

The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

FOR JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

The Latest News!

This paper will pay liberally for news of any character furnished it, whenever used. In writing, be brief and to the point, and forward by the quickest means possible.

Advertisements to appear in the Tuesday's paper must be handed in prior to 12 o'clock, Monday morning, for Saturday's edition, before 10 o'clock, Friday morning. Advertisers should bear this in mind, as we are compelled to go to press early so as to mail our paper in time to leave the next morning.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the NEWS, are referred to our terms. They can have the Semi-Weekly or a copy of the paper, if they prefer, at the absence of mail facilities, either paper will be sent, that published Tuesday, or Saturday, at half the rates of the "Semi-Weekly." Our friends who have paid for the "Semi-Weekly News," will henceforth receive it regularly. Those who are entitled to the Weekly, will have the Tuesday edition mailed to them. Should they prefer, however, the Saturday edition, they will please notify us of their choice.

Henceforward, we trust, we will be permitted to publish the NEWS under more favorable auspices, and shall exert ourself in publishing a good paper, regardless of labor or the necessary heavy expenses attending the same.

It is our aim to publish as good a paper as can be found in the country, and to this end we solicit, and shall endeavor to secure, the services of competent correspondents in the principal cities of the Union. Our friends must back us in our efforts, and it will not be long before all our arrangements can be effected satisfactorily to all parties.

We hope to see soon the restrictions on trade in this section, done away with. The government being in undisputed possession, should afford all facilities possible to good citizens, who may wish to establish themselves in mercantile pursuits. It will be but a short time ere restrictions are abolished.

Read all the Orders and advertisements in to-day's paper.

Messrs. Walsh & Boisseau have an advertisement in this issue to which the attention of the public is directed.

Thanks to Maj. Gen. Herron for the loan of a New Orleans Times, received through the hands of Mr. T. Compton. We can assure the General that such favors are not only appreciated, but will not be forgotten, as time may prove.

We take pleasure in noticing improvements in our city, and would direct particular attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Jamieson & Co., who have opened a much needed establishment—Groceries, dry goods, etc. All in need of such articles can get them at fair prices at the place mentioned. Try them.

Every evening we hear sweet music discoursed on the porch of the old Presbyterian church, by a brass band, equal to any we have heard for many years. The band, we understand, is that of Headquarters, and is under the leadership of Mr. Laughlin.

We will thank our New Orleans cotemporaries, with whom we exchanged before "ye cruel war took place" which is now over, to place us on their exchange list so soon as the mail facilities get under way.

Now is the time to prepare for the resumption of business; by getting your printing done at the News establishment, you save money and have the satisfaction of receiving work executed in the best style of the art, at short notice.

The N. O. Picayune, of the 3d, in citing some of the latest items of northern intelligence says: "A proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina is alluded to as definitely excluding negro suffrage, delegating the matter to the decision of the people. The President is said to be preparing an official announcement of the restoration of peace and the suppression of the rebellion against the Government.

Davis is to be tried before the bench of the District Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

The Virginia Election.

According to late dispatches, a large number of persons, but lately connected with the secession movement in the State of Virginia, have been elected members of the House of delegates of that State.

One dispatch says the "Disunionists have swept the State." By "disunionists we presume is meant persons who favored the effort to establish the Confederate Government, but who have taken the oath of allegiance and who are now engaged in an honest and earnest effort to bring about a complete restoration of the Union in all its parts.

We do not suppose there is now in all the South, a solitary individual, who has the slightest claims to sanity, who would be willing to lend himself to any movement designed to keep up strife between the North and the South. The disunion movement is dead and buried and is not likely to be revived again during the present generation.

We regret to see that some indignation has been expressed upon this subject; it is thought by some that these late secessionists who have been elected to seats in the Union legislature of Virginia have shown much indecent haste that they are still secessionists and will again favor secession movements on the assurance of the first opportunity.

We regard these objections as destitute of the least foundation in fact, no sane man desires to see his desolated country plunged into another civil war, which would end in but one way; in more complete desolation, ruin and utter failure. The Picayune on this subject says:

"But the cry that they can attempt, in any sort of way, any other disunion, is as ridiculous as many other cries raised in these days against men who do not assist spoils-men to fill their pockets with plunder. None but lunatics can either fear or attempt disunion now.

Those who raise the cry without being lunatics are intent on robbing the body of the disunion which died on the battle field, but which none of them ever met face to face, or fought to conquer."

Again we regard the course pursued by the secessionists as eminently proper and right. If they had stood aloof refusing to vote or hold office when tendered them, they would have been regarded as unconcerned of their former error and ready to renew the conflict at the very first convenient moment. The Picayune says: "If these Confederates had refused to take part in the elections, if they had stood aloof, and suffered those only who had heretofore been known as Union men in the regions held for a long time under Federal control to take part in the election it would have been said that they did not really accept the altered condition of things: that they still held out in rebellion, and had submitted only to recover property and escape punishment."

We fully indorse the following, which is the closing paragraph of the Picayune's editorial on the subject.

"According to our way of thinking, the people who had most to do with taking and keeping Virginia, or any other State out of the Union, are the most suitable ones to do the active part in bringing her back into it, and in undoing the work of the past. The unanimity shown in this the most satisfactory ought to be to all who desire the complete submission of each State to the sovereign authority of the Union."

This is a matter of momentous interest to the people residing within the limits of the late Confederacy and should be pondered by them and acted upon as soon as the opportunity is offered.

A gentleman who arrived at this place on Sunday evening from below, informs us that on nearing the spot where the Kentucky sank, he saw the bodies of fifty negro men, twenty-five negro women, and three whites floating in the river.

Messrs. E. & B. Jacobs, one of the oldest business firms in this city, are pleased to know have resumed business, and conduct a similar establishment to that they followed in times of peace. See their card in this issue and "take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly."

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly of New York have inaugurated the project of a National Protestant Reunion, or organization of Evangelical denominations, to resist the growing influences of Atheism, Rationalistic, Philosophy and Papacy.

Gov. Fletcher announces that he shall vote against the new Constitution.

The Proposition of Texas.

It is known to some of our readers that a formal proposition has been made by Texas, through her accredited peace commissioners, Messrs. Col. Ashbel Smith and Wm. P. Ballinger, Esq., to restore the State to the Union without condition or reserve, and to submit in all respects to the authority of the United States.

It was proposed by the commissioners that Texas be allowed to retain so much of civil authority as was necessary to maintain order throughout the State, and that all the acts of the State Government, since the commencement of the war, be acknowledged as valid and binding by the Federal authorities, except such as were designed to sever the connection of the State with the Union, or were the legitimate result of this attitude of hostility.

The commissioners represented that the State was now, and had been for some time, willing and anxious to return to the Union, and this she would do without reservation or claims upon the past; the situation was accepted pure and simple. The situation of the State was peculiar and demanded a departure from the rules governing the restoration of other States to the Union.

Texas is a large State but sparsely settled, and, in consequence, greatly liable to be disturbed by lawless persons unless civil authority can be maintained during the transition from Confederate to Federal rule.

The Federal Government has never been able, during the four years of war, to maintain military posts except on the lower and upper Rio Grande, and these have not extended an area of sufficient extent to disturb the regular operations of the State Government. The consequence is, there has been no break in the regular action of the State Government and no opposing State authority as in the case of Louisiana and some other States.

Texas has suffered but little comparatively, during the war, and, unlike most of the other States of the late Confederacy, her population, both black and white, largely increased. The aggregate wealth of the State has more than doubled during the war, and there is a large stock of provisions and breadstuffs on hand with splendid crop prospects this present year. The wheat, rye and barley crops this year have been abundant and the corn crop very promising, and in many parts of the State rapidly maturing.

Throughout the middle and western portions of the State Confederate currency has never been used to any great extent—gold and silver being the only currency among all classes. The amount of cotton raised in the State during the war has been considerable, and the greater portion of it has been sold for specie either by sending it across the Rio Grande, into Mexico, or to Cuba, through the semi-blockaded port of Galveston.

The people of Texas, like the people in all other portions of the South, are greatly in need of dry goods and groceries, hence, as the people have ample means on hand to pay for what they purchase, a large and profitable trade will be the immediate result as soon as the State is opened to commerce.

The French Army in the Crimean War.—A letter dated Paris, April 20th, 1855, says: "The French have not yet had a true history of the Crimean War, and the books of Kinglake, Tadolien, and others about it, have been vigorously excluded from the country. The consequence is, that they are firmly convinced that our Government told them at the time, their troops not only covered themselves with glory immortal, which they undoubtedly did, but escaped all the sufferings and privations and misery which befel the English army. An army doctor, however, has just made an avowal which will startle them not a little, and which will, perhaps, make them desirous of more facts and figures.—The avowal is, that in the said war not fewer than 95,615 French soldiers perished, the greater part of sickness or of fatigue and privation, and only 309,263 men were sent into the Crimea from the commencement to the end of the war, the proportion of deaths was nearly a third."

Our friend, Mr. P. F. L. Frank, Watchmaker, has resumed business at his old stand. Read the advertisement.

Any one wishing to rent a dwelling house can refer to our advertisements, and be accommodated.

Military Trade Restrictions Removed from Western Louisiana within the limits of Military Occupation.

[OFFICIAL.]

Headquarters Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865. General Orders No. 84.

All points in Western Louisiana, in rear of and covered by posts occupied by United States troops are declared to be within the limits of military occupation, as defined by the 9th section of the law of July 2, 1864, (see War Department General Orders, No. 257,) and all military orders or regulations, restricting in any degree commercial intercourse with such section of the country, are revoked.

The requirements of General Orders Nos. 63 and 65 from the Headquarters of the Division of West Mississippi will apply to the country above referred to, except that no foreign or general commerce can be allowed with any ports that are affected by the laws of blockade.

The same rules will be applied to that part of the present Department of the Gulf east of the Mississippi as was not included in the limits of the late Division of West Mississippi. By order Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, C. T. Christensen, Lieut. Col. A. A. G.

Sinking of the Steamer Kentucky.—The Steamer Kentucky, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department when about twenty miles below Shreveport nine o'clock, Saturday night last, sprang a leak and immediately sunk in deep water carrying down about fifty persons, including about 30 negroes and twenty Confederate soldiers who had just been paroled and were on their way to their homes in Missouri.

There were on board at the time some 840 persons, most of them Missouri troops who had been paroled and were on their way home.

The exact number of persons lost cannot at present be ascertained with any certainty, as a large number of those on board continued their trip on other boats that came on immediately after the occurrence of the disaster.

We regret to learn that several of our friends on board, who were returning with their families to their homes in the city after an absence of several years, lost all their baggage; even the last article of wearing apparel except what they had on at the time of the misfortune.

Rain.—We have had at length an abundant supply of rain and, in consequence, feel perfectly easy as to the growing crops. If the labor on the plantations can be kept together, the crop of corn will be superabundant.

The rain commenced on Saturday and we had a delightful season, but not enough for the crop. On Sunday before noon it commenced again and has been raining almost ever since.

If the spell of wet weather should be protracted that portion of the wheat crop not yet cut will be damaged.

In many parts of Texas the crops of wheat and small grain generally have all been harvested and is now perfectly safe; but this is not the case through this section, in Arkansas, and in the more northern portions of Texas. There the crops just now being harvested and will not be gotten through with for a week or two to come.

See Gen. Canby's order No. 84, published in to-day's issue. It removes all restrictions upon trade on this side of the Mississippi river, within the bounds of military occupation. No further general regulations will probably be necessary for sometime, as all minor matters will regulate themselves.

For all practical business purposes, the great and small channels of business communication are as free to the enterprising capitalist, as they ever were.

The new amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson will be found in our issue of to-day. It is a document of great interest and will be carefully pursued by all.

Let there be no backwardness on the part of the people; there is, but one course, and that is to accept the amnesty, which we trust will be done in good faith by all. The war is over and there should be but one purpose on the part of the citizens—to reduce chaos to order and to mend up our broken fortunes, as soon as such a work can be accomplished by the most determined energy, industry and economy.

A butcher boy in New York has been mulcted in the sum of \$550 for driving over a cow.

News Items.

Under date, New York, May 27th, the Commercial's Army of the Potomac, correspondent says, there is trouble in the army, the men thinking it hard that they should be forced to drill four hours a day, when they are to be so soon mustered out of service. For fear of more serious disturbance the ammunition was taken from the men. An outbreak has already occurred in the 7th corps. A regiment of regulars was sent against them to quell the disturbance but they were so hard pressed by the Volunteers that they were forced to retire.

There are two sets of delegates at Washington from the State of North Carolina. The Conservative is using every effort to secure the observance of the old State laws in the elections about to take place for the establishment of the new State Government. This view, it is said will be sustained by President Johnson, as he does not believe that the Government has any right to interfere with State laws and regulations, established prior to the commencement of the rebellion.

The other delegation demands suffrage for colored men.

Several persons have been recently captured in Florida, one of whom is supposed to be John C. Breckinridge.

The McCullough named as one of the party captured is believed to be the man who proposed combustibles to burn Northern cities.

The Posts special says the United States District Attorney has notified the proper authorities, that the Circuit Court, is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff Davis, on the indictment found.

The same correspondent says, that the Government has knowledge, that the spirit of the rebellion is not fully crushed, in all parts of the South, and that, in consequence it will be necessary in some positions to maintain a military force for some time longer.

Beverly Tucker's family arrived at Washington from Richmond on their way North, but were sent back under guard.

The Commercial's special says the Government expects to have railroad connections with Montgomery, Raleigh, via Salisbury, Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta.

General Sherman will interfere with the navigation of the Alabama river.

Sheridan will command 60,000 men.

The Arrest of Gen. Lee.

A dispatch from New York, dated May 27th, makes the following brief announcement:

"Information from Richmond announces the arrest of Gen. Lee."

We cannot say whether this announcement is true or not, certainly the matter is engaging much attention in different parts of the country.

The New York World remarks: "That the faith of the Government is substantially pledged that General Lee and those who surrendered with him, shall suffer no further penalties, will be admitted by all who have the least spark of honorable or manly feeling. And when a point of honor is involved, no right feeling man will look upon him for fetiches of subtle legal casuistry to absolve the Government from an evident promise by which it has profited, and by faith in which other parties have been rendered powerless. The Government by hanging these paroled men for treason would disgrace itself as indignably as did that subtle master of crime, in ancient times, who procured the surrender of a city by a promise that no blood should be shed and kept his word to the letter by burning the inhabitants alive."

The Sun says:

"Gen. Grant unquestionably assured Lee that he would not be molested, so long as he complied with the laws, and gave no further offence to the Government. This assurance he was justifiable in giving, for the President, unquestionably, has the power to save Lee from punishment, but he cannot save him from indictment and conviction. The pardoning power is a prerogative of the President, and he can exercise it accordingly to his own discretion; but the poorest man in Virginia may prefer a charge of treason against Gen. Lee, and the President is powerless to prevent his arrest, trial and conviction. All he can do, is to pardon the culprit."

Circulation is not to be issued to State banks faster than their State circulation is retired.

The Tennessee Legislature is much exercised on the franchise question. Traitors in Tennessee are likely to be excluded from the privilege of voting.

There is now a daily train on the Southern Railroad between Jackson and Meridian, a distance of 75 miles.

Catholicism in Great Britain.

According to the recently published statistics, says the New Orleans True Delta, the Roman Catholic faith is making great progress in the Kingdom of Great Britain. One Archbishop and sixteen Bishops in England, four Bishops in Scotland, four Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops in Ireland, with six Archbishops and fifty-three Bishops in the colonies, make up a grand total of one hundred and eight Roman Catholic prelates. It also appears that there are about 1100 Roman Catholic Churches and chapels in Great Britain, 60 male communities, 192 convents, 13 colleges, and 47 other educational establishments. It is affirmed, however, by the London Times, that the number of adherents to the Catholic Church by no means corresponds with the increase of the clergy, churches and establishments, but that, on the contrary, the set of the popular time is the other way.

The N. O. Times says that a witness named Bates, residing in Charlotte, N. C., gave his testimony in the conspiracy trial on the 30th ult., to the effect that Jefferson Davis, on the 19th of April last, while stopping at his (Bate's) house, and conversing with Breckinridge on the subject of the assassination of President Lincoln, said that "if it were done it were better it were well done, and that Johnson and Stanton were assassinated also," or words to that effect.

Life in Paris.

The following from "Gazette" the Paris correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, will enable us to form some idea of the sanctity of the matrimonial state in the gay metropolis of France:

"On Easter eve a wealthy banker went to one of the famous jewellers' shops in the Rue de la Paix and asked to look at some bracelets. As his face was familiar, the handsomest on hand were shown to him, and he selected one which cost \$1000. He put his visiting card in the basket which contained the jewel and ordered all to be placed in a great sugar egg—for our Easter hens are confounders. "Send that to Mlle."

"naming the name of a popular dancing girl at the Grand Opera. He added: "By the way, show me some rings—not too costly." He selected a ring of \$100 and placed it in a sugar egg. "Send that to Mlle." giving his wife's name. He paid for both articles and topped with a light step to his club. What gives more buoyancy than a light conscience? He stood at his club, played his accustomed game of whist, and about 10 o'clock made his way to the dancing girl's boudoir. She was sitting on her sofa. She received him coolly. He was astonished, for after a man has made a Parisian woman a present of \$1400, he has a right to expect not only a continuance but an increase of her friendship. After abusing him roundly for a stogy fellow, she rang the bell and her chambermaid answered it. She said to the latter, "Go, show your hand to Mr. Mouness." Go! with the characteristic impudence of lovettes' attitudes, thrust her hand in the banker's face. He saw glittering on it the \$100 ring he had selected for his wife. The dancing girl's boudoir was not as agreeable that night as usual. He bridged his visit. It was still early in the evening he was at a loss to know what to do with himself. At last he determined to go home. He sat smoking in his sitting-room for some time, and then the thought struck him: Suppose I pass the rest of the evening with my wife? He rang the bell! His body-servant entered. "John, is your mistress at home? Yes, sir. Go ask if she will do me the honor of receiving me this evening? While the servant was gone on this grand he arranged his dress a little, and upon his wife's affirmative answer, he went to her rooms. She received him with open arms, exclaiming:—"You would ruin me crazy to day! I have never seen a bracelet which suited better with my taste, ought I not to upbraid you for extravagance? No, I am too delighted to utter one word of reproach." She threw her arms around his neck. They sat side by side on the sofa and the banker found the contrast between the refined, educated gentleman and the vulgar, uneducated garnet-born and kitchen bred dancing girl delightful. Hours flew by as it borne on swallow's wings. The next day he broke with the dancing girl, and he has since declared the never knew what happiness was until Easter eve.

A special dispatch from Mobile says a reconstruction meeting was held in that city yesterday, which asked for a Military Governor, and permission to take steps to get back into the Union. Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. Soldiers are at home cultivating their farms, and business is reviving. The people are conforming to the altered circumstances. The archives of the secret secession convention have been discovered, and are in possession of the the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.—[N. O. Times.]

NEWS ITEMS.

Washington, via Louisville, June 6.—Ex-Gov. Magrath has arrived, and been committed at the Old Capitol Prison.

The Cleveland Leader's Fourth Army Corps correspondent says that corps is under marching orders for Galveston.

New York, June 7.—The steamer North America, from Liverpool on the 25th, has arrived. Cotton advanced during the week, with downward tendency. Middling 15 1/4d. Consols 90 1/4d.

Cotton sold for 43 and, by auction nearly seven thousand bales of Savannah at 37.

Gold 136 1/2. Several journals deny a renewal of the demand of the United States for the Alabama depredations, and say the matter rests where Lincoln left it.

The Louisville Journal's special says Stanton is greatly amused at the sensation reports of his resignation and difficulties with the President.

Louisville, June 7.—At the Woodlawn races the Lexington colt Alexander won the two-mile heats in 3:32 and 3:38. Time unexcelled in this country.

Victor Hugo on the Death of Mr. Lincoln.—The Boston Liberator says: "The following 'latest utterance' on American affairs by the illustrious poet, patriot and prosaist, Victor Hugo, has been received by Mr. G. Julian Harnay, now of this city:—

Hauteville House, Gournay May 4, 1865.

Dear Mr. Julian Harnay—I thank you for your excellent letter.

At the moment you were writing, the North was victorious and Lincoln alive. Today Lincoln is dead. That death enables Lincoln and confirms the victory. The South has gained nothing by this crime.

Slavery is abolished. It is abolished by the glorious means with which it has been attacked, and through the execrable means by which it has been defended. "Long live liberty! Long live the republic!"

I press your hand, Victor Hugo.

Mobile, June 6.—A small meeting was held to-day in Old Fellows' Hall.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted denouncing secession, invoking the President to appoint a Military Governor for Alabama, and to allow the people to form a State government.

Arrivals from the interior report no serious affairs.

The people are adapting themselves to the altered circumstances; the soldiers are at home working on their farms.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has possession of the archives of the secret State Convention of Alabama when she succeeded.

General Sherman's Speech.

Washington, May 25.—A large number of persons to-night, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Major Gen. Sherman to compliment him with a serenade. He, however, was out spending the evening. At a subsequent hour it was ascertained that he was at the Metropolitan Hotel, and further the party went. In response to vigorous cheers and calls for Sherman he appeared on the balcony and speaks as follows:

"I am sorry I was not at home when you called tonight, for I am here a stranger in a strange house and have no right to use it for any purpose, but I thank you for your kindness to me and the army I command. There are too many noisy omnibuses and street cars in the town for me. [Laughter.] We like the pine woods better, for there we can be heard, and felt, too. [Applause.] 'That's so.' There are no more rebels now; they have gone up. [Laughter.] 'That's so.' 'Good for you.' I repeat I am thankful to the people for the manifestations of friendship extended to the army yesterday. Everybody was in the streets. I know every soldier felt the sense of welcome, not only in the streets, but in every house. I thank you in the name of the army for your appreciation for what they have done in the past, promising they will in the future reciprocate it. I have not made, and will not make, a speech; but you must regard all further silence for what I mean— [Three cheers and a tiger was given, and he retired during a patriotic air by the band.]

Jeff Davis Manacled.

Washington, May 26.—A gentleman from Fortress Monroe states that Jeff Davis has both ankles manacled, with a chain connecting them about three feet long. He stoutly resisted the process of manacled, and threatened vengeance on them that did it. Rather than submit he wanted the guards to shoot him. It became necessary to throw him on his back and hold him until the irons were clinked by a son of Vulcan. No knives nor forks are allowed in his cell—nothing more destructive than a spoon. Two guards are in the casemate continually.

The steamer Magenta, whose late officers are charged disloyal acts and words, has been released from custody. She came here with a new set of officers. The other set are held for trial before a military commission.

A crevasse about eight miles above Carrallton, which threatened serious damage, was closed yesterday. Another one in the same vicinity is reported imminent.