



**The South-Western.**  
BY L. DILLARD & Co.  
Office: Corner of Texas and Edwards streets,  
OPPOSITE BIRCHER'S & LIVERY STABLES.  
**SHREVEPORT.**  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

The river is falling slowly from the foot of the raft to Grand Core. There being not more than 2500 to 3000 bales of cotton for shipment on upper Red River, the steamers are suspending their trips. Since our last, the Duke, St. Charles, Col. Edwards, Wm. R. Douglas, A. Frazier, R. W. Adams, Afton, Jr., and Swan, have arrived from New Orleans; the Alida and Ariel, from upper Red River; Washburn Valley, from the Salphur; the M. L. Daugherty and St. Charles, from Jefferson. Three flats, belonging to B. Hawkins, and a keelboat, belonging to captains Moore and Finden, with 1000 bales of cotton, arrived on Sunday from Rowland.

The steamer A. Frazier brought up 200 tons of iron, for the Pacific railroad. We understand that it will be immediately put down on the section of road recently graded. This is the first cargo of railroad iron that has been brought to this part of the country.

**THEATRE.**—The building was crowded, on Monday evening, with the beauty and fashion of the town, to witness the first representation of the beautiful and interesting play of "Ingomar," which was most favorably received.

The entertainments selected for this evening comprise the much admired comedy of the "Little Theatre," and the amusing afterpiece of the "Dead Shot," dancing, &c. Mrs. Menken, and Messrs. Charles and Herndon sustain favorite characters.

There will be a public examination, on Friday, at Spring Ridge, of Mr. Shultz's pupils in music, to which the public is invited. Ample accommodations will be provided for all who attend. Report speaks highly of the musical skill and proficiency of the young ladies, and their concert will prove a rare treat to all lovers of good music.

Dr. Bard declining to become a candidate for reelection, the reverend doctor now has determined to run for the office of superintendent of public education. He is too well known to our citizens to require commendation. Being a gentleman of talents, highly educated, and possessing energy and industry, he would fill the station with credit to himself and the State.

The favorite passenger packet P. F. Kimball, captain J. L. Kouns, will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening. She has unrivalled accommodations. Mr. Murdoch will be found in the office.

**THE DUKE.**—The superior steamboat Duke, captain Applegate, will leave for New Orleans on Sunday next. Those of our readers intending to visit the city about that time would do well to bear the fact in mind.

**A FINE TRIP.**—The fine, new steamer R. W. Adams, captain Marshall, which arrived here Monday morning, brought up a cargo of over 6000 barrels, besides a large number of passengers. She made sixty landings between New Orleans and this place, and made the trip in three days and seventeen hours; which was very quick time, when the heavy current now running in the Mississippi and Red River is taken into consideration, and proves the boat to be among the fastest in the trade. The passengers speak in the highest terms of her accommodations, comfort and sumptuous fare. A card from them will be found in another column.

The attention of those wishing to purchase superior time-pieces, jewelry, silver and plated ware, fancy goods, guns, etc., is called to the advertisement of C. H. Barnside, who has just returned from the city with his spring stock, embracing every article usually kept in a large jewelry establishment. He is not selling fine gold watches, made by the most celebrated manufacturers, for less than they can be purchased in New Orleans. Give him a call.

**CLOTHING.**—Mr. He, Pichardie has just returned from New Orleans with a large assortment of fashionable summer clothes, cassimeres, merinos, drillings, vesting, etc., which will be made up to order, on the shortest notice. He has an experienced cutter, and good workmen, and turns out superior work. Those wishing to procure spring and summer clothing would do well to give him a call.

**E. & B. Jacobs** are receiving their spring stock of dry goods, plantation supplies, groceries, etc., to which the attention of purchasers is solicited. They keep on hand good articles, which are sold at the very lowest prices.

**FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, &c.**—We ask the attention of country merchants, and dealers in merchandise generally, to the advertisement of E. R. Stevens & Co., N. Orleans, who have added to their extensive stock of paper and stationery a complete assortment of fancy goods, embracing combs, brushes, writing desks, portemonies, purses, looking glasses, watch guards, silver thimbles, fine penmanship and fancy soaps, calligraphy, guns, pistols, percussion caps, &c. Together with every description of printing, letter, writing and wrapping papers, playing and plain cards, writing and printing inks, stationery of all kinds, blank books, bibles, school books, &c. As it is the largest and most complete establishment in the south, and the goods received direct from the manufacturers, the proprietors are enabled to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the city. We have dealt with Messrs. E. R. Stevens & Co. for over twenty years and can recommend them to our readers as high toned and accommodating gentlemen, who will give satisfaction to all who may have business transactions with them.

Thanks to Mr. Hamilton, of the William R. Douglas, for late Louisville papers.

We are indebted to Mr. Kenion, of the A. Frazier; Mr. Thos. Jacobs, of the William R. Douglas; Mr. Richardson, of the R. W. Adams; Mr. Hayes, of the Swan; Mr. White, of the Afton, Jr.; and the clerk of the Col. Edwards, for late New Orleans papers.

The Westminster Review contains an elaborate article on the present moral condition of the principal cities of Europe, which demonstrates the singular fact that, notwithstanding the high flown vauntings of our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, they stand no higher in the moral scale than the dwellers in our most frontier States. It shows that the condition of the leading towns of Great Britain, in respect to drunkenness, lewdness and rascality is a blot upon the civilization of the present age, and unparalleled in ancient or modern history. Of gin shops and beer houses, there are in Liverpool, 4348; in Manchester, 2061; in Birmingham, 1500; and in Leeds, 729. There were apprehended, during 1856, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in Liverpool, 10,679; in Manchester, 3951; in Birmingham, 668; in Leeds, 345. Houses of ill-fame, known to the police, in Liverpool, 612; in Leeds, 103. Prostitutes, according to the census, in Liverpool, 2055; in Manchester, 704; in Leeds, 675. Professional thieves, known to the police, in Liverpool, 767; in Manchester, 422; in Leeds, 446. Arrests for theft, during 1856, in Liverpool, 6929; in Manchester, 2348; in Birmingham, 1608; and in Leeds, 835. No returns are given for London. In a single ward or district in Liverpool, in which reside 2894 families, it was found that 3929 persons attended church, 6099 did not, while 4635 were reported "negligent churchmen." Out of 5538 parents, 361 fathers and 571 mothers could neither read nor write; and of 3228 children at a proper age to receive instruction, only 1136 were attending school or receiving the rudiments of an education. The population (13,028) comprised of English and Irish in nearly equal proportions. The gin shops in Liverpool average one to every one hundred and sixty inhabitants, male and female, adults and children. The arrests for crime during the year were in the ratio of one to every fifteen persons in the town; the known prostitutes are as one in every one hundred and eighty-two of the whole population, and that without any deduction for infants and children. The foregoing would appear incredible and unworthy of belief, if the statement was not made by one of the most respectable British periodicals and accompanied by official statistics. It also appears that, notwithstanding the established church system in England, which absorbs a large amount of money and is an onerous burden on the people, the church accommodations of England fall considerably below that furnished in the United States. The churches in England afford accommodations for fifty-eight per cent. of the population, omitting all children and infirm persons; while in this country when the last census was taken, 1850, we had room in our churches to seat 14,270,139 grown persons. Proving that religion, like every thing else, flourishes most when free and untrammelled.

The Savannah Republican complains most bitterly of the degeneracy of cotton packing during the two last seasons, and yearns for a return to the halcyon days when Samuel Dinkins received a silver goblet, at the Georgia State fair, for putting up the staple prettiest. This opinion seems to be shared by the cotton factors and presses of Savannah, who officially notify planters and all other parties interested, that commencing with the crop of next fall, all cotton bales with less than six merchantable ropes upon each bale, will be charged for such deficiency in quality and number, eight cents for each and every rope. It is also required that the bagging shall be sound and sufficient to cover the bale. This puts us in mind that during the present season we have heard many serious complaints from buyers of the bad condition in which cotton frequently reaches Shreveport from the interior. In many cases there are but three or four ropes to a bale, while the bagging used is so frail and scant that it neither covers nor protects the staple. In some instances large quantities of trash have been found among the cotton, which depreciated its value. Let our planters hereafter be more attentive.

**REPUTATION.**—The ex-editor of the Democratic Review has recently written, and published in the Washington Union, a series of communications upon the policy to be adopted by Mr. Buchanan's administration. In one of the communications he contemptuously derides and spurns that favorite hobby of general Cass and the north-western democracy, yelped "popular" or "squatter sovereignty," in the following language: "As for squatter sovereignty—I mean as a proposition sui generis—it is a moral, social and political humbug; in theory it was a simple error, in practice it has proved a gross crime. It is an incubus which the democratic party, strong as it is, and flushed with recent victory, is not strong enough to support. It is a political nuisance."

This is just what the American papers endeavored to impress upon the southern democracy previous to the late election; but a deaf ear was turned to the admonition. Now they try to perceive the dangerous workings of the insidious poison of "squatter sovereignty."

Candidates for congress appear to be quite abundant in Tennessee. Already, Albert Gallatin Watkins, democrat, is announced as a candidate in the first district; Samuel A. Smith, democrat, in the third district; Jao. H. Savage, democrat, in the fourth district; Chas. Ready, American, in the fifth district; Geo. W. Jones, democrat, in the sixth district; John V. Wright, democrat, in the seventh district; and F. K. Zollhofer, American, in the eighth district. In Ready and Zollhofer's districts conventions have been called, and the nominations will be contested; in the former by Robert Hatton and in the latter James M. Quarles and John A. McEwen.

A recent examination, by a committee appointed by the legislature, has brought to light astounding defalcations on the part of the outgoing black republican officers of Indiana. Certificates for issuing patents for near 20,000 acres of swamp lands have been issued in favor of one of the State officers, for which no money whatever has been paid. The accounts of the State treasurer show a deficit of \$60,000, which he pocketed; and the books of the comptroller show the issue of a large amount of bank paper without taking the security required by law. It is evident there has been "stealing all around the board."

The New York Shipping List and Price Current states that Buenos Ayres hides—the best imported into this country—now sell for 344 cents per lb., while last July the price was 23 cents. This is a rise of fully 60 per cent. in eight months; though the present supply is not less than usual at this season of the year.

It is rather amusing about this time to read the leading democratic journals and their comments on the new cabinet, and then to refer back to what they said a few weeks ago. The Natchez Free Trader, the principal democratic journal in Mississippi and special organ of Quitman and Davis, in its issue of the 28th ult., alluding to a telegraphic dispatch announcing the organizing of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, said: "General Cass is a patriot and statesman, and he is also a true national democrat. Every man of every party, every genuine American citizen should respect and honor him. He is one of the few, very few, men that links the past to the present, and makes us wish that the Calhouns and Clays were still living. But he entertains sentiments we can't endorse. Gen. Cass is known to be the advocate, if not the father, of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. The southern democracy are unqualifiedly opposed to this species of *abandonism*, and if the president-elect should select him as his premier, it would be an endorsement of principles, which every unprejudiced press in the south would be forced to denounce."

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"We have noticed that several leading democratic journals have copied, editorially, articles favoring the appointment of general Cass. We happen to have files of some of these papers for several years past, and if their influence is to be used to secure this course of policy, we will furnish our readers with a few extracts from said papers, severely denunciatory of the man, whom, it seems, they would now worship. "The words of the Free Trader may never reach Mr. Buchanan, but we want to say to him, do not place general Cass in the state department. His appointment would be a fatal blow at the southern democracy, and would inevitably break up the stronghold, the fortress and Gibraltar of the democratic party. Why don't the southern democratic press speak out on this subject? Are they waiting, like slaves, to bindly worship any false god that may be put in power?"

Now, that general Cass has been appointed and confirmed as secretary of state, what has the Free Trader to say in the premises. Does it repudiate the appointment? Is it prepared to admit that the appointment will prove a fatal blow at the southern democracy, and "inevitably break up the stronghold, the fortress and Gibraltar of the democratic party?" Let us know how the democracy of Mississippi received the news of general Cass' appointment.

In an article headed the "Progress of Sectionalism," the Charleston Mercury, says: "In New York an old and honorable whig, Hamilton Fish, has been displaced (in the U. S. senate) by a notorious free-soil demagogue, Preston King."

To which the Nashville Banner adds that, on the morning of the 5th June, 1847, this same Preston King, then a leading and influential democratic representative in congress from New York, entered the hall, while the house was in session, with a roll of manuscript in his hand, and obtaining the floor, proceeded to "define the position of the democratic party of the north-east States with respect to the war in Mexico." [See Washington Globe.] In substance the document he read said:

"The democrats of the non-slaveholding States intend to vote men and money, to any useful extent, for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war with Mexico. They are in favor of acquiring territory to indemnify the United States for the expenses of that war; but it is with them a fixed principle, a settled purpose not to permit the existence of slavery in any territory that may be acquired."

For the issuance of this anti-slavery manifesto, Mr. King was not at the time read out of the democratic party; there were in fact but two or three democratic representatives from the northern States, who expressed any dissent from the manifesto. So Mr. King, after all, has not in the least changed his politics, for when he was one of the leading northern democrats in the house, he was just as much of a notorious "free-soil demagogue," as he is now. And every foot of the territory acquired from Mexico is at this moment in the precise condition in which Mr. King then declared it to be the "fixed principle," the "settled purpose" of the northern democracy to cause it to continue—it is "free territory." Let the Mercury call the roll, and it will find many more of the former leaders of the northern democracy "notorious free-soil demagogues," and now, in company with Van Buren, Blair, Butler, Sumner & Co., waging war on the south and her institutions.

The general vote at a presidential election, when the contest has been an excited one, is a very accurate criterion of the number of inhabitants in a particular precinct or State. The vote brought out on such an occasion averages about one to six inhabitants. So, by multiplying the whole vote by six, we can very accurately estimate the number of white inhabitants in every State in the Union, when a full vote has been taken. By the application of this test, we find that the population of the six north-western States is, according to the vote cast in these States at the presidential election in November last, 7,177,366, or adding the population of the territory of Minnesota, which contains 175,000 inhabitants, (but who being retained in a territory do not vote for president,) we have a total of 7,462,256, showing an increase over the census of 1850 of 2,639,035, or at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Richmond Whig is out with a leader in favor of the reorganization of the old whig party, and maintains that such a course is demanded by the exigencies of the country and is the only effective means of "staying the progress of black and red republicanism." It justly alleges that the noble principles of the old whig party were warmly cherished by a host of patriots throughout the land, and that there is an invincible purpose on the part of a large portion of the people of nearly all the States to effect its speedy and thorough organization.

General Quitman, in his recent speech in the U. S. house of representatives, alluding to the resolution declaring that suggestions to revive the slave trade were shocking to the moral sense of the people, &c., made the following severe remark: "It is vain and pharisaical arrogance of superior virtue in us to assume such censorship I intend no personal disrespect while I say that this house, constituted as it is, is one of the tribunals to which questions of morals or private honor should be referred."

A rather bitter rebuke, but well deserved. Mr. Mandeville Marigny refused to accept the office of postmaster at New Orleans, tendered to him by president Buchanan. He was not an applicant for the office.

During the closing hours of the last congress the vexed question of pay and allowances to the general staff was settled. The arrears due the retent is estimated at \$32,400, and his annual pay and emoluments will hereafter be \$15,000.

(Correspondence of the South-Western.)  
**ALEXANDRIA,** March 18, 1857.—Dear B.—I wrote to you by the Kimball yesterday morning, which I hope was duly received. After leaving Natchitoches, I crossed Old River and came down Cane River. So called I suppose from cane-brakes formerly in existence, though nothing of the sort now appears. The road follows the meanderings of the stream along what is sometimes called the old French coast, and truly the name is well merited for its fertile soil, and the inhabitants speak that language. It was introduced to an old man whose age I was informed was seventy-one, who said he had been born upon the place he now owns and cultivates. I think he must be that "oldest inhabitant" of whom we sometimes read. This coast extends along the road some forty miles, when the road crosses the river just below the reunion of the two rivers and makes in a straight direction towards Alexandria. The soil is of alluvial formation and somewhat fertile, and capable of great improvement, which these French call by Bon Dieu, still insisting that Red River runs in the rear of their coast. The present inferiority in production is probably the result of long cultivation, for no cause of difference can be perceived. Be that as it may, it is certainly one of the most beautiful countries I have ever seen. The surface is almost perfectly level, being a little higher upon the river bank and descending very slightly back to a swamp, which is ever lastingly there. The distance of a half mile from the river, the dwellings are, some of them, elegant, and all conveniently built. In many instances the front yard is converted into flower gardens as beautiful as the imagination could conceive, vying even with the far-famed lower Mississippi coast, with which we were so much pleased. I stopped one night at one of Madame R.'s plantations, (you recollect Miss R.) and the present temporary tenant showed me a hollow tree out of which they chopped five thousand dollars, besides some in larger quantities elsewhere. It is a fine cotton country and sends down now a hundred thousand bales of cotton, to be annually augmented. It is a wheat region of immense capacity, and will, under the stimulus of regular avenues to market, grow in productiveness, to vie with the more distant regions to which we now look for our supplies. For all things needed, with which we are now supplied from the northwest we shall have a sure reliance in the nearer mart whenever the channels for trade are opened to free and constant use. This Caddo improvement, small in amount, is one of very great real value. [Pleasure.]

**THE DREED SCOTT CASE.**—The opinion of the Supreme Court at Washington, in the case of Scott vs. Sandford, was delivered by the Chief Justice on the 6th inst. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the court. They have thus decided the following all-important points: 1. Negroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of African race, are not citizens of the United States by the constitution. 2. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional form or legal effect subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the northwest territory on negroes not citizens by the constitution. 3. The provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and to communicate freedom and citizenship to, negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, was a legislative act, and not a powers of congress, and void, and of no legal effect to that end.

In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points: 1. The expression "territory and other property" of the Union, in the constitution, applies in terms only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the constitution. 2. The rights of citizens of the United States, embracing into federal territory, and the power of the federal government there, depend on the general provisions of the constitution, which defines that, as in all other respects, the powers of congress. 3. As congress does not possess power in itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in federal territory other than such as the constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such power to a territorial government organized by it under the constitution.

The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sequestration of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

**DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.**—Another of our venerable and greatly esteemed fellow-citizens, Philimon C. Wederstrand, esq., departed this life at the residence of his son, Dr. John C. P. Wederstrand, in this city, yesterday, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years, after a long and painful illness. He was a native of the State, where he constantly resided. The deceased gentleman was educated for the sea, and first visited Louisiana in command of a naval force dispatched to intercept and arrest the famous Aaron Burr, on his contemplated expedition, by the federal government. Before the breaking-out of the war with Great Britain, and when there was little expectation of such an event, he resigned his lieutenantcy and came here, as we have stated, where he made his permanent home in the parish of Plaquemine.

For twenty years we enjoyed, uninterceptedly, his friendship and agreeable intercourse, and it is but a few days since he called upon us for a few moments, saying, with a sad but true presentiment, that "perhaps it might be the last time our hands would be clasped in a kindly and affectionate adieu. How truly the coming event cast its shadow before, we now poignantly realize, for kindly greeting, his blunt, cordial salutation, his good wishes for our health and prosperity, so often heard since the time when we were a stranger in the land, shall never fall with its accustomed "welcome" on our ear again.

In this brief notice, which we pen with difficulty at this moment, in presence of his loss, we cannot do more than allude to his early profession of arms, his high and chivalrous feelings, his noble hatred of everything mean and dishonorable, his exalted purity of life, and his deep attachment to his country—characteristics which all who came within the circle of his acquaintance will recognize as distinguished him in an uncommon degree. He was, in everything, of the age which is past, and resembled the patriarchs of the revolution, so that in every respect he was a noble and just, rather than the military heroes of these latter times. A true friend, an affectionate parent and relative, a tried and true son of the republic, he passed away forever from an army. Cherished and honorable be his memory. [Free Delta.]

**SELLING STOCK.**—The following bill has been introduced into the legislature, and will be introduced, in all probability, become a law. Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter any person residing in the State of Louisiana driving live stock to the city of New Orleans, shall have the right to sell their own cattle without being compelled to employ agents for so doing. The second section repeals all laws or parts of laws contrary to the foregoing provisions.

The Dahlonega Georgian speaks confidently of the richness of that county in gold ore. The editor thinks that no region in California, of the same extent, is richer in the precious metal than Lumpkin county. Specimens of gold quartz from the mine of Mrs. Vincent Paulding county, appear to be rich, and is easily crushed and worked.

**THE LARK CADDIS IMPROVEMENT.**—The legislature has acted with commendable promptness upon the application for aid to the improvement of the navigation of Lake Caddo, of which we spoke a day or two since, as of so much importance to the people of the State, and of New Orleans. Col. Matt. Ward, of Texas, paid a flying trip to Baton Rouge, a few days ago, to present this matter properly to the appropriation of money, directly, was asked, "No improvement of the river of the State Engineer to effect this improvement, and no doubt remains, now that the public attention is fixed upon the subject, that if this mode of appropriation of money will not be wanted for a subsequent session. The improvement of every navigable river is one of the most important of a large, fertile, and rapidly growing region of the State, and to the commercial interests of New Orleans. The obstructions in the navigation of Caddo Lake are obstacles small in extent, and removable at little comparative cost. They extend into two States, one of which, Texas, has already appropriated a sufficient sum to clear them away to the Louisiana line, and what is needed to make a perpetual navigation, opening to market a wide field already prepossessing and capable of grand expansion, is a corresponding action on our part. Few persons understand how great and fertile a territory lies beyond the great raft of Red River, accessible by the streams above, and through streams like this Caddo Lake, needing only the hand of man to make them easy channels for an abounding commerce. This simple improvement, costing only a few thousands of dollars at the utmost, will open a way to market for a vast amount of produce, annually increasing in the ratio compounded of its own fertility and the increasing facility of its sale. It is a fine cotton country and sends down now a hundred thousand bales of cotton, to be annually augmented. It is a wheat region of immense capacity, and will, under the stimulus of regular avenues to market, grow in productiveness, to vie with the more distant regions to which we now look for our supplies. For all things needed, with which we are now supplied from the northwest we shall have a sure reliance in the nearer mart whenever the channels for trade are opened to free and constant use. This Caddo improvement, small in amount, is one of very great real value. [Pleasure.]

**STATE LAND OFFICE BILL.**—The bill which has passed the house of representatives, establishing offices for the sale of lands belonging to the State in Monroe, Opelousas, Greensburg and Natchitoches, has been lost in the senate. The reasons for its rejection are unexplained. It was satisfactory to those by whose vote it was lost, but will they be equally so to those whose interests are deeply affected? Whoever desires to enter any State lands must go to Baton Rouge. The expenses of going there, every man knows; but when there he often finds that he has to go back to the U. S. land offices to ascertain whether the lands he wishes to enter are subject to entry by the State land office in Baton Rouge. By the State land office in order to ascertain this fact, from one office to another, his expenses have swollen to an amount that few are willing to sustain—often beyond the value of the land he desires to enter. This inconvenience and expense would be saved by the establishment of offices in different parts of the State where the lands principally lie. Then all one would have to do to ascertain all necessary facts, would be to cross a street or square from a U. S. to a State land office. Instead of the waste of time and what might make his entry at all, his expenses would be satisfied the minds of senators, as well as widely from the representatives of the people we cannot divine—but we venture the assertion that nineteen out of twenty of the people to whom the question should be fairly propounded would answer, that the public interests demands that such offices should be established.

The argument that the register of the land office received \$40,000 as the emoluments of his office last year, is authoritatively answered, that in reality the clear income of his office last year, was only \$17,000, and will not probably be for a series of years, amount to more than \$20,000, or a pretty fair revenue, after all, for the duties to be performed. We have not the slightest idea, that a desire to benefit the holder of the office, would influence any one in giving a vote. We are perfect believers in the doctrine that public men never act but from the most exalted notions of patriotism, and never from the sordid desire of favoring individuals or classes. The action of the senate in this matter, must be judged by a higher tribunal than ours. God send those who voted to reject the bill "a good deal better."

**THE MANCHESTER PEOPLE** really apprehend a cotton famine. Mr. Thomas B. Ziehl, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has been addressing the members of that body at their annual meeting this week, in which he throws out a variety of suggestions for remedying the anticipated evil. He does not wish the American to grow a bale of cotton, but desires that other parts of the world should grow much more. According to Mr. Ziehl, the consumption of cotton is proceeding much more rapidly than the growth, that with the present limited supply prices are certain to rise to a point which will arrest trade. He advocates a confederation of the trade—a cotton league, in fact—towards which all should contribute in proportion to the horse power which they employ, and with the funds so raised encourage the growth of cotton in every part of the world.

The speaker mentioned that various portions of the cotton possessions abroad were admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. He used some bags of Australian cotton, which had suited his purpose, and he had seen samples of cotton from Tunis, ranging from 6J. to 2s. per pound. The views expressed by Mr. Ziehl are very prevalent in the cotton manufacturing districts, and the policy which he advocates is strengthened by the present high price of the staple. Most persons conversant with the subject seem to think that the cotton condition of the world to which we look with the greatest certainty, on account of labor being abundant and cheap, and from the greater facilities which now exist in the way of transit. This was Mr. John Bright's view, some years back, when the same alarm prevailed which now exists.

In the London Times of yesterday a communication appears with the signature of "Well-wisher to Indian Railways," and the object of the writer is to show that the Indian lines have been purposely planned to develop the resources of the cotton producing districts, and, as he states "the great want of facilities for carrying on the trade in that commodity."

**THE PRESIDENTIAL OATH OF OFFICE.**—The fact that Mr. Buchanan did not take the oath of office until after the delivery of his inaugural address, has given rise to an impression with many that it was an unusual thing. Such, however, is not the fact. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Taylor delivered their inaugural addresses before taking the oath. Harrison took it just before delivering the closing sentence; and General Washington, John, Madison, Monroe and Pierce took it before the delivery. Tyler and Fillmore had no occasion to deliver addresses, as they were elected to the vice-presidential office, and succeeded to the presidency by reason of vacancies in death. These inaugural addresses, it may be remarked, though they have come to be regarded as an essential part of the ceremony of installing a president, do not necessarily belong to it, and are, in fact, extra constitutional. They are purely voluntary on the part of the president, who is only required by the constitution to take the oath of office.

It is a remarkable fact that all the inaugural speeches of Mr. Buchanan's predecessors, though he is now the fifteenth president of the United States, have been delivered since he was born, so young as we as a nation. Washington delivered his first and only inaugural speech to the senate, as did both Adams and Jefferson; but he delivered none on his second election. Though Jefferson delivered his first inaugural in the senate chamber, it was addressed to his "Friends and Countrymen." Since his time the inaugural speeches of the presidents have been addressed to the people and have been delivered from the portico of the capitol.

**BALING COTTON WITH WIRE.**—An Alabama correspondent of the Charleston Courier expresses warmly in favor of this new mode of baling cotton. The principal advantage is that wire will not burn like rope, and, bursting, scatter the cotton to the flames and the wind, causing the destruction of every other bale within its reach. Cotton bound with wire, moreover, could scarcely be made to blaze, and if combusted be carried on as all, it must be in a smouldering condition. The wire would hold the cotton more firmly than rope, in a compact mass, so that in case of fire, the parties nearest to the danger from the devouring element, being less, the insurance in store or on shipboard could greatly be reduced. Wire also cheaper an lighter than rope, and could of course be used in baling up goods or other purposes. It should be very malleable and galvanized or dipped in coal fire, so as to prevent the possibility of its rusting. Like rope, it can be jused to any sized bale, both in packing and in compressing.

The Georgia presser says he has now taken up with the unprecedented large receipts of cotton already more than two millions of bales. The common opinion in that State, as also in South Carolina, seems to be that comparatively little cotton remains on the plantations. The crop has been hurried to market earlier than usual, under the stimulus of high prices, good roads and excellent navigation.

A letter dated Jacksonville, Fla., March 13, says the order that the past winter killed most of the young orange trees in that vicinity, consequently the crop of oranges next year will be very short, if there are any at all.

**NEW YORK, March 16.**—Governor Geary, of Kansas, has received a copy of the bill which has passed the house of representatives, establishing offices for the sale of lands belonging to the State in Monroe, Opelousas, Greensburg and Natchitoches, has been lost in the senate. The reasons for its rejection are unexplained. It was satisfactory to those by whose vote it was lost, but will they be equally so to those whose interests are deeply affected? Whoever desires to enter any State lands must go to Baton Rouge. The expenses of going there, every man knows; but when there he often finds that he has to go back to the U. S. land offices to ascertain whether the lands he wishes to enter are subject to entry by the State land office in Baton Rouge. By the State land office in order to ascertain this fact, from one office to another, his expenses have swollen to an amount that few are willing to sustain—often beyond the value of the land he desires to enter. This inconvenience and expense would be saved by the establishment of offices in different parts of the State where the lands principally lie. Then all one would have to do to ascertain all necessary facts, would be to cross a street or square from a U. S. to a State land office. Instead of the waste of time and what might make his entry at all, his expenses would be satisfied the minds of senators, as well as widely from the representatives of the people we cannot divine—but we venture the assertion that nineteen out of twenty of the people to whom the question should be fairly propounded would answer, that the public interests demands that such offices should be established.

The argument that the register of the land office received \$40,000 as the emoluments of his office last year, is authoritatively answered, that in reality the clear income of his office last year, was only \$17,000, and will not probably be for a series of years, amount to more than \$20,000, or a pretty fair revenue, after all, for the duties to be performed. We have not the slightest idea, that a desire to benefit the holder of the office, would influence any one in giving a vote. We are perfect believers in the doctrine that public men never act but from the most exalted notions of patriotism, and never from the sordid desire of favoring individuals or classes. The action of the senate in this matter, must be judged by a higher tribunal than ours. God send those who voted to reject the bill "a good deal better."

**THE MANCHESTER PEOPLE** really apprehend a cotton famine. Mr. Thomas B. Ziehl, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has been addressing the members of that body at their annual meeting this week, in which he throws out a variety of suggestions for remedying the anticipated evil. He does not wish the American to grow a bale of cotton, but desires that other parts of the world should grow much more. According to Mr. Ziehl, the consumption of cotton is proceeding much more rapidly than the growth, that with the present limited supply prices are certain to rise to a point which will arrest trade. He advocates a confederation of the trade—a cotton league, in fact—towards which all should contribute in proportion to the horse power which they employ, and with the funds so raised encourage the growth of cotton in every part of the world.

The speaker mentioned that various portions of the cotton possessions abroad were admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. He used some bags of Australian cotton, which had suited his purpose, and he had seen samples of cotton from Tunis, ranging from 6J. to 2s. per pound. The views expressed by Mr. Ziehl are very prevalent in the cotton manufacturing districts, and the policy which he advocates is strengthened by the present high price of the staple. Most persons conversant with the subject seem to think that the cotton condition of the world to which we look with the greatest certainty, on account of labor being abundant and cheap, and from the greater facilities which now exist in the way of transit. This was Mr. John Bright's view, some years back, when the same alarm prevailed which now exists.

In the London Times of yesterday a communication appears with the signature of "Well-wisher to Indian Railways," and the object of the writer is to show that the Indian lines have been purposely planned to develop the resources of the cotton producing districts, and, as he states "the great want of facilities for carrying on the trade in that commodity."

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