

Watching the shadows come and go,
Watching the constant sea waves flow,
Watching the faithful starlight glow,
I see but thee.

Listening to birds that softly sing,
Listening to hope's airy carolling,
Listening to memory's bells that ring,
I hear but thee.

Speaking of love that's small and pure,
Speaking of love that's grand and true,
I speak of thee.

Praising the deeds that can but bless,
Praising the words of tenderness,
Praising the smile that soothes distress,
I praise but thee.

Kissing the brightest dews that glow,
Kissing the lowliest dew that grows,
Kissing the sweet heart of the rose,
I kiss but thee.

Loving the dearest form I meet,
Loving the words fond lips repeat,
Loving all things divine and sweet,
I love but thee.

TELEGRAPHIC

New York, Nov. 16.—The flurry in the
stock market is over.
The whisky ring has beaten its antagonists
once more.

The Northern press is pretty generally
discussing the changes in the suffrage.
The Cuban expedition excitement is dying
out.

Hoffman, Governor elect, has resigned
the Mayorship of this city. John Kelley
will probably be the successor.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Herald says
the Minister of the United States to Paraguay
has been getting into serious trouble
with Marshal Lopez.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who turned
States evidence against the conspirators.
He charges Mr. Porter C. Bliss, a member
of the Legislature, with having signed a contract
with the conspirators.

Bliss denies all these charges in a letter to
his friends. The Paraguayan Government
has published a letter purporting to have
been signed by Mr. Bliss admitting all the
charges against his own Minister. This
letter is generally believed to have been
got from the writer by means of torture
while in prison.

The whole foreign population of the Rio
de Plata are indignant at the outrage
committed by the affair. It is not
thought that a member of the great Republic
should have even noticed such charges.
The commander of the American squadron,
Rear Admiral Davis, had taken prompt
measures to vindicate the insult to our
flag.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—Raining since morning,
and the rising tender and Stone-
wall. Down: Strader, Carroll, Forsyth,
and Dexter, with Leonard's stable of mares.

C. R. Robertson, private watchman on
the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was
killed by the train this morning and
instantly killed.

The Ku-Klux went to the jail in Hunt-
ington, Tenn., Friday night, and liberated
two men confined for assault on a negro.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—Weather clear and
cool, river rising fast. Down, Alaska.

The Avalanche publishes a circular letter
from Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, to the
sheriffs, in which he says the election being
over the time has now arrived when the
State government must sustain itself at the
point of bayonet if necessary.

As the American people by overwhelming majority
decided in favor of the reconstruction
measures and the governments set up
under them, and as the enemies of the State
are demoralized by the effects of the stunning
blow received at the election, now is
the auspicious time for the officers of the
State, country and municipal, aided by the
loyal people to recover lost authority by
one grand, thorough effort.

He therefore calls upon them to make
their authority respected, or bring on an
open issue. If this fails, martial law will
be proclaimed, and on the heads of the people
deadly responsibility must rest. He then
calls upon them to organize the militia, and
if the loyal people will not volunteer in
the State Guard, the reserve militia must
be organized to operate in any portion of
the State. The general plan is determined
upon, all must render cheerful assent.

Sheriffs are also ordered to warn the
people against interference in matters in
other counties, and report promptly all
matters of importance.

New York, Nov. 18.—A Washington
special says a proposition will be made on
the assembling of the Port of First Congress
strike off the names of the Louisiana
members; elect, McPherson, the clerk,
as not put on the rolls at all.

The plot to expel under Democratic
members to retain the two-thirds as a
pre-negotiated measure against Grant is now
substantive.

The Northern Democratic press outside
of this city seems generally disposed to
cross the greenback plank.

Gen. Grant is here, and makes an im-
pression of dullness.

The whisky ring investigation is a
zizz.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 19.—Weather clear and
cold, and the thermometer 36. The
river is falling slowly.

Two negroes, named Chas. Smith and
John Murphy, in the suburbs, drew revolvers
and attempted to kill the whites after
they attempted to ravish Mrs. Murphy;
they were frightened off. They were arrested
this morning and committed to jail, bail
being refused.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last
evening to burn the Commercial Hotel.
The fire was discovered by a servant and
extinguished before much damage was
done.

for uniform suffrage in all the States, an
appropriation for building a new Executive
mansion, a bill for increasing the salary of
the President, and a bill repealing the ten-
ure of office act.

The President, accompanied by his
daughter, Mrs. Patterson and her children,
was present tonight at the National Theatre
to witness Maggie Mitchell's performance
of the "Pearl of Savoy."

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—Lieut. Gov.
Gleason called at the capitol to-day to
procure a copy of the manual of the last
session of the Legislature. He was
accompanied by Mr. Corse, Gov. Bliss's
adjutant-general in the secretary of State's
office. During the interview, Gleason ex-
pressed the kindest feelings towards Reed
and in regard to impeachment he stated
that the action he had taken was forced
upon him by the action of the Legislature
and the position he holds in the govern-
ment of the State. The contestants for
power seem likely waiting for the action
of the courts, and ex-cors, as heretofore, ex-
hibit but little interest as to the result
of the matter.

New York, Nov. 20.—Leaders of Cuban
filibustering expedition, Messrs. Gann
have men enough, and only want transport
ation. The flag of the expedition flutters
at headquarters—red and blue bars, with
a lean star on white ground. It is stated
that a large force is concentrated at Mem-
phis ready to sail at an hour's notice.

New York, Nov. 20.—General politics
are quiet.

The Vermont Legislature refuses to
make education compulsory in that State.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer pro-
poses that Pennsylvania be divided into
two States, one east and one west of the
Alleghenies.

Three hundred thousand barrels of petro-
leum were sold here yesterday and to-day.
Wall street is quiet.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—Marshal Johnson,
a notorious horse thief, was arrested to-
day and lodged in jail upon numerous
charges.

The Legislature yesterday passed on the
third reading a bill appropriating half a
million of dollars each in aid of the Knox-
ville, Knoxville and Knoxville and
Carolina railroads; three hundred thou-
sand dollars each to the Cincinnati and
Cumberland Gap, and Corinth and Ham-
burg railroads, and ninety thousand
dollars to the Cleveland and Ducktown
railroad.

Also a bill to transfer leave to the Mis-
sissippi Central Railroad to form a new cor-
poration to be called the Southern Rail-
road Company.

New York, Nov. 20.—The Herald's
Cuba news says Col. Cospedes, acting
governor of Cuba, in the presence of Agri-
cultor, orders the enrollment of all regis-
tered voters.

The government troops, with the
governor Puerto Principe, besieged in
a convent, are reported to have sur-
rendered. (The above is from insur-
gent sources.)

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Valmaseda had
arrived at Puerto Principe with troops,
and will immediately open the cam-
paign against the rebel forces under
Lono, Campello and Quiros have ef-
fectually surrendered. Five hundred rebels
were surrendered to Valmaseda have
been pardoned.

Salvador bombarded Miraflores for
five hours, but was repulsed. Many
of his pickets surrendered to the rebels.

The districts of Borgue and St. Nichol-
as have gone over to the rebellion.

Salvador has notified foreign consuls
of his intention to attack Jackmel, Aux
Cayes and St. Marco.

The presence of an American man-
of-war is looked for with anxiety at
Port-au-Prince. Other foreign war
ships are expected, but no American ship
is reported.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, Nov. 20.—Daniel
Stanford, the marshal of this city, was
killed here at 2 P. M. to-day by a desper-
ate named Wm. E. Rose. Great
excitement in consequence. This is
the third time Rose has attempted mur-
der in the last three months. He is
now in the hands of the military.

ARIZONA, Nov. 20.—The Republican
of this morning contains a communica-
tion purporting to detail Ku-Klux out-
rages in Warren and adjoining coun-
ties. It says the negroes were intimidat-
ed from voting the Republican ticket,
and instances of the killing and ill-
treatment of negroes by Ku-Kluxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A sharp
earthquake cracked the wall of the court-
house at Millerton, Fresno county, on the
5th inst.

A slight shock was also felt at Austin,
Nevada, on the 17th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Grant made
no speeches last evening.

Housing Cabbages.

Some time since I had a conversation
with a neighbor as to the best and most
economical method of putting up vegeta-
bles, such as cabbages, potatoes, &c. The
following plan was suggested for a cabbage
house as one worthy of having its merits
tested by experiment:

Prepare straight slender poles (pine or
other), two or three inches in diameter, of
proper length, say eight feet; clean off
any bark, and smooth to the best and most
economical method of putting up vegeta-
bles, such as cabbages, potatoes, &c. The
following plan was suggested for a cabbage
house as one worthy of having its merits
tested by experiment:

To The People of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1868.

The Campaign Committee, on behalf of
the Democratic party, cannot refrain from
congratulating the people of Louisiana on
the result of the recent election in this
State, a result which demonstrates, beyond
doubt, that the actual State government ex-
ists in defiance of the public opinion of the
community, and that it could never have
come into existence except by the fraudu-
lent or violent suppression of the will of
the people. In view of this result the at-
tempts of the small faction constituting the
Republican party of Louisiana to claim a
majority in the State, and to attribute the
decisive defeat to the use of unlawful agen-
cies, by the Democratic party, constitutes
only another proof of their utter reck-
lessness of assertion, and their entire disregard
of facts.

In order that the country may judge of
the truth, it is only necessary to point to
the vote and to recite briefly the events of
the canvass. In discharging this duty, the
Democratic Campaign Committee will not
enter into a contest of assertion with the
persons who have so grossly slandered the
people of Louisiana in a document purport-
ing to be the "Address of the Republican
State Campaign Committee," but will con-
fine themselves to a statement of facts
which are so notorious as to be indisputa-
ble, and which even the most practiced and
accomplished masters of the art of perva-
sion will not attempt to controvert. We
may, however, without violating this rule,
be permitted to state that the account given
in the Radical "Address" of the effort
made at an early period of the canvass to
effect some arrangement for the purpose of
averting collisions and disorders is entirely
incorrect; and we meet the statement of
this "Address" by declaring that the re-
sponsibility for the failure of those negotia-
tions rests entirely on the Republican com-
mittee. The fact that the Democratic party,
composed of the white population of the
city, and of voters accustomed to free-
dom, and used to the exercise of political
rights, consented to a negotiation which in-
volved the surrender of a portion of the
rights which they had always enjoyed,
showed the length to which they were will-
ing to go in order to preserve the public
peace; and it is a conspicuous illustration
of their moderation that they made this
concession at the demand of a faction com-
posed of persons who, in the language of
the Radical "Address," are "unaccustomed
to the duties and responsibilities of citi-
zenship." The effort failed, simply because
the white leaders of the Radical party de-
clined to concede anything to the demands
of public opinion; because they persisted
in maintaining a tone of arrogant and
dictatorial authority toward the Demo-
cratic party and the people of New Orleans,
evidently relying on their influence over the
ignorant and aggressive masses of their
party; and because they exhibited the most
determined disposition to exert their un-
checked powers at the expense of the inalien-
able rights of the people of New Orleans, and
in flagrant defiance of the wishes of the
people of the State.

In reply, therefore, to the accusations of
the Radical committee we charge that the
Radical leaders, whilst they knew that
they had no other party desire by the Demo-
cratic party during the canvass, were,
in their own part, desirous of collisions and
conflicts which might serve as a pretext
for fresh calumnies against the people of
Louisiana, and which might be made the
basis of a claim to the fruits of an election
which they knew themselves to be unable
to carry at the ballot box. They assert
that their power over the negroes is unlim-
ited, and that the black voters will obey
their commands without reflection and
without protest. We admit the fact. We
have had convincing proofs that many of
these people, "unaccustomed as they are
to the duties and responsibilities of citi-
zenship," have come to regard the white
Radicals as their masters. We have seen
them driven to the polls like sheep, at an
election, and kept away from the polls at
the next election, in obedience to com-
mands issued from the Radical headquar-
ters. And we maintain, as a reasonable do-
duction from these admitted facts, that the
Radical leaders had the power to prevent
the difficulties which occurred prior to the
election, and that, failing to exercise this
power, they are responsible for all the dis-
orders that took place. The accusation
that the people of Louisiana view the ne-
groes with hostility or animosity is false.
The charge that they have attempted any
suppression of the legal rights of any class
is equally false. The enemies of the ne-
groes are those who incite them to a strug-
gle with the white people in which, when-
ever the latter address themselves ser-
iously to the contest, the defeat of the negroes,
and the small faction which, unhappily, at-
tempts to control them, is inevitable.

The "Address" says that "our colored
citizens have sought" nothing more than
to exercise the rights bestowed on them
by the laws and Constitution of the United
States and of this State." But the "Ad-
dress" omits to state that some of these
assumed rights have never been recognized,
and will never be recognized by the people
of Louisiana, and that the attempt to en-
force them was the main cause of difficulty
The people of Louisiana never recognized
the right of Congress to disfranchise a
portion of our citizens. They never recogniz-
ed, as a rightful exercise of authority, the
infamous perversion of the reconstruction
laws by which nearly one half of the white
citizens were arbitrarily excluded from reg-
istration; they never recognized the right
of a minority composed of intrusive stran-
gers and emancipated serfs to usurp su-
preMACY over a majority embracing the
whole of what had always previously con-
stituted our political community. But of
the formal right of suffrage, conferred on
the blacks by Congress, and perpetuated by
a fraudulent and usurping convention, the
white people did not attempt to deprive
them. Even had they been so disposed,
there was no necessity for such a course,
since the white people are in a large ma-
jority in the State, and in those parishes
in which there is a fair proportion of white

population, the influence of the old citi-
zens among the negroes has far greater
weight than that of the five or ten or
twenty intruders who may have come among
them with the sole design of manipulating
the negro vote for their own purposes.

The "Address" says that if the Republi-
cans—otherwise the negroes—had voted
the Radicals would have carried the State
by 20,000 majority. Why did they not
vote? Simply because the Republican
State Committee instructed them to ab-
stain from the polls; and the committee so
instructed them because it knew the Demo-
crats to be in a majority, and that a full
vote would demonstrate the fraudulent
character of the tenure by which they hold
power in Louisiana. We assert that there
was no obstacle to a peaceable election,
and that every voter, black or white, would
have exercised his rights without inter-
ference. The testimony on this point is
overwhelming and conclusive.

To say that the Republicans were afraid
to vote is a confession of weakness and
cowardice which must be fatal to the pro-
fessions of a party claiming to be in a ma-
jority—a party having possession of the
State government, and of the police of
New Orleans, and having had control of all
the machinery of the election. To say that
they refused to vote on account of diffi-
culty which had taken place several days
before, is to say that, in the serious busi-
ness of a presidential election, the Radical
leaders acted more like sulky children than
like reasoning men.

The "Address" says that there were
18,000 negro registered voters in New Or-
leans, and 3,000 white Radicals—a total
Radical strength of 21,000. There were
24,000 Democratic votes cast, and these,
added to 21,000, would make 45,000 regis-
tered voters in the city whereas the total
registration was about 40,000. This is a
specimen of the reckless and audacious
statements with which the Radical com-
mittee attempt to support their cause.
The Democratic vote in the whole State is
not reported, but it was stated by the
Radical organ a few days ago to be about
140,000 and this is probably not far from
the actual number. Hence if every voter that
obtained had cast his ballot for the Rad-
ical candidates the Republican vote would
have been only 60,000 and the Democratic
majority would have been 20,000. Any
reasonable estimate based on statistics of
election throughout the country, would
make the full Democratic vote at least 85,000
and reduce the Radical vote to about
55,000, thus showing a Democratic majori-
ty of 20,000. And, in the face of this ma-
jority—in the face of the fact that the De-
mocratic vote comprises the whole class
which his hitherto constituted the people
of Louisiana, and that the Republican vote
is composed of newly enfranchised serfs,
"unaccustomed to the duties and responsi-
bilities of citizenship," the Radical com-
mittee have the infinite assurance to claim
that the Democracy achieved their victory
by the use of unlawful agencies.

In dismissing the Radical committee and
its "Address" from further considera-
tion, the Campaign Committee again con-
gratulate the people of Louisiana on their
recent brilliant and decisive victory—a
victory won by earnest, active work, com-
bined with a determination, on the part
of the people, to prove the serious water of
the claim to authority set up by the small
faction calling itself the Republican party
of Louisiana, and the fraudulent character
of the government which that faction was
enabled to impose on the State. The
Campaign Committee have thoroughly ap-
preciated the importance of this result, and
they have labored to assist in assuring it,
with all the zeal, and energy, and activity
at their command. They sincerely trust
that their efforts have been as satisfactory
to the people of the State as the result of
the election has been decisive and encourag-
ing.

J. O. NIXON, Chairman.
J. B. WALTON,
JAN. S. ZACHARIE,
J. E. AUSTIN,
E. SALOMON,
PASCAL LABAREE,
W. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

Caught in His Own Trap.

From the Quincy Herald.
The Rev. Philip Thomas, the proprietor of
the beer saloon on State and Eighteenth
streets, some distance beyond Mr. John
Wood's residence, has for some time been
missing money and little articles of various
kinds. The goods and money have all
disappeared in rather a mysterious man-
ner, and the proprietor, as well as the
manager of Mr. Thomas, becoming tired of
such transactions, and wishing to put a
stop to further trespasses on him, Mr.
Thomas, on Wednesday evening, loaded a
shot-gun with a charge of small birdshot
and placed it in his store in such a po-
sition as to cover the entrance of his door.
A string was attached to the trigger, and
then to the door, so that as soon as the
door opened the gun would be fired and
the charge would enter the trespasser in
the stomach and legs. Mr. Thomas await-
ed patiently the coming of the purloiner.—
Time sped rapidly away, but the man for
whom the trap was set failed to make his
appearance, and the anxious Mr. Thomas
became tired of waiting, concluded to go
around to the door and take a "bird's-eye
view" of the trap. He did so, and while
gazing upon his "infernal machine" the
thought occurred to him that the trap
might in some case do him as well as
the other property, would be to be sure
of the thief, but he concluded to try the door,
and he perfectly certain. He acted upon
the suggestion. In short order the door
sprang cranking upon its hinges; and then
followed the report—snap, bang, boom,
and Mr. Thomas stood in his own door-
way, caught in his own trap, with his stom-
ach filled with bird shot. Dr. Zimmerman
was called in and ministered to the wants
of the wounded man. Mr. Thomas was
not seriously hurt.

The elevated railway in New York
city has been erected for the distance of
half a mile at the lower end of Greenwich
street, and the road having proved success-
ful, both as regards its construction and
the machinery to be used in its operation,
it will be extended to the northern end of
Manhattan Island. It is asserted that
passengers can be conveyed from the Lat-
tety to Thirtieth street in fifteen minutes.

Diseases in Poultry.

Fowls are gross feeders, and ones would
infer, from the readiness with which they
partake of all kind of garbage, that their
constitutions were proof against ailments
of every description. But such is not the
case; on the contrary, like the human
being, they are subject, both in the incip-
ient and perfected stages of existence, to
a variety of diseases, which it is desirable
to remove, both as a matter of economy
and as a duty.

The character of the diseases most con-
spicuously developed in the poultry yard,
and their manner of treatment was dis-
cussed at length in an essay read before
the American Poultry Society at its late meet-
ing in New York, by S. M. Saunders.—
Some of the most important features in
this disease are subjoined.

The diseases of poultry, being taken in
this, may not result in a serious malady,
too often resulting in death but procrasti-
nation is generally as fatal in poultry keep-
ing as in anything else.

The ailments of fowls may generally be
traced to a variable temperature, to irregu-
lar, injudicious feeding, or to their being
kept on ground that has become impure
with their use of it. Judicious feeding,
perfect cleanliness, and occasional removal
from the ground, will, to a great extent,
keep fowls healthy.

The following are the principal diseases
among them:
1. Apoplexy, evinced by inflammation of the
brain.

Tracheal Inflammation, (or gapes) with
parasitic worms in the windpipe.

Scaly disease, which is highly infectious, and
a very deadly disease, but if taken in time
may be cured. The premonitory symptoms
are a hoarseness and catching in the breath
as if from cold.

Monting, in old fowls is often so severe
that it carries them off. The young are
also victims of leg weakness and bad
featherings.

Sickly fowls should always be removed
from the fowl house on the first symptom of
illness, as they are generally ill-used by
their companions—pecked at, and evident-
ly become objects of dislike.

Apoplexy with fowls, as in human
beings, is difficult to cure. It is generally
the result of high feeding, and is most com-
mon among laying hens, which are some-
times found dead on the nest—the expan-
sive efforts required in laying being the im-
mediate cause of the attack.

The only hope for a cure consists in an
immediate and copious bleeding; by opening
a vein with a sharp pointed knife or lancet.
The largest of the veins on the neck, and
opened in a longitudinal direction, not cut
across, and so long as the thumb is pressed
on the vein at any point between the open-
ing and the body the blood will be found
to flow freely. Light food and rest should
be given the bird after bleeding.

Scaly disease, in some cases out of ten, are ob-
tained from rain or impure water; and if
certain preventive (medicines) is desired,
the use of sulphur will be found most pro-
ficial. A small lump about the size of a peanut,
kept constantly in the vessel from which
the fowls drink, will make the gapes un-
known in your yard. Having raised over
two hundred chickens without one case of
gapes, I can testify that camphor is the only
certain remedy. My neighbor, Mr. T.,
who is also a member of the American
Poultry Society, and who has equal if not
superior advantages to mine for rearing
poultry, has lost one of his chickens
of this disease, which he attributes to
drinking water which he had not changed
for some time, and by drinking of it.

The Radical View of the Result.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE EXTREME RADICALS.
Abolitionists and all earnest Radicals
are now summoned to address themselves
to the work which is yet to be accomplish-
ed. It has become very apparent, through
what has transpired in Georgia and else-
where, that the Reconstruction laws re-
quire careful revision and perfecting in
sundry particulars. The negroes and loyal
whites of the South greatly need the means
of education. The question of confirma-
tion, especially with reference to the large
amount of land fraudulently conveyed from
the possession of the United States Gov-
ernment to the hands of rebels, should be
at once considered, in the interest of the
landless blacks, to whom by virtue of their
past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully be-
longs. A system of national education
which shall be comprehensive, and at least
co-extensive with the extension of the bal-
lot should early be inaugurated by Con-
gress. The measure of primary importance
now to be promptly initiated and carried
out is the re-assembly of Congress in an
additional amendment of the Constitution
forbidding disfranchisement, or prescription
from official trust, on account of race or
color, in any State or Territory of the
Union.

Such an amendment, if adopted promptly
by Congress, and approved by the Leg-
islatures of the several States would, with-
out doubt, now be ratified by the people
number. It is urgently demanded and guar-
anteed the ballot to Southern men, and to
emancipate many thousands in the Border
and Northern States. This measure should
not be postponed for the consideration of
the Forty-first Congress, but should be
promptly acted upon and adopted by the
Fortieth.

"Let us have peace" has been many
times reiterated during the campaign just
closed. One danger before us is the as-
sumption that the fact of Grant's election
in itself will insure "peace" at the South.
Abolitionists, and those who have studied
attentively Southern society, know better
than this. While Southern Legislatures
are permitted to perpetrate such high-han-
ded outrages as the lawless expulsion of
colored members from their seats, without
due punishment; if rebels are permitted to
take seats in the House of Representatives
who come from districts wherein colored
and white Republicans were practically ex-
cluded from the polls, "peace" cannot be
realized. The negro is still the bone of
contention, and until his manhood and po-
litical equality is everywhere recognized he
cannot be a peace-making element in
our politics. Smarting under their politi-
cal disfranchisement, the Ku-Klux will still
hold sway, especially if their treasonable
chief is permitted to remain in the White
House till the 4th of March next. With
the triumphant re-election of Gen. Butler,
and the well known desire of most of the
new Southern members for the revival of
the measures, we have strong hopes of the
speedy consummation of the impeach-
ment and dismission of Johnson, by the
beginning of the new year. With Wade
over ten months in the White House, and
such a load of treason at Rouses Point, Sleed-
man & Co., of New Orleans, replaced by
Sheridan and other trustworthy, loyal men
with the Reconstruction laws properly re-
vised and amended with suffrage, and the
right to hold office vouchsafed to the
negro everywhere, the nation may well
be on the way toward "peace," having secured
its essential conditions, before Grant is in-
augurated. While the negro is persecuted,
and subjected to the negro is persecuted,
the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no
matter who may be President. "Let us have
peace" then, by promptly doing those
things which make for peace.—Anti-Slavery
Standard.

Deep or Shallow Plowing.
[From the "American Farmer."]
CLINTON, Fairfax Co., Va., Aug. 1868.
Messrs. Editors:—The letter on this
subject written by Pennsylvania Quaker
farmer and copied in your last number, re-
quires to be cited to avoid the adoption
of false theories. We have not the least
doubt that the experiment made by his
farmer to plow 12 inches deep, at once,
had not thought of the matter, or if it
should be desirable to do it, as the
farmer's father did, it ought to be done
in connection with a heavy coat of manure,
or better, with a double amount of lime or
marl. (Lime or marl are decidedly the
most effective fertilizing agents on new
soil.) We are positively sure that the
farmer's father did not proceed as above,
but that the (he) turned his land
12 inches, he had done so for twenty years,
and we have stated in another article, we
have ourselves seen large fields ruined for
years to come, by the practice of the farmer's
father.

The farmer also denies that the system
of farming pursued in those days has pro-
duced the evil consequences attributed to
shallow plowing. He asserts on the
contrary that "that system has deepened
and troubled the produce of the Chester,
Delaware and Newcastle counties, and
advanced the price of land from \$18 per acre
to \$150 and upwards." We admit that
the above mentioned counties are in a bet-
ter state of culture than most others in
this country, but has the farmer taken in
due consideration that the surplus of said
counties is naturally very favorable, and
does not the farmer know, for certain, that
their crops would not be increased by deep
culture and subsoil drainage? We deep
cultured and subsoiled drainage, and we
are bold to assert, that in spite of the good
crops raised in those counties, the soil
would be doubled and trebled, by judicious
culture and subsoil drainage. There is no
stand still possible in agriculture—we
were either to advance with the times or
we were going backwards. The system ad-
vised and followed by the farmers of
these counties has been a very good one
since its time, but does not come up to
the requirements of the present age. The
rise of the land in value, and the great
not occasioned by the result of their
farming operations alone, but has also to be
attributed to the increase of population,
which necessitates increased demand for
land. That much for the counties of Ches-
ter, Delaware and Newcastle. In regard
to the greater part of the country at large,
I shall not assert, and am able to prove, that
shallow culture, without sufficient drainage
and manure, has been the ruin of the land
in older times there was some cause for
this inferior mode of farming, but such men
like Liebig, Law, Boussingault, Nessler, and
others have made agricultural chemistry
their study, and brought light into darkness
we until then were groping in, we have no
excuse for adhering to old prejudices.

L. A. HANSEN.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH EXPEC-
TORANT.
When Rothschild heard that the
head of the Agnate family was dead,
"Twenty millions he leave?" he asked,
"Twenty millions." "You mean eight-
ty." "No, twenty." "Dear me! I
thought he was in easy circumstances,"
remarked the modern Croesus.

The editor of the Boston Adver-
sary tells the Radicals not to trade.
He might as well tell the merchants
not to trade. Would he take away the
regular business of his Radical friends?

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
District Court—Parish of Rapides.
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
No. 12.—Succession of Hugh Dysart, for
Administration and Inventory.
WHEREAS Daniel Voorhies has made
application to this Court to be ap-
pointed Administrator of the Succession of
Hugh Dysart; Notice is hereby given to
all persons who have claims against the
estate of the said Hugh Dysart, to show
cause within ten days from the date hereof,
why the same should not be granted.
Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., Novem-
ber 21st, 1868.
O. K. HAWLEY,
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Sacrifice of the Beautiful Princesses.

A German correspondent of the Frois-
chen says:
What a pity that the beautiful Danish
Princesses should be married to such men
as the Prince of Wales and the Grand
Duke Hereditary of Russia. The former
an incorrigible rake and the latter a sero-
fious youth. There are no finer, nicer and
better educated young ladies in Europe
than the daughters of King Christian IX.
They would grace any household, and would
make the poor of husbands indistinguish-
ably happy. And now, doomed to such a
lot, brilliant as it may seem, is at the
bottom but gilded wretchedness. Provi-
dence, too, seems to set the seal of His dis-
approval on these unions. Look at the
way in which young Princess Alexandra of
Wales is spinning away in London. Six years
ago she was the embodiment of health and
beauty, and now she is but a wreck of her
former self, and not yet twenty-five. And
that sweet, bright girl Dagmar, who was
sumptuous in her dress, is reported to be
very ill, and perhaps also to be disap-
pointed hopes of happiness. The good
mother of these girls is said to be profound-
ly melancholy, and well she may be when
she looks upon the fate that has befallen
her lovely daughters, linked as they are
to men to whom, if they were of private ex-
traction, no honorable man would intrust
with his daughter.

The Democrats and General Grant.
The New York Herald speaks of another
Democratic plank movement being pro-
posed. It is that the States which went
for Seymour, cast their votes for Grant
and thus are to be a unanimous vote
of all the States. It