

The Shreveport News.

John Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor. OFFICE NO. 27 TEXAS STREET, OPPOSITE...

OUR AGENTS. New Orleans - D. D. O'Brien. New York - Emerson, Fish & Co., 37 Park Row.

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 all ready large assortment of job types of the very latest styles, we will be pleased to contract for every description of printing and book binding.

We had a very refreshing rain on last Saturday. Good navigation may be expected about October next.

Our friends Messrs. Phelps & Elstner, are doing a splendid business, if we can judge from the amount of goods sold and cotton received.

Weather.—The weather since our last has been disagreeably warm; about the warmest weather in fact that we have had this season.

River, Steamboats, &c.—The river is now very low, and the boats have commenced their low water trips, that is, connecting at Alexandria with boats below the falls.

Lovers of fun should pay a visit to Russell's Varieties and pass a pleasant evening. The parties composing the company deserve patronage.

Improvement.—A large brick warehouse for storing cotton, &c., is to be erected on the other bank of the river, opposite the city, as soon as the work can be done.

A lady teacher is advertised for in to-day's paper.

Court and Jury Arrested.

During the past week a term of the District Court for this the 10th Judicial District, Hon. James J. Weems presiding, was held in Bellefleur Parish of Bossier. During the week a negro was tried for some offences, we believe stealing, and, after a trial by a jury, was convicted of the offence and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

Gen. J. B. Hood.

The Citizens of San Antonio, Texas, held a public meeting August 16, 1865, for the purpose of insinuating a subscription by the people of the State, to provide a home and a competency for Gen. J. B. Hood, he being so disabled by wounds and injuries received during the late war, as to be unable to provide the means of living for himself.

"The Negro Question."

In the last number of the Caddo Gazette, we find in a well written article, under the above caption, the following extract: "If the negroes are not inferior, as the people of the North profess to believe, and Mr. Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence averred, either in vigor, courage or intelligence to the Europeans or their descendants, how has it happened that, for six thousand years, they have remained in the savage state?"

An Act of Justice.

The following appears among our Northern dispatches: "New York, Sept. 1.—The President has ordered the restoration of the Southern churches to their rightful owners." This brief sentence will carry gladness to the hearts of millions.

We introduce this extract not with the view to criticism or from any difference of sentiment from our neighbor upon the subject of negro inferiority but in order to make a remark in reference to the views of Mr. Jefferson. It is known that this illustrious patriot was a close reader of the works of the French Philosophers and a firm believer in what was, at that time, called the French Philosophy.

Rousseau taught that man, by nature, was an isolated wandering savage, as free as the air we breathe, having no affinity for or desire to mingle with his kind. That in the primitive ages, before the artificial restraints of society became necessary for the good of the whole, he roamed the forest in unrestricted freedom, slaking his thirst at the running brook, and obtaining his subsistence from the spontaneous productions of the forests.

It is almost incredible to think that such men as Jefferson, Paine, Rousseau, Voltaire, and others equally eminent, should have given their belief in the absurdity that the wandering savages, that roamed the forests in the early ages of the world, should have come together in deliberative assembly, and gravely discussed great questions of policy involving problems not yet solved by the most learned, and have deliberately framed a government and laws adapted to the wants of the most advanced stages of society.

The dogma, that all men are born free and equal, incorporated into the Declaration of Independence by Mr. Jefferson, grew out of the theoretical absurdities of Rousseau respecting the nature of man and the origin of society, and would not be entitled to a moment's thought but for the mischievous and ruinous theories which have sprung from it.

It would be more than a waste of time to attempt, gravely, the refutation of a theory that cannot, at this time, claim one single respectable advocate. No scientific truth is better understood, and more cordially believed, than the doctrine that man, by nature, was made for society; that he is endowed by his Creator with social instincts that draw him to his kind with all the power of a natural want.

In speaking of man as an animal, it is not with the view of lowering the dignity of human nature, as no one will for a moment question the fact that man has many of the instincts and wants of the animal creation, but in the superadded moral, religious, and intellectual qualities, that not only place him at the head of the zoological scale, but in connection with a higher and more noble sphere of existence. We shall not,

Civil and Military Rule.

The Radicals of Pennsylvania, in their State Convention, held at Harrisburg a week or two since, resolved that the people lately in rebellion cannot be safely entrusted with political rights until they have co-operated in the Congressional amendment to abolish slavery.

This is ferocious, a step beyond anything that we have yet seen. It is in conflict with the policy of the President, centralizes all power in the general government, abolishes in toto our republican government, and converts it into a huge and grinding despotism.

We are happy to perceive that the policy enunciated by the Radicals is condemned by a portion at least of the more enlightened Radical press of the North. The following, which we clip from the New York Evening Post, one of the most thoroughly Radical prints in the United States, will be read with pleasure by the South-lander.

The confusion incident to a great war such as that through which we have just passed, has been taken advantage of by the Northern Radicals to take possession of some of the Southern church houses and parsonages, which they fraudulently claimed as their own.

The Post on this subject says: "It would seem to be incredible that an intelligent person should desire the continuance of military rule in any part of this country longer than it is absolutely needed to keep down a revolt."

Judge Weems' Case.—Since our notice of the arrest of Judge Weems, to be found in another column, he has been brought to the city under guard, and on yesterday morning had a hearing before the Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen, Chaplain Thomas Callahan.

We hear on the street, that two more papers are to be established in Shreveport: one a large size daily, the other a Tri-Weekly. What the parties are we have failed to learn.

Some of our politicians are not so wise as those experienced soldiers. They would have the military rule continued over the whole Southern country, not because there is need of it to keep down the insurrection; not because the armed violence has not everywhere subsided, but because they wish to accomplish certain political designs, preliminary to a resumption of the old political ties.

Important.—A dispatch in the St. Louis Republican, dated Washington, August 28th, says: "A proclamation will be issued tomorrow, allowing shot, powder and guns to be admitted into all the Southern States."

The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Messrs. T. H. & J. M. Allen, in to-day's paper.

Persons wanting to purchase Land, city lots, or dwelling houses, are referred to advertisements in this issue.

The President has ordered the restoration of the Southern Churches to their rightful owners.

Cotton firm, with a fair demand, Middling 45ers. Gold 44 1/2.

It is rumored that the steamship Great Eastern has returned to New-Orleans and will immediately renew the endeavor to recover the cable.

The Brazilians have defeated the Paraguayan army after inflicting on it a loss of 200 men and 3000 horses.

Galveston News.

The Galveston News, we perceive, has been very greatly enlarged, and now presents a very handsome appearance. We have long regarded the News as one of the ablest, soundest, and most thoroughly honest journals in the South.

The object of our visit to the city was to present a petition signed by a large number of our citizens in Gov. Wells and Major General Canby, in which the conduct of the colored troops was set forth, and asking for relief from the petty annoyances with which we had been unmercifully subjected.

We were upon Gov. Wells and was treated very kindly. He accompanied us to the Head Quarters of Gen. Canby, and presented in a favorable light, the object of our mission.

We have accordingly engaged the editorial services of several of the ablest writers in the State, whose names will be deemed an ample guarantee that the "News" will possess even greater improvement in the quality, than in the amount of its reading matter.

We find the following extract respecting the great negro insurrection in San Domingo in the writings of an eminent author: "It shows to what extent a savage and brutal race will go, when the just and wholesome restraints of law and authority are removed."

The slaves in the flourishing colony of St. Domingo, agitated by the intelligence which they received of the prevailing principles of the Constitutional Assembly, had early manifested symptoms of insubordination.

At length, at midnight, on the 30th of October, the insurrection broke forth. In an instant, twelve hundred coffee, and two hundred sugar plantations were in flames; the buildings, the machinery, the farm-houses, reduced to ashes; the unfortunate proprietors hunted down, murdered, or thrown into the flames by the infuriated negroes.

The unchained African signified his indignity by the discovery of new and unheard of modes of torture. An unhappy planter was sawed asunder between two boards; the horrors inflicted on the women exceeded anything known even in the annals of Christian ferocity.

The indulgent master was sacrificed equally with the indignant; on all alike, young and old, rich and poor, the wrongs of an oppressed race were indiscriminately wreaked. Crowds of slaves traversed the country with the heads of white children affixed to their pikes; they served as the standards of these furious assemblies.

Mr. I. Kahn's advertisement will be found in to-day's paper. Give him a call if you wish to make purchases.

Cotton.—The receipts are still liberal, but nothing like what they have been.

The Form of a Pardon Granted by the President.

The following is the form of the pardon granted by the President in special cases under the amnesty proclamation: ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting: WHEREAS, ———, of Richmond, Virginia, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made him liable to heavy pains and penalties; And whereas, The circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in exercise of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me therunto moving, do hereby grant to the said ——— a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, to-wit: This pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said ——— shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29th 1865, and to void and of no effect in the said ——— shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or public use of slave labor, and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hereto instituted against his person or property.

And upon further condition, That the said ——— shall notify the Secretary of the State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secy. of State.

Mrs. E. P. Hanna and Queen Bess. A partner of the New York Tribune has visited the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, and learned among other things, the opinions entertained of his own journal. The following is his report:

In going through the female department with Mr. E. one of the attendants, he introduced us to an elderly woman who said she was the wife of President Buchanan, and asked us if we belonged to Lincoln. We answered in the negative, saying that we belonged to the New York Tribune.

"The editor is Pompey the Great, isn't he?" asked the lady earnestly. "No," he let her management some years ago, and the paper is now ably conducted by other parties."

"Does the Tribune belong to Lincoln?" "No, it belongs to Universal Freedom."

"Who does Lincoln belong to?" We answered hesitatingly that the best of our judgment, he belonged to truth and humanity; and then, being told by the old lady that we weren't of any account, we modestly acquiesced and passed on.

The next party who attracted our attention was a good-looking young woman, who sat upon a high stool, with a tragic air, and informed us that she was Queen Elizabeth of England. She said that there was a great mistake in the people calling her good Queen Bess, that she was nothing of the kind. She acknowledged a liking for our brand, calling him devils Raleigh, but said that her whole life was embittered by the poignant remembrance of the death of Essex.

From Mexico and the Rio Grande.—We have nothing of importance from the lower Rio Grande. Our latest dates place all quiet at that point. A good feeling and correct understanding exist between Major Steele, of our army, and Gen. Mejia, who commands the Imperial army on Maximilian's frontier.

We have dates from Monterey as late as the 28th inst. Ex-Governor P. Micheltorena, of this State, who was exiled in Mexico, died on the 28th inst., at the city of Monterey. All of the refugees from Texas and other States, who had taken up their abode in Monterey, except seventeen, had been ordered to leave Monterey and disband themselves in San Luis Potosi, or points further in the interior. This is done by an Imperial decree. Judge Thomas J. Devine, Major Clark, and N. O. Green, of this city, were among the seventeen exceptions. Major Russell was about thirty miles from Monterey on a farm. General Shelby had gone to the interior. General Huerfano had gone to San Luis to practice law.

A private letter from ex-Governor Henry W. Allen, of Louisiana, informs us that he had reached San Luis Potosi. The letter is dated July 18th, 1865. Says he is well; in fact, in good health and spirits. He is pleased with the country—has been kindly treated by the people. Says the climate is truly delightful; is in 24 degrees north latitude, still the weather in midsummer is as cool as the fall in Louisiana. Any letters or papers sent to him at the City of Mexico by his friends will reach him. [San Antonio Herald.]

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