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G. W. McCRANIE.
Editor and Proprietor.

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Dr. Wm. Sandel

TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1871. 25-1y

Dr. T. P. Richardson.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office at Dr. Calderwood's old stand. Special attention given to Chronic Surgical Cases. n29:1y

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MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Bernhardt's building, Second street, between DeSiard and the Railroad. Jan 5, 1871 d&w

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July 2, 1870. n41:1y

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Next door to Messrs. Hardaway & Co.,

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July 2,1870. n41:1y

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G. W. McCranie,

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A. L. Slack,

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PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La. August 6, 1870.

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M. J. Lewis. Proprietor.

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Cor. DeSiard and Third Sts., Monroe, La.

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The above named Hotel, so long and favorably known throughout the country has been refitted and newly furnished, and is now complete in every department. The Proprietor pledges himself to spare no effort to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. April 21, '69. 1y

FISH BROS. WAGONS.
9-tf for sale by Sturghnor.

The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VI. MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871. NUMBER 42.

LIFE INSURANCE.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Primary Classes.....	$3.00	per mo.
Middle "	4.00	"
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Music (with use of instrument)	6.00	"
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April 15, 1871. 30-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

CITY EXPRESS & BAGGAGE WAGON

We have established in the city of Monroe a public city express and baggage wagon, and are now prepared to do all kinds of hauling. Particular attention paid to hauling and moving furniture. Connections are made with the N. L. & T. R. R. and boats, and all persons wishing to have their baggage delivered can have it done. We will call and check for baggage at all the hotels in the city. We have in connection with our baggage wagon a PASSENGER OMNIBUS for the delivery of passengers on the trains and boats, without fail. Private citizens can be accommodated for the delivery of themselves and baggage by making application at the wagon which can be found daily upon the streets. A share of public patronage will be most respectfully received.

VOGH & ACKERMAN,
March 18, 1871.—3m] Managers.

C. BOFENSCHEN,

—DEALER IN—

Fine gold and silver Watches, and French and American Clocks, fine solid gold Jewelry, Pianos and Melodeons. Musical Instruments of all descriptions, sheet music, &c., and solicitor for the celebrated pianos of the St. Louis Manufacturing Company. dec20—d&m1wy

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The undersigned takes pleasure in making known that he is now as well prepared as before the war, if not better, to do all kinds of work, either in

Manufacturing or Repairing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HACKS, ETC.

Ready made work kept on hand; specimens of which may be seen by calling at the Factory. He will also carry on a general Blacksmith shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.

April 26, 1869. n30-6 FR. ENDOM.

THOMAS NAUGHTON,

Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Burial Cases, &c., Monroe, La., has constantly on hand, for sale, every variety of cooking and heating stoves, received direct from the factories; also, every description of tinware; also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, varying in size and style to meet any given order. All orders for repairs promptly attended to, and wholesale orders for tinware filled at New Orleans prices, with freight added. June 18, 1870. 1y

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE

J. L. Hunsicker

Has, at his Carriage Factory, on DeSiard Street, a fine stock of handsome Buggies and carriages made to order, especially for this market, *cheap for cash*. He is also receiving

A complete assortment of

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And wishes all in want of anything in this line to call on him before completing their purchase.

GEORGE KŒHLER,

Gunsmith, Monroe, La. Dealer in

GUNS, PISTOLS, CAPS, TUBES, CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS, PATENT ELASTIC GUN WADS.

Repairing of all kinds neatly done, at 25 per cent. below former prices, and work guaranteed. June 18, 1870. 1y

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP.

Continuing the business of her late husband, the undersigned will manufacture every discription of

Saddles, Harness, &c.,

and will supply ready-made work, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. dec24,'70. 20-1y MRS. PETER EZELIUS.

M'KINNA'S SALOON,

DESIARD STREET,

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MONROE, LA.,

Is kept well supplied with the best wines and liquors and favorite brands of cigars. Polite attention and good order guaranteed. April 15, 1871. n30-y0

David Crockett, the Bear-Hunter Congressman.

David Crockett, of East Tennessee, was a nondescript of human nature—neither civilized nor savage. Like Boone, Kenton, Sam Dale, &c., he was a man of circumstances. Had he lived in a polished society, he would have been a popular man of the world. Brought up in the settlements strung along the Southern Indian border, he was a popular man of the woods.

Davy was the fifth child of six sons and three daughters. His father, half squatter, half settler, led the restless life of his class, trying his hand at a dozen things and succeeding in none. The children constituted a loving family nevertheless—sure evidence that the mother was a loving woman. Though rude and wholly uncultivated, they were honest and true, which is more than can be said of many families who sport an escutcheon.

Davy at an early date had to "edo" for himself. Born about 1790 he was yet a lad when the first Creek war desolated the Tennessee settlements. Then his grand-parents were both butchered in their cabin home by the human hyenas; his uncle Joseph was wounded, and his uncle James, a mute, was carried off a prisoner, to be recovered seventeen years afterwards. Such were the boy's early recollections. He soon became familiar with forest life, but grew up in the settlements laboring at whatever offered for an honest living, farming, droving, teaming, &c. He ran away from home to escape a severe whipping for refusal to go to school. Then came his first real *tussle* with the world, and a "rough and tumble" it was, such as boys now-a-days know but little of, or such as, if they had to go through it, would leave them with bad habits and broken charactbrs.

When the second Creek war broke out (1813) Davy was a married man, having two sons, but he enlisted, and soon won fame as a scout. In the several battles of this war he participated, fighting with the heroism and skill of a true borderman. But he tired of the service—of its dreadful marches and short supplies of everything needful, and returned home, near the war's close, fully satisfied to shave no more of sich doins."

Crockett's extraordinary political career may be said to have commenced with his election to the colonelcy of a militia regiment, in Giles county, where he then had "stuck his stakes." Davy was popular, apparently because he was ignorant; he was one of "the people;" and this popularity soon sent him to the legislature, (1821)—a member from Giles and Hickman counties. His ignorance was such that he did not know what the word judiciary meant.

A "great fresh" made Crockett a poor man by washing away his mills. He gave up everything to his creditors, and moved into the wilderness of north-west Tennessee on the Ohio river. In that game haunted region he spent the happiest years of his life. The woods and brakes were full of game," and there occurred the numerous adventures with bears which rendered Crockett famous as a hunter of these ugly beasts.

But even in that wilderness the man's old political popularity followed him, and, in spite of himself, he was nominated (1823) by the people who had gathered at the little town of Jackson, forty miles away from his past home. This nomination was, by the three opposing candidates, regarded as a burlesque; but Davy, leaving his retirement, went into the canvass so earnestly, that he was elected. His remarkable speaches and odd sayings, and his great reputation as a bear hunter, all told so powerfully in his favor that his more intelligent competitors were "no-where."

Crockett was now a public man. His popularity was not lessened by his two winters in the legislature, where his hunter's garb, his queer talk, and his downright honesty made him conspicuous. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should have turned his face toward Washington, as he did, by running for Congress in the fall of 1821. He was beaten, however, by *two votes* only, by his rich and influential opponent, the then congressman.

He resolved to "pick his flint and try it again," after two years, when election time came on once more. During that two years he hunted bears much of his time. In this perilous pastime he found his greatest enjoyment as well as profit, for the meat constituted the family's main reliance for food, while the skins and oil were sold for money with which to purchase "store stuff." The stories of the prolonged hunts are exciting enough. His skill, courage, and power of endurance made him more than a match for the ferocious brutes, many of which weighed over six hundred pounds each! In one year's time (1823-25) he killed one hundred and five bears.

Davy had to give over his bear hunting, however. In the summer of 1827 he contested the canvass for Congress against his old competitor, and a wealthy and influential citizen, beating both by a large majority. His early Congressional career was marked by devotion to the "Jackson party's" interests and principles, but never would he sacrifice his sturdy independence at the behest of politicians. He was reelected in 1829 by an overwhelming vote. But, during his second term, he sternly set his face against Jackson's Indian bill, as it was called, and this secured his defeat in the canvass for 1831 by a very small majority. This third convass taught him what a dirty thing politics is—tainting every man's *moral* nature (if he has any moral nature to taint) who becomes a tool of political tricksters or an office hunter.

A fourth canvass, in 1833, resulted in a deal set being made against him by the Jackson men. Jackson then literally owned the Tennessee legislature, so to "kill off" Crockett, the legislature redistricted the State, but all to no purpose. Davy's extraordinary popularity carried him over all intrigue and money, and he took his seat in the session of 1833-4, a strong, because wholly unfettered man.

Despite his early ignorance, Crockett became a power as a man. He was shrewd, intelligent by nature, full of a ready wit, which he used like a weapon, studious to get at the merits of every question, and perfectly fearless in expressing his convictions and wishes. This independence, in those days of intense partisanship and detestable corruption, was so rare a virtue as to render him doubly noted; and when, in the spring of 1834, he made his well remembered "Northern tour," he had a real triumphal procession tugging on behind all the way." His receptions on that tour, by the Whigs of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc., read like an old romance. Everywhere thousands of people turned out to see and hear the great bear hunter. It was an ovation of which the honest backwoodsman was justly proud. His speeches and stories became the "town's talk," and were copied in every paper in the land. Crockett joke books and almanacs were immensely popular for years after.

In the closely and peculiarly contested canvass for Congress in 1835, Crockett was beaten, the Jackson party leaving no artifice or dodge untried which could impair his popularity. He was beaten by fraud, now very openly used. This defeat greatly mortified Colonel Crockett; and, disgusted with politics, broken in fortune by his long inattention to his own private affairs, he resolved to leave Tennessee altogether, and strike for Texas, whose struggles for independence were then enlisting the sympathies of the United States. Rejected by his own State, he could yet command glory in a higher and nobler cause. It was a resolve worthy of a nobler soul. Alas! that Santa Anna's blood dyed hands had the power to drive to butchery such a hero!

Bidding adieu to his many friends, and tearing himself from the embraces of wife and children, whom he loved with all the tenderness of his true soul, he started (October, 1835) overland for San Antonio. His journey was long, exciting, full of the strangest episodes and adventures. As narrated in his remarkable autobiography, it reads like an invention of the romance writer. He finally reached the little Texan garrison of the San Antonio River, where the brave Colonel Travis, and the renowned Colonel Bowie were awaiting the assault of Santa Anna's army sixteen hundred strong, then coming in to redeem the defeats of General Cox, from whom San Antonio, and the fortress called the Alamo, had been wrenched by the Texan patriots. (December 10.)

This force, under immediate command of Santa Anna, reached the vicinity of Bexar late in February, 1826, when a series of bloody struggles followed, until at last, the heroic Texans were wholly driven into their works. The Alamo was assaulted on the morning of March 6th, and when finally captured, only six of the garrison of one hundred and fifty were left alive—Crockett one of that number. "He stood alone in the angle of the fort, the barrel of his shattered rifle in his right hand; in his left, his large bowie knife, dripping blood. There was a frightful gash across his forehead, while around him there was a complete barrier of about twenty Mexicans, lying pell mell, dead and dying."

An appaling sight truly, but one made more appalling by the scene which soon followed—the slaughter of the six living men, by Santa Anna's orders. Crockett and his companions, having surrendered as prisoners of war to General Castrillon, were led to Santa Anna, who at once ordered them to be put to the sword. "Colonel Crockett, seeing the act of treachery, instantly sprang like a tiger at the ruffian chief; but, before he could reach him, a dozen swords were sheathed in his indomitable heart; and he fell, and died without a groan, a frown on his brow, and a smile of scorn and defiance on his lips."

Out of such scenes of carnage and martyrdom did Texas finally emerge into the glory of independence. She truly owes a monument to these grand souls who perished in her cause; and to none more than to the chivalric David Crockett.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

How to Frame Pictures.

If you have any magazine engraving you wish to frame yourself, let a glazier or man who sets window glass cut you a glass a little larger than the picture, so as to show a white margin all around. Then purchase a sheet of fancy paper such as is shiny on one side and white on the other—either black or red is pretty. Then with a piece of stiff pasteboard or old paper box, the size of your glass, and a bit of tape and some paste, you have all your materials. Cut strips from your paper about an inch wide. Lay down the paste-board, place the picture on it, and the glass on the face of the picture. Then bind the edges of all together with your strips of paper as neatly as you can at the corners, have the paper binding about as wide as your little finger nail on the picture side. Then on the back, about two inches from the top and one inch from each side, paste on little loops of tape. A piece of paper or cloth pasted over the bottom of these will make them firm. Lay away your picture until thoroughly dried, then put a cord through the loops and hang up.

A Vermonter has had $3 damages awarded him for being butted over a fence by his neighbor's bull. The smallness of the sum is due to the plaintiff's avowal that he was trying to get over the fence as quickly as possible, so that the bull only helped him in carrying out an intention conceived of his own free will.

Narrow Guage Roads--Their Cost and Advantages.

MEMPHIS, June 4, 1871.

EDITORS APPEAL: Other engagements have prevented an early reply to queries of "Enquirer," addressed to me in the Appeal of the 1st inst., upon the subject of narrow gauge railroads. Enquirer asks:

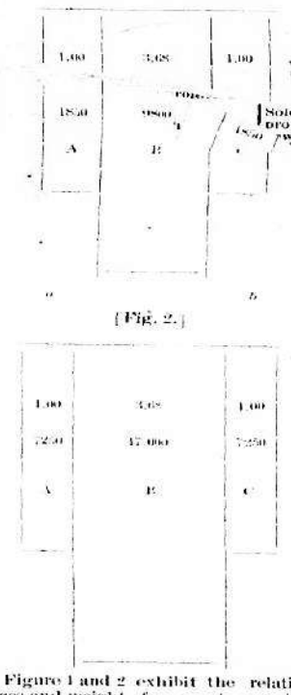
1st. Are they as safe as the five feet gauge roads, and if so why?

2nd. Will they carry passengers as comfortably as roads of the present gauge, and what sort of coaches do they have?

3rd. Are they suitable for lines 300 miles long, or are they only intended for short lines?

In reply to the first, I answer they have been demonstrated by actual trial to be fully as safe. Festiniog road in Wales, constructed through a mountainous country, employs maximum grades of 74 feet to the mile, and sharp reversed curves of 51 degrees, while on the five feet gauge, engineers have seldom ventured to exceed curves of six degrees sharpness; by which, we mean arcs of six degrees, or 51 degrees subtended by chords of 100 feet. Over this road of two feet gauge, trains have run thirty miles per hour, with far less oscillation than upon the best constructed five feet gauges. This is due in part to the low driving wheels of the engine, placing the center of gravity near the track, but mainly to the peculiar construction of the engine. It consists of two boilers, two fire boxes, four cylinders, which, with the balance of the machinery, water-tank and fuel, are poised exactly upon the center of two trucks composed of four driving wheels each, or eight driving wheels, so that the tracks being attached to the engine by a mere center pivot, are left free to adapt themselves to the inequalities of the track without communicating the motion, except in a slight degree to the engine itself. Such at least has been the result of actual trial. So much for the locomotive. As regards the safety of the car, I find the question so satisfactorily answered in a report of Alfred F. Sears, Chief Engineer to the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay railroad company, that I quote directly from him. His illustration has reference to a three feet gauge, which is sonsidered sufficient for any possible demand of freight or passenger business.

[Fig. 1.]



[Fig. 2.]

Figure 1 and 2 exhibit the relative sizes and weight of a car at present in use on the ordinary gauge, and a car as it would require on the three feet gauge. The smaller car is 7 feet outside width, with a clear hight of 6½ feet under the cornice and 7½ feet in the middle. The letters *a* and *b* represent the base on which the cars stand, i. e. the distance from out to out of rail, which on the three feet gauge will be 40 inches, so that for this small car the overhanging is 22 inches on a side. To compare the stability of cars in the two systems, divide each car by two vertical lines *a c* and *b d* projected upward from the outside edge of rail. In the smaller car the outside sections, *a* and *c* weigh each 1,850 lbs., and the middle section weighs 6,800 lbs.—that is, *a* weighs 100 parts of the whole, *b* is 368, and *c* 100. To secure this car from overturning, the 100 parts that overhang either side of the rail are counterbalanced by the remaining 368 parts, whereas, in the larger car, 100 parts of overhang are secured by only 334 parts of counterbalance, so that we find our small guage car is the more stable of the two.

In answer to the second question, there is no reason why they may not be made fully as comfortable for seating passengers, but they will not admit of the comfortable and commodious arrangements of the palace sleeping cars that are run nearly empty over many of our roads. The coaches may be made in the same general styles as our present coaches, with a single pivot seat on a side instead of two.

In answer to the third question, I give it as the opinion of many eminent railroad men that it is adequate to the business of any length of road. The Denver City and Santa Fe road, over three hundred miles long, is to be three feet guage. This guage is now adopted in Russia, Norway, Sweden Owensland after thorough investigation by an imperial commission of able engineers from Russia, unied with engineers from other governments named.

MINOR MERIWETHER.

The Spirit of the Commune.

The Paris Debats, contains an article from the pen of M. Lemoinne on the subject of the spirit of the French Commune:

The malady which rends us, he says, has entered so deeply into our entrails that it has become a portion of our constitution, and we live with it as a man lives with a mortal complaint which may seize on him at any day or any hour. Neither the blood which has been poured out by the executioners can quench it, nor can the flames which devour our city cauterize it. It is a kind of madness which after fifteen or twenty years incubation resumes possession of our accursed character and precipitates again one against another. M. Lemoinne goes on to say how, twenty-three years ago, he saw an Archbishop of Paris shot down on a barricade in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and nearly a quarter of a century after the blackened and bloody remains of another Archbishop borne along the quays. He then points out with what blindness the revolution massacred, smiting down the most liberal prelate in France in the person of Mgr. Darboy, and the most liberal and laborious magistrate in the Senate in the person of M. Bonjean. "These savages," continues the writer, "have killed, burned, destroyed, solely for sensation. Ask them what they desired to put in the place of the ruins they made, and they cannot reply.....It is sufficient to walk along the cinders of our streets and to look at the feverish faces and the sanguinary eyes of Paris to read, 'This is to begin again.' It was easy to remark this on Sunday, when the population turned out to wander along the boulevards, and yesterday when the crowd stood watching the funeral procession of the massacred priests. Many had come to see their own handiwork. It has been recommended that we should leave our ruined edifices as they stand as a lesson. They would only serve for an example. How many of those who set Paris on fire now walk about through the wreck they have made, holding their children by the hand, whispering to them words of vengeance, and treating them to a smell of sulphur and blood, so that they may recognize it at some future day! They glory in the immensity of the destruction they have worked; it excites their vanity," etc.

Social Equality--A New Way to Plunder the People.

An association of mulatoes of the Wi[illegible]gill color, was formed in this [illegible] some time ago, [illegible] for the purpose of enforcing social equality in [illegible] and other places of refreshment, [illegible] apart and patronized exclusively by white persons. On the proprietors of these establishments refusing to sell refreshments to this class of individuals, they have invariably resorted to the State courts for redress, claiming large damages for their imaginary wrongs. Almost all of these suits have been decided adversely to these new fledged applicants for social equality, and so far they have met with nothing but disappointment in the District Courts of this city. Becoming dissatisfied with the uncertainties and delays of the law as heretofore meted out to them they have recently concerted and have begun to carry into execution a new plan for plundering that unfortunate class of our citizens engaged in keeping bar rooms, ice cream saloons, soda fountains, etc. They have commenced instituting a multitude of suits before Justice Dibble, first justice of the peace, claiming damages to the amount of ten dollars and under that sum so as to avoid appeals to the Third District Court. What will be the result of these vexatious proceedings remains to be seen.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A Horse Thief in Congress.

Henry W. Barry, the drunken carpet-bag vagabond, who claims to represent Mississippi in Congress, has repeatedly been denounced as a thief, a swindler, and a forger by a General in the Federal army, and recently the Brandon Republican denounced him as a horse thief. That paper of Thursday says:

In a late issue of our paper we charged the carpet-bag Congressman from the Columbus district, H. W. Barry, with having tried to steal a noted "yallow pony" from Hon. Frank Lynch, of Texas, and asked the Pilot to add this item, together with several other charges to its biographical sketch of the infamous scoundrel. Neither the Pilot, Barry himself, or any of his friends, has disputed the charge, and as Mr. Lynch is now in this place we renew it, and dare the carpet-bag scoundrel to dispute it. We may, at some future time, give our readers a few more items in the history of this Yankee villian, who was kicked out of the Federal army for being, as a brother officer expressed it, the d—dest scoundrel unhung. One of his speculations in Texas was hiring his negro regiment out to pick cotton on shares for the people in the neighborhood of his quarters, whilst they were being fed at the government expense and paid by the government. He received over fifty bales from one widow lady as his share, and a great deal from other parties.

"I once dreamed," said Pat, "that I called upon the President, and he axed me wud I drink. I tould him I didn't care if I tuk a drop of punch. 'Could or hot?' axed the President. 'Hot, yer excellency,' said I; and he stepped down in the kitchen for some bilin water; and, before he got back, I woke strate up; and now it's distressin' me that I didn't *take it could.*"

The Chinese Labor Movement.

Increased interest on the subject of Chinese immigration is now being taken by planters throughout various portions of this State, from the fact that wherever the Chinamen have been employed as field hands, they have given entire satisfaction.

We learn that a Mr. Payne, formerly manager on the plantation of Mrs. James Porter, is now in China, where he has engaged 1000 laborers, and expects to return with them in time for planting the next crop. Of these, Mrs. Porter has engaged 100; Mr. Pringle, her neighbor, will take 60, for his Mississippi cotton plantation; Mr. T. J. Shaffer will receive ten more in addition to the twenty-five he is now working; Mr. T. J. Bronson (late Walker & Bronson) wishes to get 100. We learn that Mr. Payne has selected the laborers from the agricultural districts of China, and engaged them for a term of years, at $8 per month in gold.

Wishing to learn from Mr. Shaffer himself how his Chinamen worked, we last week visited his plantation, in Irish Bend, and with him rode all over his plantation, saw them at work with plows and hoes, visited their quarters and had every opportunity of judging them for ourself. The twenty-five Chinamen are working in the same field with ten negroes, all in one gang, and there has never been the least trouble between them, nor among themselves in their quarters, which are on the opposite side of the bayou from the negroes. They are nearly all young men and those married have left their families behind.

On entering the field the first thing which will attract the attention of the visitor will be the good order in which the ditches are kept. Mr. Shaffer informed us that the Chinamen could not be excelled as ditchers. The clean condition of their crop plainly shows that they are good cultivators. They handle the hoe well, and we saw a half dozen of them plowing as the negroes, from whom they learned. They talk to the mules in English, although all appear to have no other knowledge of our language. One feature in particular struck us: They are the most cheerful body of workers we ever saw, and Mr. Shaffer says that some of them are nearly always singing. By the opponents of Chinese immigration they are represented as being a sullen and revengeful people; but they are very polite, always smile when spoken to, and so far from being revengeful, Mr. Shaffer's experience goes to prove the contrary.

We had previously given the Chinamen credit for possessing all the above named qualities, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary; but we were really surprised when we learned from Mr. Shaffer that they actually spent their money as freely as the negroes themselves; and as evidence of this, took us to their quarters, where we saw expensive mosquito netting, watches, gold chains & buckles, etc., which they had purchased since they landed. "This removes one of the strongest objections against Chinese laborers, who were supposed to hoard up their money to be sent back to their own country. Mr. Shaffer pays them $12 per month, in greenbacks, and every dollar of it is spent by them.

We found the quarters of the Chinamen very clean. Thirteen sleep in one house, and twelve in the other. They all eat at one table, their food being prepared by one of their number detailed for that purpose.

Several of those we saw had been employed several years in Martinique, speak French, some have cut hair, and one or two have become Catholics. They are all remarkably cleanly in their persons, bathe every day, and shave often. *Caleasieu Echo.*

The Legal Tender Question.

The London Times, of May 4th, expresses its opinion freely concerning the late decision of the Supreme Court on the legal tender question. The light in which it is viewed abroad may be judged from the following extracts from the Times:

The decision of the present court is violent as well as unjust. It has been pronounced by a court packed for the purpose. It reverses a judgment arrived at after deliberate argument by the same court before new members were added for the purpose of swamping its decision. We must add, as being able to survey the question from a position of impartiality that it is directly in conflict both with the principles and precedents of American law.

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National honor and justice have received a terrible blow. The course of law has been perverted. The guarantees of individual right are set aside. Much has been said of the "patriotic anguish" of French statesmen who saw Prussia made strong by the victory of Sadowa; but the phrase thus misapplied to describe a miserable jealousy at the development of a neighbor may be rightly employed to represent the shame and sorrow that must fill the minds of patriotic Americans when they see their highest tribunal—the court which had won the admiration and respect of the world—brought down so low as to pervert judgment and thrown a gloss of legality over private and public dishonesty.

The good little boy lives near Leavenworth, Kansas. When a rattlesnake bit him the other day he caught the reptile in his hand, and pulled its fangs from the wound. Then he sucked the wound all the way to the house, and when there applied a poultice of onions, salt and tobacco. He went to work next morning as usual.

The Cairo Bulletin says: "Chief Justice Chase has at last taken his place in the ranks of the Democratic party, and should receive a cordial welcome from every member of the organization."