is supreme now as much as before the adoption, so far as our people can act, of the constitution, and that until the other supplementary acts are accomplished it will so remain to be supreme, while all State and municipal governments will be subject to his control in virtue of the express requirements of the laws of reconstruction.

As a necessary consequence of this he holds that no writ of *quo warranto*, or other writ of procedure, can a court of the provisional State government, or any other officer or body, undertake to question his authority, and assuredly they will not be permitted to defy it.

It is to be hoped that neither singly, nor in combination with others, will any one undertake to act contrary to his orders, for as the General says, "any species of attempt to disregard such powers is nothing else than setting at defiance the acts of Congress," and those who do so become themselves "rebels," will be subject to exclusion from office under the fourteenth amendment, and cannot rightly take the oath under the act of July, 1862.

Who are the loyal men now?

NEW ORLEANS, 37 CAMP STREET, June 19, 1868.

General—In your orders of yesterday's date, covering a dispatch from Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, of same date, which dispatch says, "Your action with reference to municipal affairs is approved," (by Gen. Grant,) you say, "It is expected that the contents of this dispatch will be respected by all concerned."

I have the honor to request you to inform me whether said orders affect the pending proceeding in the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, entitled "The State of Louisiana, ex rel. E. Heath, vs. John R. Conway," and if so, how far it affects that proceeding? In other words, will the *quo warranto* be allowed to take its course before the court, and if the relator in the case should be successful therein, would he be permitted to resume possession of the Mayoralty of this city?

As this matter comes up for trial to morrow, you would confer a favor by replying at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. WHITAKER.

Brevet Major Gen. Buchanan, Commanding Fifth Military District, etc., New Orleans, La.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS, New Orleans, La., June 19, 1868.

J. S. Whitaker, New Orleans, La.:

Sir—In answer to your communication of this date, I am directed to inform you that the writ of *quo warranto*, in the case of E. Heath vs. Conway, before the Sixth District Court is not a proper proceeding, and will not be allowed to take its course. Under the authority vested in the Brevet Major General Commanding, by the reconstruction laws, the result of such writ, if favorable to the relator, would practically amount to nothing; for, as he was a military appointee and not a candidate for the office, he has no ground upon which to base his claim. This writ will be allowed only in cases where both parties were candidates for the same office, and *then* only to determine by means of the judiciary what he has not the time to investigate himself—the correctness of the returns of *legal* votes cast.

His order announcing the election of a person to any office, was based on the idea that the returns showed the number of legal votes cast. Those returns being proven before the court to be erroneous, in that particular the order was based on incorrect information, and will be considered as corrected by the decision of the court. The question of his right to issue the orders already issued by him in relation to the late election, is so plainly settled by the reconstruction laws themselves, that any species of attempt to disregard such orders is nothing else than setting at defiance the acts of Congress.

This the Brevet Major General Commanding sincerely hopes will not be attempted by individuals in a singular or combined capacity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. JOHNSON,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

A BOMBSHELL IN THE RADICAL CAMP.—We copy as follows from the special Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th:

The speech of Senator Yates, to-day, has given the party great uneasiness. An effort was made to keep him quiet. Mr. Sumner was the only Senator who knew exactly what was coming, and he urged Senator Yates to insist upon the right to be heard upon the bill in committee. After it had passed, Senator Yates announced a political proposition, and the Radicals, with the exception of Sumner, exhibited great alarm. A bomb was about to explode in their camp, at least as far as Illinois was concerned, which would blow the Grant ticket sky-high.

The key note of the speech was full of the recognition of negro equality. He declared it would be useless for parties to hide their heads in the pond supposing it concealed itself; universal negro suffrage, North and South, was demanded of Congress, and Congress would have to grant it.

This made Mr. Sumner's countenance brighten. Mr. Morton and Mr. Sherman looked quite fretted and alarmed; negro equality was not only presented as a plank of the Radical platform, but Mr. Yates claimed the power of Congress to