

The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor. OFFICE NO. 27 TEXAS STREET, CRESTAIRE.

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

OUR AGENTS. New Orleans—D. O.'Brien. New York—Eatonson, Fitch & Co., 83 Nassau street.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see first page.

The Rev. A. L. Hay is our only authorized traveling agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

Advertisements to appear in the Tuesday's paper must be handed in prior to 12 o'clock, Monday morning.

For the information of advertisers we would say that our paper is extensively circulated in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

Having made additions to our already large assortment of job types of the very latest styles, we will be pleased to contract for every description of Printing and Book Binding.

Owners of Real Estate are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Chas. F. Hutson, Collector of U. S. Direct Tax for this Parish, to be found on the first page of the News.

Mr. Wallace McChesney, clerk of the Pioneer Era, has placed us under obligations for late New Orleans favors.

The Red River Commercial Express will accept our thanks for late favors.

Thanks to Captain J. D. Clarke, and L. D. Hancock, clerk, of the steamer H. A. Homeyer for full files of papers.

Our old friend Major T. B. Sheridan, of the steamer Homeyer, has placed us under obligations for a fine assortment of northern papers—Thanks to you.

On last Wednesday evening we were visited by a regular old fashioned rain, causing the streets to have the appearance of lakes, and the gutters like rivers.

Sealed proposals for fresh beef will be received by Capt. W. P. Cowie, chief commissary, department of Louisiana. See notice elsewhere for particulars.

The name of Capt. W. A. Lacy is announced in to-day's paper as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Education.

A telegram from Vicksburg says that Gov. Humphreys is undoubtedly elected governor of Mississippi by a considerable majority.

It affords us pleasure to call attention to the advertisement of our old time friend, Mr. W. Wallace, Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant, No. 175 Common street, New Orleans.

The River.—The river is again slowly on the rise, being now about three feet above the lowest water of the season.

Night School.—Mr. Donovan will give lessons at night to a few persons. Apply at his school room or to Editor of News.

Well, here we are, as in days of yore, surrounded with a cart load of exchanges from different sections of the United States. We don't know which to look at first, as we are perfectly amazed at the "pile" alongside of our chair editorial.

The radicals declaim against the admission of rebels, by which they mean any, who at any time, took part in the rebellion—to congress. They even protest against any such being permitted to vote, and call an election carried by the aid of their stragglers, a "secession triumph."

The people of the north are not such fools as the leaders of the radicals take them to be. Their opinion of the folly and wickedness of the rebellion remains unchanged, but their estimate of the different classes of the southern people who took part in the fight is discriminating, and there is a general disposition to make just allowances for all except the active politicians, who for their own ends led the southern people into the contest with the nation.

It may be the radicals in congress will endeavor to prevent the admission of members from the south, on the ground that they were not chosen by negro ballots. For the tranquillity of the country we sincerely hope that no such attempt will be made, or if made will be speedily speckled by a majority of the house.

Congress, at its next session, will be asked to admit representatives from the late rebel States, elected as they will be by bitter rebels. This is now the favorite scheme of the copperheads, and loyal men will view with alarm its progress, and should exert every means to prevent its being consummated.

who have been trying to destroy the country, must be done. Let this be the firm determination of the earnest friends of the Union in Congress, and we shall have but little difficulty over the subject of reconstruction.

Divine Harmony.

The universe in which we are placed by the great Author of all things, is one of beauty and excellence. The laws that govern it constitute the very essence of wisdom, and are absolutely perfect.

When we see such men as Beecher, Dana, Stephens, and Sumner, giving utterance to violent language, exhibiting the most intense hatred towards the people of the south, we may rest assured that the moral sentiments, implanted in the breast of man to guide his actions, have been defiled, and that the instincts of the heart have assumed control.

Heartless.

It seems that the Republicans of the North are very anxious to give the negro the right to vote in the South, and thus place him, they think, above the white man; but they are not willing to have his rule in the North.

Although there was no division on the slavery question, we did find that the North was divided into two parties respecting the policy to be adopted in restoring civil government in the South.

This party will vote to exclude the Southern representation in Congress until it can accomplish these ends—and it will thank any State, or any party in any State, who will afford them a pretext with which they can go before the people to sustain them in their policy.

The N. Y. Tribune's special correspondent, writing to that paper from Washington City, says, in relation to the Louisiana delegation:

The President listened attentively to the Louisiana delegation this morning. He is strongly urged to set aside the constitution of 1864, which is in some degree distasteful to him, and to appoint a Provisional Governor, but he looks, some think, with suspicion upon Gov. Wells.

According to the report of Colonel Thomas, of the Freedmen's Bureau, the total number of freedmen in this State drawing rations from the government, is twenty thousand.

The Austin Intelligencer says that the cotton crop in Bastrop county (Texas) is almost a failure, in consequence of the worms. About 250 pounds of ginned cotton to the acre will be the average yield.

Disastrous Storm.—The Galveston News learns by a petition in the hands of a Mr. Martin, who has been appointed by some of the citizens of Orange county to obtain relief for sufferers, some of the effects of a most disastrous storm of wind, which passed through the town and most of the county of Orange on the evening and night of the 13th ult.

One young lady was killed in the town of Orange, and several others so badly mangled that they were not expected to live. Mr. Martin knew of several deaths in the county, and has no doubt others will be reported as soon as communication is renewed. He hears reports that some two or three persons were killed on Johnson's bayou. Persons were carried away—some over a distance of several hundred yards—and dashed to pieces by the violence of the storm.

From an exchange we learn that Gov. Shuford, of Mississippi, not long since held, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the calling of the convention lately assembled in that state, a special tax of one dollar on each bale of cotton sent to the market.

Republican says that not only are the organizations of colored troops in the department of North Carolina, who were enlisted in the northern states, to be mustered out of service, but similar instructions have been issued to commanders of the departments of Virginia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Writing on the subject of the waste caused by the late war, the New York Commercial Advertiser estimates that we have a grand total of \$8,000,000,000 as the loss occasioned by the war. The entire property of the country, real and personal, was by the last census only \$16,000,000,000.

Heavy rains have fallen since our last issue, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and wind.

Seth Kinman, the Rocky Mountain trapper, has constructed and presented to President Johnson a "grizzly bear chair." The four legs, with the feet and claws in perfection, are those of a huge grizzly bear, while the arms are the arms and paws of another grizzly; the back and sides are also ornamented with immense claws.

The Digger Indians have a splendid remedy for the smallpox. When one has it, he closes the door of his hut, kills his dog, and then shoots himself, which effectually removes the disease.

Our Revenue.—As an indication of the increase of business in the city of New Orleans, we give the following figures, furnished the True Delta by Naval Officer T. M. Wells, who is the controlling officer in the Custom-house during the absence of Collector Kellogg. The statement shows the amount of collections for customs from the 1st of September to date:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Greenbacks \$143,650 85 and Total \$147,490 33.

An Intolerable Nuisance.—Many of the free negroes about the city are becoming an intolerable nuisance. They fill up every little hole and corner where it is possible for a human being to hide his head, where they lay about in utter idleness and filth, stealing whatever happens to fall in their way, such as pigs, fowls, &c.

Curley's Varieties Troupe give their last performance to-night, at the Gaiety Theatre, on which occasion a fine bill is presented for the benefit of Bill Carter. Give him a bumper, as he and the whole company are deserving of it.

Business is still brisk—in fact the whole mercantile community seems to be doing well.

We append below the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention. It is unnecessary for us to publish other particulars, as, by reference to the letter of our special correspondent from New Orleans, a pretty correct idea of the transactions of that body can be obtained.

Whereas, The National Democratic party of the State of Louisiana, in general Convention assembled, fully recognizing the fact that the strength of the United States Government, was made openly, manfully and honorably, and that the decision having gone against them, and.

Resolved, That we give our unqualified adhesion to the National Democracy of the United States, and that we recognize that party as the only agent by which Radicalism can be successfully met, and this Government restored to its pristine purity and vigor.

Resolved, That we emphatically approve of the views of President Johnson with regard to the reorganization of the State Government of the South, whereby the rights of the respective States are kept unimpaired, and in consequence of which these States are to regulate their institutions as freely and with the same guarantees and privileges as are enjoyed by any other State in the Union.

Resolved, That we hold it to be a cardinal rule of action both under the General and State Constitutions, to exclude from the field of politics all religious questions and controversies, recognizing in each and every one the right to a full and free exercise of his religious opinions and tenets.

Resolved, That we hold this to be a Government of white people, made and to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race, and in accordance with the constant adjudication of the United States Supreme Court, that people of African descent cannot be considered as citizens of the United States, and that there can, in no event, nor under any circumstances, be any equality between the white and other races.

Resolved, That while we announce emphatically our opinion that the Constitution of 1864 is the creation of fraud, violence and corruption, and is not in any sense the expression of the sovereign will of the people of Louisiana, and while we believe that it should be repudiated and abolished as speedily as it can be done legally, yet, as the government organized under it is de facto Government, and the only de facto Government in the State of Louisiana, as the election about to be held is called under that Constitution, by an officer holding his position under that Constitution; as the recognition of Governor J. Madison Wells by the President Andrew Johnson is to that extent a recognition of that Constitution and of the Government organized under it, and as this Convention has no right to make or alter constitutions or forms of government, we, therefore, recognize it as the existing Government, but recommend the calling of a Convention of the people of the state

at the earliest practicable period, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution expressing the will of the entire people of the State.

Resolved, That the institution of slavery having been effectually abolished in the Southern States, we consider it our right to petition Congress for compensation for all losses sustained by the emancipation policy.

Resolved, That we will use all the means in our power to favor a return to the economical administration of the finances of the Government and the full and entire payment of its just liabilities.

Resolved, That we advocate the repeal of all ordinances and laws found to have been passed in Louisiana, and which are not in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the General Government, and which are not the deeds of bodies constituted by the people at large.

Resolved, That we advocate a labor and labor system, and recommend the immediate adoption of such laws and means as will most effectually relieve the planters and people at large.

Resolved, That considering it consonant with the chivalrous magnanimity of the chief Executive at Washington, and due to a large number among the people in general, we most earnestly and strongly appeal for an early general amnesty and prompt restitution of property; assured that thereby impending total ruin will be averted and the domestic tranquillity of the Southern States successfully insured.

Resolved, That we invite all law abiding citizens who agree with us upon the measures and principles above enumerated, without distinction of nationalities, to join us in our opposition to the Radical Republican party, whose tendency and aim are to centralize and consolidate a government on the ruins of our State institutions.

Special Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1865.

DEAR NEWS: The summer heat has now worn away sufficiently to let one spend an hour at the desk after night, without running the risk of being eaten up by the mosquitoes, or melting away to a grease spot, and I take the penance more to break the long silence between us.

New Orleans is still crowded to overflowing. Walking along Camp St. Charles, Canal or Chartres, it is a labor to make one's way. Where they all come from, how they live, and what they intend to do here, are questions I have heard a hundred times, with the answer as often repeated—Don't know.

The multitude I see every day the faces of old time acquaintances come back from their three years' wanderings. It is creditable to the character of the business community of New Orleans, before the war, to notice the quiet promptness and resolution with which these old citizens resume their business relations. Many of them have lost large fortunes, and see themselves reduced to the necessity of making a fresh start. They do not waste time in hesitation or vain repining, but put their shoulders to the wheel with an energy justifying the confidence of their former patrons, and winning the admiration of strangers. Such men do honor to New Orleans and are bound to succeed.

The great sensation here for some days past, has been the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled on the 2nd inst., in the large ball-room of the Mechanics' Institute. The Convention was called to order by Dr. Riddell, a somewhat notorious character in politics of late years, and, as your readers know, a gentleman of recognized scientific attainments, who acted on the behalf of a certain number of individuals styling themselves the State Democratic Central Committee.

They claim to have been appointed a year or two ago, and, of course, like the Hahn government, were the representatives of about one tenth of the Democrats of Louisiana. However, as there was no other body organized to call a Convention, to avoid confusion and division, the people generally acquiesced in their act of fixing a day for the Convention to meet. And so it came to pass, somewhat contrary to usages in such cases, that Dr. Riddell, who was not a member of the Convention, assumed to call it to order.

The Convention organized temporarily by calling ex-Gov. R. C. Wickliffe to the chair, and appointing Messrs. Jones, of New Orleans, and Vaut of Pointe Coupee, secretaries. This organization was afterwards made permanent.

Among the members I saw the faces of many well-known gentlemen who have hitherto stood in opposition to the Democratic party, and to k it as a happy augury of the perfect unanimity of feeling with which the people of Louisiana will meet the issue of negro suffrage, with all its retention consequences, now being urged so violently by the Radicals. These last have come out in open opposition to the liberal policy thus far evinced by President Johnson in the great task of reconstructing the Union, by placing the Southern States in their former political status. Of course there is but one path for Southerners to take, and that is to stand resolutely by the President. To do this effectually implies the necessity of acting with the Democracy, who constitute the only great national party now arraigned in opposition to the Radicals.

It was undoubtedly such considerations that induced men like Dr. Kirtledge, of Assumption, J. V. Darville, of West Baton Rouge, Thomas C. Anderson, and B. A. Martel, of St. Landry, Dr. Duperrier, of St. Martin, and a host of others, formerly attached to the old Whig and American parties, to join their Democratic brethren in friendly convention. This sentiment was fully responded to in the nominations that were made, among which you will recognize the candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, as former opponents of the Democracy. It is to be hoped that the same friendly union may be manifested at the ballot box, so that the vote of Louisiana may approach as nearly as possible to unanimity in opposition to the boasts of the North.

The nomination of Gov. Wells is the subject of general congratulation, especially as there was an understanding made by some of the old party hacks, who have been sitting on the fence for the last four years, to secure the places for themselves. But they found themselves in so pitiful a minority that they did not venture the game.

Some little sensation was created during the first day's sitting, in consequence of remarks made, in very bad taste, by Dr. Riddell, on calling the Convention to order. He took occasion to bring up the subject of secession by stigmatizing it as a crime which had led to bloodshed and treason. In a subsequent explanation which the Convention courteously allowed him to make, he said he meant to say it was worse than a crime; it was a blunder. It was a subject that should never have been opened, and it is to be regretted that, inasmuch as Dr. Riddell was not a member of the Convention, this body should so far have gratified his self importance and vanity as to notice his remarks. For his insulting gibe at nine-tenths of the members there is no excuse; but they should have treated it with the contempt it deserved. A resolution disavowing his remarks, and charges, bringing them as indecorous and irrelevant, was however introduced by the rather hot-headed J. M. Taylor of Baton Rouge, and numerous would-be orators found the covered chance to let off their off-putting eloquence to the great dissatisfaction of the Convention at large, and the disgust of sensible spectators. The finale of the affair was, that Dr. Riddell gave his promise to come out in the morning papers in a card disavowing the language he had used, while Mr. Taylor withdrew his resolution.

The subsequent action of the Convention, of which you will find full details in that go-ahead king of the press, the New Orleans Times, was perfectly harmonious and satisfactory. The platform is one on which men of all political hues can stand without trouble of conscience, if, indeed, there be such a thing in politics. Though Cudde De Soto, Bossier, Bienville, Caldwell, Chibroux, Jackson, Catahoula, Winn, Union, Franklin, Ouachita, Natchez, Sabine and Rapides, constituting what is generally called the cohorts, North Louisiana, were not represented, I am much mistaken if your people will not be fully satisfied with the nomination of Governor Wells. I need not speak, nor of Messrs. Vaut, Jones, Perdue and Heron. Their names are familiar in Cadeaux in New Orleans. Mr. Hardy—the late incumbent under Confederate rule—a working officer, who for several years has performed the duties of the office under Governors Moore and Allen, while only occupying a subordinate position. His acquaintance with the duties, his application to business, and his humanity and politeness to all who come in contact with him in the office of the late Secretary of State, entitle him justly to promotion.

Mr. Adam Griffin, the nominee for State Treasurer, has long and creditably filled the position of Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, in which position his uprightness, integrity and capacity have been universally recognized. He has just returned to the city from the late Confederacy, with which, from the start, he cast his fortunes.

For Congress no nominations were made in the fourth and fifth districts, and the people of your section will have to decide without conventional action on the proper way to represent them in the Congress of the United States. I know them too well to doubt the propriety and fitness of their selections.

In a few days we shall have another Convention—that of the Conservative Union Convention, headed by A. P. Field, a lawyer of this city who enjoys some notoriety in the community and in St. Louis, where he is presently residing. This party plausibly etc., of the infamous constitution and legislative enactments of 1864. If they are sincere in their professions of hostility to the Radicals, the sooner they yield adhesion to the ticket of the National Democratic Convention the sooner will they convince the people that their design is not to cause division in the conservative master on the sixth day of November.

It is said that the Emperor of the French will not allow the Prince Imperial to contest in the ordinary way, but that a number of questions, drawn up by his Majesty, are put by the father confessor to the Prince in the presence and hearing of a third person. No other questions are allowed.

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