The South-Western.

VOL. XVIII. SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. No. 5.

TERMS:

The South-Western is published weekly, at Five Dollars per annum, Three for six months, payable in advance. No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

Club Rates.—To Clubs of five, and upwards, to one post office, the South-Western will be furnished at four dollars per copy for a year.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square for the first insertion and 75 Cents for each subsequent one. Eight lines or less, constitute a square. The following are our rates to yearly advertisers:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One Square	$10 00	$15 00	$25 00
Two "	15 00	25 00	40 00
Three "	20 00	35 00	55 00
Four "	25 00	45 00	70 00
One fifth of a Column	40 00	60 00	100 00
One fourth "	50 00	75 00	125 00
One Half "	80 00	120 00	200 00
One Column	140 00	210 00	350 00

Obituary notices, marriages, public meetings, cards of thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.

The Daily South-Western will be published on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Tuesdays, the Weekly making its appearance on Wednesday mornings, containing the latest news up to the hour of going to press. Terms of subscription to the Daily, Fifteen Dollars per annum; Eight Dollars for six months; One Dollar and a Half per month: Payable in advance. Single copies, Ten Cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 50 per square of eight lines, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each additional insertion. Liberal deductions made to those who advertise by the quarter or by the year.

H. P. BUCKLEY,

WATCH-MAKER,

No. 8 Camp Street, New Orleans,

DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERware and Spectacles.

—Also—

GUNS AND PISTOLS, and everything in the Hunting Line. ☞ Special attention to WATCH REPAIRING and Jewelry Work. [n14 1y

JOS. B. WOLFE. JOEL WOLFE.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 188 COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Agents

Daniel Pratt's Improved COTTON GINS,

—AND THE—

EUREKA COTTON GIN.

ap28 1y.

G. M. BAYLY & POND,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

59 and 61 Common and 40 and 42 Canal Sts.,

je26 1td&6mw] NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN H. CARTER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Nos. 8 and 10 Levee Street,

NEW ORLEANS. mh24 1y]

G. W. SENTELL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 CARONDELET STREET,

New Orleans. [au1 1y

JOHN SPEAKE, Late of Jefferson, Texas. R. P. BUCKNER, Late of Shreveport.

SPEAKE & BUCKNER,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION Merchants—No. 39 Union street, New Orleans. Messrs. SALE & MURPHY are our authorised agents at Shreveport, who will make Cash Advances on Cotton shipped to us. [se2 tf

THOS. M. GILMER, Shreveport. O. HOPKINS, New Orleans.

GILMER & HOPKINS,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERchants, 16 Union Street, New Orleans.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments of cotton to above house by W. R. SHIVERS. Office at Walsh & Boisseau's, Shreveport. o9 1y

C. H. JONAS. | J. P. EGGLESTON. | RICHARD GAINES

JONAS & EGGLESTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 GRAVIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS. [au14 1y

W. BURBRIDGE. | T. D. MILLER. | T. LYTT. LYON.

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 190 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

R. H. LINDSAY, representing the above house, will advance plantation supplies and bagging and rope, and will make liberal CASH advances on cotton or other produce consigned to them.

☞ Office in Tally's Block, Spring Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. [au1 1y

A. U. ZORN. F. W. BREMER

ZORN & BREMER,

Southern Agents for the

CELEBRATED STECK PIANO;

The best Square Piano manufactured in America. Also, for HAINES BROTHERS' Superior Square Pianos, and for the Pleyel Upright Piano Stools, Covers, etc., in great variety, always on hand. Old Pianos taken in part payment for new ones. Pianos tuned and repaired.

All orders for goods in our line will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ZORN & BREMER,

98 Camp, near Poydras street, New Orleans.

☞ Mr. Y. SHIDET, Watchmaker, on Texas street, will forward all orders for us entrusted to him.

je23 6mw

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,

Nos. 96 and 98 COMMON STREET,

(opposite the City Hotel,)

NEW ORLEANS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CUTLERY, GUNS,

COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,

PAPER, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

And School Books.

RICE BRO'S & CO.,

89 and 91 Camp Street and 565 Magazine St.,

Warehouse—97 and 99 Julia Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Direct Importers of Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton

HARDWARE

CUTLERY, GUNS, EDGE TOOLS, TIN PLATE, IRON WARE, SHEET IRON.

Dealers in

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Nails, Builders' Locks and Hinges of every description.

☞ Sole Agents for the celebrated CARTER OAK COOKING STOVE, Knickerbocker Range, Hazelton Metallic Boiler Bottoms, the Union Washing Machine and Clothes Wringer.

A stock of over eight thousand Cooking and Heating Stoves on hand at all times, which we offer at a small advance over foundry and factory prices. [my29 1y

DANIEL & JAS. D. EDWARDS,

21, 23, 25 and 27 Delta Street, and 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street, Fronting River, Between Gravier and Poydras,

NEW ORLEANS,

COPPER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS.

MANUFACTURERS of improved Sugar Trains; Ship, Steamboat and House Work, Stills and Worms, Blacksmithing, Jobbing and Repairing; Steam, Gas and Water Pipes, and Connections, all sizes. Spelter, Solder, and all kinds of Brass Work, Steam Cocks, Gauges, Whistles, etc., at New York prices. Brass Founding, Finishing and Pattern Making.

Particular attention to steamboat blacksmithing, stirrups, etc.

Sole agents for McGowan's improved Double Acting Pumps, for States of Louisiana, Texas and Alabama. Refers to ELSTNER, KINSWORTHY & CO., Shreveport. ap17 1y

OLD TYPE METAL—a large quantity—will be sold in quantites to suit purchasers, at this office.

J. M. ELKIN. F. STRINGER.

ELKIN & CO.,

No. 168 Canal Street,

Near Baronne street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

IMPORTERS of all varieties of—

ENGLISH CARPETINGS, RUGS, &c.

—Also—

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, CURTAIN DAMASKS, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, &c.,

And a complete assortment of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

je2 1y

E. J. HART & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of RIO, HAVANA, and JAVA COFFEE, BROWN SOAP, CRUSHED SUGAR, TEAS, in all sized packages, MOLASSES, BACON, HAMS, LARD, And all other provisions

TOBACCO and SEGARS, direct rom Havana, BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNE, CIDER, ALE, and PORTER, Bottled and in barrels.

FRUITS of all descriptions, PICKLES and CATSUP, Philadelphia and Havana PRESERVES, Writing, Hardware and other Wrapping Papers.

DRUGS.

SULPHATE of QUININE, and other staple drugs, by the package only.

WHITE LEAD:

Agents for the sa e of Wetherill & Brother's Philadelphia celebrated.

STATIONERY.

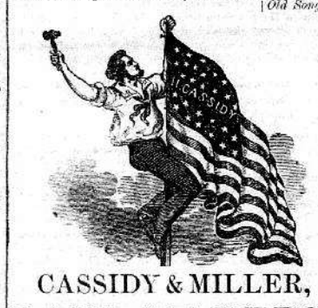
A full assortment of Fancy and Staple, imported direct.

CAUTION.—Our correspondents are cautioned against persons pretending to be traveling agents for us.

New Orleans, August 23, 1865-1y

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

"And the flag of his country he nailed to the mast." [Old Song.



CASSIDY & MILLER,

SAIL MAKERS,

100 Camp Street, corner of Poydras,

NEW ORLEANS,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in all descriptions of Canvas Work: Such as Tents, of all sorts and sizes; Camp Stools, Beds, Hammocks, Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Canvas Tents, Canvas Hose, Mill Bands, &c., &c.,&c.

Also—Keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of American, Foreign and Fancy Flags, Burgees, Jacks, Pennants, &c., &c. Pay strict attention to getting up, in superior style and finish, every variety of Plain, Silk or Fine Ornamental Banners, for military or other companies.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, at the lowest possible rates. [se2 tf

MILLINERY

—AND—

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Market Street, Opposite Bank.

MRS. FRISBEE respectfully announces to her friends and customers that she has received and is still receiving a fine selection of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., of the latest styles. She would also call their attention to her stock of LADIES' and CHILDRENS' FURNISHING GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings; also Stamping and Braiding. ☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to. [n11 tf

J. J. HORAN. JAS. C. BUCKNER

HORAN & BUCKNER,

Cor. Texas Street and the Levee.

Cor. Texas Street and the Levee.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Every

DESCRIPTION OF SADDLE

—AND—

Saddlery Hardware.

Manufacture

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.

Corner Texas Street and the Levee,

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

jy28 wtf

J. F. LOONEY, of Shreveport, La. JOHN COUSINS, of Tyler, Tex.

LOONEY & COUSINS,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLERY and SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Harness, etc., etc.,

No. 1 Milam St. (op'site Walsh & Boisseau's),

SHREVEPORT, LA.

☞ We propose to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest, and GUARANTEE all work. [jy7 1y

JAMES F. UTZ,

No. 7 MILAM STREET, SHREVEPORT,

—DEALER IN—

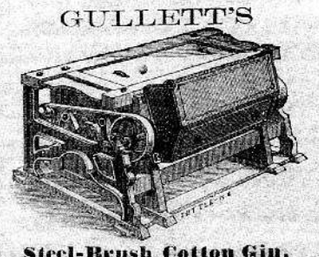
MACHINERY

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—AGENT FOR—

GULLETT'S



Steel-Brush Cotton Gin.

COLEMAN'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Victor Cane Mills—Cook's Evaporators.

—Dealer In—

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES,

Boilers,	Mowing Machines,
Saw Mills,	Threshing Machines,
Circular Saws,	Corn Planters,
Cross-Cut Saws,	Cotton Planters,
Wood-Working Machines,	Sulky Cultivators,
Washing Machines,	Gang Plows,
Gin Bands and Hose,	Expanding Cultivators,
Gum and Hemp Packing,	Garden Cultivators,
Iron Pipe and Fittings,	Cotton Sweeps,
Brass Work,	Cotton Scrapers,
Steam Guages,	Cast and Steel Plows,
Bolts and Nuts,	Double Shovel Plows,
Cistern and Force Pumps,	Feed Cutters,
Deep Well Pumps, &c.,&c.	Corn Shellers, &c., &c.

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

au11 1y

W. E. EGAN. GEO. WILLIAMSON. WM. H. WISE.

EGAN, WILLIAMSON & WISE

ATTORNEYS and COUNSELORS AT LAW,

SHREVEPORT, LA.,

PRACTICE in the District Courts of the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier; in Supreme Court of the State, and in Federal Court.

Office—Corner Spring and Texas streets. [ja13 1y

JOHN W. JONES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHREVEPORT.

☞ Office, corner Texas and Spring streets, over J. Kahn & Bro's. [je21 tf

JAMES S. ASHTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

WILL practice in Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier, and Supreme Court of the State. [ja6 1y

ROLAND & MONTFORT JONES,

ATTORNEYS and COUNSELORS at LAW,

Shreveport, La.

WILL practice in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier, and the Supreme and Federal Courts. Office—Market street, near the Bank. [d23 1y

J. PINCKNEY HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier, and will attend to cases in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts.

☞ Office on Market street, near the Bank (at the old office of Jones & Harris.) [au26 tf

A. W. O. HICKS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 23 Texas Street, up-stairs,

SHREVEPORT, LA.

In my absence, my son, J. N. Hicks, will represent me in my office. [mh4 tf

HENRY G. HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHREVEPORT, LA.,

WILL practice in the District Courts of the parishes of Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto. ☞ Office over HYAMS & KENNEDY'S Drug Store, Texas street. ja29 tf

S. M. CHAPMAN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SHREVEPORT, LA.

WILL practice in the District Courts of the parishes of Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto, and in the Supreme Court of the State. ☞ Office on Market street, between Texas and Milam streets. n27 1y

L. M. NUTT. A. H. LEONARD.

NUTT & LEONARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Shreveport, Louisiana.

WILL practice in the Courts of the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Claiborne and Bienville, and in the Supreme Court of the State. [jy12

ALECK. BOARMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, corner of Spring and Texas streets, Shreveport, La.

Shreveport, February, 14, 1866-1y

DAVID CRESWELL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Shreveport, Louisiana—Will practice in the parishes of Caddo, DeSoto and Bossier, and will attend to cases in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts.

Office corner of Texas and Spring streets, over Sale & Murphy's store. ja30 1y

B. F. FORT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bellevue, Bossier parish, La.

Bellevue, July 19, 1865.

CHAS. H. SPILKER,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

No. 33 Texas Streets, Second Floor,

☞ Is prepared to execute all Notarial Acts. ☜ ja21 dtf

HENRY E. ALLEN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

☞ Office—MILAM STREET, corner of Market, opposite Johnson's Bank. [ja12 1y

DR. T. P. HOTCHKISS,

PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE,

OFFICE at Shreveport Medical and Surgical Infirmary, opposite the Court House, Texas avenue. fa11 d&wtf

GEO. W. KENDALL,

DENTIST,

Corner of Market and Milam street, up stairs.

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Shreveport, June 21, 1865.

P. H. ROSSON,

No. 5 MILAM STREET, SHREVEPORT,

AUCTIONEER

—AND GENERAL—

STEAMBOAT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

WILL also attend to Collections, of whatever nature, both at home and abroad. Is prepared to adjust Books and make settlements. General Scrivener. [se2 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

McWILLIAMS & ROBSON

WILL give their personal attention to Purchasing, Selling and Leasing Real Estate, and to the Collection of Rents and the supervision of property generally. J. G. McWILLIAMS, WM. ROBSON.

J. G. McWILLIAMS, of the late firm of Engle & McWilliams.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

J. N. Howell,	B. M. Johnson,
Walsh & Boisseau,	G. A. Pike,
Moncure & Flanagan,	Thos. H. Morris,
Geo. Williamson,	S. M. Chapman,
L. Dillard & Co.	

—New York—

Commercial Agencies,	G. B. Murry,
Alex. Fisk,	Manning & DeForrest,
Rdw. Heo,	A. Wallack & Co.

—New Orleans—

Garner, Wynn & Co.,	John Carter,
	Ball, Lyon & Co.

Shreveport, November 24, 1868. [d1t&wtf

RICHARD WALSH. JOSEPH BOISSEAU

WALSH & BOISSEAU,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING,

COMMISSION

—AND—

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

ON THE LEVEE,

(At the corner of Milam street,)

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and complete stock of

Plantation Goods,

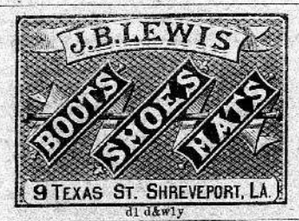
IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, WOOD and WILLOW WARE,

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

and all kinds of Farming Implements, which they offer to the trade at as Low Prices as they can be obtained outside of New Orleans.

Having had their commodious Warehouses thoroughly overhauled and repaired, with entire new brick walls around their Cotton Shed, their facilities for storage purposes are unsurpassed, and their charges will be as reasonable as any other house in Shreveport.

This, with their long experience in the business, leads them to hope for a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to them, and for which they return thanks to their friends and customers. mh20 6m



d1 d&wly

PETER FETZER,

Draper and Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Milam and Market Streets,

(Opposite Johnson's Banking House)

KEEPS constantly on hand a full assortment of Cloths and Trimmings for gentlemen. Particular attention given to the manufacture of gentlemen's clothing to order, and a fit guaranteed. Repairing and cutting promptly attended to. ja2 tf

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 27, noon.—Consols 93⅜; bonds 84⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27, noon.—Cotton heavy; uplands 13⅝@13¾ and Orleans 13¾d.; sales of the week 138,000 bales, of which for export 9000 and on speculation 6000; stock on hand 248,000 bales, of which 95,000 are American.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, noon.—Money quiet at 6@7 p'ct. Sterling—long 109½ and short 110¼. Gold 133⅛. Louisiana's, old, 71; levee's 65. Cotton quiet at 34¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton—sales 16 bales; middling nominally 32c; receipts to day 141 and for the week, gross 452, net 355 bales; exports, coastwise 2138 bales; stock on hand 797 bales. Flour—superfine very scarce, $5 85, double extra scarce at $6 37½ and treble extra, supply good, $6 60. Corn—mixed 92½c. and white 95c.@$1. Oats 56@70c. Bran $1@1 02½. Hay dull, $27 00@28 00. Pork unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 16¾, clear rib 19½ and clear sides 19¾c.; sugar-cured hams 23@25c. Lard—tierce 20¼ and keg 22½c. Sugar, coffee, molasses and whisky dull, but unchanged. Gold 133⅜. Sterling 146¾. New York sight ⅜ p'ct. premium.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27, evening.—Cotton tends down; uplands 13⅝ and Orleans 13¾@13¾d.; sales 7000 bales, whereof for speculation and export 1000. Manchester advices less favorable; yarns and fabrics ¼d. lower. Cotton afloat 661,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, evening.—Cotton steady; sales 800 bales at 34½c. Money active at 6@7 p'ct. Sterling 109½@109¾. Gold 133⅜.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary of War returned. Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, with party, arrived to see the President. Passed northward in pursuit.

Boutwell and Butler will visit Georgia Agricultural Fair at Macon.

Dr. Boulds Baker departed to commence canvass in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Revenue $315,000.

Rawlins' reported return untrue. Capitol still without a Secretary.

Supervisors Emory, of Tennessee, and Stanwood, of Mississippi are here.

John B. Read, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has obtained a patent for making paper from the cotton plant.

Admiral Poore has gone to New York. He will leave for Cuban waters in the Severn, flagship of the squadron.

Cubans have advices to the 16th. No important action either in Jordan's or Quesada's departments.

Lancaster, flag ship of the South Atlantic squadron, detained several weeks at Norfolk for want of seamen, was commissioned to day, and will proceed shortly for Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Rawlins arrived last night. Had a severe hemorrhage. Senator Carpenter is here.

Capitalists from the North purchased the Thorton estate in Fairfax county, Va., for $150,000.

Customs receipts from the 14th to 21st, inclusive, over $4,500,000. Unusually large.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Francis Key Shaaf, youngest son of the author, and Mary Forsyth Shaaf died of thirst on 35 mile desert in Arizona Territory.

British Minister Thornton returned from summer vacation.

Applications for small notes and fractional currency becoming overwhelming.

Supervisor Barbour assigned to Southern Ohio district; Conklin to Michigan and Wisconsin district; Young to Arkansas.

The doctors hope Rawlins will be able to attend to business in a few days.

Delano declines any arrangement whereby cigar makers may take the leaf home and make cigars. All must be made at the factory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The rowing race between Oxford and Harvard Universities occurred at 5 o'clock, on the Thames. Latest comments of the English press foreshadowed victory for the Oxfords. Race track was completely guarded; only umpire and press boats allowed on race waters.

Revenue $433,000.

Yesterday's report of seizures aggregates 60 establishments of various kinds throughout the country for revenue infractions.

Estimated debt statement will show a reduction of $3,000,000.

Assessors throughout the country are instructed to survey distilleries preparatory to enforcement of some new regulations, about to be promulgated.

Delano telegraphs Supervisor Perry, Raleigh, N. C., that every box of tobacco should have all the marks and brands required by law, in the precise manner prescribed, but Delano don't regard slight irregularity ground for seizure, but advises detention for explanation. Delano directs all gugers to nail stamps on packages of spirits with five-eighths ounce galvanised carpet tacks.

Governor of Colorado, by proclamation, calls on citizens to exterminate disturbing Indians.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Times, commenting on the race, says good judges assert that the Harvards show signs of over training. River watermen, however, favor the idea that they must win the race. Boating men generally are divided, the majority being in favor of the Oxfords.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Emperor nearly recovered.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Betting still two to one in favor of Oxfords. Police commissioner detailed 800 men to maintain order along the banks during the race.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Empress remains a week at Constantinople. She has abandoned the journey to Jerusalem.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Topete officiates during Prim's absence. 6000 troops go to Havana within the next two weeks. Polo and his Secretary, recently captured, sentenced to death. Several other Carlists condemned to death.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Harvards lost the race by six seconds. Time—22 minutes 40½ seconds. Oxfords three lengths ahead.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Battalion of volunteers, six companies of whites and two of blacks, organised for the field. Volunteer regiments will be formed as reserves to take the place of those who take the field. Robbers attempting to rob Savings Bank arrested. Insurgents attacked the town of Basras, in Central Department and were repulsed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 25.—Identification scheme is a failure. Most letters from the prominent Generals deplore the movement as tending to tear open half healed sectional wounds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—David McDonald, Judge of the U. S. District Court, is dead.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—United States vs. Kimball, for sending fraudulent returns to revenue department regarding tobacco, decided in favor of government. Decision involves forfeiture of stock and machinery, valued at $20,000. Criminal trial against Kimball commences in October.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Two miles of snow sheds on the Pacific Central railroad burned. Many cross-ties burned and rails warped by heat.

Gen. Stoneman forbids the use of beef by the garrison at Wilmington, California, on account of cattle disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 27.—Burning of snow sheds evidently incendiarism. Stopped trains three days.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Col. Lake, proprietor of Lake's circus, was shot dead by a person whom Lake ejected from the canvass. The murderer escaped.

MANUFACTURING ICE.—The editor of the New Orleans Times has been on a visit to the ice works in that city, and furnishes his readers with some interesting intelligence. He says:

Six huge machines are at work day and night, turning out daily from forty five to fifty tuns of ice. In spite of this large production, we have regretted to witness that it was not adequate to the demand, for a throng of retail wagons are to be seen in the yard, awaiting chances in their turn. This fact, together with the prices asked by retail wagons, led us to inquire of the secretary, Mr. D. Pochelu, the advantages offered by the company to these wagons at this season of the year, when this cooling article is so necessary to public comfort. We were informed that the conditions are the same as heretofore, say: Sixty-five cents a hundred pounds to retail wagons that have been in the habit of patronising the company since its inauguration, and 75c. delivered to all contractors. This being the case, we shall no more trouble the secretary with our complaints, and will endeavor to make our best for obtaining justice from the retail wagons who have so far supplied us with this luxury. Higher prices are offered at these works for ice by parties that were in the habit of using the imported article. They cannot be supplied with any, because the regular customers take away the whole supply, and at the above low rates. This should be a guarantee for the success of this great enterprise, and we hope that the patronage extended to it next season will be such as to enable them to carry on their works through the winter, and store away a sufficient quantity of ice for the supply of the community next summer.

The ice factory in this city is more than able to supply the demand when in running order.

The Income Tax.

The strong dislike evinced in every quarter to this odious form of taxation is both natural and just. It is the boast of the Anglo-Saxon that "his house is his castle." Within the sacred precincts of his home he is lord and master. He gives account to none of the administration of his family and business affairs. The knowledge of his losses or gains he confines to his own bosom, or of his own sole choice imparts to some dear friend. The moral restraint imposed by a well ordered society upon its members generally suffices to prevent the abuse of the power thus vested in the individual. The advantage of making every man a king in his own right is shown in a proud sense of personal independence and self-respect. It is an abject race of men that lacks this sentiment.

Nevertheless, here in free America, an income tax is exacted from us. A mean inquisitorial inspection of our affairs is instituted by the Government. Losses, which have already cost many a pang, and would be gladly consigned to oblivion, must again be dragged into the light. To an unsympathetic, often coarse, assessor we must disclose our most private affairs. Our names are glaringly paraded in the columns of the daily papers for the gratification of the vulgar gossip. The dainty epithets of "liar" and "cheat" are bandied about, as this man or that is supposed to have furnished false returns. To guard against fraud, orders are received from Washington that assessors should become more dictatorial and inquisitive. Official impertinence and popular evasion of the law go hand in hand. A degrading impost, borne with extreme reluctance even under forms of government absolutely despotic, is undermining our regard for truth and our sense of duty to our country. It is as if spies were set upon us, and it is the nature of men to hate spies. Spies may be set upon criminals, but the men who pay the income tax are not criminals.

This tax is pronounced by the great majority of thinking men unconstitutional. It is a direct tax, and must therefore be laid "in accordance with the census," etc. This has not been done, but exactly the reverse—a portion of the people only paying a tax. We know that the judicial acumen of some Western bench discerned that this tax is not a direct one, but it is not the first time that a want of practical common sense has been shown by a learned bench. In the name of wonder, what is it if not a direct tax? None of those compelled to pay it will accuse it of indirectness.

The secret of the maintenance of this tax is, that it provides the machinery whereby politicians advance their private interests. The petty officials employed to collect it comprise an army mustered in to do the work of their superiors. If these can be kept in office, then they will retain theirs. Like other armies, this one eats out the vitals of the people. This concerns not the professional politician, whose only thought is how much the people will patiently endure.

Well, we can tell all such that the limit of endurance has been reached. It costs as much to collect this income tax as the receipts amount to. It is irritating, unprofitable and inexpedient. And even were it otherwise, there is something so unmanly and contemptible in its intrusive impertinence that no high spirited people should submit to it.

A word then to our Congressmen. He among you who shall hereafter advocate the continuance of this burden, in furtherance of ridiculous desire to make this generation pay off the national debt, may expect the determined hostility of that not wholly uninfluential class upon whom this tax is levied. It is just possible it may succeed in electing those who will insure its repeal. [Philadelphia Commercial List.

THE MAJOR PRATT CASE.—As so much interest is felt in this section of country, we publish the following from the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date of the 15th:

A reporter visited Fort Schuyler to-day, and had a conversation with Pratt, who said: "I was absent from Jefferson on the 4th of October, 1868, but returned in the evening. I was not present when G. W. Smith and the two negroes were killed. I was in Jefferson about six months after the parties implicated in that affair, and now on trial, were arrested; was, during that time, often in the stockade, where they are confined, and went frequently to Gen. Buell's headquarters, and rendered him such assistance in the discharge of his duties as lay in my power. When I learned that I was also implicated in the affair of the 4th of October, I was astonished. Suffering from my wounds, all of which were received on the battlefield, feeling conscious of my innocence, and dreading the horrors of confinement in the stockade prison, I left Jefferson and came to New York. I am willing to stand a fair trial; but if I am tried by a military commission, it will be mightily against my will. Since the war I have accepted the situation in good faith, and have often earnestly labored to prevent collisions between whites and blacks, and when such have occurred I have always exerted myself, to the best of my ability, to stop them. I have several times aided the Federal officers stationed at Jefferson in promoting peace and harmony between the white and colored population. On the 4th of July, 1868, when some were afraid that there was imminent danger of a general conflict between several hundred armed negroes and the whites, I exposed my person to the people, appeased the excited population, and received the thanks and commendations of the whole community. I was second under the commands of Generals Sterling Price and Marmaduke, of Missouri, and was in General Price's raid in 1864, through Missouri and Kansas. At the battle of Marie de Seine, Kansas, fought in October, 1864, I was dangerously wounded, and now carry a minie ball in my body received in that engagement."

The conduct of Marshal Barlow in surrounding himself with a body guard of soldiers, to resist the process of the Superior Court, is an insult to the authority of the State, which Gov. Hoffman ought at once to resent and put a stop to. Either the Marshal is acting under orders from his superior at Washington, or he is not. If he is, then the President and his advisers are the persons guilty of this outrage upon the dignity of the State. If he is not, and has, as we believe he has, misconstrued an exceeded his instructions, then he alone is to blame. But in either case the State is boldly defied; and if the Governor does not insist upon obedience and an apology, he deserves to be sent back to private life at the end of his term, as unworthy of confidence. For him to ostentatiously announce, as he is doing, that he is above and beyond responsibility to the State Courts, for an explanation of his conduct, is an assumption which the people of the State cannot permit to pass unheeded, without irreparable injury to their honor.

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION—*The Dent Movement in Mississippi—President Grant and the Radicals.*—Washington, August 1, 1869.—The *status* of the President in respect to the new party movement is not definitely settled, notwithstanding the positive assertions of the Radical press. He is fully committed in writing to the Walker party in Virginia. I have no doubt, however, he has permitted the members of his Cabinet to pursue what course each may see proper to mark out for himself individually. The best evidence that the Cabinet is not a unit upon this all-important point is that the Secretaries of State, War and Interior, cannot be prevailed upon to endorse the renegade Stokes.

General Dent's father, I learn, goes a little beyond the platform of the Mississippi "Republican Conservatives." The General himself significantly approves of the latitude granted by the President to the extremists, and it is hinted that the Boutwell men *have been furnished rope with a design.* No one here believes that Gen. Grant is inimical to the election of his brother-in-law to the Governorship of Mississippi. The latter's success is beyond a peradventure, as is also that of Senter in Tennessee.

A deep incentive is therefore attributed to our excellent Chief Magistrate. By committing the extremists to the proscriptive dogmas of Butler and the carpet-baggers, and planting himself firmly upon the liberal ideas of his father-in-law and brother-in-law in Mississippi, and recognising the plan of the "Conservatives" in Virginia, he will be enabled to subject to ignominious defeat all the tricksters who threaten his Administration with disaster in the future. It is a splendid *finesse*, and worthy a Talleyrand in his palmiest days. Greeley sees where all this will end, and has laid an anchor to windward.

Gen. Grant has been much underrated as a politician. Boutwell was put upon him against his will, under a threat of rejecting other nominations. The dismissal of the impudent financial minister now would merely anticipate events, without demolishing the Yankee wire-pullers who instructed him upon an assumed unsophisticated soldier! A wedge is now being driven through the very heart of the party, and the adroit director of the process does it in a manner that forces encomiums from the very men who have the greatest reason to deplore the catastrophe. Is blood thicker than water?

The President left town abruptly. While here he was uncommonly taciturn. Nothing of importance was even mooted in Cabinet council. Virginia politicians interested in the late movement give ominous nods of congratulation. Judge Sharkey is mightily pleased, and altogether the millenium seems to be night.

In a very few weeks (it may be days) political news of a more decided character may be expected. At this moment everything is remarkably dull.

[Special correspondence Baltimore Gazette.

The Island of Monte Cristo, made so famous by Alexander Dumas in his popular romance, "Count Monte Cristo," has been purchased by the Italian Government, from an Englishman by the name of Watson Taylor, for one hundred thousand francs. In former years, the island of Monte Cristo was the retreat of the monks of St. Basil; and later, one of the hermits of the order of the Calmadolensi. At other times it became also the refuge of pirates.

Louisiana Items.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—We copy as follows from the Red River News of the 21st:

Birds and Worms.—Several planters have informed us that their cotton fields are literally swarming with birds of various species, which hunt and destroy all worms, bugs, insects, moths and flies found in the fields. This avidity of the feathered tribe to make war on insects, we have particularly noticed this year, but it has not been the case before, in the cotton fields, as reported to us by planters.

The Crops.—We have conversed this week with planters from all parts of the parish, and they almost unanimously agree that the cotton crop will be a good one. Some few speak of worms having appeared in their fields, but not in numbers sufficient to create any apprehension of loss. On the Kisatchie they complain of too much rain, making the cotton luxuriant, but not creating caterpillars. Cotton picking has already commenced, and we can confidently assert, from present prospects, that the crop will be larger in this parish than any year since the war.

CLAIBORNE PARISH.—The Homer Advocate of the 21st contains the following:

We are sorry to find so much sickness in our country. We have not had a chance to have a moment's conversation with our friend, Dr. Frank Gladney, in a month. He is riding night and day. The disease is light billious attacks, yielding readily to treatment. We know what's the matter—the people eat too much.

The cotton is fine. Some few localities complain of dry weather, but they are scared, not hurt. The worm sensation has died away, and it is now reduced to a certainty that the crop will be heavy. Cotton is opening some, and the picking commenced on a "small" scale. Land buyers are getting thick. Money is increasing and land rising in value.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING—*Heroism of an Aged Man.*—From Mr. Titus, agent of the Grand Isle Hotel, we have an incident of fearful interest. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Thomas A. Adams, wife of the President of the Crescent Insurance Company, in this city, and two young ladies named Green, from Lafourche, ventured to bathe when a heavy surf was rolling on the beach.

Going into a water deeper, perhaps, than the ladies thought it was, the surgeful tide took them out and brought them back, took them out again and brought them back again, until drowning seemed inevitable. There were several men spectators of the scene, who deemed it impossible to rescue the ladies; but there was one among them of the heroic mould. Mr. E. L. Bercier, an aged gentleman, crippled by disease, resolved to rescue the ladies, and disregarding the remonstrances of his companions, who warned him that he would vainly forfeit his own life, he jumped into the sea upon his humane mission. And he grandly succeeded. He first brought out Mrs. Adams, and then successively the two Miss Greens. As he laid them on the strand they were, apparently, lifeless, and they remained insensible some twelve or fourteen hours. At last consciousness was restored, and Mr. Bercier has the happiness of