"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1869.

PHILLIP ALLEN, Agent, Mansfield, Louisiana.

Mr. E. C. FOXX is our duly authorised agent for Lewisville, Arkansas.

THOS. MCILVERE, 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.

FREIGHT FALLING.—Cotton was shipped yesterday at $3 per bale, being a decline of $2 per bale.

COMMITTED.—Young Gary, who was arrested for the murder of Pickens, was tried before Judge Creswell, on Monday, and commited to jail to await his trial before the District Court.

We are requested to say that R. H. Lindsey will be notified of the loading of every steamer at St. Louis, direct for this place, and is prepared to sell flour and other Western produce, at St. Louis prices, and have shipped direct to the purchaser here.

FOR NEW ORLEANS TO DAY—We have three steamers up to-day for the city, viz: Richmond, Capt. W. T. Boardman, Era No. 9, Capt. M. A. Kouns, and Julia A. Rudolph, Capt. McComas, all first class light draught boats, under the command of experienced officers. One must be hard to please who cannot make a choice from the above catalogue.

THE JULIA A. RUDOLPH.—This is the name of a new low-water boat, built expressly for this trade, and to our notion, one of the best built this season. To her light draught and great carrying capacity, she adds speed. She made the mouth of Red river in twenty-three hours, and this place in less than four and a half days, drawing thirty-three inches. She has excellent cabin accommodations. Capt. McComas is an able and reliable Mississippi steamboat captain, and understands his business. In the office we find that old and well-known Red river clerk Ferd. V. Cellos, and W. F. Rudolph. Of course everybody living on Red river knows Ferd, as he is one of the oldest and most accommodating in the trade. The Rudolph gets off for the city to-day.

TRADE.—The weather is magnificent, as a friend describes it, the roads are fine (but will not remain so long), and cotton is coming in, and should come faster, for, without a certainty of the fact, we think we can safely say, its storage was never so cheap as now. Then why should it not come and come as fast as it can be prepared for the market? Whether it will be worth more hereafter, is a question for each prophet to decide; all we know is, it can be sold now for its market value, and the producer can be abundantly supplied by our merchants with everything wanted. We think it a fact, that at no period of our city's existence, was there ever a more careful preparation made by the mercantile class, to answer all the wants of producers. We attach no importance whatever to the recent fluctuations in gold in the Eastern cities. The disturbance, we believe, is over, and for aught we can see to the contrary, prices here will be responsive to New Orleans quotations, less the charges, and the most candid, who have any knowledge of Red river, will hardly say down freights are just now exorbitant.

THE NEW ORLEANS M. D.'S IN A MUSS.—We have before us a pamphlet copy containing a report of the proceedings of the Medical Association of New Orleans, concerning the suspension of certain distinguished members of the Association accused of violating the etheical rules of the profession, which we have read with a good deal of interest. This pamphlet contains the whole correspondence between the parties and cannot be without interest to the profession in this portion of the State. The members suspended are Drs. Samuel Chopin, C. Beard, D. Warren Brickell and J. D. Burns, and who have now resigned, it seems to us, have committed no offence in calling public attention through the newspapers to the Orleans Infirmary under their charge, and have decidedly the best of it in their correspondence with the Association. Their closing letter we think unanswerable.

GOSSAMER SUNK.—The steamer Gossamer, Capt. J. J. Compere, from New Orleans for this place and Jefferson, sunk at Montgomery last Wednesday. She landed for the purpose of cleaning her boilers, after which she laid up for the night. During the night she leaked so badly that she careened over and sunk at the landing. Capt. Compere writes that he has saved two-thirds of the freight, some of it in a damaged condition, none of the lots are complete. Is is rumored that her freight was insured in Messrs. Kline & Phelps, agency at this place, but we think that is an error, as the office has no advice to that effect. Her freight was probably insured in New York offices. Most of it was consigned to Jefferson.

OUR COTTON MARKET.—The receipts of cotton at this port, from the interior, for the month of September reach 3390 bales; shipments for the same time 2979 bales; stock on hand at the close of the month 467 bales. The receipts for the corresponding month last year were 3326 bales; shipments 2914 bales; stock on hand 561 bales. Low middling at the close of last September was quoted at 18@19 cents in currency. Gold 138@140. Low middling was dull yesterday at 22 cents in currency. Gold 134@136. Freight $5 per bale.

MAN KILLED.—We learn from a private letter that in Keachi, on the evening of the September 28, Robt. McCracken killed a German, called "Dick," but whose full name we did not learn. He shot him with a pistol, the ball lodging above the eye. The unfortunate man lived three hours. No particulars given as to the origin of the difficulty. It is only stated that the German was intoxicated.

SEVIER COUNTY, ARKANSAS.—A friend writes to us as follows, under date of the 16th ult: Crops are very fine in this county. The much dreaded worm has not made its appearance in sufficient numbers to injure the cotton crop to any extent, consequently we will make all we can gather. Corn is good, in fact, such crops were never raised in this county in proportion to the amount of land in cultivation.

CHANGED FRONT.—On the 18th ult., Col. E. Stafford, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot, the Radical organ, dissolved connection with that journal, and will hereafter be identified with the National Republican party. He is the most influential Radical in the State, and is in for Dent with all his might and main.

The New Orleans Daily News says that Blackburn, of Louisiana, makes use of his election to Congress by inviting his friends, under frank, to subscribe for Blackburn's newspaper.

REPRESENTATION IN TEXAS.—According to the last registration, Texas is entitled to thirty Senators and ninety Representatives. Registered white voters 59,161; colored 48,619.

On the 25th ult., Nashville, Tenn., elected a full Conservative city government by three-fourths majority. A majority of the negroes voted the Conservative ticket.

APPOINTMENT.—The New Orleans Republican says that Governor Warmoth has appointed John W. Mable, Justice of the Peace, Fifth Ward, Caddo parish.

The post offices at Wheelock and Brazos Bottom, Texas, have been discontinued, and their business transferred to the office at Bryan.

The Red River Trade.

This trade is attracting the attention of those interested more than usual, owing to the exorbitant rates charged for freight. The New Orleans Times, in a series of articles, charges the fault, in a great measure, to the action of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters in crossing off all boats over four years of age, thus allowing the few boats under that age to monopolise the trade and charge what they please, which at this time is three-card rates. In the way of an argument the Times is right in the premises, but yet the very low water has something to do with it at this time as well as the scarcity of tonnage. If the river was high and freights plenty, which is generally the case in the fall of the year, then the Times' argument would be incontrovertible, but as long as there is only twenty-six inches on Dixie bar, low water must shoulder some of the blame. We don't wish to be understood as defending in the least the action of the Board of Underwriters, for we are well aware that low as the water is, there are plenty of low water boats over four years of age, forced out of the trade, to reduce freights to at least card and a half, or at most two card rates.

A correspondent of the Times, who signs himself "One of the Underwriters," attempts in a very feeble way to defend the action of the Board of Underwriters. In answer to an observation of the Times he says:

In an article in this evening's edition of your paper a *momentary* difficulty in shipping a very unusual amount of freight, destined for points on Red river, is laid at the door of the unfortunate underwriters, who are accused of causing all the trouble by having adopted a most wholesome rule, forced upon them by the people of the Red river trade themselves, of not insuring on boats in that difficult river over four years of age. When a merchant ships his season's stock of goods, the success of his year's business depends upon his goods reaching his store in good time and in good order, and it is his interest to ship them in a good and reliable boat, and not in a craft so tender from age that the slightest obstruction will set her to leaking, if nothing worse, and in passing this four year rule, the underwriters simply complied with the expressed wishes of those persons who are engaged in the Red river trade, to have a better class of boats than they have had lately to carry their cotton and merchandise. Within a very short time several new boats, built expressly for the trade, will arrive from above, and no shipper will have cause to complain of delay.

That is the first time we ever heard that the merchants and planters of Red river were the cause of the underwriters playing into the hands of a few new steamers. That is all bosh, and the writer knew it when he penned it. The idea of the merchants and planters being anxious to pay three-card rates just to please the insurance companies is something supremely ridiculous. Try again Mr. "Underwriter."

The Times, in response to the Bulletin's request to publish a list of the boats crossed off, prints the name and tunnage of nineteen boats, measuring 9100 tuns. This leaves in the trade only seventeen small boats with a tunnage of 5050 to do all the trade. The Times estimates the amount of cotton to go forward this season as follows:

Above the Raft.....bales	25,000
Shreveport.....	120,000
Jefferson.....	50,000
	195,000

The Times may have estimated the shipments from Shreveport too high, but it has neglected to note the amount from Old river, the lakes above here and that raised on both sides of the river below here, which will amount to at least 30,000 bales. It says nothing about the 30,000 head of cattle to be slaughtered here or of the 40,000 head to be shipped on foot, to say nothing of hides, peltries, wool, &c.

To show the absurdity of doing the business of Red river with a dozen or two of boats, the Times refers back to the season of 1859–60, when 165,000 bales were shipped out of Red river. Then eighty-one boats were constantly in the trade, and most of them made money with freight at high water card rates.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—A New York telegram of the 22d ult., says that day was the most excitable ever witnessed in the Stock Exchange. In the morning the call began rather quietly, though there was considerable excitement among operators, and on the first call Central began at 196¾. While the call was progressing, one of the Vanderbilt party entered the room and announced to his friends and others that Judge Barnard had issued an injunction preventing the consolidation of the Hudson and Central. At that moment several brokers began selling short, and a panic commenced. The decline was so rapid that there was 5 to 10 per cent. difference in sales in various parts of the room, timid parties began selling through fear of a great fall, and money brokers who were holding stocks on margins went to selling out to save themselves. The aggregate of sales was greater than ever before in the same time on Wall street, and as most of them were unrecorded, it is impossible to make an accurate estimate. The whole decline in New York Central was 24 per cent. and on Hudson 12 per cent. The excitement was increased by rumors of counter injunctions, and the sudden death of Vanderbilt by falling from his carriage. The decline was less on other stocks, but the whole list sympathised and went down, but all rallied before the close. A large number of small operators and brokers were wiped out.

THE LOGGY BAYOU ACT SIGNED.—The New Orleans Republican of the 25th, says that the day before Gov. Warmoth signed the act appropriating fifty thousand dollars for cleaning out Loggy Bayou, Lake Bisteneau and Dorcheato Bayou, and deepening the channel of Lake Bisteneau, the work to be done under the direction of Joe Morgan, Nat Puckette, M. H. Twitchell and J. L. Hart. The commissioners are designated in the body of the bill. The work is to be examined by an engineer to be appointed by the Governor. The Board of Public Works are also to superintend the work, and no payment is to be made without their approval. This was the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, and managed in the Senate by Mr. Blackman. It was generally supported by all the members of the northwestern part of the State, and in fact by nearly all the members of the lower House. The work is an important one to the commerce of that section of the State.

WHISKY AND WATER.—The New Orleans Times thus takes off Delano for deciding that whisky mixed with water is "rectifying:" Commissioner Delano is allowing his zeal to outrun his discretion. The telegraph informs us of his late decision that mixing whisky with water to reduce its strength is rectifying, and must pay the assessed license tax. According to this, every one of Hawkins', Casey's, or Tom Carey's customers must either take out a rectifying license, or take the express train for a manin portu grave. A nice session of Congress we will have when its members are forced, under Delano's decision, to imbibe all their whisky undiluted.

GREENBACKS AT A PREMIUM.—"Antelope," the New York correspondent of the Picayune, writing under date of the 20th ult., says for the first time since the greenback issue they command a premium! Advertisements appear in the papers this morning from banking houses and the "National Currency Bank" offering to buy greenbacks and national bank notes of any denomination, at a premium of one-half per cent., and notes below $5 at a premium of one and a half per cent. But even this offer does not bring out the legal tenders, and the *quere* is what are we to do for these indispensable requisites?

THE CATTLE TRADE OF WESTERN TEXAS.—A Texas exchange says the town of Wichita is situated on the great cattle trail between Texas and Abilene and other stock stations on the Pacific railway. Over 100,000 head have already passed that point this season, and the number will certainly be doubled before winter. Cattle one year old are obtained from the drovers at four or five dollars a head, and choice given out of a large herd, containing often several thousand head. Calves are frequently given away, and can always be bought for a song.

STEEP BOARD.—Mr. Corcoran's new hotel at Washington City is nearly finished. It is said that ten dollars per diem will be the charge for board and lodging. When we go to Congress we shall give that hotel the widest kind of range. Ten dollars per day! Well, well, what next?

NEGRO POLICEMEN IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Daily News of the 26th, says eight policemen, all negroes, have been sent to the Parish Prison within a few days past. That looks like a pretty state of affairs.

Koopmanschaap has contracted to supply three thousand Celestials for the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana. Wages ten dollars per month and board—the whole lot to be delivered in one year.

The Red River Valley.

Prior to the war, the trade of the Red river valley poured its tide of wealth into the lap of New Orleans, as silently and as naturally as the stream emptied its turbid waters into the Mississippi. Then that city, with its immense exports, controlled a capital sufficient to meet the demands and supply the necessities of the Red river valley. But as no commercial city in the South suffered in its material interests, as New Orleans did in consequence of the war and its results, it has been surprising that the cities of the West, actually enriched by the war, should have failed to discover the field of enterprise opened in this valley. It is true something has been done by Louisville and St. Louis. The former has won the management of the most magnificent railroad scheme ever presented to the world, and if she act wisely and in concert with the Memphis and El Paso road, so as to work to a near objective point of junction in Texas, and unite on a grand trunk from thence to San Diego, she will mainly have contributed to the successful consummation of one of the wonders of the age. On the other hand, St. Louis, with a fleet of steamers larger than the navies of many great nations, is sending or preparing to send her steamers up the Red river, laden with the produce of the mighty West. In a few years, as intercourse begets confidence and opens up new avenues of industry, they will return freighted with cotton, which will be manufactured on the upper waters of the Mississippi, and thus, by means of the exchangeable products of the West and Southwest, transported by the power of steam, annihilating distance, an alliance will be formed stronger than the bonds of constitutional compacts and superior to the prejudices of local sections.

Happily for the West and Southwest all influences are assisting the growth of this alliance. Step by step they are marching to the same point, and day after day brings them the nearer. In a short time the 200,000 bales of cotton raised in the Red river valley will find the spindle by a nearer and a more profitable route than the circuit of the Florida Keys. Red river, with over a thousand miles of capable navigation, with a little aid from the Government, will yet convey cotton enough to supply the demands of the Union, if along with this aid, a wise policy should encourage an immigration suitable to the climate, to be employed in its productions; while the extension of the Southern Pacific road to the line of New Mexico, with the construction of projected branches, would open up to settlement a country whose population would almost consume the surplus products of the West.

Surely there never was a more inviting field for a liberal enterprise! Passing beyond the regions of agriculture, the Southern Pacific will almost pay its own way in the mineral wealth of its own excavations. We trust the commercial convention soon to meet at Louisville will comprehend aright the great interests at stake, and lend the influence of its associated wisdom to promote them.

LABOR COMING.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th, says that the Saturday before, one of the Red river steamers had about eighty colored passengers, stout, healthy, young North Carolinians, on their way to two plantations on Bayou Robert, in the parish of Rapides. The agent who brings this welcome reinforcement says he can readily bring five thousand good men from North Carolina and Virginia where crops have failed and subsistence is hard to obtain. They can be brought out at a cost not exceeding twenty dollars each. Many of them desire to emigrate, and only lack the means of transportation.

Now this is a chance for some of our enterprising planters to secure labor of that kind which they are used to. The crops have been short in Virginia, and it takes but little inducement to get the negroes to emigrate. The various railway companies favor this movement, and charge the lowest fare that can be afforded. We agree with the Bulletin, that during the next three months so many hundred good hands might be brought out that the labor difficulty in our State for the next year would be sensibly alleviated.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.—Money appears to be very scarce all over the country. Some account for it one way and some another, but for our part we must admit that we are in the dark. The New Orleans Bulletin says it is not the result of hurrying cotton to market so much as of the demand for money in the interior for the payment of labor. In crop gathering the world over, laborers are more clamorous for frequent and prompt settlements than at any other time. The wages for the gathering of the present crop must be paid in proportion as it is gathered. This artificial and temporary scarcity of money of course has its immediate and depressing effect upon prices, but the effect will be as transient as the cause. Let the want of funds for wages become fairly known and it will soon be remedied.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE SOUTH.—A Washington correspondent thinks that Gen. Grant heeded General Rawlins' last advice given in the cabinet to deal kindly with the South, in the appointment of Gen. Sherman to the War office. He says it is believed that Gen. Sherman will hold the office until after the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas matters are finally disposed of. This is all the better for those States, as Sherman and Rawlins ever held liberal views in relation to their coming back into the Union. Both have opposed the test oath business, and the President in retaining Sherman to fill the place of Rawlins, impliedly notifies the South that her interests shall not suffer though her best champion in the Cabinet is dead. We shall see.

THE TAX ON WHISKY AND RAW COTTON.—We have the authority of a Washington dispatch of the 20th, for stating that a mischievous paragraph has been sent hence that in his forthcoming annual report the Secretary of the Treasury intends to recommend an increase of the tax on whisky and the levying of a tax on raw cotton of one cent per pound. He furnishes a denial of this report and says that he shall suggest nothing of the kind. Mr. Boutwell is of the opinion that if the present tax on distilled spirits is fully collected it is all the Government ought to ask. It is not improbable, however, that Commissioner Delano may recommend the cotton tax, but the Secretary is averse to it.

"THE TEXAS BORDER TIER ROAD."—Mr. N. H. Williams, who lately left Leavenworth, informs the Waco Register that the "Border Tier" railroad is progressing southward from Fort Scott, Kansas, at the rate of about two miles a day. The road is complete to Fort Scott, 135 miles south of Kansas City, and it is only sixty miles from the former place to the southern line of the State. The depot on the border will be at Baxter Springs, to which point Texans are now driving cattle for a market.

GO IT, MOSE!—Mose Hopkins, a nigger mail agent on the Mississippi railroad betwen Jackson, Tennessee, and Canton, Mississippi, started out on the train with the mails the other day, and distributed them so liberally, and with so little regard to the places they were intended for, that the supply was exhausted before half the route was gone over and the lower stations on the road had to go without. Mose needs a little looking after.

THE RADICALS AT THEIR DEVILTRY.—"Carlos," the Washington special of the New Orleans Times, under date of the 21st, says that recent developments prove that the rumors afloat for some time past that the Radicals under the lead of Boutwell, Butler and Sumner, are making an attempt to keep Virginia out of the Union two years longer are well founded. The programme will also be made to apply to Mississippi and Texas should they go conservative.

THE INTELLIGENCER.—A Washington dispatch of the 20th, says the Intelligencer appeared again that day in a new series, thoroughly Democratic in tone. It is very unlike the old paper, being, in fact, an enlarged copy of the defunct Express. It is published on the coöperative plan by printers, pressmen, editors and reporters.

THE SCHNAPP MAN DEAD.—Udolpho Wolfe, Esq., once well known to the public by his extensive advertising, died the other day at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, from congestion of the lungs. Mr. Wolfe was a business man of rare ability, and amassed a large fortune.

THE GOVERNOR.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th says Governor Warmoth returned from his Western tour the day before and relieved the Dunn horse from the care of the State. We rest easy now!

THE LARGEST LOAD OF THE SEASON.—The steamer Belle Lee, Capt. John White, took into New Orleans on the 22d 2837 bales of cotton, the largest load of the season.

Texas Items.

FANNIN COUNTY.—The following items are from the Bonham News, of the 25th ult.:

We learn that many of our farmers find it almost impossible to hire hands enough to save their present cotton crop. One dollar per hundred has been offered, and yet hands cannot be had at this price.

We learn from a reliable source that Homer Clements, a confederate of the desperado Hays, alias Parker, was arrested at Scyene, in Dallas county, a few days since. The arrest was made by young Loving and posse, the son of the old gentleman lately murdered in Dallas county. We learn that Clements has been turned over to the military at Greenville. Homer Clements, alias Petitt, is one of the gang who laid in wait for Judge Hart near Bonham recently, and has been fully identified as such.

LAMAR COUNTY.—This from the Paris Press of the 25th ult.:

A few nights since a gentleman by the name of Trabue, while in a state of intoxication, fell from an upper window of the Court House, and we learn was seriously injured. He is a stranger in our town, and without money; but our citizens have shown that they are not devoid of the "milk of human kindness" by contributing thirty odd dollars to have him cared for until he recovers, or receives assistance from his friends and kindred.

SMITH COUNTY.—The Tyler Reporter learns that there are twenty-five prisoners in the stockade at that place, some of whom have been in there for over twelve months.

Stabbed.—A difficulty occurred on Wednesday night between Thomas Lockhart and Christ. Kerlicks, two young men of the city, in which the former received a serious wound in the right side from a knife in the hands of the latter. The stabbing, we understand, grew out of some idle words passed when the young men met in the street. [Houston Times, 24th.

AN ITEM FOR TEXAS.—We have all along urged the people of Texas to pack the Legislature with men of the right stripe; men who were to the manner born, and all would be right, no matter who was elected Governor. Tennessee has furnished a precedent, and we trust Texas will not be slow to follow. A Radical correspondent speaking of the undoubted rejection of the 15th amendment by the Legislature, says:

Governor Senter and the legislature were elected upon a platform embodying to clear distinctness the main plank in the fifteenth amendment. It was a main plank in the platform—a rallying point and a rallying cry. Senter is still for it, but the men elected with him upon the ticket and upon the platform are not. He was the head of the ticket, but the tail is greater than the head, for the head is merely a figurehead, and the tail is power. The governor is little more than a gubernatorial ornament to preside at receptions, pardon convicts, and board in Nashville. The power is all in the Legislature, and they will not use it to advence a favorite Republican measure, whether Gov. Senter be its champion or not. He can recommend that the amendment be adopted, but his recommendation will have no other effect than to attest the truth of his oft-repeated declarations, and the sincerity of his motives. For practical effect, he might as well urge the adoption of the marriage laws of Massachusetts, or the liquor laws of Maine.

A LOUISIANA SENATOR A BRUTE.—The Monroe Telegraph has a long account of the scandalous action of Hugh Campbell, a Senator and one of the editors of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, while on a visit to Monroe. We copy as follows:

He visited Monroe recently to aid in the revision of the State laws, the work being done here under the direction of Senator John Ray. He remained here a few days, ostensibly engaged in his legislature duties. The night before he left, Campbell got drunk, or feigned being so, and just after dark called at the front gate of the residence of a most respectable citizen of the place, and demanded entrance. The owner of the premises had just gone to church—it was the Sabbath—and the demand was answered by the gentleman's wife. No satisfactory account being given by Comphell as to who he was, his business there was demanded by the lady. He replied with the most insulting and hellish proposal conceivable, when the lady withdrew to her room, locked the door, and immediately sought the protection of a neighbor. Meanwhile, Campbell had entered the enclosure. Assistance arrived in a few minutes, when the brutish creature was discovered leaning against the door, with his ear to the key-hole! He was hurried away from the premises, and next morning left Monroe at daylight. This outrageous occurrence is susceptible of proof beyond peradventure; and the family so grossly insulted is nearly related to the gentleman whose guest and brother Senator Campbell is.

PLANK ROAD TO RED CHUTE.—We call the attention of merchants and property holders to the following sensible article from the Minden Democrat, of the 2d:

It is strange that it has never occurred to the public spirited men of Shreveport, the value of a plank road through Red river swamp from Red Chute. It must be conceded that they have no idea of the immense commission and forwarding business done for this country by the merchants at Coushatta. It is fifty miles to Coushatta and twenty-eight to Shreveport, making a distance of twenty-two miles in favor of the latter. A good road through the swamp, above high water, would not only divert this entire business to Shreveport, but a very large proportion of the orders sent to New Orleans during the low water season would be filled by the merchants of Shreveport. It should be remembered that at least six months in the year we have no navigation, and that a large portion of our cotton crop is sent to Trenton or Coushatta. It may be argued that much of this trade is carried on when the road through the swamp is good, but it must be recollected that during the short season that the swamp is dry it soon becomes impassable by travel for loaded wagons.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.—A Richmond dispatch of the 24th ult. says that there was an extraordinary scene in the Hustings Court that day. George Washington, colored, was convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Being asked what he had to say, he turned to the large negro audience that were in the court-house, and warned them against Yankees and carpet-baggers, who were the ruin of their race and of the State; and he hoped when he came out in ten years to find the star-spangled banner waving over Virginia, the State governed by her own people, and all the carpet-baggers in the bottom of the ocean. The speech created considerable excitement.

UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR TEXAS.—The Galveston News says:

There is a rumor on the streets that Thomas J. Durant, formerly a prominent member of the New Orleans bar, will receive the appointment of Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Durant is an able man, was once very popular in Louisiana, but managed to estrange all his old friends without making new ones, by the course taken after the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces. We would infinitely prefer seeing him on the bench here to any of the short stock who have been spoken of in connection with the position, who are immediately connected with the State.

THE ESCAPED PRISONERS FROM DESOTO.—We copy as follows from the Mansfield Times of the 2d:

Rutherford and Thompson, the prisoners that broke out of jail at this place a few days since, were detected on the evening of the 29th ult., near the Texas line. An attempt was made to arrest them by a party of five men, and a general fight took place. Thompson cut one of the party in several places, killing him instantly. Rutherford shot and badly wounded another of the party. Both prisoners are yet at large.

RISE IN THE UPPER RIVER.—We copy as follows from the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, of the 22d:

Reliable information just received from Fulton that a heavy rise of eight or ten feet is coming down Red river. Saline river is backed up twelve miles. Little river also backed up several miles. Rise out of main Red river.

That rise will hardly affect the river at this point.

BROKEN GOLD OPERATORS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Republican of the 26th, says:

Last Wednesday three operators lost over one hundred thousand dollars each by the advance in gold. Well informed parties say that about thirty small speculators were cleaned out and bankrupted by that day's operations.

THE COTTON CROP.—The last copy of the New York Shipping List estimates the growing crop at 2,260,000 bales, which we think very reasonable. The frequent estimate of 3,000,000 bales is absurd. It is not in fields, and if it was, we have not the labor to pick it out.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is said that Gen. Sherman, who by law, is the supreme dictator of the reconstruction machine, has declared his intention to throw his support in favor of Dent.

TENNESSEE.—A correspondent, writing from Nashville, says that there is not now a single Radical daily newspaper printed in Tennessee. Brownlow has sold his Whig to an acknowledged Democrat.

JOHN CHINAMAN FOR TEXAS.—A New York dispatch of the 21st, says that Mr. Koopmanschaap has contracted with the Texas Land Company for the introduction of 5000 Chinese laborers.

VIRGINIA.—The new Legislature meets 5th of October, but it is informally agreed that it will not do anything beyond ratifying the fifteenth amendment. The Conservative State Committee advise against any steps towards the election of Senators.

The Gold Panic in New York.

The telegraph for the past week or two has given us vague accounts of the gold panic in New York, but hardly elaborate enough to satisfy the cravings of the public. The following, telegraphed on the 24th ult. to the Western papers, is more to the point than the dispatches sent South:

The excitement growing out of the gold speculation resulted this morning in an absolute panic at 9:15 A. M.; 147 was bid for gold, and quickly the price advanced to 153. At the opening of the Gold Room the price was held at 150, which was bid, and 151 asked, and the bulls offered to make settlements with the shorts on that basis, but few, however, accepted the overture, being prevented by the hope that something might be done at Washington to relieve the market, and the anxiety for news from that quarter was intense, and the hope that the Treasurer might interfere was strengthened by the fact that numerous and very urgent remonstrances were made to the President and Boutwell by parties who, there was reason to expect, would have influence with the Administration, but not a word came from the Government, and while the bears were waiting the bulls were carrying up the price by rapid jumps to 162¾, and near noon the shorts surrendered all hope and began to accept the offers of settlement, and some operators who were most horribly short, compromised on a basis of 148 to 150.

About noon an order came from Boutwell to sell to morrow $4,000,000, and purchase an equal amount of bonds. The order, however, did not come until the bulls had compelled a settlement at about 150, and the operations of the bulls having been consummated, there was a sudden drop to 134, and by 1:30 P.M., contrary to expectation, the speculation culminated without any effort to compel the payment of the extraordinary rates for borrowing; on the contrary, while the price was being carried up to over 160, the bulls were offering from ⅛ to 1 per cent. per day for having their gold carried. According to a correct report, the ball clique claim to have made an even million out of their operations, and the losses, on the other side, must be equal.

One prominent gold broker, Mr. A. G. Spegurs, who was conspicuous this morning for bidding 160 for one million of gold, when the price was 155, had failed to take up the gold and in defense made a statement in the Gold Room this afternoon to the effect that the gold he bought yesterday was for Mr. W. Belden, and this bid at 160 to-day was on account of James Fisk, Jr, and that his inability to deliver arose from both parties not having given him any margin, but he did not explain why he bid 160 when gold could have been bought at 135. Mr. Spegurs' conduct in other respects during the day, was such as to suggest the idea that he was under some hallucination, but a report, current on the street, that he had been placed in the care of his friends, does not appear to have been correct.

The tremendous transactions in the Gold Room have produced a complete blank in business. In the Gold Exchange Bank it has been impossible to effect all the clearances within the usual hour, and the result has been that brokers have been unable to make a settlement of their accounts, and several firms have been forced into a temporary suspension, with serious embarrassment to the whole market. Several firms are placed in the position of saving their margins, which are locked up in the Exchange Bank, and being unable to get their funds, are unable to make their accounts good with their banks, and therefore cannot give their checks in settlement of their claims. The Commercial says: Among the failures are A. J. Spegurs, Belden & Co., P. H. Williams, Jr., Talmage, Hunter & Co., Charles McClure & Co., S. B. Walter and Wm. Heath & Co. The two latter firms assure their creditors of their entire ability to make their advances good as soon as they are able to get possession of their funds, by the completion of the gold clearances, and there is apparently a good probability that but a few of the other names mentioned will prove to be permanent failures.

The Express says: The closing of the day—the most eventful one in the history of Wall street—was comparatively calm, although in all directions small crowds of brokers and speculators, talking over the excited scenes.

Yesterday's clearances of the Gold Exchange Bank, presenting Wednesday's business, amounted to $324,524,000, but to-day's transactions must have largely exceeded that amount.

Van Deventer & Co.'s failure to-day creates much talk. They were stock and gold brokers. T. W. Headley, the member of the firm who has charge of the books, was so much excited and exercised about operations in Wall street that he had not posted his books for some days past. He was suddenly taken sick last night, and left the St. Nicholas, where he had been staying, for his home in New Brunswick. This morning his partners sent to the St. Nicholas Hotel for him, and the clerk told the messenger that he left for Philadelphia very suddenly the night before. The other partners became alarmed, looked at the books and received notice from their bankers that their account was much overdrawn. In their excitement they announced Headley as a defaulter, and said that they were gone up. The sheriff seized their office, and their creditors came down on them with a rush of attachments. But for these mistakes the firm need not have suspended, and all this panic and their credit might have been saved.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN THE CREEK NATION.—An insurrection was lately started among the Creeks of the Indian country, but through the prompt action of the commandant at Fort Gibson, was suppressed. For forty years, from the time the tribe has inhabited Alabama, a feud has existed among them. On one side was an Indian named Opotheoyholo, who headed the party which killed Gen. McIntosh, in Alabama Territory, for selling lands belonging to the Indians to the United States. In 1827 the McIntosh family removed to the lands now occupied by the tribe in the Indian country, and ten years later the other party followed, and for a long time governed as the majority. Some four years ago a constitution was framed, and Sam Seckotee, of the McIntosh party, was chosen chief, and one Sands second chief, but Sands did not like the arrangement, and formed a combination with the remnant of the Opotheleoyholo party, against the constitutionalists, the latter being largely made up of half-breeds. The acrimony of the Sands party was aggravated by the recognition of the constitution party by the Government of the United States, and a few weeks ago one of the Sands party having been shot by the authorities of the nation for resisting legal arrest, an open revolt at once occurred. The Sands adherents organised and armed themselves, threatening the overthrow of the Government, and were upon the point of actual hostilities when the strong arm of the Government, through the military at Fort Gibson, ended the trouble, after vigorous efforts, and prevented the lifting of a large number of scalps. The "original Jacobs" of the long-name party seem to have been the victims of modern "statesmanship" as practiced among them by the sharper half-breeds, and evidently don't cherish a constitution which they didn't make, can't comprehend, and don't approve. [Washington Express.

ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—We copy as follows from the New Orleans Republican of the 24th:

We had the pleasure last evening of welcoming the editor-in-chief of the Republican, ex-Governor Hahn, on his return from a long, extended and pleasant tour through the North and West. He was on the Jackson railroad train that ran off the main track at midnight Thursday, about ten miles from Jackson. The disaster was caused by a misplaced switch, and the passenger train smashed into a freight train that stood on the siding. The postal car and express car were smashed, and some of the passengers were thrown out of their sleeping berths by the concussion. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no material injury was sustained by any of the passengers. The rear car was only slightly damaged by the concussion, though the passengers were awakened. The train was detained about eight hours.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—A Northern exchange says that four hundred and eighteen mills now report 5,156,000 spindles running, consuming yearly 256,288, 714 pounds of cotton—a decrease since 1867–8 of 21,510,269 pounds. Fifty Southern mills, which reported in the year 1867–8 the number of 168,246 spindles, consuming 23,781,338 pounds of cotton, now report 166,270 spindles, consuming 19,979,800 pounds—a decrease of 3,801,538 pounds, equal to 16 per cent. In all 477 mills, which reported in the year 1867–8, 5,213,565 spindles, consuming 301,581,941 pounds of cotton, now report 5,322,350 spindles, consuming 276,262,514 pounds; a decrease of 25,311,827 pounds, equal to something over 8 per cent.

STANTON, THE "SKELETON."—The Courier Journal says "when the Federal soldiers were dying by thousands in in Southern prisons, Secretary Stanton was appealed to and implored to consent to a general exchange of prisoners. 'I'll be damned,' said he to Col. Straight, "if I consent to exchange well-conditioned men for 'skeletons.' And now Stanton himself is a 'skeleton.' It may be that the beak and talons of conscience have torn the flesh from his bones."

Gen. Robert E. Lee has written a letter declining to attend the Commercial Convention at Louisville on the 12th. He evidently does not think it proper business to scepchify at conventions, or spend his time in listening to the gas-boys who generally figure at such meetings.

An exchange says that the Duke of Genoa, now talked of for the Spanish throne, is a youth of fifteen, seemingly with no blood in his veins, with dark, sentimental eyes, small hands and feet, and always dressed in the height of fashion.

Thirteen Fernando Po prisoners escaped on the 4th of August, and arrived safely at Queenstown, en route to Liverpool, on the 8th ult. From Liverpool they propose to sail for New York.

A committee of Georgians invited Butler to attend the approaching State Fair at Macon. Unfortunately Butler could only send his "regrets." Who will say Georgians are not truly loyal and forgiving?

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, noon.—Money easy at 6@7 ₱ct. Sterling—long 108¾ and short 109. Gold 128¾. Louisiana's, old, 66 and new 64. Cotton firm, 28c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, evening.—Money closed very easy at 6@7 ₱ct. Sterling weak, 109. Gold closed quiet at 130.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Cotton active; sales 6100 bales; middling 25c; receipts 1964 bales. Flour—treble extra $6 15. Corn—white $1 12@1 15. Oats 60c. Hay $28. Bacon firmer, 18@21½@21½c. Whisky firmer, $1 30@1 32½. Others unchanged. Gold 131. Sterling 139½. New York sight ⅜ ₱ct. discount.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Departed for Red river—Lotus No. 3.

Morning papers here publish a card from ex-Collector Kellogg, relative to the article from the Picayune, telegraphed hence September 24, in which he denounces said article as a fabrication, etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Boutwell failing to reach Philadelphia last night, tries again Saturday.

The Administration is on the defensive regarding the charge of complicity with gold speculators.

The Supreme Court will probably hear the Yerger habeas corpus Friday. Case involving constitutionality of the cotton tax will soon be argued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Revenue Department fears Collector McGhee has absconded, as he is unheard from since the 21st of August.

Full Cabinet.

Benjamin B. Emory appointed Collector Third Mississippi District.

Hoar decides Sherman's recent order excluding claims agents and attorneys from prosecuting claims before the War Department illegal.

Samuel Parlue, negro member of the North Carolina Legislature, on trial here for larceney, acquitted.

No Cabinet developments.

FROM EUROPE.

FLORENCE, Oct. 4.—Government offers no opposition to attendance of Italian Bishops to ecumenical council.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Cortes reassembled. Bill introduced suspending individual rights until insurrection in Southern provinces is suppressed. Rebellion will have the effect of suspending constitutional guarantees, and investing the government with increased power. If the bill is passed, the Republican deputies will withdraw.

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