"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY .....SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

Mr. E. C. Fort is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

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

Mr. John C. Loyd, 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.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr.,
of Missouri.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

First Cong. District—ANTHONY SAMBOLA.
" " " T. B. SHERBURNE, Alternate.

Second Con. District—M. B. BRADY.
" " " GEO. W. RACE, Alternate.

Third Con. District—A. S. HERRON.
" " " J. H. KENNARD, Alternate.

Fourth Con. District—ALCIBIADE DeBLANC.
" " " E. N. CULLUM, Alternate.

Fifth Cong. District—N. W. COLEMAN.
" " " W. F. BLACKMAN, } Alternates
" " " J. H. BRIGHAM,

Midnight Dispatches.—Our midnight dispatches quote cotton as follows: New Orleans, middling 23c.; New York, 25c. with a dull market, and Liverpool 9⅞@10d. on the spot, with a downward tendency.

From our last night's dispatches it will be seen that Messrs. Morgan and Schenck have called for a session of Congress on the 21st, as per arrangement. What's in the wind?

Lee—Rosecrans.—We publish on the outside of this issue the correspondence in full between Gen's. Lee and Rosecrans about which so much has been said of late. It will be seen that Gen. Rosecrans asks some very pertinent questions which our incomparable Lee answers plainly and truly. There is not a candid South rn man who will take issue with him upon any o the points touched upon. As he was our leader durin g the war, so let us follow him now in peace, and do nothing that is not in harmony with this letter.

"Vell, Vot ov it?"—The telegraph informs us that Maine has gone for the Republicans by an increased majority. "Vell, vot of it?" Through the same source we learn that Peru and Ecuador have been gulped up by an earthquake. "Vell, vot of it?" The waters of the Red sea which engulfed Pharoah and his hosts are still at work—"That's what of it!"

California Election.—We learn by telegraph that the election in California did not come off on the 8th inst., as advertised in the papers. For some reason unknown to us it has been deferred to the Presidential election day. Probably on account of the weather.

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church will be held in the Methodist Church on Friday evening at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees and for other purposes. A full attendance is requested.

By order of Rev. Dr. Samfeld, the Isralites of this city will celebrate the new year according to their calendar 5629. All business will be suspended on next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, and also the 26th inst., the day of atonement.

The Democratic barbecue last Saturday at Marshall, Texas, is said to have been, in point of splendor and success, far superior to anything of the kind ever before witnessed in Eastern Texas. Good for Harrison county.

The Grand Cane Baptist Association will meet with the first Baptist church of Shreveport, on Saturday, before the first Sabbath in October, next; and not on Friday before the first Sabbath, as stated in the minutes.

Glee Club Concert Postponed.—Owing to the numerous political meetings to be held this week, the concert to be given by the Shreveport Glee Club will be postponed until Tues day night, September 22d.

Next Saturday night Democratic Club No. 1 will have a banner presented to it by the ladies of Shreveport, at the Court House. The presentation speech will be made by a young lady of this place, and the reply by a member of the club. A grand time is anticipated, as the torchlight companies and the club will be out in full force.

"Seymour Reserves."—On the 9th inst. a new torchlight club, with the above name, was organised in this city by the election of the following officers: Chas. W. Lewis, president; G. W. Bourquin, vice president; Wm. Winter, secretary, and George Turner, treasurer. R. A. Phelps was elected marshal, and Andy Curry and Thos. Rusk assistant marshals.

Hard on Flood.—Flood, the friend of Mudgett, McVean, scalawag & Co., and the enemy of the negro race, has been relieved from the charge of the freedmen's bureau in this district. For forty days and forty nights this Flood spread all over the land, working great destruction to the negro race, but at last the dove brought the glad tidings that all the negroes who were not drowned had taken shelter in the Democratic ark, and the flood was ordered to subside. He subsided. Let us be thankful. His successor, Lieut. Garrity, arrived here last week and at once commenced locking after the "buro." He found the building, looked through it, but the "buro" was missing—the mighty flood had carried it off. Let us be more thankful. Capt. Garrity has been represented to us as a brave officer and a gallant soldier, and one who never had anything to do with the scalawags. He will see that justice is meted out to both white and black as far as it lays in his power. Let us be still more thankful.

Senator Fowler on the Situation.—Much surprise exists at Washington that Senator Fowler has given in his adhesion to Grant and Colfax. A correspondent of one of the New York papers states that it was asserted he had given the President assurance that he would go for Seymour and Blair.

Oh! Mudgett.—Just before the departure of this chief of the scalawag tribe he borrowed eighty dollars from a "loll culled passon," for which he gave in payment his autograph promise to fork over when next they two met. Mudgett has now been gone over a month, and that "loll" son is very anxious for his return. Hard on the note!

One Thousand Dollars Reward.—Gen. Reynolds, commander of the territory of Texas, has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery to the commanding officer at Marshall, of three men, named Lee, Baker and Bickerstaff. The man or men who arrest them will well earn the reward.

Parson's Conways "Schule" Bill "Kilt."—We are pleased to learn from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th, that Conway's miscegenation school bill is dead. In the senate it was tabled—left out in the cold and abandoned.

The "Credit" Dispatch.—A New York dispatch of the 2d says there is apparently no truth in the statement that the drygoods merchants have generally agreed not to sell goods to the South, except for cash

Shall We Pay the State Taxes?

We have received a circular from St. Martinsville upon this vexed subject, in which the writer most emphatically opposes the payment of the taxes imposed by our scalawag Legislature. He justly observes that solitaire, or here and there action, would amount to nothing, but that united and concerted action on the part of all would accomplish much. We agree with him that a firm determination on the part of all the people not to pay a single cent of the taxes would be the most expeditious, practical and peaceful method of driving from our State the whole batch of scalawags who are endeavoring to sap our very vitals. Take from them the "sinews of war," and they will soon cease to be able to harrass us. "Oppressive measures are most effectually resisted by placing the oppressor in the impossibility of executing these measures, even when enacted," is an observation of the author which none can successfully refute. Will our people, as a unit, come up to the work and make another effort to cast off these oppressors of our liberty? We say yes. Do it, and, in the language of the circular, "you will immediately see our mongrel Legislature, our mongrel Executive, our mongrel heads of department and our mongrel Judiciary bend down the knee and crawl to yours to beg pardon. They have no power to force the people to pay such taxes to support them in power and office, and, should the question be legally tested, before a competent court, there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the poor tax-payer will be maintained in his position. The present government will fall to the ground, and all we, the white people and only citizens of Louisiana and of the South, will have to do, will be to reconstruct our States, on the basis of the Constitution of 1789, and send Senators and Representatives to Congress, who will be accepted."

Some of our cotemporaries, though opposed to supporting the scalawag government, are not willing to agitate this question at this time for fear it would injure our cause at the North. We take this view of the matter, that it is a subject which affects us alone, that we will have to work out our own salvation, and that too, immediately. Every hour that passes adds another drop of our life blood to support our executioners. Why lose the opportunity of saving ourselves with the appliances at hand, by delaying until life is extinct, with the uncertain hope that the North will eventually resurrect us? If there is any good in dying for the uncertain pleasure of being like Lazarus, resurrected from the dead, we can't see it. Another reason urged in this parish why the subject should not now be canvassed, is that most of our people have paid their taxes. Supposing they have, is that any reason why we should continue in our suicidal policy? There are some who have not, and many of our sister parishes have not paid a cent. It is time that we put a stop to furnishing means for the scalawags to make war on our friends. We have already been guilty of doing this, and for God's sake let us wipe out our sins by using every means left in our power. Like new converts let us go farther than the farthest in the work of expelling the scalawags from our midst. By this we do not mean a resort to force, but a concerted action on the part of all to try the merits of the law. The Picayune, in an article on this subject, advises, by way of lawfully testing the matter, to offer in payment of the taxes State notes. It says: "All we can do is to urge the holders of notes, which, by their express terms, are receivable in payment of State taxes, or other dues, to tender them in payment to the tax gatherer, and should he refuse them, forthwith to sue out writs of injunction against his proceeding to collect taxes in any other funds, or by levying on property, and to carry these injunctions through the entire State judiciary up to the Supreme Court of the United States. As no compensation has yet been offered, or appears to be in contemplation, for the impending repudiation of the Treasury notes of 1866, nor for the infraction of the contract between the State and the taxpayers, which is patent upon their face, success in this appeal to the courts may be confidently relied on. If, however, it should do nothing more, it will result in a delay of at least two years; and meanwhile, we may be relieved from our usurpatory lawgivers, and executive, and find ourselves restored once more to the inestimable blessings of self-government, and no taxation without representation."

Registration and Voting in Louisiana.—It seems at last that our scalawag legislature has passed a registration bill. The precise nature of the bill we are not advised of, the original bill having undergone so many changes in the senate and house. The Bulletin of the 9th, however, gives us an inkling of its purport. It gives to the Supervisors and Board, appointed by the Governor, the right to strike any name from the list of voters, and from the decision of the Board there is no appeal. The Supervisors are to have the right to determine how many or how few voting places or polls shall be opened, and it makes it the duty of the Supervisors to appoint "one or more suitable persons," whose duty it shall be "to convey the box to receive the votes to the place of holding the election, and to deliver the same to the Commissioners of Election." The bill might as well at once have delegated to the Supervisors the right to cast the electoral vote of the State.

To Our Citizens.—Under the head of "An Appeal," the editor of the Planters' Banner addresses a few words of prudence and patriotism to the white men of the parish of St. Mary, which are so pertinent to this parish that we give them below in full:

The Radical members of the Legislature are about to spread out into the country, to scatter the seeds of dissension, to tear open old sores, to excite the negroes to deeds of violence, that we may retaliate on them. In plain English, these infamous and infernal carpet-baggers want us to kill a few scores or hundreds of negroes, and the Washington Radicals want us to kill a lot of these carpet-baggers. The blood of these men is wanted for Radical papers and to bosmear Grant campaign documents.

We warn our people to be firm, united, but cautious. And we warn every white man who has a gun, a pistol or a six shooter, to put it in order, keep ammunition always ready to be used at a moment's warning. We know something of the secret workings of these devils incarnate, called scalawags. We know something of their schemes and programme. While we beg and pray our people to hurt none of these people except strictly in self defense, and even if difficulties occur, we beg them to molest no negro except such as engage in actual hostility against us. We do not ask them to stand more than human nature could be expected to bear. The bravery of our people in cases of difficulty none will question. Rashness is all we have to fear.

We care nothing for negro drilling, negro threats, or scalawag attempts at intimidation. The true white men of St. Mary are amply able to take care of themselves and they will do it. We make no threats and give no warnings to enemies, but we say to every honest white man, do your part and do your duty in the campaign, honestly, friendly and fairly. Let St. Mary go through the campaign and come out of it in a manner highly creditable to the parish.

The scalawag press will, of course, insist that the intention of the sneaking thieves and robbers who come among us to plunder and ruin our people, are all pure and holy, and that, like general Grant, they want "peace." We understand what weight to give the statements made by the hireling organs of the robbers and breeders of treason. We will draw our own conclusions from what we see instead of adopting the opinions of presses that are paid $10,000 a year for lying and playing the hypocrite for these catolines and plunderers of the South.

The Powder Warehouse.—The City Council have accepted the offer of Messrs. Gregg & Martin to build a powder warehouse for the storage of powder in this city, as provided by an ordinance, giving them the sole privilege for four years. The following are the rates of charges as published in the official journal:

The rates of charges to be forty cents for each package containing twenty-five pounds of powder, and thirty cents for each package containing less than twenty-five pounds of powder, and all packages containing more than twenty-five pounds of powder to be charged in the same ratio. These charges to be for storage of the first month, and all packages of powder remaining in the magazine longer than one month, to pay half the above mentioned rates per month.

A New Question Sprung Upon the Rads.—A Washington letter writer, under date of the 28th ult., says a new idea has been broached by certain Southern anti-Radical politicians in favor of allowing every native and naturalized citizen of the United States in the reconstructed States the right to vote in the coming Presidential election. The idea is, briefly, that the constitutional amendment, known as article fourteen, only deprives of the right to hold office such persons as, anterior to the rebellion, took an oath to support the Constitution and afterwards engaged in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemy. By referring to the article it will be noticed that not a word is said about the right of such persons to vote, and hence Southern politicians contend that they have not been deprived of that right by the new amendment.

Registration in Arkansas.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 4th, publishes a letter from its Little Rock correspondent, which says Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, "has prepared instructions for his registrars for the registration now about to commence. The Governor says among the powers and duties of each registrar, are to reject any one whom the registrars may think not entitled to register, even though the applicant has already taken the oath; to make arrests and call upon sheriffs for a sufficient number of armed men to assist him, and if not furnished, then call upon the commanding officer of any troops of the State guard, which means negro militia, who is directed to furnish promptly such aid. The applicant for registration is also required to prove his innocence by evidence satisfactory to the registrar that he has not been guilty of a number of specified acts during a sum of years, one of which is that he did not sympathise with the rebellion. If he fails to establish this he cannot register, his oath to the contrary notwithstanding, unless he voted for the present constitution. Another is to reject any one who has taken the franchise oath, if registrar is satisfied or thinks he ought not to be registered; and before being allowed to register, he must subscribe to an oath setting forth that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men and agrees not to attempt to make any changes. Ten days before the election, the boards of registration are to meet in each county, with power, upon their own knowledge or information, to strike from the list the names of voters they consider disqualified by the registration law. Courts are forbidden to issue any mandamus, or other process to registers."

Exchange of Prisoners.—This subject is again attracting the attention of the press. The National Intelligencer of the 4th, contains a long letter from Robert Ould, in reply to that of Gen. Meredeth, in which the latter and Gen. Grant are handled without gloves. The testimony of Col. Ould and Gen. Butler establishes the fact that the sole influence that kept the Federal prisoners in Confederate depots during the year 1864, and made them the prey of so much suffering, sickness and death, was Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, and upon his shoulders the blame and responsibility must hereafter rest. Our friends in the North are not slow to make use of this subject as a first rate electioneering instrument up that way.

Another Radical Come into the Democratic Fold.—Gus Marshall, a prominent colored member of the Radical party of this city, has give in his adhesion to the Democratic party, and is now engaged in organising a club to be composed of his race. Gus. is very influential with his people, and will no doubt succeed in raising a full club. The following is a copy of his letter to C. C. Antoine, col'd., New Orleans, repudiating his radical faith:

SHREVEPORT, September 11, 1868.

Dear Sir—

I find that I can live no longer on promises, neither do I think that I am doing myself justice to make my best friends my enemies. I have lived in Shreveport a number of years, and previous to the war my friends were very numerous, but since I have joined the Radical party they have all proven my enemies. I know of no way to gain their friendship but to work with them, which I intend to do henceforth, by voting for Seymour and Blair and encouraging others to do the same.

I am as ever, your friend,
GUS MARSHALL, (Col'd).

McCulloch's Political Situation.—A Washington evening journal of the 3d says there no longer remains any doubt of McCulloch's political position. He says he cannot hesitate as to what course he shall pursue, but will give his support and whatever official patronage he can control to Seymour and Blair. He opposes the Democratic financial views, but considers the reconstruction question paramount, and says he prefers uniting himself with the Democratic party, even with its obnoxious financial propositions to giving support to the Radicals with their abominable reconstruction policy.

Important Military Order.—The following highly important order bears its own explanation.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1868.

Circular No. 2.]

In order that the official relations between the commanders of military posts and detachments, and the sheriffs of the various parishes and counties of the States comprising this department, may be fully understood by all concerned, the following instructions are communicated for the government of such commanders.

The sheriff, being a State officer, usually appointed for a particular county or parish, is restricted in the execution of his duties to the territorial limits of such county or parish. His right to require the assistance of the posse comitatus is supreme within such limits. He is, therefore, authorized, in cases of unlawful resistance to his authority clearly shown to exist, to require the assistance of any troops serving within his district. In such cases the military commander will be required to render the assistance called for; provided, that, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he is satisfied that the necessity for such service exists. But should he not be thoroughly satisfied of this, he will decline to act until he can make a report to, and receive special instructions from these headquarters, in each case.

The official relations of military commanders and United States marshals are to be defined as follows: The marshal, being a United States officer, is acting under the same authority as that which governs the military commander himself; and his district being ordinarily restricted to the limits of the State, his authority to call for the assistance of troops in cases arising out of a resistance to the laws of the United States, is co-extensive with the limits of such State. He will therefore have a right to call upon any military commander, within his district, for such assistance as the nature of the case may require; but the military commander will, as before indicated, exercise a sound discretion in deciding upon the necessity for the use of his troops.

In no case is it deemed proper to consider a mere riotous demonstration as a case calling for the interposition of the military forces, which should not be displayed until it shall be absolutely necessary for them to act.

By command of Brev. Maj. Gen. R. C. Buchanan:
THOS. H. NEILL,
Major 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Acting Assistant Adjt. General.

OFFICIAL:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Second Lieut., 37th Inf., Brev First Lieut. U.S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Freedmen's Bureau—*Admission to the Freedmen's Hospital.*—The following circular was issued September 1st by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1868.

Circular No. 16.

In view of the fact that the Medical Department of the Bureau will cease by act of Congress, on the 1st January, 1869, no more disabled, superannuated or destitute sick freed-people from the rural parishes will be admitted into the New Orleans Freedmen's Hospital. The machinery of the civil government being now in full operation in the State, they must be provided for by the civil authorities.

Agents of this Bureau will cause the tenor of this circular to be made known throughout their respective parishes, and inform the civil authorities of the purport of the same.

By command of Maj. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. A.
Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS H. WARREN,
Brvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Capt. 39th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Interest in a Thriving Paper For Sale.—Ward Taylor, Jr., proprietor of the Jefferson Jimplecute—the most thriving newspaper in Eastern Texas—offers an interest in it for sale. To a practical, energetic man and his money he will give a good bargain. The paper is well established and doing a good business in the thriving city of Jefferson. The material of the office will compare with some others who live in big cities and make a great deal of pretention.

Red River Navigation.—In the Senate on the 4th, Mr. Ray called up the bill to provide for the improvement of Red River. It had been returned from the House with an amendment striking out the names of R. White, John C. Elstner and L. E. Carter, and inserting in their place W. S. Mudgett, Chas. W. Keating, and M. H. Crowell. The amendment was concurred in and the bill sent to the Governor for his approval.

A Radical Press Repudiating the Carpet-Baggers.—There are large delegations to the House from large Southern States that do not contain one man reputable in private life or respectable in ability. "God only knows what we are to do with these creatures," exclaimed one of the leading members of the Republican party, and one of its most prominent Congressmen. "They seem to me without character at home; they have not very much hope of retaining their hold on their districts after their first election; and a good many of them are sure to go in for making the most they can out of their positions while they have them." We certainly have got a very large elephant upon our hands. [Cincinnati Gazette (Radical).

Louisiana Items.

Crops on the Ouachita River.—We clip as follows from the Monroe Telegraph of the 9th:

We have to chronicle the fact that the great caterpillar army appeared nearly simultaneously all over the country within the past week, or ten days, and has about completed the ruin of that portion of the cotton crop which is not matured. The stalks have been stripped of their foliage and the young bolls of the shuck which envelops their stems. So, our prediction made some weeks ago, and at the time hooted at by some farmers, has been verified. But there is one peculiarity about the development of the caterpillar army this year. The first and second generations, on the majority of plantations, were not discovered at all, and scarcely any sign of the worm was seen until the grand army had commenced its ravages.

We have conversed with several planters in relation to their prospects at present. They generally agree that they will make more cotton than they did last year. We are of the opinion that on the river lands there will be an average of from 800 to 1000 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Hill lands will not make so much. With the present favorable weather picking is progressing rapidly. By the 20th inst., at least half the crop will have been gathered.

Lynched.—The Monroe Intelligencer, of the 9th inst., says: "We learn that a colored man named Puck Magee, was hung last week in the neighborhood of Crew Lake, for committing a rape on a white girl.

Claiborne Parish.—The Homer Advocate of the 5th says:

We shall certainly be a thankful people for plenty of corn, and we think from what we can see, plenty of hogs to make our meat. Cotton is being gathered and sold. Money will begin to scatter, and will increase gradually on through the fall and winter. We confidently expect lively times this fall and winter and next spring. Many old judgment will be lifted, and the poor, starved lawyer will get his fees. The farmer is first made glad by these blessings, and next comes we town people, who are depending on the country.

DeSoto Parish.—The fall term of the District Court comes off next month. Of the jury empannelled 17 are colored and 63 white.

The Mansfield Times of the 12th, has the following items:

A Brutal Murder.—Last Saturday night a negro man named Bryant Offord, who lived on Mr. Samuel McLaughlin's plantation in this parish, was taken from his home by some person or persons, unknown, and killed in the most brutal and inhuman manner.

A coroner's inquest was held over the body by justice Womack and a jury of five residents of the neighborhood in which he was killed on the 6th inst., the report of whom we publish in full.

Such acts of barbarity are not endorsed by our people, but all condemn it openly and in the severest terms. We regret that one such has been committed in the parish, and sincerely hope the perpetrators, be they white or black, will be arrested and have meted out to them the punishment they merit.

The Crops.—Caterpillars are making sad havoc with cotton in this section. Notwithstanding such is the case, it is thought a half a crop or probably more will be realised. The bottom crop is good and is opening rapidly. The middle crop was greatly damaged by the boll worm, though not entirely destroyed. The top crop will suffer seriously from the ravages of the caterpillars, if it is not entirely cut off. Being ignorant of area in cultivation we can make no estimate of the number of bales likely to be shipped from our parish, but feel confident it will greatly exceed that of last year. Such being the case, with an abundance of corn in the country and cotton at a fair price, our people will be better enabled to plant next season than they were last.

Inauguration of Gov. Stevenson.—Gov. John Stevenson was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on the 1st last, in the presence of a vast assemblage. The following is his address:

Fellow Citizens—Called by the deliberate and voluntary suffrage of a generous people to discharge the duties of chief magistrate of Kentucky, I avail myself of the period prescribed by the constitution for the administration of the oath of office, to tender to them my grateful appreciation of this new and distinguished proof of their confidence and regard. In any free commonwealth the voluntary bestowal of such a trust might justly be esteemed at any time, and by any citizen, a singular mark of popular approbation. Coming to me at a period of great public alarm and intense political excitement, with a popular acclaim amounting almost to unanimity, I should be callous, indeed, were I not deeply touched by such affectionate and overwhelming partiality, as an enduring mark of faith by the people of Kentucky in my political fidelity. I can find no utterance for the gratitude such confidence inspires. As an approval of my conduct in the discharge of the duties of the office with which I became, a short twelve months ago, suddenly invested by the untimely death of the lamented Helm, I shall ever cherish it as the highest incentive to renewed exertion, and the noblest reward I could desire or deserve. Let none suppose that I am vain enough to believe that anything personal to myself was instrumental in evoking that unanimity which, for the first time in the history of the commonwealth, so recently signalised the will of our people. So remarkable and satisfactory a result is to be traced to a higher and more ennobling nature than the personal promotion by Kentucky of any of her sons. The humblest of them, who now addresses you, rejoices that in unanimity and unswerving devotion of her people to constitutional liberty, the election of the 3d of August, 1868, was no personal triumph; it possesses a far nobler and more exalted significance, it was the clear, strong voice of a free, sovereign, united commonwealth, the second child of the constitution pleading for the perpetual maintenance, in letter and spirit, of that matchless instrument against the efforts of all those seeking, so materially, by opposition to its acknowledged authority, by alterations intended to impair its energies, and by startling innovations upon its principles, to undermine and subvert it. I am oppressed with anxiety, my countrymen, by the solemn ceremony of this day, which installs me into the office to which I have been called. Conscious of my own deficiency, deeply impressed with the responsibility and delicacy with which a faithful and fearless performance of its duties in times like these impose, I might well shrink from undertaking so delicate a representative trust.

The Presidential Election in Mississippi Forbidden.—A correspondence has passed between Gen. Gillem, commander of the district of Mississippi, and John D. Freeman, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Mississippi, in relation to the Presidential election in that state this fall. Gen. Gillem refuses peremptorily to allow her to take any part in it whatever. He says that neither the act of March 2, 1867, organizing the military district, nor any of the acts supplementary thereto, nor any existing orders, either require or authorize him to cause the election to be held. The Clarion says:

The military laws of the Radical Congress are the guide of the commanding general. He holds that they do not warrant him in ordering or permitting an election to be held. The chairman of the executive committee has made a very able argument to demonstrate that his construction of those acts is erroneous, but it is not to be presumed that the commanding general has not formed his opinion deliberately, and which will be conclusive of his own course. It is true an appeal will be made to Gen. Grant and the President, but by the revolutionary acts of Congress, the latter is deprived of his Constitutional authority as commander-in-chief, and the former, who has been arbitrarily invested with the legitimate functions of the superior officer, will, if he deigns an answer, reply that he has nothing to add to the letter of the district commander.

Letter from F. P. Blair.—*A Radical lie nailed to the wall.*—We copy as follows from the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution: Col. R. A. Alston wrote to Gen. Blair, enclosing a copy of the Atlanta New Era, and referred the general to the lines at the head of that paper, in which he quotes Gen. Grant as saying "Let us have peace," and Gen. Blair as saying "Let us have war." He received the following letter in reply, which will show to the people how unblushingly the Radical press persist in falsehood, to accomplish its wicked purposes of destroying this government:

FORT SAUNDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY,
August 18, 1868.

Col. R. A. Alston, Atlanta, Ga:

Dear Sir—Your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet-bag editor at Atlanta, received. This is the business for which he is paid, and by which he makes his living. I would not advise you or any other gentleman to notice him in any manner, except to correct, through the press, any falsehood which you may consider injurious to our cause.

I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary, I am for that policy which alone can give peace to the country; and although Gen. Grant says "let us have peace," he seeks to achieve it only by the military power and actual war on the principles of the government.

Yours, truly, FRANK P. BLAIR.

Gen. Magruder on Mexican Affairs.—The Saratoga correspondent of the Washington Star says:

Among the notables here is the ex-Confederate General J. B. Magruder. He delivered an interesting lecture a night or two since in the Union hotel ballroom on Maximilian, in whose service he was for sixteen months. He had a large and brilliant audience, and the lecture was full of interest. He declared that it was Napoleon's desire to encourage the Confederate cause and to break up the Union if possible, and the invasion of Mexico was made to accomplish this end and at the same time gain a foothold on this continent. Mixamilian, he said, on the contrary, favored the Union and sympathised with the North, and hoped by obtaining recognition of the North to introduce American ideas and enterprise into Mexico to develope its resources.

In Luck.—Pierre Soulé the distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, is reported to have inherited a large fortune by the death of a relative in Europe.

The Menken's horse, richly caparisoned, was one of the chief mourners at her funeral. It maintained a proper equine-inity.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—Cotton active; middling 23c.; sales 2252 and receipts 1480 bales. Sterling 54@55; New York sight ¼@¼pct. discount. Gold 142¾. Sugar and molasses quiet and nominal. Flour easy; asking for superfine $7 25@7 50. Corn dull at $1 05@1 10. Oats dull at 62c. Bran dull at $1 25. Hay—choice Western $24@26. Pork dull at $31. Bacon steady; shoulders 14 and clear sides 18c. Lard quoted at 20 for tierce and keg 22½c. Texas cattle $12, $20 and $35 according to quality. Sheep $3 50@5 00.

New York, Sept. 15, evening.—Cotton dull, heavy and lower; sales 550 bales at 25c. Gold 144.

Cable Dispatches.

Liverpool, Sept. 15, afternoon.—Cotton easier; sales 7000 bales; uplands 10 and Orleans 10¼d.

Liverpool, Sept. 15, evening.—Cotton—the declining tendency continues; uplands on the spot 9¾@10, afloat 9½ and Orleans 10½@10¾d.

London, Sept. 15.—Reverdy Johnson was presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley.

Maine Election---Latest.

Washington, Sept. 15, noon.—The Republican majority in Maine, 17,661 as compared with the vote in 1866, shows the Democrats increased their vote 14,876, and the Republicans 4,850. As compared with the vote of 1867, the Democrats increased 10,770, and the Republicans 16,827. The Chronicle claims the State by 22,000 majority.

Boston, Sept. 15, noon.—The Maine Republican State Committee telegraphs that the Republicans have carried every congressional district, and also elected all the State senators and seven-eighths of the representatives. They claim the State by 20,000 majority.

Miscellaneous.

Ottawa, Can., Sept. 15.—The jury returned verdict of guilty against Whelan for the murder of McGee.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The following is the first action under the recent order to Buchanan:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1868.

Commanding General Department of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Brevet Maj. Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, reports that there is danger of an assault upon a torchlight procession in New Orleans to-night. You will so dispose and employ the force under your command as to prevent such assault and preserve the peace. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Rousseau has been assigned to duty under the Brevet rank of Major General. Gen. Buchanan resumes his rank of Brevet Brig. Gen. on Rousseau's arrival in Department of Louisiana.

Revenue to-day, $269,000.

Gen. Buchanan will command the district of Louisiana, under Rousseau.

Cabinet meeting—Browning and Evarts absent.

The following was issued:

Washington, Sept. 7.—The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by resolution of Congress to adjourn their Houses until the third Monday of September, and on that day, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they were directed to further adjourn their respective Houses, until the first Monday of December, in accordance with the request of the Republican members of the fortieth Congress. The undersigned decide, and respectfully recommend, that there be a full attendance of both Houses on the 21st of September. It is not expected that a general legislative business will be entered upon at that time, or that the session will be longer than to provide for another adjournment. It is important that there should be such a general attendance of members as will secure the presence of a quorum in each House.

E. D. MORGAN.
(Signed) EDMT. C. SCHENCK.

Ottowa, Canada, Sept. 15.—Whelan received his verdict with composure. He asserted innocence and denied connection with the Fenians. He attributed his conviction to his being a Catholic. The Judge cautioned him against hoping for mercy, and then sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday the 10th of December.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—Gen. Rousseau arrived last night, and took command to-day.

Police troubles not yet settled. Some have received no pay for eight months, and all are several months in arrears. A large number met in Lafayette square this morning and sent deputation to the Mayor, to tell him they must have immediate relief.

One of their number was killed last night in the discharge of his duty, and was buried to-day by charity. He left a widow and orphans destitute. The city council met to-night to endeavor to devise means of relief.

None of the loan lately authorized by the Legislature has been taken yet.

A negro was to-day sworn in as Senator to fill vacancy occasioned by the election of Jno. S. Harris, to United States Senate.

[From our Extra of yesterday.]

Markets.

New York, Sept. 14, noon.—Cotton dull at 25@26c. Gold 143.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—Cotton in fair demand, middling 22½c.; sales 2170 and receipts 2464 bales; Sterling—bank nominally 56½@57; New York sight par@¼pct. discount. Gold 143. Sugar and molasses steady, but unchanged. Flour weaker; superfine $7 25. Corn $1@1 10. Oats 62c. Bran $1 25@1 30. Hay $24@26. Pork $31. Bacon steady; shoulders 14 and clear sides 18c. Lard—prime tierce 20½@20¾ and keg 22½c. Receipts of Western produce to-day large.

New York, Sept. 14, evening.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 800 bales at 25@25½c. Gold quiet at 144.

Cable Dispatches.

Liverpool, Sept. 14, noon.—Cotton flat, but prices unchanged; sales 8000 bales. Bombay shipments for week ending 11th 14,000 bales.

Liverpool, Sept. 14, afternoon.—Cotton declining; uplands 10⅛ and Orleans 10⅜.

Maine Election.

Portland, Maine, Sept. 14.—The election for State officers to-day after a canvass of extraordinary vigor on the part of both parties, resulted as follows: Bangor gives Chamberlain 2067; Pillsbury 1286; Republican gain 530. Lewiston gives Chamberlain 1358, and Pillsbury 630. Last year Chamberlain had 791, and Pillsbury 534. Republican nett gain 251. Portland gives Chamberlain 3531, and Pillsbury 2310. Last year it gave Chamberlain 2046, and Pillsbury 1325; Republican nett gain 300. Hollowell gave Chamberlain 835, and Pillsbury 163; Republican nett gain 940. Augusta gives Chamberlain 1013, and Pillsbury 926; Republican gain 12. Bath gives Chamberlain 1060, and Pillsbury 426. Last year Chamberlain had 761, and Pillsbury 386; Republican gains 759. Rockland gives Chamberlain 259, a gain of 80.

Portland, Sept. 14—5.30 p. m.—The vote in five cities foots up for Chamberlain 8154; for Pillsbury 5305; the same cities last year gave Chamberlain 5244, and Pillsbury 3582. Republican gain 1187.

New York, Sept. 14, evening.—Reports from Maine come in slowly, but seem to be conclusive. Nearly every town shows large Republican gains over last year, when the majority was 11,000. The following gains are noticeable: Bangor 530, Lewiston 251, Portland 300, Bath 260, Hollowell 100, Rockland 80, Saco 231. Wherever there are Democratic gains they are mostly small. Hardly any room to doubt of Chamberlain's reelection by perhaps 20,000.

Later—Midnight.—Seventy-six towns give Chamberlain 25,220, and Pillsbury 17,546. Last year same towns gave Chamberlain 18,187 and Pillsbury 13,993. Republican gain, 3487.

Tremendous Earthquake.

New York, Sept. 15.—The steamer Guiding Star has arrived. Earthquake on the 13th ult. along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby thirty-two thousand lives and three hundred millions property were lost. A rumbling sound preceded the shocks and the sea terribly agitated. Aregrippa city, with a population of thirty-five thousand, passed away. Scarcely a vestige left of it, though only four hundred lives were lost. Arica, a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, entirely destroyed—not a house standing. Five hundred persons perished here. A tidal wave forty feet high carried vessels further ashore than ever known before. A United States store ship, with one million eight hundred thousand dollars' worth of naval stores was capsized and all hands lost. The vessel rolled over and over and was smashed to atoms. The United State steamer Wateree was carried half a mile inland, and is hopelessly high and dry. One sailor drowned. The Peruvian corvette America was carried ashore, losing thirty lives. The American merchantman Rosa Vesin, English ship Chancellor and French bark Edwards all lost. The towns Iquique, Moyuega, Locumba, and Pesagua all utterly lost and destroyed. Over six hundred perished at Iquique. American merchants lost heavily, but nearly all fully insured. Torons Ibarra, San Pablo, Atuntaque and Imatua all in ruins. Where Cotaca stood is now a lake. The populations of the above named towns almost entirely destroyed. Pancho Paellardo and Cachequaque also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that survivors are compelled to fly from the stench.

Washington, Sept. 14.—*Earthquake Incidents.*—At Juquois six hundred were drowned by a tidal wave. At Arequippa the tower of St. Catalina Church is the only edifice left; nearly all the inmates of the hospitals and prisons perished. The course of rivers were changed. Mount Mistic discharged lava and mud and rivers emit sulphurous odor. No one dares to go where the city was. The people are living in tents at Pan Carphata. Hundreds were crushed by the falling houses at Arica. An American bark, with guano was swallowed up. At Prequin one hundred and fifty lives were lost, mostly children returning from school. The town of Shegra was swept away, only twenty out of five hundred inhabitants escaping. The nitre works at Iquique were destroyed. Mr. Billinghurst, the British Consul, was killed. The American bark Condor was lost, but her crew were saved. The loss at Iquique two millions. At Chincha Islands there was first a hurricane, then an earthquake and then a tidal wave. Several English vessels were damaged and a Russian bark wrecked. Over three hundred thousand persons are without shelter or bread.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The Idaho has arrived from Honolulu, which place she left August 29th. She reports that tidal waves ten or twelve feet high was experienced on the 14th throughout the Sandwich Islands, doing considerable damage.

Miscellaneous.

St. Louis,