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To Subscribers.—An "X" in blue pencil mark, on your paper, is a notification that your subscription will expire in two weeks, and your paper will be discontinued, unless otherwise ordered.

Friday Morning, October 26.

HINDS COUNTY has two Independent tickets, both of which will be badly beaten.

GEN. W. T. MARTIN spoke in Jackson, the other night, in favor of the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad.

WOULD all this outcry have been raised against the Board of Registrars if Judge Brien had been nominated for the Senate? Not much.

STOFFORD and his friends are making such a case for him that all the Conservative Republicans will have to support it, or repudiate the President's action toward Louisiana.

ALL the candidates on the Democratic ticket, except those for Beat offices, are requested to meet for consultation at the law office of Messrs. Marshall & Miller at 12 m. Saturday, 27th.

A NOTICE over our exchange desk reads as follows: "Leave these papers alone." A wag came in the other day and took all but one, and then wrote on the bottom of the notice. "I'll do it."

THERE is a probability that old Simon Cameron will be nominated to the English mission. Geo. W. Curtis, editor of Harper's Weekly, expected this place, but the Camerons, of Pennsylvania, seem to have too much power for Hayes to give the place to a consistent and able supporter of his Administration against their wishes.

WE have seen the time in this city when tax-payers went to the Court-house and requested to look at the public records, that they were snubbed and insulted with a refusal.—[Vicksburg Herald.

Yes, and by Wash. Davenport, then Chancery Clerk of Warren county, now a Democratic orator.—[Jackson Times.

Not much Democratic orator. Wash. is out in this county braying his best for the Mule ticket.

MR. S. T. FORTSON, an intelligent planter of this county, has realized this year from an acre of sugar-cane, two hundred dollars; besides saving enough molasses for his own use, and enough cane to plant five acres next season. He is delighted at the success of his experiment. We tasted the molasses, and it was as fine as any that is for sale in this market.

THE Jackson Clarion pays the following well deserved compliment to the Democratic candidate for the Senate from Hinds and Rankin: "At Clinton, when the bloody-handed rioters were pursuing with murderous weapons the young men who were entrapped in order that they might be shot and butchered, Capt. Will Montgomery, counting his life as nothing interposed his own person between the murderers and their intended victims' and rolled back the tide. He is now the candidate of his party for the State Senate. Let him be remembered at the polls."

A SPECIAL to the New Orleans Picayune says that Mr. Randall has kept his counsel very well as to his committees. Prominent Congressmen who have his confidence predict the following chairmanships: Fernando Wood, of New York, Ways and Means; Atkins, of Tennessee, Appropriations; Banning, of Ohio, Military Affairs; John Goode, of Virginia, Naval Affairs; Swann, of Maryland, Foreign Affairs; Buckner, of Missouri, Banking and Currency; Gibson of Louisiana, for Levees; John H. Reagan, of Texas, for Commerce; and House, of Tennessee, or Stephens, of Georgia, for the Pacific Railroad.

Grant to the Rescue.

Some of the Northern Radical papers have already raised this cry, and there is no disputing the fact that the majority of the Stalwarts are even this early in favor of Grant's nomination for the Presidency in 1880. The opposition of both parties in 1876 to a third term, they argue, will not be felt then, as it has been demonstrated that Grant can step down and out as easily as anybody else when the people desire it. Many of the Northern Radicals think that Grant is the only man who can save their party from certain defeat. So influential and widely circulated a journal as the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is now advocating this nomination. That journal argues that the simon-pure Republican party has already repudiated Hayes, and that a bold, trusty leader like Grant is the need of the party. It freely acknowledges that Grant has committed errors, but says that a balance sheet of his public career will show triumphantly in his favor. This desire for Grant is born of a feeling of desperation in the Radical party. They cry out for Grant because they think he is stronger than his party. That is so, but nearly any decent sort of a man is stronger than a party that has killed itself by constantly arraying one section of the Union against the other. Judge Davis, of Illinois, is much stronger than the Radical party, and there are many others. The trouble with the Radical party is patent to all who are not blinded by their false notions of the South. That party has attempted to carry too much weight down this way, and it will not learn by experience. Hayes has made some little progress, but it is so little that it is hardly perceptible. In his appointments he sticks to men who have no strength, and who can never have any in this section of the country. Look at his Louisiana appointments. They have weakened him and his party very much, because the appointees are not the sort of men the white people of that State want. It is in this, that the Radicals have failed and will fail to the end. They seek for power and influence, where there is no power and influence to be had. The day of negro, scallawag and carpet-bag influence in this section of the Union has passed. If the Republican party ever expects to build up power in the South, it must cease its war on the Southern people and prove that fact by making a clean sweep of the old fagends, and by boldly bidding for support among white men of standing and influence. The mean refusal of the Senate to admit the Louisiana and South Carolina Senators has intensified the determination of the Democratic party of this section to give blow for blow until we have conquered a peace. We are demanding nothing but justice, and unless the Radical party changes its hostility toward us, Grant will be as powerless in 1880 as any other man to save it from a crushing defeat. In a few days three more great States will speak out for justice and peace, and the party of hate will be stubborn indeed if it still thinks it is men who are working its destruction, and not measures.

THE Chairman of the County Executive Committee this morning calls on our candidates to attend all the meetings of voters that will be held between now and the day of the election. We hope that all of the nominees that can possibly attend, will do so. The opposition speakers are relying solely on the effect they can make on the colored voters, and we may be sure that they present a very selfish, one-sided view of the case. This can easily be offset by our own candidates if they will go to work with a will. We have a very full ticket, and those who are not speakers can converse with the negroes and present to them the true objects and purposes of our party and of the opposition. In this way the candidates for Magistrates and Constables can do fully as much service as those for the other positions. What we want now, is a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether until after the election is over.

THE present season has been a very bad one on cotton planters. In the hill lands, by this date, the larger portion of the cotton should have been picked, but instead of this being the case, only a very small portion has been housed, and yet the bad weather continues. What will be the result no one can say. Nothing but the most favorable weather for the balance of the Fall can prevent the crop from falling far below an average one.

A True Sentiment.

New Orleans Picayune.]

The Boston Globe reports the substance of an address delivered at Faneuil Hall on the 17th, by Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky. The report contains the following significant passage;

The Republicans themselves feel that the party has failedin its duty, and I hope no one will get angry with me for saying that the highest duty and the highest call the Democratic party has ever been called upon to perform and to answer, will be to form as a bulwark around Mr. Hayes to protect him from the javelins of his own party. [Applause.] I pray to God that you will do it like men. Never ask when the constitution is being protected, and the Government is being honestly administered, who is doing it? Help wherever you can and support any man who is supposed to be honest and upright and adheres to the strict interpretation of the constitution.

The address was made to Democrats assembled to ratify the nominations made at the Worcester State Convention, but many passages were as well fitted for intelligent Republicans as for liberal Democrats. The passage quoted conveys a sentiment worthy of any occasion, and it may be taken as representing the feeling toward the President which is entertained not only among Kentuckians but among the white people of the South in general who have reflected on the subject. Without forgetting the crooked ways which resulted in the installation of Mr. Hayes, they find him upholding their constitutional rights, and they will, therefore, give him their moral support. In his recognition of the true State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, and in his early withdrawal of troops from the capitols, accompanied by emphatic and eloquent declarations of pacific and friendly purposes for the future, the people of the South recognize a broad, liberal and truly American manliness which merits and must continue to receive their respect and approval.

IN an article which appeared in the New Orleans Times, of October 14th, headed "Affairs in Mississippi," the following appears, referring to outrages alleged to have been committed in Pike county:

"We have the authority of gentlemen who were present at the interview, for the statement that Governor Stone was requested to authorize the formation of a company of State militia by the citizens of Osyka, and that he refused to grant the permission. In fact, he declined to take any action whatever *until after the election.*"

We are authorized to state that there is not the slightest semblance of truth in the above extract, nor was there ever the slightest foundation for the two statements made, or for either of them.—[Jackson Clarion.

THE ratio of male to female population in the United States is gradually shifting in favor of the latter. In 1850 there was an excess of males amounting to 483,464; in 1860 it was 786,087, and in 1870 only 428,750. Taking the country over, it is probable that this proportion is now much smaller, while, if the new and pioneer States are left out of the calculation, the surplus of females is considerable. The total female excess in the Atlantic and Gulf Southern States is 167,220 of which about 67,000 are among the colored folks. In the rural Atlantic Northern States the surplusage is 140,288, making an entire total for the coast section of 329,409. Rhode Island occupies a phenomenal place in this record. Its excess of females, which is 5000, extends to the foreign born as well as the natives, the only State in the Union where this happens. The ratio carried out through all the States would bring the formidable excess of one million and a quarter of females. Perhaps the friends of the cause of women can make a case out of the fact that the surplus is most striking in the most civilized and refined portions of the country, though economically it would be better to have the distribution a little more even.

IT is a sad and weary life that C. K. Ross is leading in search of his lost child. The history of mankind shows nothing that will compare with the unhappy condition of this sad affair. Time comes and goes, but in the ever-changing tide of time no trace of the lost boy is visible. Now and then rumors of a discovery of the whereabouts of Charley reach the father's ears, and with never-failing devotion to his child he hurriedly seeks the place only to meet with grief and disappointment. At one time a voice comes from the East telling him that his boy is found, but investigation fails to identify him. Then a report will come from the West that his boy is saved, and he repairs thither only to find the story a myth. Thus from month to month he meets with disappointment, but it never dampens his ardor in the search. He has spent $60,000, his entire fortune, and is now a traveling salesman for an eastern house. He has made three hundred journeys in search of his lost boy, and says he shall persevere until the child is found, or he dies himself.

THERE was not a policy slip or lottery ticket to be bought in this city on Saturday. The pool sellers, banished from New York to Hoboken, slept in the jail of that suburb on Saturday. Eighty-seven of the lowest class of gamblers in the city occupied the cells of one of the station houses on Saturday night, and it was not a very good day for gamblers either! Newspaper exposure seems to be a more effective preventive of gambling than the authorities have yet devised.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Men as Dress Reformers.

New York Post.]

Fashion is a despot, but even fashion may be made to yield to higher authority sometimes; there are laws above despots, here as elsewhere. In Leipsic, for example, fashion decrees the wearing of trained gowns in the street, but the police authorities decree otherwise, and it seems to be more than probable that the police authorities will get the best of the dispute.

Policemen are ordered to arrest all wearers of trains, and police magistrates—or whatever the dispensers of remedial justice in small quantities may be called in Leipsic—impose fines upon the offenders. This is very simple and direct, and it will prove to be very effective also, probably. It is much simpler and more direct than any attempt at dress reform in this country has ever been, perhaps because it is a woman's dress reform conducted by men. The ladies who annually or oftener meet in convention in this country to decry the clothes that they wear, getting themselves up, in gorgeous array, to make speeches against gorgeous array, may perhaps get a hint from the masculine dress-reformers of Leipsic. The advocates of patent hygienic under-clothing have done all that mortal women can do to get other women to wear sanitarily constructed garments, and they have done it in vain. Dr. Mary Walker's trousers have failed utterly as a persuasive and contagious example of what women's dress ought to be, as Mrs. Bloomer's rather pretty costume did before Dr. Mary Walker was in her teens. Persuasion, remonstrance and lectures upon hygiene have utterly failed to awaken American women to a proper sense of their right to dress themselves unbecomingly, and failing here they have failed also to persuade women to abandon the really objectionable practice of wearing long dresses in the streets. In a word, women have failed to secure anything like dress reform, and it may not be unfair to suggest to them the propriety of submitting themselves to men in the matter, committing to masculine hands the duty which feminine hands are unable to accomplish.

It is true that men will not work any radical reforms in such a matter, because—we may as well admit it—men are dreadfully afraid that women, if permitted to wear masculine garments, will absorb to themselves all profitable industries and set men to keeping house. We tremble for our supremacy, but jealous as we are of our prerogative there are points in women's dress which men would gladly alter, and chief among them is the train, so far at least as street dresses are concerned. Peter the Great, who stationed a tailor at every city gate with orders to cut off every Russian long coat until its skirt should not reach the ground when its wearer knelt, was a model masculine dress reformer, and his objection to long garments was not stronger than is the prevalent objection of men to women's trains in public places. If men can be persuaded to take the matter in hand, as they have done in Leipsic, dress reform will be secured speedily, but it will be moderate dress reform, confined strictly within limits which shall still leave men masters and women slaves.

THE Earl of Shaftsbury has just been making, in a speech addressed to a Young Men's Christian Association in Glasgow, some curious revelations of an autobiographical character. "In early life," he said, "I was passionately devoted to science—so much so, that I was almost disposed to pursue science to the exclusion of everything else. It passed away, and I betook myself to literature, hoping that I should not only equal, but rival, many in accomplishments. Other things were before me, and other things passed away, because, do what I would, I was called to another career. And now I find myself, at the end of a long life, not a philosopher, not an author, but simply an old man who has endeavored to do his duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him." "But for certain circumstances," says the London Examiner, "Lord Shaftsbury might have delivered Prof. Tyndall's late address at Birmingham, or even have written 'Ecco Homo,' which he once described as in effect the worst book ever 'belched from the mouth of hell.' In that case where would the world, Exeter Hall, Evangelical religion, and Christian young men all over the world have been?

ANY foreigner or American who wishes to study the physical and social growth of this country, will find a curious series of stereoscopic views to aid him, in Mrs. Fremont's papers, now being published in Harper's Monthly. Here we have the streets of St. Louis, "filled with the French in their bright-colored peasant dresses, long files of Indians, hunters, and trappers." Kansas, "an untracked prairie with Indians and wolves for figures." The calm repose of the feudal life in the great Virginia houses, and the first emigration to Califfornia. The slow poling of the passengers in dug-outs up the Chagres River, when to sleep on shore a single night was to forfeit life insurance; the climbing over the mountains on mules; the life in Panama, with its walls and old Cathedral, the roof inlaid with mother-of-pearl, its processions of priests, and veiled Spanish women looking down from balconies. And all this only thirty years ago! The change of Philemon's old hut into a temple was not more swift or magical than the transmigration through which this country has passed in that time.

From the Washington National Union.]

WON—WORN.

Wary watchers wear
What weary workers won.

Everywhere and everywhere,
Under the yellow sun,
Wary watchers wear
What weary workers won.

Life comes, and life is fair;
Death comes, and life is gone:
Everywhere and everywhere,
Under the yellow sun,
Wary watchers wear
What weary workers won. B.

MATHEMATICS AND MEDICINE.—Among other talk to-day, it came out that whale-ships carry no doctor. The Captain adds the doctorship to his own duties. He not only gives medicines, but sets broken limbs after notions of his own, or saws them off and sears the stump when amputation seems best. The Captain is provided with a medicine chest, with the medicine numbered instead of named. A book of directions goes with this. It describes diseases and symptoms, and says: "Give a teaspoonful of No. 9 once an hour," or "Give ten grains of No. 12 every half-hour," etc. One of our sea Captains came across a skipper in the North Pacific who was in a state of great surprise and perplexity. Said he: "There's something rotten about this medicine chest business. One of my men was sick—nothing much the matter. I looked in the book; it said, give him a teaspoonful of No. 15. I went to the medicine chest, and I see I was out of No. 15. I judged I'd got to get up a combination somehow that would fill the bill, so I hove into the fellow half a teaspoonful of No. 8, and half a teaspoonful of No. 7, and I'll be hanged if it didn't kill him in fifteen minutes! There's something about this medicine chest system that's too many for me!"—[Mark Twain in the Atlantic Monthly for November.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, who ventured out from an Ohio college recently to preach in a little village near Cleveland, learned while there that countrymen are appreciative of literary art. He preached a sermon on the mystical importance of the number 3—three kinds of life, mineral, vegetable and animal; Noah had three sons; faith, repentance and baptism, the three things necessary to salvation, etc. After the service, an aged deacon approached him and said: "Really your discourse was one of the most ingenious I ever listened to. I was sorry that you did not carry your illustrations in regard to that wonderful number just a little further. For instance, there are three aisles running through this house; there are three lamps in the chandelier hanging yonder; three books lie upon the pulpit; there are three ink-spots on this table; and, better than all, I noticed three colored men in the gallery."

VIRGINIA invites immigration and is seeking to encourage it. A committee of the Virginia Improvement and Emigration Society, headed by U. S. Senator Johnstone, have been addressing meetings throughout Pennsylvania with the object of inducing emigration to the Old Dominion. The committee intend to come to the city and hold a meeting for the same purpose. As proof of the rapid growth of the State they cite the fact that Danville ten years ago had a population of only 2,000 while now it has 12,000; and Richmond has increased from 37,000 inhabitants in 1860 to 75,000 this year. Land is declared to be cheap and the profits crops large, owing to the State lying upon the seaboard. The rate of taxation is also lower than in Northern States.

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY has a pretty little estate of 2,200 acres in Kentucky, in the centre of which stands a stately mansion. He has a splendid library and many excellent paintings. In this home, General Clay is spending his old age with his adopted son, an intelligent young Russian, for his companion. This old Abolitionist now holds the most gloomy opinions as to the condition and the prospects of the colored race. He says that of those freed by him many years ago none turned out well. He adds that the colored people are rapidly decreasing in number, and must finally become extinct.

IT is due to the retiring Postmaster at this place, Mr. E. D. Fisher, to say that he has made a most competent and faithful officer, to whom we will take this occasion to tender our grateful acknowledgment for numerous courtesies. For the young gentlemen, Messrs. Wm. S. and Emmett Parker, natives of our town, who have been employed and trained by him in the duties of the office, and who have been unexceptionably attentive and polite, there is but one feeling of good will and sympathy in the community and of a desire that their services may be retained.—[Jackson Clarion.

THE BANKRUPT LAW ILLUSTRATED.—The Albany Law Journal gives the following illustration of the working of the bankrupt law: "A Maori chief, Karaitiana Takamoana, was good enough, some years ago, to expound the principle of bankruptcy. Said he, 'I go to a storekeeper and buy five pounds' worth of things and don't pay. Some time after I go to a judge and say, "I owe this man five pounds and only got one." Then he says to me, "you give him the pound;" and he says to the storekeeper, "You give back a receipt for five pounds." Then the judge says to me, "All right; now you go and do it again.'"

FOREIGN STRIKES.

Extensive Strikes of Mill Operatives and Coal Miners in England.

LONDON, Oct. 25—The statement that the strike in Bolton cotton mills has terminated, is incorrect. The men decline to resume unless the employers guarantee to revise the standard list and exchange basis of readjustment before February 1st next. The employers will consider this condition at their meeting to-day. A strong effort will be made on behalf of employers to induce the spinners' meeting on Tuesday night to accept reduction unconditionally, but an amendment to that effect was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Staffordshire Colliers are now voting whether they will accept the reduction insisted upon by the proprietors. As far as returns are known, a large majority are against acceptance. Five thousand colliers are now idle, and two thousand more may go out on Saturday. The result of the voting will be announced to-day.

The strike on Irish railroad is ended.

Probabilities and Possibilities in Regard to the Louisiana Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The impression is becoming oppressive that the Senate will not seat either Spofford or Kustis. Some Republicans, not wishing to have Kellogg and Pinchback thrust down their throats, favor allowing Louisiana to have her sober second thought. It is not beyond possibility that the question will be postponed till the people elect a new Legislature. It is asserted, with some positiveness, that the majority report of the Committee will follow what Morton had outlined, which, if adopted, seats Kellogg. The temptation to make the worse appear the better reason, is to secure ascendancy in the Senate for at least three years.

Expulsion of a Noted Jesuit.

LONDON, Oct. 25—Several dispatches from Rome assert that the General of the Jesuits, by the Pope's order, has expelled from the Society, Father Crucis, Editor of the Civitta Catholica, and both as a sacred orator and writer heretofore regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of the Jesuit Order and of the Roman Church. Father Crucis's offense was maintaining that temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the Church. It is said he intends to publish an account of his difficulty with the Vatican, dating from 1871.

The Way Simon Cameron Came to be Put Forward for the English Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It appears that Evarts said to Don Cameron, the English mission should go to Pennsylvania, and asked him to name the man, the scheme being that he should name McVeigh. Don Cameron, having his father in view, referred the matter to the Pennsylvania delegation, and they selected Simon. The selection does not appear to be agreeable to Mr. Hayes.

Senator Morton's Condition—Change of Medical Treatment.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25—A special from Indianapolis says: "Dr. Bliss, who is attending Senator Morton, does not seem very hopeful of his immediate improvement. He has eaten little or nothing for nearly a month, and it is feared he will literally starve to death. A change in treatment has been decided on, and medical treatment will now be directed to infusing nourishment into the system.

A Peculiar Case,

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The Sheriff of Fulton county, Ga., was arrested in this city, upon a requisition from the Governor of that State, Mr. J. H. Jackson, of the well-known Jackson & Sharpe car works, charging him with taking several thousand dollars from a Legislative Committee of Georgia in 1873 by false pretenses, and by making false affidavits.

The Czar Determined to Continue the War.

BERLIN, Oct. 25—A correspondent of the Times says it is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff, in a communication to the Russian Ambassador here, has emphasized the determination of the Czar to continue the war until the condition of the Christians of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, is finally and definitely improved.

Going into the Merits of the Louisiana Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The Committee of Privileges and Elections have decided to go into the merits of Spofford against Kellogg. This involves, it is understood, a full rehearing of the dreary story.

Minister Grant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—On dit: Grant is to be Minister to St. James.

THE breech-loading gun and earthworks have only been appreciated at their true value in warfare, during the present war between Turkey and Russia. General Skobeleff made the following good comment upon them in conversation with some English officers recently: "England will reason from the emergencies before Plevna to a most important conclusion, namely: That on the basis of redoubts and field-works, like those around Plevna, she will be able, with her militia, to wage war against the great Continental powers."

IT is related that when the Emperor of Germany was staying at Gastein, he was asked by the milk-maid, Liese, to write his name in an album she had bought for the purpose. He complied graciously, and then said: "Now, Liese, mind you never let an Englishman get hold of this book. If you do, he will be sure to tear the first leaf with my autograph out of it." This is a tale much too biting to be true.

MR. J. G. WHITTIER has just been the means of proving that politicians know something of poetry. He walked into the Republican Senatorial Convention, at Newburyport, the other day, and was instantly and vociferously applauded.

EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER'S Michigan farm consists of 3,160 acres. It has cost him about $100,000, and is just beginning to pay expenses. A large number of prominent agriculturists visited the farm last week, and were addressed by Mr. Chandler.