

TEXAS POLITICS.

The Situation of Parties. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: A citizen of Texas, who is a Democrat and has long occupied a prominent position on the bench of that State, arrived here a few days ago. He gives views in view of all the circumstances, may be considered an impartial account of the status of political parties in Texas. Although he has been a resident of the State for over thirty years, he was not man all through the rebellion, and has been among those who, after the war, favored an immediate acceptance of the situation. He corroborates the statements made a few days ago by General Clarke, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Galveston district, and says that the party lines in Texas are being distinctly drawn, and Hamilton, he alleges, is in no sense a Republican candidate, and no well-informed person in Texas regards him as such. What Democrats propose to take part in the campaign and a few negroes in the isolated counties. Hamilton, whose record morally and politically is well-known in Texas, has added nothing to his reputation by the manner in which he has secured his nomination. It was done, he alleges, through a combination of railroad and other rings in which he is interested, and the influence of Governor Pease and one or two other gentlemen, who expect to be elected to the United States Senate in case Hamilton is successful. A large number of Democrats will neither register nor vote because they will not support Hamilton, and cannot support Davis. The solid men of the Democratic party, who are old residents of the State, are opposed to Hamilton on account of his wholesale denunciation of the Texans last winter at the North. This gentleman says they do not trust him, and cannot forgive him. He is anxious to get the State back to her proper position in the Union, and they think this can be accomplished better by the election of Davis than Hamilton, because the former is believed to be in favor of the Administration and Congress, while Hamilton's standing at Washington is regarded as doubtful. Democrats who are opposed to Hamilton talk of running a candidate of their own. If they decide to do this, James Armstrong, of Jasper, or Judge Hancock of Austin, will probably be selected. If Hamilton be elected Governor he will be a candidate for the United States Senate. The General Reynolds, the commander of the district, who is understood to favor Hamilton's election as Governor. This gentleman is of opinion that if General Reynolds keeps his hands off and the full Republican vote is polled, Davis, who is said to be a pure man personally and politically, and well liked, will be elected. The position occupied by General Reynolds gives him great influence, and the result of the election is, to some extent, in his hands.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia. A gentleman residing in Nova Scotia has received a letter from a friend in Nova Scotia, giving an account of the popular feeling in regard to confederation with the Dominion and annexation to the United States. The writer is reported as a man of calm judgment and scrupulous veracity: "MUSQUODABUIT, Aug. 3, 1869.—* * * You adverted to the accounts in the papers of the dissatisfaction of the people of Nova Scotia and the other seaboard provinces with the confederation, and their desire to join the United States; and I am glad to know that if it were true, I will reply that from all I can learn from the public and private expressions of the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia, their dissatisfaction with the confederation is both general and intense. In proof of this I need only point to the proceedings and return of the last general election, when the party war-cries were 'Confederation' and 'Annexation.' And out of the 17 returned to Ottawa only one was for confederation, and he, too, with a small majority, is under protest for bribery and corruption. So you will see that of the 17 members elected to the Dominion Parliament and local Legislature, only two were avowedly in favor of confederation, and that too when the advantage of the patronizing influence of the colonial secretary and the lieutenant-governor, with the power of bestowing posts, offices and emoluments. Even the Bishop of Halifax exerted his influence by commanding his people to follow his example by voting for the confederation. Yet all these influences, and all the united pressure brought to bear upon the subject failed to overcome the intense hostility of the majority of the people. Nor is it as some of the partisans of the confederation have said, that the people are dragged along and excited by their representatives; for, previous to the passing of the confederation act, or the last general election, as soon as the people became alive to the importance of the measure, public meetings were held and resolutions passed in every county of the Province, and petitions numerous signed were sent in praying the Assembly not to adopt the scheme without consulting the people at the polls. One hundred and eighty-three of the petitions were presented to the House in one session (1865), and only one petition in its favor. Yet this unconstitutional act was passed. The truth, when the act was passed, the people sent respectful but firm petitions to the Throne, aided by delegations of their most influential representatives, praying for its repeal, or even an inquiry into the nature or extent of their grievances, but all this was obstinately denied them. This conduct on the part of the British Government has sapped the foundation of their love and loyalty to the Crown for which Nova Scotia has been hitherto so remarkable. As respects the subject of annexation, I will merely observe that I have seen Robert D. Walker's address, and think that his statesmanlike views and manly sympathy will meet with much favor in Nova Scotia.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.—Eight neat three-story brick dwellings, Franklin street, Diamond street, and other streets, in the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, September 22, 1869, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, Auctioneer. All the four two-story brick houses, with mansard roofs and brick back buildings, and the lot of ground, situate on the west side of Franklin street (Nos. 2103, 2110, 2112 and 2114), in the Twentieth Ward of the city, containing together in front on Franklin street 56 feet 6 inches each lot, 14 feet 2 inches, and in depth 7 feet to a front alley, with the use and privilege of said alley. Each has parlor, dining-room, kitchen on first floor, range, hot and cold water, marble mantels, and ceiling, and is in excellent order of business, situate on one of the most valuable squares on Arch street. Terms—\$2,400 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Room. By order of T. T. DEBINGER, JONATHAN CLARK, Executors, W. H. TOWN, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—7 Valuable Building Lots, Venango street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday, October 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz: No. 1.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, containing 2,000 square feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. No. 2.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, adjoining No. 1 on the west, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. No. 3.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, adjoining No. 2 on the west, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. No. 4.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, adjoining No. 3 on the west, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. No. 5.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, adjoining No. 4 on the west, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. No. 6.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, adjoining No. 5 on the west, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. No. 7.—All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Venango street, adjoining No. 6 on the west, and extending in depth 200 feet to Pacific street. Terms—\$1,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Room. By order of M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. WILL DISPLAY FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS. FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS. ENGLISH BRUSSELS. ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 904 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS. BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS. ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT \$2 00. Embracing the New Shades in Maroon, Lavender, Mode, Pink, Pearl, Blue, Green, Cherry. ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS. ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS. ENTIRELY NEW SHADES, \$1 50. ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS. ENTIRELY NEW SHADES, \$1 50. ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS. All-Wool Plaids, 62. All-Wool Plaids, 75. All-Wool Plaids, 87. Rich Diagonal Plaids, \$1 00. Blue and Green Plaids. Black All-Wool Poplins, 87, \$1 00, \$1 25. After months of preparation our Dress Goods stock is now complete, and our patrons have the opportunity to select their Dress fabrics from an unsurpassed assortment; the prices now, as heretofore, being always at the bottom of the market. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, CENTRAL EMPORIUM, CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.