"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.

MR. E. C. FORT is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

MR. JOHN C. LOYE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

MR. F. L. LOWERY, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

The store of Messrs. J. Kahn & Bro. will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, 6th and 7th September, and on Wednesday, September 15, instant, on account of holidays.

CADDO ACADEMY.—The fourth annual session of this well-known institute will commence to-day. The ability of Prof. J. R. Williamson, principal, is too well known to need commendation at our hands.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. J. C. Gerding, of the house of J. C. Gerding & Co., Louisville, Ky., one of the largest liquor dealers in the country. Mr. G. visits our city on a business tour and will remain in our midst a few days, affording our merchants an opportunity to effect arrangements for the purchase of celebrated Kentucky whiskies. Mr. G. will, in a few days, visit Jefferson and Marshall, Texas.

CRISP'S FAREWELL.—The announcement of the departure of our old friend Crisp and his very accomplished family, will be a source of regret to all who have witnessed the elegant and refined entertainments with which they have delighted our citizens during their brief sojourn among us. The audiences, numerically, have been very large, comprising our best citizens; and many old residents who had bidden farewell to amusements were lured from their homes to show their admiration for Mr. Crisp's family professionally, and their appreciation of Mr. Crisp, and his uniform course throughout his many years residence in the South. Crisp is of us, and we must have him with us; he certainly must have met friends enough here to convince him of the reception he will meet with in the future. But why leave us now? There is no falling off in the attendance, and our people will be certain to turn out for a "few nights more." May not our young gents have an opportunity of testifying their gallantry by getting up a benefit to the charming sisters, Jessie and Cecelia? "We pause for a reply."

CAN SUCH THINGS BE, CANBY?—That while the despot of France is opening the prison doors to political offenders, and granting universal amnesty to other classes of prisoners, can it be that you, Canby, in this free republic, have the conscience to insist upon the rigid application of a form of oath—giving your own interpretation thereto, by the way—that was only intended for operation at a certain critical period, now long since passed and gone? Verily, there seems to be more justice and moderation in imperial France than in republican Virginia under thy rule, Canby!

[N. Y. World.

Can these things be, Buell? While the "despot of France" sanctifies peace by acts of charity, while an American journal reprimands Canby for the exaction of a mere oath, which it now declares is obsolete, while in all the States of the American Union the press is denouncing all military intervention as an obstruction to justice, can it be, that you can call a christian minister of the gospel, editing a paper devoted to the religious and mental culture of the youth of Texas, before one of your drumhead courts martial to answer a personal libel on you, Buell, or the court organised to convict, if you but nod your gentle head, Buell? (but whose members, by the way, seem not inclined to be used as so many blood-hounds at your command, Buell!) Can these things be, Buell, while your buckram judge, Buell, is riding over the Jefferson circuit, Buell, under escort of your "pet lambs," Buell, (the lambs themselves knowing you, Buell!) to administer justice in Texas, Buell. Can such things be, and overcome us, like a summer's cloud and not excite our special wonder, and not explain our extreme devotion, Buell?

THE RADS TRIUMPH IN ALABAMA.—A Washington dispatch of the 15th, says that Senator Warner had arrived in that city. He gave the following as returns of the late election: The Republicans carried first district by 2000; second by 2000; third by 260; fourth by 8000 to 10,000. The Democrats carried the fifth district by less than 1000, and the sixth by less than 1500. Grant's majority in the State at last election was 4200. The popular majority this election will not fall below 12,000. There being disfranchisement in Alabama, all classes of citizens participated, and the Republicans carried the State on the platform of universal suffrage and removal of disabilities imposed by fourteenth amendment. There is no division in party, and Senator Warner regards the State as certain for Republicans in future.

MORE NEW COTTON.—Another new bale of cotton was received Wednesday by Messrs. Stacey & Poland. As will be seen from the accompanying note, it was from Rusk county. We say, let 'em come:

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Aug. 25, 1869.

Messrs. Stacey & Poland:

Gentlemen—We ship you this day first new bale of cotton from this point. The cotton was raised by our friend, Mr. S. M. Graybill, near New Danville, Rusk county, Texas; ginned on the Gullet steel brush gin, weighed 478 lbs, and sold in our market at 22½c. gold, to E. Baerwald. Thus the ball opens.

Very respectfully, A. M. DUKE & CO.

THE PRATT CASE AGAIN.—A Washington dispatch of the 16th, to the New York Tribune says that the Government holds that the most important point in the Pratt case was gained by the Commissioner continuing the case till he saw fit to end it. The case was heard through, and the failure to hold the prisoner arose from neglect on the part of the military authorities in Texas to furnish definite charges and evidence to justify detaining the prisoner. Further evidence in the case is expected, and other legal proceedings will probably be had in the case.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.—A special dispatch to the Jacksonville Union from Key West, received a few days since, represents the yellow fever still raging in that city; its slight abatement can only be attributed to the want of material upon which to operate. The troops have all been removed from the vicinity of that city, and few strangers arrive. The Catholic priest who had recently arrived from Havana to fill the place of Father McDonald, died on Tuesday evening.

CROPS.—Most of the hill planters have commenced picking cotton in earnest. The bottom planters, as a general thing, have not commenced yet. The yield promises to be full. The worm, though about in spots, is doing little or no damage. With a seasonable fall more cotton will be made than can be saved with the present working force.

THE SABINE RIVER.—The Mansfield Times of the 21st, says that the people who reside on the Sabine river, s ays that stream will be successfully navigated this winter, and that preparations are being made for the erection at once of commodious warehouses at Logansport, Myricks' Ferry, and several other points above Logansport.

FIRST NEW BALE FROM CHEROKEE.—The first new bale of cotton from Cherokee county, Texas, was received Monday from Robert B. Martin, of Rusk, and was consigned to Thurmond & Hicks, of this city; classed middling, and was sold to Henry Kneeland for thirty cents per pound.

The Past Commercial Year.

The commercial year just past was one of unexampled prosperity for Shreveport. The surrounding country was blessed with bountiful crops, and no epidemic visited our city. As a general thing our merchants thrived, and they now commence a new year under the most favorable auspices. We have no failures of consequence to note, and the credit of the merchants, both at home and abroad, stands A No. 1. Many new buildings have been erected and a large amount of planters' capital invested in city property.

We would remark, *en passant*, that the fall trade with the jobbers was very heavy and the spring trade rather light, owing to the fact that most of the country merchants purchased their spring and summer stocks in New Orleans. We hardly think this will occur again as they are now satisfied they can do as well here at any season of the year as they can in New Orleans.

The receipts of cotton were beyond our expectations. The estimates of most of our merchants were from sixty to seventy thousand bales, but to the astonishment of all they reached nearly 79,000 bales, against 35,621 bales for the previous year.

Last year the first bale was received on the 13th of August, this year on the 19th. Up to the 1st of September last year 180 bales of the new crop were received, while this year only seven bales for the corresponding time, showing the season a little behind though from all accounts the prospects are better for a larger crop.

It is estimated that over two-thirds of the crop was sold in this market, one-half of which, at least, brought specie. In speaking of prices below, our basis is low middling as classed in this market.

SEPTEMBER.

During this month the receipts amounted to 3325 bales. Prices opened at 24½@25c., but during the month fell to 18@19c. and closed at 20@20½ in currency. Gold opened at 142@144 and closed at 138@140. Business was very good for the season of the year.

OCTOBER.

This was a busy month. Before the close of the first week, cotton had reached 23@24c. with a brisk market. The receipts reached 8010 bales. The close of the month showed a falling off in prices—21@22c. being the closing rates. Gold 137@139.

NOVEMBER.

This was a good month for our jobbers. The receipts reached 11,638 bales. Prices opened at 21@22 and closed at 20@21c., about the ruling rates. Gold opened at 137@139 and closed at 135@136.

DECEMBER.

This was the heavy month of the year, the receipts reaching 15,772 bales. During the fore part of the month business was very brisk with our merchants, but towards the close it was rather dull. Prices opened at 20@20½c. and closed at 20@21c. Gold opened at 136@137 and closed at the same.

JANUARY.

This was the second best month of the year, the receipts reaching 14,140 bales with a fair and rising market. Merchants' sales fell off this month, most of the proceeds of the cotton going to the country in cash. Prices for the first week ranged at 23c., but before the close of the month reached 27@28c. Gold opened at 136@136½ and closed at 137@138.

FEBRUARY.

There was a visible falling off in business this month, most of the Texas merchants going to the city for their stocks. The receipts reached 8605 bales. Prices opened at 27@27½ but before the close of the month fell to 24½@25c. Gold opened at 137@138 and closed 134@135.

MARCH.

Business with our merchants fell off so much this month that fears of a dull spring trade were entertained, which in the end proved true. Like last month, all the Texas merchants went to the city for their stocks. Receipts this month 6648 bales, most of the proceeds going into the country in the shape of hard cash. Prices opened at 24@25 and closed at 25@25½c. Gold opened at 130@132 and closed at 132@133.

APRIL.

It was admitted by all the merchants that the dull times were upon us. Business was dull. The receipts reached 4361 bales. Prices opened at 24@25c. and closed 25@25½c. Gold opened at 135@136 and closed at 133@134.

MAY.

In the way of business this month was a repetition of the last one for dullness. The receipts amounted to 2252 bales. Prices ranged throughout the month from 25@26c. Gold from 135@141.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

During these three months there was nothing doing in business of any moment. The receipts reached 998 bales. Gold ranged from 136@137, but before the close of the latter month fell to 131@132 and closed at 133@135.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nearly 11,000 head of cattle were slaughtered at the packeries below the city. Over 30,000 head of cattle, 50,000 dry hides and 6000 wet hides shipped. This does not include the wet hides (8000) shipped by Stoner & Co.. We have no data from which to estimate the amount of wool, peltries, tallow, beeswax, &c., shipped.

OUR ESTIMATE.

To make an estimate at this time is merely guesswork, but as it is customary we have to come down to our work. With a seasonable fall, taking into consideration the new avenues of trade opened to this city, we estimate the receipts of cotton for the coming year in round numbers at 100,000 bales, said bales to average 490 pounds.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Everything that relates to this road is of interest to us, as our Vicksburg and Shreveport road is one of the branches. "B. D.," a correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, says that from the office of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific road the information is given that three corps of engineers are in the field, and one thousand men are at work upon the road. The attempt of various parties in the interest of hostile corporations to damage the credit of the company in France has signally failed, and they have nothing on hand to console themselves with but their own malignity. The company has plenty of money and materials, and will have plenty more.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 17th, has reliable advices that there will be, notwithstanding the early disheartening prospect, fully an average crop in the West. Throughout Missouri, Illinois and a large portion of Indiana, the crop has picked up amazingly. The area planted is a much larger one than usual. Kansas and Nebraska will have a large surplus, as also will Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. We do not apprehend any scarcity. There will be a good deal of poor corn, but this will be converted into pork, and thus serve a good commercial purpose. Short sellers had better "go slow."

UNEQUAL TAXATION.—Under the beautiful system (?) of taxation in Mississippi, three plantations in Warren county, comprising upward of 19,000 acres, with palatial residences, steam gins, etc., pay an aggregate tax of $439 56, while an apothecary shop in Vicksburg pays $501 85, a livery stable $671 03, a butcher $243 70, a clerk with no property $83, and a colored drayman with a dray and two mules $33 82. A comparison of different classes of tax-payers and taxable property in this parish would prybably show equally equitable proportions.

SPECULATION IN NEW COTTON.—The Savannah Advertiser of the 12th, says that already some of our cotton buyers are beginning to move in the matter of the next cotton crop. From our daily market report it will be seen that 100 bales on the basis of low middling was sold yesterday, to be delivered in December, at 26¾ cents; and also 500 bales during the week, for future delivery free on shipboard, on the basis of 26¼ to 26¾ cents for low middling.

RAPID PROMOTION.—The New Orleans Bulletin says that the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, late of the Confedate Cabinet, but now of England, has, after two years appearance at the British bar, been made Queen's Counsel, an honor almost without precedent in the promptitude of its bestowal.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The New Orleans papers state that Gov. Warmoth has designated A. D. Grieff, Robert Watson, Cyrus Bussey, R. C. Cammack, R. N. Ogden, Edward Thompson and W. R. Fish delegates from the State of Louisiana to the commercial convention at Keokuk.

The Jimplecute and Texas Politics.

The Jefferson Jimplecute of the 23d has a lengthy, rambling and incoherent reply to an article that appeared in the South-Western some weeks since, and republished in the Jefferson Times and Republican, in which our cotemporary evinces more temper than logic, more sophistry than wit. It has ever been our desire to avoid editorial controversies, which make more enemies than converts, and at the time of writing the article in question did not expect to "Wake the rattling terrors of the vengeful snake."

We had heard intimations that the Jimplecute was more than half Radical, the truth of which we honestly doubted, presuming that such suspicion of its apostacy had origin in its advocacy of Hamilton. We were, however, somewhat staggered in our unbelief when it published the card of Mr. Patillo, of the Home Advocate—who, by the way, is no more to us than is any other christian gentleman—in reference to his outrageous arrest, without one single word that we ever saw of protest or condemnation of the act. Later, in a discussion with the Home Advocate, it spoke of the Radical party as the progressive party. This, then, was the text of the article which has so excited the ire of the editors of the Jimplecute. Is it that the "galled jade will wince, the struck pigeon will flutter?" There was no "innuendo," as we understand the term, in our article. We felt and expressed an honest doubt of the Jimplecute's undertaking the disgraceful and damning *role* of the renegade, but at the same time gave our opinion of the Radical party, in no courtly phrase, it is true. Hoping that in the heat of discussion it had used language, the full purport of which it did not pause to weigh, we expressly said that we did not consider these strictures applicable to the Jimplecute. The editors of that paper evidently think they are applicable, and so appropriate them. Would not the inference seem to be inevitable?

The fact is, the position of the Jimplecute is anomalous. There are three classes of papers in Texas. One class opposes the election of Hamilton, and scorn any sort of compromise or affiliation with Radicalism. Another class, equally true to the interests and the honor of the South, we must suppose, advocate the election of Hamilton on the grounds of expediency—support him as a miserable choice of evils. The third class, made up of carpet-baggers and scalawags, the former the scum of the Northern, and the latter the filth and offal of the Southern population, advocate Davis and all the measures of the so called progressive party. Stripping its position and principles of all verbiage; discarding all such high-sounding phrases as "the shambling of the spider's web—the embrace of the anaconda's coil," which, for the life of us we cannot understand, will the Jimplecute please inform us, categorically, to which class it belongs? We would not willingly misrepresent it; nor would we, for the pitiable pleasure of triumphing in an editorial controversy, do or write aught that would have a tendency, the most remote, to alienate a Southern born gentleman from the only party or principles deserving his support.

The Jimplecute charges us with belonging to the "do nothing party." We meekly confess that we heartily oppose doing anything to aid the Radical party. Otherwise we are in favor of doing everything to defeat it. We conceive that this can be done by electing true and good men to the Legislature; and, nauseating as the dose may be, we even favor the election of Hamilton rather than that of Davis—not that we detest the former less, but that we abhor the latter more. To borrow the Jimplecute's figure, "like Putnam, when captured by the savages, let us pack their cooking utensils by day, and sleep with one eye open at night." If that is its confession of faith, let our cotemporary consistently stick to it. We are powerless to resist the savages, and as the alternative of packing their cooking utensils is the stake and brand or a tomahawk buried in the brain, let us by all means do the packing. But, in consistency's name, do not let us call them the "progressive party," except so far as it applies to their progress on the war path—a path of robbery and stained with blood.

In conclusion, though it be not strictly germain to the character of this article, we would remark that our cotemporary is sadly mistaken if it thinks that Louisiana enjoys any great advantages over Texas. That we have no military commission probably results simply from our not having had a George W. Smith among us. We had men equally mean, but possibly none so bold. Aside from this exception we can assure the Jimplecute and all enquiring friends that Louisiana reclines upon no bed of roses. With a big negro as Lieut. Governor; with an adventurer from Illinois, whose only superiority over him is in point of color, in the gubernatorial chair; with scrubs, scalawags and carpet-baggers filling most of the offices, both parish and State; with a load of taxation most grievous to be borne, which would crush the very life out of our people but for the advantages of last year's profitable crop; with a Legislature, the most ignorant and corrupt that ever disgraced a State, between which and our delectable Governor legislation has become the synonym of bribery and corruption; with all these blights upon the land, can the people of Louisiana be said to enjoy "prosperity and happiness?" What measure of either they do enjoy is due alone to the bounties of nature and is in despite of Radical rule.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—A dispatch says that the United States treasurer at Washington has received another counterfeit ten dollar greenback of the twenty-third series, letter C, which in its distinctive features varies materially from any other specimens yet. The engraving is quite coarse and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all. The vignette of Lincoln is very indifferently engraved, and the scroll work around the medallion is poorly imitated. There is within a fraction of $83,000,000 of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which in response to a circular of the treasurer recalling it, some $25,000 has already been received from New York, and it is to be hoped that the last issue will soon be taken up. The fifty dollar greenbacks are also to be recalled under the circular referred to. There are only some $17,000,000 in circulation. We caution our citizens to be on the lookout for these counterfeits, for as soon as the cotton season sets in, this country will be flooded with them.

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.—A Kansas paper of a late date says that the Texas cattle trade is lively at Abilene, the principal shipping point in Western Kansas, as the following transactions show: 580 second-class steers at $25 each; 360 second-class at $24 each; one drove, 700 head, at 2½ gross; 700 head mixed cattle, average at $25; 20 yoke work cattle, poor, at $70 per yoke; 3000 head beef steers, second-class, at $22 50; 360 do. average at $24. Several lots of wintered Texas cattle, from 1 to 4 years old, sold at 3c. gross; 6000 head left during the week for Salt Lake, 400 for Montana, 1000 for Omaha, and 300 for Idaho. There are now remaining for sale in the Abilene market 12,000 steers and 10,000 mixed cattle, which are expected to be wintered there. There are at least 100,000 head now en route to the Kansas market.

CHINESE LABOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A Washington dispatch of the 16th, says that information has been received in that city to the effect that a large number of planters in South Carolina have entered into a contract with an emigration agent for the importation of several hundred Chinese laborers, the first ship load being expected in January next. One successful rice planter has contracted for two hundred and fifty, and others for ten, twenty, fifty, etc. No payment is to be made 'til the Chinese arrive and commence work on the plantations. Many Southern planters are making application for them.

SOUTHERN FACTORIES.—A Northern exchange says that the recent exhibition of textile fabrics in Cincinnati shows that the South is largely extending its cotton manufactories. According to the latest reports, Georgia has forty-seven cotton mills; South Carolina, forty; Missouri, twenty-seven; Alabama, eleven; Tennessee, forty; and there are also many mills in North Carolina and South Carolina. The product generally is fine shirting and sheeting, and the specimens exhibited compare favorably with the New England manufactories.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The New Orleans Republican says that the railroad between that point and Mobile is being prosecuted with unusual vigor and rapidity. Eight thousand tuns of iron, one-half of the order for the road between these points, is already shipped from England, and is on the way to Mobile and other points on the Gulf coast.

Coolie Labor and DeBow's Review.

We have a very great respect for the opinions of the editor of DeBow's Review, and have read with renewed interest the article of the July number upon "Science and the Mechanic Arts against Coolies." Our space will not permit us to discuss the policy of Chinese immigration in its social aspects. We have already said we consider the question a fit one for experiment, and we think the rate of wages now paid field laborers will justify an effort to increase the amount of this labor. Nor have we the requisite information for the discussion of the purely economical view of the question. We are not sufficiently informed as to the capacity of the coolie for the culture of cotton, for instance, nor of the probable number and costs of these immigrants available for our use, nor the comparative value of coolie wages here and coolie wages in India, nor of the comparative value of coolie productions, in cotton, here and there; nor, further still, of the probable increase in quantity with us, and the effect of this increase on prices. It is obvious all of these considerations will enter the commercial view of the question. We hope DeBow's Review will help us with the required information. No man in the South is more competent for this task than its accomplished editor.

There is one branch of his argument, in the article referred to, that we do not exactly understand and to which we call the attention of the editor, not for critical purposes, but because we should be glad to have his explanation. We understand him to urge among other objections, this, which relates to the political aspect, that, the introduction of the Asiatic would simply subject him to the "special political influences" that have "disfranchised the white people of the South" and given the "control of affairs and its legislation to the white adventurer and the negro," and would enable those who control these influences, to use both the vote and the bayonet of the coolie against us. This we understand, and the danger is not to be overlooked. But in concluding the editor says:

"The South is now to take a new latitude and departure. The world prefers that its staple shall be cultivated by hired labor. We charge the world, therefore, the cost of labor laid in by retail instead of at wholesale. Let us realise that it is more profitable to produce a small quantity at a high price than a larger quantity at a reduced price. If this involve a subdivision of lands we must accept the condition, since the consumer prefers to have it so."

Now we take it, there is no surer way of accomplishing the prime object of this special political legislation, to-wit: the equality of the races, than this subdivision of lands. And it seems to us one duty not to accept this condition because the consumer prefers it so, but to resist and defeat subdivision. First, because it is agrarian in its general character; second, because it looks to and facilitates just what we ought to resist, equality of the races, and lastly, it is designed to destroy, and if successful, will destroy, every distinctive feature of our old civilisation which, in its conservatism, looked to landed estates, without the privileges of primogeniture, to accomplish what this, in theory at least, accomplishes in England—a sort of balance of power to sustain capital. But, the point is this: How does the editor reconcile his special political objection to his willingness to a subdivision of lands, because consumers prefer hired labor? If he means, as perhaps he does, subdivision among skilled and well informed white immigrants, we should probably not object, because the obvious tendency of the times is to destroy all the conservatism of our past, and if our lands are to be divided out, *nolens volens*, we should prefer a division to be made among white people, of our race, to avoid the collisions that two races will bring about. The editor can hardly be willing to a subdivision with the negroes, because our consumers (and Radical legislators) would have it so! We consider the coolie problem the question of the day for planters, and we hope to hear again from the able editor of DeBow, whose information is varied and whose patriotism is as vigilant as it is always honorable.

IMPORTANT WHISKY REGULATIONS.—A Washington dispatch of the 19th, says that "one of the most important of the new whisky regulations determined upon enables rectifiers, compounders and wholesalers, by complying with a certain formula of application to collectors for liberty to employ and compound spirits and change packages, to mix spirits of different distilleries and of different description, as they have heretofore been able to do without fraud—that is to say, to take any quantity of spirits from as many different distilleries as they may see proper, empty and mix the same and manipulate them to suit local markets and specified prices without hindrance from any source. For this privilege the only additional labor imposed is that of making application to the collector. The understanding is, however, that internal revenue officers will hereafter be expected to see that the feature of the laws which require liquor dealers to erase from the casks which they empty all marks, stamps or brands of whatever kind on them, when they come into their possession, is strictly enforced, and it is made the special duty of gangers to see that all marks are erased at emptying."

GRANT AND COLFAX.—We have the authority of a late Washington dispatch for stating, that a prominent Radical of Indiana, who arrived at Washington lately, gives it as his opinion that the Democrats will be successful at the local elections in that State this fall. The dissatisfaction with the administration is very great, and has been brought about by the character of Grant's appointments, his lack of a decided foreign policy and the extravagance of the Congressional traveling committees. Colfax, this gentleman says, has lost whatever popularity he had in Indiana, and a strong party of politicians is being organised to oppose his aspirations to the Presidency. The Republicans have all lost confidence in Grant, and are bitterly regretting his election. The gentleman who brings this report was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and the most prominent manipulator for the nomination of Colfax.

THE WESTERN LOCUSTS.—From all accounts this must be a ravenous insect. A Nevada paper of a recent date gives an account furnished by a correspondent, of the armies of locusts, grasshoppers or crickets that devastate those regions. The locusts, it is stated, come in three or four divisions, each a mile long by half a mile wide, stopping at nothing and passing through fire and water. On reaching the Onybee river the locusts ran out on the branches of the willow trees, then jumped into the stream and swam across to the opposite shore, a distance of thirty feet. The whole of this part of the country is covered with grass, but the locusts, rejecting their usual food, attacked saddles, bridles and other leather articles, and in a short time devoured everything. The fish in the river which they crossed would not bite for four days afterwards, having been completely satiated with the locusts.

ANOTHER BIG DIN.—The Courier-Journal says that Philadelphia is to try to have a bigger musical jubilee than Boston. It is proposed to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1876, by a gigantic musical festival, in a building especially erected in Fairmount Park, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators and 12,000 performers. A letter has been sent to President Grant giving him the particulars of this enterprise, and asking "an expression of his kind approval, and for its success the best wishes of his patriotic heart."

THE "MASHEEN" RUNS ITSELF.—A Washington dispatch of the 17th, says that the Government "masheen" is actually running itself, without the aid of Cabinet or President. Secretary Boutwell is at his home in Massachusetts; Attorney General Hoar is in the same locality; Secretary Cox is at home in Ohio; Secretary Fish is on the Hudson; Postmaster General Creswell is at his country seat, in Maryland; Secretary Robeson is on a tour of inspection; and Secretary Rawlins left for Danbury, Connecticut, to-night.

JUST SO.—The New York Sun, (Rad.) says that the Republican party seems to be passing through a most dangerous crisis. The Southern elections are all against it, and if the current is not changed its doom is certain. Three causes are working for the destruction of this great party; the conspicuous failure of Grant's administration; the universal amnesty notions of the Hon. Horace Greeley, and the instability of the negro vote.

Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, was, on the 10th instant, married, at Syracuse, New York, to Miss Chloe Merrick, for several years a teacher of niggers in Florida.

Contradictory Opinions.

We recently published a letter from California, written by a citizen of Alabama, speaking in terms of highest praise of the Chinese as laborers, though the letter had the earmarks of the contractor plainly visible, which of course somewhat marred its effect. Since its publication we are in receipt of a letter from our young friend, Ned Beard, formerly of this place. He is now a resident of Nopa City, some thirty or forty miles back of San Francisco.

After amiably speaking in terms of praise of our paper he goes on to say: "But I cannot pass without mildly suggesting that you are getting off wrong on the Chinese question. They won't do on the farm, where hard work is only required twice in the year, lasting each time only a month or six weeks. They are not at all reliable and only taken as a last resort in emergencies, and then at half the pay for white labor. They are extremely gregarious, and will force all the negroes from the towns and cities, and overflow those before hunting the country. These points you may rely upon."

In opposition to the above opinion, we make an extract from a letter received at this place a few days since from Mr. J. W. Underwood, who, for a time, kept the brick livery stable on Texas street. He writes from Elko, Nevada, and after speaking in no very favorable terms of the country he has seen thus far, says: "The good places are always about one hundred miles ahead. I do think there are more humbugs here than any place I ever saw. It is a mistaken idea that this country affords superior advantages over Louisiana or Texas, to any but miners, as every department is crowded. From what I have seen and heard, I am perfectly satisfied that what the South wants is Chinese laborers. They are far more reliable than negroes and less expensive. They live on little and, besides, they do not require constant watching. They are considered the most reliable laborers in this country, and as an evidence, the Superintendent of the railroad has discharged all other laborers except Chinamen.

"I will leave shortly for California. I think that is a good country. I am certain it is a fine fruit country, from the fact that large quantities are sold here on the street, which excel anything I ever saw."

Our readers will see that here is a direct contradiction as regards the merits of Chinese laborers. There is no doubt of the reliability of either of the gentlemen so far as the honesty of opinion is concerned. Mr. Beard has a decided advantage, in that he speaks from longer experience and personal observation, as he has been living at Nopa over twelve months. Still, whatever the merits of the case may be, we are certain to have Chinese labor, if we can get it. Our planters are pretty much in the condition of the spinster who was praying for a husband in the forest and in response to the owl, which she mistook for the *vox dei*, exclaimed "anybody, Lord!"

THAT TRIO.—The Vicksburg Herald says that "there is no longer much doubt that Andrew Johnson will be sent to the United States Senate from Tennessee. We all know what amount of affection he entertains for President Grant and how vulnerable the President has made himself for assault. In Massachusetts, Butler is laboring assiduously to have Wilson set aside and himself sent to the United States Senate from that State. Butler's bosom is not bubbling over with brotherly affection for the military hero who 'bottled' him up, and hence we may anticipate that Gen. Grant will be soundly bastinadoed by both of these gentlemen. They hate each other as cordially as they hate Grant, and their common war against the President will probably be the only point upon which they will agree and unite in action. When not engaged in flaying the President they will amuse themselves and the people who witness the spectacle by punching and gouging each other.

RADICAL WAR IN ARKANSAS.—A Little Rock dispatch of the 18th, says that a writ quo warranto has been issued (it is said at the instance of Gov. Clayton) summoning J. M. Johnston, Lieut. Governor of Arkansas to appear on the 22d of November next, before the Circuit Court of that county, and to show by what authority he claims to have used and exercised the authority, powers, liberties, privileges and office of Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas, it being alleged that no valid grant of the same had been made to him.

Johnston made a stand against Clayton in the last Legislature, while acting as President of the Senate, and made a speech there a few days ago antagonistic to Clayton's administration. Johnston came there during Clayton's recent absence North.

THE ADMINISTRATION HARMONIOUS.—The Administration is said to be harmonious, at least the Civil Service Journal, a sort of semi-official paper, published in the interest of the Department clerks, says it is "authorised to state to the officers of the civil service, that the Administration is substantially a unit upon all political questions, foreign and domestic, and that all statements and insinuations that the President and a portion of his advisers are seriously at variance, has no foundation in fact. Every subordinate officer who does his duty, and thereby renders the Administration a success, need not have any apprehension that political differences within the party will endanger his position."

POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Some industrious exchange has been looking over the post office ledger and finds that the present number of post offices in the United States is a little over 28,000. Postmasters appointed by the President, 850. By the Postmaster General, 27,150. The number of mail routes in operation is 8500, and the service performed by contractors 7000. Head clerks, clerks and assistant clerks, 300. There are 2000 letter carriers and 1800 money order offices. Route agents, 520. Mail route messengers, 70. Local agents, 75. Baggage masters in charge of through mails, 160. Special agents, 39.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS TO CALIFORNIA.—An exchange says a "Traveler" advises persons going to California overland to take with them enough provisions to last to Sacramento and not to depend for meals on the hostelries along the railroad. Four or six persons, he says, could mess together and take a large hamper containing ham, tongues, canned oysters, crackers, bread, preserves, &c., and especially a small bottle of powdered magnesia. This could be placed in the baggage car within easy reach, and a small gratuity to the railroad officials would secure its safe conduct.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The newspapers are speculating already on the change which the next census will make in the Congressional representation. The Picayune says the representation of the Eastern States will be reduced to about twenty-two, and the West increased to eighty-two. More than one-third of the next House will be from the West, and united with the Southwest will give them a majority. The South will have a full representation upon the negroes, instead of three-fifths of them, as before. She will gain thirteen members, an increase of that much to her political power.

PRATT.—The following is the text of Grant's order to Barlow to hold Pratt from the civil authorities:

General Barlow, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York: I hereby direct you to maintain the laws of the United States, and to resist all efforts to take the prisoner, J. H. Pratt, from your custody, whether by order of Judge McCunn or any other officer in any of the State Courts. I also authorise and request you to use all means to resist the attempt to affect your arrest and stop the execution of the laws of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, President.

A CABINET RUPTURE POSSIBLE.—A Washington dispatch of the 19th, says that Dent's letter is still creating much comment in all circles, and the general impression is that it will produce serious results. It is a well known fact that the President's entire household is opposed to Boutwell; and upon this account Boutwell's friends fear the discomfiture of their chief. The Dent trouble is evidently growing in importance, and the probabilities are that it will culminate in a rupture in the Cabinet.

A NEGRO IN A FAT OFFICE.—A Washington paper says that W. N. Saunders, negro, has been appointed special agent as detective of the Post Office Department, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum and three dollars per day for subsistence. This is the first negro man ever appointed to such a position.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The annual commerce of the Mississippi valley is estimated at $2,000,000,000—more than double the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

Texas Items.

COLLIN COUNTY.—We copy as follows from the McKinney Messenger of the 21st:

Two Men Killed.—An ugly shooting scrape came off in the northeastern part of this county last Thursday week, which resulted in the death of two men, Henry Boren and —— Herrington, and the wounding very severely of another man, Alexander Boren, a nephew of Henry Boren. The particulars, as told to us, are substantially the following: Henry Boren had accused Herrington of being connected with a gang of horse thieves. On the morning of the killing, while Henry Boren and family were at breakfast, Herrington rode up to the fence and called to Boren to come out. As Boren was going out some one of the family advised him to take his shot gun with him, which he did. The parties then met face to face, a few words were addressed to Boren by Herrington, who was armed with a revolver, and shots were exchanged almost simultaneously. A ball from the pistol of Herrington struck Boren in the forehead, and a load of buckshot from the gun of the latter struck Herrington in the breast. Boren fell to the ground, but Herrington rode off to a branch a quarter of a mile distant, dismounted and laid down. He was followed by Wm. Boren (Henry's father) and Alex. Boren, who trailed him by the blood. When they came near Herrington's hiding place they were fired upn twice or thrice by Herrington, one of the shots striking Alex. Boren in the leg, and other passing near the ear of Wm. Boren. Alex. Boren returned the fire, killing Herrington at the second shot.

MURDER IN DALLAS COUNTY.—We are reliably informed that a Mr. James Loving, who, it is said, was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Dallas county, was brutally murdered at his residence, near Claypole's old mill, in the northern part of the county, last Thursday week, by the desperado Hays, (the murderer of Col. Erwin,) who is known in Dallas county by the name of Parker, which we are told is his real name. It seems that last Spring, Loving was one of a party who undertook to arrest Hays, and some weeks since, possibly in revenge, Hays stole a horse from Loving and left it at a Mr. Scott's. A short time afterwards Loving found the horse at Scott's, proved it and took it away. For this Hays swore he would kill him, and succeeded in carrying his threat into execution at the time stated, shooting the defenceless old man in cold blood, as he was leading a horse from his house to the prairie for the purpose of "staking" him on the grass. [McKinney Messenger, 21st.

DEATH OF H. B. HAMILTON.—We are pained to learn that Hezekiah B. Hamilton, oldest brother of Gov. Hamilton, died at his residence on Pierdenales, thirty miles west of Austin, on the 11th inst. On Saturday night last, Gov. Hamilton received the first intelligence of his illness. Early Sunday morning the Governor and Mrs. Hamilton started up to see him, and remained at his bedside until his eyes were closed in death. The family and relatives have the heart-felt sympathies of the entire community.

[Austin Republican.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FLOOD—*What a Texas Woman can do.*—About nine miles below us on the river in the neighborhood of Mr. Coalson, a widow lady, name not remembered, with six small children, driven from her house, which was swept by the high water, took refuge in a tree with all her little ones. As flood brought along fence rails and drift wood, she caught them and constructed a sort of raft around the tree, so that when one of her children slept and fell, it was caught by the platform below. Here the heroic mother, with all her precious treasures, remained for 24 hours, until Mr. Coalson constructed a boat and took them all safely to shore. [Austin Gazette.

THE HISTORY OF THREE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A special dispatch to the New York Sun, dated Port Jervis, Aug. 17, says:

In the spring of 1868 several serious accidents occurred on the line of the Delaware division of the Erie railway, in one of which—the Carr's Rock disaster, on the morning of the 15th of April in that year—more than a score of passengers lost their lives, and fifty or sixty others were wounded. In each of these cases the track had been maliciously displaced, but all efforts of the company to ferret out the perpetrators proved futile, and finally a standing reward of $1000 was offered for any evidence which would lead to their conviction.

A short time before the occurrence of the disasters, the company discharged from their employ and caused the arrest of an Englishman, John Bowen, sixty-four years of age, for forging a pay-roll. Bowen had been in this country for twenty-two years, and has resided in the neighborhood of Sparrowbush and Rosa's Switch for several years past.

After the Carr's Rock disaster, this Bowen went to Mr. Douglass, then Division Superintendent, and accused one James Knight with tampering with the rails a few hours before the disaster. The company at once put the matter in the hands of detectives, but they failed to gather sufficient evidence to warrant them in bringing Knight to trial.

On the 15th of April last, a rail was found torn up near Stairway Brook, and renewed efforts were made to trace out the guilty person. After a patient investigation of all the facts that they could gather, the company came to the conclusion that Bowen himself was the criminal, and they accordingly had him arrested and locked up in Milford (Penn.) jail, when he confessed that he had tampered with the rails on the 26th of May.

On Monday, Bowen made a second and full confession, acknowledging himself the perpetrator of each and every one of the crimes which led to such a loss of life and limb. He made it voluntarily, having been warned that he need not expect to gain any leniency thereby at the hands of the company.

GEORGE PENDLETON.—We copy as follows from a New York dispatch of the 19th:

The Sun correspondent, who has just had