

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869.



SPECIAL.

The Office of the 'LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT' is offered for sale. The office is new and complete in all respects and to a party, having money and a character, it will be disposed of at a liberal price.

E. R. BISSAT, PROPRIETOR.

December 30, 1868

The Steamer Stonewall.

This fine, large and safe Packet, in place of the St. Nicholas, is now a permanent fixture in our trade and among other things, offers superior and unequalled inducements and accommodations to Texas Stock Drivers. She can with ease, safety and comfort store, under shelter, seven hundred beaves. We are certain stock men will consult their interests materially if they will give this matter due attention.

By calling at Bissat's Warehouse before entering into other arrangements, Drivers can strike a real bargain with the Stonewall. She leaves Alexandria punctually every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Honorable D. W. Voorhies.

We are pleased to learn that the late opponent of this distinguished statesman has failed to serve his notice of contest in time, and that, therefore, he will obtain his seat without difficulty. He has already arrived in Washington for the purpose of taking his seat at the commencement of the session on the 4th of March. There is not a more eloquent or fearless champion of Democracy in America than Daniel W. Voorhies, and the Radicals have much reason to fear his coming opposition to the destructive legislation which has characterized the Radical party from its first organization.

The Radicals of the Legislature are out in a book of two hundred and ninety-six pages on the conduct of the late elections, in our State. We have received a copy of it, but business and company, have prevented our reading it. We must delay paying our respects to it as far as Rapides is concerned. Suffice it to say that sealawag McLean does that part of the swearing, which will give entire in our next. Our Alexandria people will bet their ribs, and prove it, that no man can tell a better lie than McLean. We are justified in anticipating beforehand, that McLean, has done his part well and has kept up his well earned reputation.

The heavy snow which fell in this vicinity last week may prove a blessing to our planters. Its sudden evaporation, and consequent chilling of the earth, will doubtless suffice to destroy the grubs which are sometimes so destructive to Southern crops. It is generally the case that a severe winter at the North is followed by a plentiful harvest, and it has been observed in Louisiana that the cotton worm never appears after a cold winter. We sincerely hope that our planters may be favored with a good season for the crops for which they are now every where so industriously preparing.

We call attention to the advertisement of the State Seminary in another column. The institution is in successful operation with a full and able corps of professors and a large number of students. Now is a good time to enter new students.

The THESIANS gave their performance on the night of the 13th inst. They had a crowded and full house and acquitted themselves handsomely. But we are ashamed to be forced to admit that the audience and the actors were disturbed and annoyed by a few drunken, noisy and outlandish blackguards during the whole of the performance. The like conduct has never been seen in Alexandria before, and we are certain will never be permitted again. The decent people of the Town and the Thesians owe it to themselves, to see in future that these rowdies, who have no respect for themselves, much less for females, are kicked out of the Hall for their infamous and shameful conduct. Nothing short of this assurance will ever cause the ladies of the Town to visit future performances.

We have received paper favors from the Dora, Frulic, Era No. 2, Caroline, Lizzie, Tate, Richmond, Itan, Golden Era, Leo, Stonewall, Selma and Bart Allen.

Another week of very bad weather—rain, nothing but rain—none of our planters have been able to stick a plow in the ground. The roads are almost impassable, never were in such a condition. The River is now full banks and is still rising. N. L. McGinnis has opened a Grocery establishment, at Clancy's old stand, opposite the regular Town Landing. He will keep the best and freshest articles in his line. See his card.

The Federal Congress has hitherto done but little. A vast amount of work has been cut out, but it has all been referred to committees, where it will be properly digested, and then hurriedly ratified before the final adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March. Congress finds that there is still much to do to rivet the Radical grasp upon the public crib, and for fear that the next Congress may not have the power, in case Grant should prove unwieldy, it must be done during the short remnant of the present session. Reconstruction has to be still further reconstructed, and means must be taken to prevent the Southern "rebels" from wresting the power from the hands of the "truly loil," by the agency of the negro vote which had been counted on as Radical for all time to come. The Civil Tenure Bill is to be kept in force, for the purpose of protecting the army of office-holders, who may not be safe against the intentions of the new administration. Universal negro suffrage is to be enacted whether the white man is to have any rights or not. In short the present Congress is to take time by the forelock and provide suitable legislation against every imaginable contingency that may be hidden in the womb of the future.—There is every prospect that it may overdo the job. There is every prospect that it may succeed in sowing the seeds of dissension between the executive and legislative departments, and that Gen. Grant may enter on his administration with an unharmonious party to sustain him. It is not beyond the range of probability that his administration may be a repetition of that of Andrew Johnson.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from the Honorable Joseph Bouliott, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Alexandria. There are reasons for regarding the election of Bouliott under the present act, but hope the powers that be will give Mr. Bouliott the position of Mayor, he having received a majority of all the LEGAL votes cast. We can favor the recommendation by the people and endorse him as a proper party to take care of that unconstrued village.

The above delectable brochure we clip from the N. O. Republican of the 12th inst., and give it a place in our columns in order to place before our readers, Monsieur Bouliott, right as to his status. He has made his bed and we are content to let him repose on it serenely. When a man has the courage to claim a party as his own, and affects to be a sacrificed martyr to its tenets no one should be uncharitable enough to deny him due credit therefor. So henceforth let Monsieur Bouliott be classed with the Radical party of Rapides and let him be entitled to its doubtful honors. But while we are thus charitable to him we must be equally candid and outspoken. The information given to the Republican man, as to the legality and fairness of the recent municipal election, is totally false and his informant knew it to be so when he gave it. A fairer election never held, and we can assure the Republican and its party, that the people here do not care a straw, whether his party and his Warmoth regard it so or not. Warmoth can commission Bouliott, as he commissioned McLean Mayor of Alexandria, and our word for it Monsieur Bouliott will share the same fate. The Republican may as well let the people of Alexandria alone and attend to his own affairs. They know their rights and will maintain them if Warmoth should commission forty Mayors, instead of James W. Orsborn who is the duly elected and qualified Mayor of the Corporation of Alexandria.

The Loss of the Glide.

We have to record another terribly fatal explosion of one of our packets, the Glide, Captain J. F. Muse. From the New Orleans papers we publish, in full, accounts of the terrible affair.—From the officers of the Stonewall we learn that L. W. Clayton, Geo. Woods, Henry Brunig, the Brothers Sheppard, both Engineers and the 2d Pilot have all died. Captain Muse and Thomas Clements, both badly hurt, are doing very well and good hopes are entertained of their recovery. Several of our fellow-citizens were on board of the ill-fated boat. Among those who are injured are E. M. Wells, C. L. Wells and Robert Richardson. The two first have returned home and are doing well, the latter has remained in New Orleans, under the treatment of Doctors Stone and Lewis. He is very badly scalded and burnt and is considered seriously ill.

The following is from the special Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal of the 26th ult.:

VALIDITY OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The question of the validity of the recent election in Louisiana will come before the present Congress for decision in the following manner: Col. Mann, the Democratic member from New Orleans, died last summer. His seat was contested by Simon Jones, Republican. At the recent election Caleb S. Hunt, Democrat, was elected to fill the vacancy as well as for the next term. If Jones should get the seat it will be awarded to him by virtue of the election last spring, but if Mann or his successor be decided to be the rightful claimant, then comes the question of the legality of the last election. It seems to be the general impression that Congress will not allow any contested cases to grow out of that election, but reject all the members and compel a new election after the 4th of March next under the proper protection.

Dr. G. W. Laney is again at home and on duty. He will be glad to see his friends and patrons.

Particular attention is directed to the card of R. W. Bingham.

Mr. Sambo Menard's congressional aspirations have been suddenly reduced to zero. The telegraph reports his departure for the South with transportation furnished by the benevolent Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, out of the contingent fund provided by the best government in the world for the support of all such pious colored individuals as the saddle-colored representative from the State of Louisiana. Menard had no certificate of election, owing, as he says to the personal hostility of Warmoth and his crew. In the mean time the Radicals found it convenient to investigate the claims of Simon Jones, who had been the opponent of Col. Mann for the seat which Menard now claims. The remaining six weeks of the session can be very easily consumed with the case, so that this Congress will end without coming to a decision on the important question whether a nigger representative is good enough company for Butler, Ashley and the other pretended Radical nephroplists on the floor of the Federal Congress. As the elections have already been held for the next Congress in the Southern States, and no negro has yet been returned, the Radicals will not be called on to decide the question within the next two years, and will, therefore, not be in jeopardy of that injury to the party, which they admit the election of a negro will cause.

Menard has had nothing to say since the sudden collapse of his congressional aspirations. At first, smarting under the neglect of his Radical friends, he was very far from holding his place, but he has doubtless been properly manipulated, and all his sores healed by a due application of some of Dr. Chase's shipplasters. He has doubtless made as good a thing out of his pretended election as the empty honor of sitting in company with Schenck and Wilson and Garfield for the space of two or three months. Whether Mr. Menard will take his carpet-sack now makes but little difference to the people whom he affects to represent. For our own part we do not care how soon he may take it off to where "the good niggers go."

The Explosion of the Glide.

STATEMENT OF THE ONLY SURVIVING PILOT.

Mr. P. F. Sutherland, the only surviving pilot of the unfortunate steamer Glide, makes the following statement in reference to the disaster.—I was one of the pilots of the Glide at the time of her explosion. Left the wharf at New Orleans on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at about 5 o'clock, with some passengers and an assorted cargo, bound for Grand Ecore.

Nothing unusual occurred until we arrived at Grand View Reach. I was on watch at the time, coming on duty at 12 o'clock, mid-night, at the head of the Reach. The explosion occurred just above Valcourin's place, about fifty-seven miles above New Orleans. The boat was about the middle of the river, running along under her usual speed, striking no bar or any other obstruction. I heard that the port boiler only exploded. After the explosion the steamer took fire and burnt to the water's edge. We had three licensed pilots on board—the first pilot, George A. Woods and Ed. Jerrold are dead. Several Blackford keeping in close proximity to us. Our boat stopped at the foot of Washington street and took on some salt, lying there some twenty minutes. While there the Blackford passed us, but we passed her again between 7 and 12 o'clock, my partner, Mr. Jerrold, remarking when I relieved him, that he had passed her and run her out of sight to which I made no reply? She could not have been far astern, however, as she came up with us shortly after the disaster, and had made out that we had made no faster time than on our previous trip. Heard no remarks made as to beating the other boat. Did not hear any safety valve blow off. Every thing appeared to be going on smoothly and saw no indication of anything going wrong, and believe she was well managed and equipped.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.—We copy as follows from the Pittsburg Courier of the 9th:

The mail express train on the Pan Handle Railroad, which left the Union depot at a quarter past three yesterday morning, narrowly escaped a most fearful accident. Just after the train left the Birmingham station, the conductor was collecting the fare, and found an intoxicated German who refused to pay or show a ticket. The conductor pulled the bell rope to stop the train, and says he thought there was a slight shock after the train started, but supposed the engine had been suddenly reversed. After the intoxicated man had been put off the conductor rang the bell for the train to proceed, but was surprised to find that the order was not obeyed. On going out to ascertain the cause he found there was a huge rock, weighing several tons, which had slid down from the side of the hill, on the track. The engineer had discovered it soon after he commenced stopping the train, and by great exertions was enabled to check the speed before he struck the rock sufficient to prevent any disastrous results, although the cowcatcher of the engine was broken to pieces. Had the train been thrown from the track, as it undoubtedly would have been had it not been for the drunken passenger, the high, steep embankment into a rolling mill, and the most disastrous consequences must have followed.

NEWS.—A Western editor, whose subscribers complained that he did not give them news enough for their money, told them that if they could not find enough in the paper, they had better read the Bible, which, he had no doubt would be news to them.

BAKING SODA!—COOKING SODA!—Pure English Newcaste can be procured at H. ST. JOHN'S at the same price that is paid for COMMON IMPURE SODA so frequently palmed off on the public by ignorant dealers.

ST. JOHN'S COUGH EXPECTORANT.

OBITUARIES OF THE LATE GENERAL ROUSSEAU.—THE CITY IN MOURNING—THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER GLIDE—NEWS AND GOSPEL.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1869.

Friend Democrat—Our community has experienced the most profound sorrow at the death of

GENERAL LOTVELL H. ROUSSEAU, which took place at his residence in this city on Thursday last at 11 o'clock P. M., and was to most of our citizens a painful surprise, although he had been suffering for some time. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1818. His father had a small, unproductive farm, and also taught a country school. On his death, the large family depended upon the two oldest boys, Richard and Lovell, for support. Lovell was industrious and studious, and by application during the intervals of labor, acquired a knowledge of law and embarked in that profession, soon acquiring an enviable reputation. In the campaigns in the North of Mexico he served with honor and ability. Returning home he resumed the practice of law and took an active part in politics. He was a strong opponent of Know-nothingism, and received from a mob of that party a wound, while defending a German in the act of depositing his vote at Louisville, which confined him to his bed for two or three months. When the late troubles began General Rousseau was an active Union man, and at once took sides for the Union. He was distinguished at Perryville, Shiloh, Stone River and other well contested fields. At the close of the war he was honored by his fellow-citizens of the Louisville district, by being chosen as their representative in Congress. Here he opposed the extreme measures of the Radicals, with as much boldness and tenacity as he had opposed the armies of the South on the battle-fields of the war, and this brought upon him the abuse and enmity of the fanatics, who worked to destroy that which he had fought to preserve. When the army was reorganized President Johnson offered him a Brigadier-Generalship, which was accepted, and he was shortly afterward appointed to receive from Russia, the new territory purchased of her, a duty which he performed with great success and honor. When General Hancock left this department, General Rousseau was appointed his successor. He has performed his delicate duties here, with firmness, enabled by justice, prudence and wisdom. He respected the feelings and even the prejudices of our people and while he performed his duty to his government faithfully and truly, his generosity and humanity, have converted a downtrodden people, who were his enemies, into warm friends and admirers. His private life, was replete with those virtues and domestic qualities, that sanctify and make happy the home circle, and win the confidence and esteem of all honorable men. So universal is this feeling of love and respect in our city, that our people united with one accord in

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES

in honor of his memory as a soldier, patriot and friend. The funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed in Christ Church, on Canal street, from whence the procession moved at about five o'clock P. M. First there was the splendid Post and regimental bands, followed by a company of infantry with reversed arms. Then came a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry with their colors draped in mourning. Then followed the hearse, covered with the American flag, festooned with crape, and surrounded by the pall-bearers on foot—after which was the members of the Masonic fraternity. Then came in carriages the relatives of the deceased, the Governor and his Aids, the Mayor and Common Council, Foreign Consuls, officers of the Spanish and American Navies and other distinguished personages. As the last of these drew near, the mournful dirge of some one of our best city bands was heard, and soon there came, bringing up the rear, the Hancock Club, with their banner draped in mourning, and their ranks full of members, numbering amongst them some of our best and most energetic citizens. The stores were all closed and business suspended, although it was at the busiest hour of our most bustling day. The streets were filled with thousands of people who had come out to show their respect for the brave soldier and great statesman whom they had learned to love as a friend. With the exception of the funeral of Colonel Charles Dreauv, it was the largest I have ever seen in our city, as it was the most heartfelt and sincere in the regret that it expressed at the loss we had sustained. On every hand we hear expressions of sorrow for the early death of one whose career promised to be so brilliant and useful in the future.

A JOINT OFFICE. The installation of officers for the ensuing year of the Dry Goods and General Mercantile Clerk's Association, took place at their rooms on Royal Street; last Thursday evening. After the ceremony the members and their guests partook of a sumptuous lunch when with wine flowed freely. Mr. Ed. Steinhardt sang in excellent style "Katy led me in" "I'm a Corporal in the Army," and several other popular songs. Mr. Harby of the Crescent, made a short and beautiful speech and others sang some fine songs. It was altogether one of the most select and enjoyable affairs of the kind that I have ever attended. The Association is composed of intelligent, active and energetic young men who will make it a pride and ornament to our city and State. I spent a very pleasant hour last night at the Crescent City Museum on St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. I was out for a ramble and thought I would drop in and see the two headed girl. She is there sure enough. Two heads and one body! Then I saw a "man frog" who is just like any other man only that he can eat, drink and smoke under water! Then I went up stairs and paid my respects to the Happy Family. "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," but they don't do it in the Museum, for there pussy, bray, jacko and other animals live

in the same cage in perfect harmony. There was a large African lion, with two cubs, looking as playful as kittens, but I would not care to be the mouse that should venture into their cage no much, if you please! I could not begin to enumerate the curiosities, I saw in the museum, which I was glad to see, by the number present was well patronized.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE GLIDE.

From Mr. Charles Wells who was a passenger on the Glide, I get the particulars of this terrible calamity, which I have no doubt will be read with interest by all my friends.

The Glide was a stern wheeler, she left here Tuesday evening and the Blackford left at the same time. At Washington Street the Glide stopped for freight and the Blackford got ahead. When the Glide started out again the idea among the passengers was that the Glide intended to overtake the Blackford. Whether this was correct or not the Glide did regain the lead and kept it until the accident put an end to her exploits on the run. About eleven o'clock the passengers retired to rest and Mr. Wells, from a habit that he has when traveling, laid down with his clothes on. It was between twelve and one o'clock when the larboard boiler exploded, nearly destroying everything about the boat. Mr. Wells sprang out of bed and rushed into the cabin where a terrible sight met his view. Hot scalding water was falling in sheets, the cabin was full of the burning hot steam, passengers were out in their night clothes, many of them seriously injured, and the boat was now on fire!! Capt. Muse was seated near the stove when the explosion took place and he was badly, but not fatally wounded. Lon Clayton the first clerk was terribly scalded and it is feared can not live. Mr. James Middleton, owner of the boat, was on board and got badly hurt but it is thought not fatally. Clements the second clerk was very badly hurt. Thomas and George Shepard, the barkeeper were severely scalded, and the former has since died. Mr. T. W. Marsden, the well known druggist of our city, was one of the passengers and was seriously wounded. Fortunately there were no ladies on board, the only female being the chambermaid. They had a life boat but could not get it to work. In about ten minutes the steamer Blackford came up and began to take them off the burning boat and the Thos. Powell came along and assisted. Mr. Wells says he never saw before so terrible and heart rending a scene, the moans and cries of the sufferers were awful to hear. One poor fellow that he saw had received a bath of hot steam and was completely parboiled, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, not a hair remained, and when they removed his clothes the flesh in great patches came with them. The Steamer Governor Allen came along and the passengers of the Glide, wounded and sound some put on her to bring down to the city. Mr. Wells has one hand and arm badly scalded, and is slightly marked in the face. He pays to Capt. Tobin of the Allen the highest praise for his conduct on the occasion. Every thing that could be done for the sufferers was done, their wounds were dressed as well as possible and their wants supplied with the greatest liberality. The cause assigned for the accident, is that the Glide while under headway struck a bank or bar and the sudden concussion caused the explosion. The boat had a good load of general Merchandise and seventy-five mules, all of which is a total loss. I understand that the boat was insured but to what amount and under what clause I did not hear.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The weather has been a mixture of good, and bad. For the past two days it has been clear and pleasant but the rain has returned this morning as glowing as ever. Business has been dull however and we are still waiting for the "spring freshet" in commercial matters. Our friend L. T. Murdock, No. 54 Gravier Street, has just received a fresh supply of the genuine Miller Chicken Codd Whiskey, an article that every body knows is good, when genuine, as his is. He keeps good things, Murdock does, all sorts of bar, plantation and family wines and liquors, and he is a pleasant man to deal with. One introduction to him and forever after you will deal with him when you want anything in the "smiling line." That's so! The theatres have been well patronized this week and all other attractions that are worthy of encouragement. At the St. Charles the Hancock are astonishing large and fashionable audiences by their daring feats, the flying trapeze, living pyramids and their performances being the most wonderful ever seen in our city.

Yours Truly, TIM LINKINWATER.

SUBTERRANEAN FIRES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, from parties in whom we may place implicit confidence that a great conflagration is now at the height of its progress in the coalfield of Miller Co. Mines, on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburg. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered; but the heat became so intense that the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a space of a thousand acres, will not be less than \$150,000.—Twenty-two coal wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member. The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of some eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon.

Memorial Order on the Death of General Rousseau.

A FEW KIND WORDS ABOUT HIM BY J. W. DE FOREST, U. S. A., IN HARPER FOR JANUARY.

NEW ORLEANS JAN. 9, 1869.

General Orders No. 2.

It becomes the painful duty of the Brevet Major General commanding to announce to the officers and soldiers serving in this command, the death of the distinguished patriot and soldier, Lovell H. Rousseau, Brevet Major General and Brigadier General United States Army. General Rousseau was born in Lincoln county, Ky., August 2d 1818. He studied law in the office of his brother, Richard L. Rousseau—now United States Minister to Honduras, Central America—and began to practice in 1841, in Green county Ind., entering into partnership with James Doyler, a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar.

During the Mexican war he commanded a company of the second regiment Indiana volunteers and was highly complimented by Col. Humphrey Marshall for his gallantry in the rupture of an attack of Mexican cavalry at the battle of Buena Vista. Upon his return from Mexico he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the Upper House. His readiness in debate, and the accuracy of his judgment, won for him golden opinions from the Legislators of the time.

General Rousseau was appointed Brigadier General United States Volunteers October 6th 1862, for gallant and distinguished services in the field. He served with great distinction in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Tallahoma, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and commanded a very successful raid through Alabama in 1864.

He was elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was serving in that capacity when appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, on the 28th of March, 1867.

Immediately after his appointment he was assigned to the command of the Department of Columbia, on the Pacific coast consisting of the State of Oregon and the Territories of Idaho and Washington. While exercising this command he was selected by the President of the United States, as Commissioner of the Territory of Alaska from the Emperor of Russia. This duty performed, he returned to the command of his Department, whence he was subsequently summoned to Washington. On the 28th of July, 1868, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, comprising the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, with Headquarters at New Orleans, where during the peculiarly exciting circumstances attending the late Presidential election, affairs in this State both civil and military, were so judiciously and ably administered as to prevent almost entirely the loss of life and property, which would have resulted had the anticipated collision taken place. During the exercise of this last important command, he has suddenly passed from among us.

It is difficult in a military order to express our appreciation of the civil and military virtues which adorned this illustrious man. He was frank, open and generous in the extreme. He endeared himself to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. Highly chivalrous and brave, he loved his country with an ardor and devotion rarely equaled, and never excelled. A proud defender of the Union, his example and support of the Constitution, his example is to be emulated by all who succeed in military life. As a proper token of respect in memory to the deceased, the officers of the army on duty in this department, will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

By command of Brevet Major General. B. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NELL, Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

NATHANIEL BURBANK, Second Lieut. Thirty-seventh Inf. Brevet First Lieut. U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Consumption.

THE DISEASE ALLEGED TO BE INFECTIOUS.

Dr. Henry Bowditch writes as follows in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly.

It was our fortune to attend a man slowly dying of consumption, who, while hopelessly and helplessly ill, was devotedly attended to by his wife, who, at time felt herself, and seemed to be, in perfect health.

Years after her husband's death, and when bravely battling against the disease, which commenced its insidious attacks immediately subsequent to his death, she related to me the following facts, but only on my definite inquiry, and as to how intimate her relations had become with her husband's illness. It seemed that often in winter nights that faithful woman would arise from the side of her husband, who was lying with his dress drenched with the chilling sweat of increasing disease, and would persuade him to take her warm clothing and lie down in the dry warm place she had just left, while, simply throwing a blanket over it, she would take the spot previously occupied by him.

Upon our expressing our horror at the thought of the danger she had run, and which apparently had told with so much power upon her, she quietly remarked that she knew at the time the danger she was incurring. "But" added she "then got what I never recovered from." A certain validity seemed to go out of her; and though her life was spared, she was some time confined to her bed, and she had contracted the incroachments of the disease, she finally died, always believing that she had taken consumption from her husband, but with a certain martyr-like joy that such had really been the fact.

We have now in our mind other and analogous cases, as for example, husbands having their first cough when "inhaling the death of their sick wives," while ministering to their necessities. We have known daughters and sisters, who, full of apparent health and strength when consumption has seized a mother or sister, have continued to sleep with the invalid and to breathe the same closed up atmosphere at night, and to watch all day without, perhaps a moment of healthful out-of-door exercise. And we have been distressed to find not a few of such healthy young persons gradually beginning to suffer with indigestion, debility, and finally cough, and all the symptoms, in fact, the attendants, which, before the life of the original patient, has ended. These facts are very significant, and although we are well aware that, in some of them, other elements of disease may have had their fatal influence, still the cases have been full of suggestions as to the necessities of greater precautions than we, in this country, have usually taken in this matter.

WHEN YOU WANT COOKING SODA Send to H. St. John's and Procure the Genuine article.

General Grant may put his veto upon official rascality, but the rascals will be pretty certain to carry the thing over his head.—[Courier-Journal.]

Mike, if you meet Pat tell him to make haste. "Sure and I will! but I will tell him I don't meet him!"

'The Chivalrous Southern.'

IT seems to me that the central trait of the "chivalrous Southern" is an intense respect for virility. It is a manly; he will admire vices which are but exaggerations of the masculine. If you will fight, if you are strong and skillful enough to kill your antagonist, if you can govern or influence the common herd, if you can ride a dangerous horse over a rough country, if you are a good shot or an expert swordsman, if you stand by your own opinions unflinchingly, if you do your level best on whisky, if you are a devil of a fellow with women, in short, you show vigorous masculine attributes, he will grant you his respect. It may be taken for granted that a people which so highly prizes virility looks upon old-fashioned ideas as to what is the proper sphere of woman. If the high-toned Southern continues to be influential at the South, it will be a long time before the "strong-minded" will be a thing of the future, a long time before they will establish female suffrage. Next to our opposition to putting the negro on an equality with the white, there is nothing in Northern life so abhorrent to the Southern, of both sexes, as the movement in favor of woman's rights.

GENEROSITY.

It was not that Yankee generosity which sends pundits to convert Heaton's, founds school systems, hospitals, sanitary commissions, and endows colleges with millions. It was the old-fashioned sort, the generosity of the Arab and of the feudal noble, feeding every beggar who came to the door, setting bounteous tables and keeping for his wife-cellar. It was the profusion of his philanthropy, but of good fellowship. It was before the war there were single States in the North which gave more to missionary, educational, and charitable organizations than the entire South.

But the Southerner was more than lavish; he was good-natured and easy in his business transactions; he had such a contempt for small sums that he would not use pennies; he paid loosely at long credits, and was careless in his collections.

COURTESY.

I shall never forget the grace and kindness of a man who must yet be remembered in Charleston as one of its most finished social gentlemen. I was at a supper of the Literary Club, in which he was sitting around a table which was well pleased Brillat Savarin; all the others were well known citizens, revered and respectable; I was the youngest and only stranger. I had dropped out of the conversation and withdrawn a little aside, when Colonel John Alston observed me and divined my stranded situation. He did not know me; it was the first time that we had met, but he instantly came toward me and beckoned me to wait on me. It was not the deed to wait on the manner which was so exquisitely gratifying. There was an embarrassment in his expression which seemed to say: "Sir, your mere appearance fills me with respect and interest; you are obviously worthy of my attentions." I have sometimes thought that it would be a fine thing to be a handsome young lady; and I felt at that moment as if I were one. Well, this hospitable act toward a perfect stranger, this courteous advance toward a stranger, was characteristic of the man, and, in general, of his caste.

DISONOR.

Notwithstanding his thoughts lavishing there, was a high sense of honor in the "chivalrous Southern." He did not mean to defraud any one. I have known an expensive, generous fellow to cut his throat because he could not meet a note which was coming due. I have known another bankrupt to put his wife and children into a baggy and drive with them into the sea, drowning the whole party. I do not assert positively—I only give it as my strong impression—that such tragedies of honor were not more common in Dixie than in Yankee-land. The honor of Southern students is not college honor; it is understood at the North, and perhaps in Europe; it comes much nearer to the honor of good citizens, and the honor of the gentleman of society. The pupils are not leagued against the teachers for the purpose of passing fraudulent examinations, by the trickeries of stealing the prepared lists of the questions, carrying fictitious copies of lessons into the recitation rooms, mutual posting, and purchased compositions. A professor of the Charleston Medical College assures me that he has never detected such a cheat in thirty years of tuition. A professor of the University at Columbia, S. C., told a friend of mine that he had known but one such instance, and that, in that case, the two criminals were forced to leave by their classmates. The "chivalrous Southern" undergraduate, at least while surrounded by his native moral atmosphere, considers himself a gentleman first and a student afterward. When one remembers the strength of college esprit de corps, these facts exhibit an individual self-respect and uprightness which is astonishing and which must, I suspect, fill the faculties of Yale and Harvard with envy.

THE WRONG WORD.—Richard Grant White is responsible for the following:

Why women will call their first undergarment a chemise is not easy to understand. Chemises means merely shirt, and nothing else; and its meaning is not changed or its sound improved when it is pronounced shimmy. Shirt is the English name for this garment as well as the corresponding garment of men. See the following passage from Gower: "Jason his clothes on him cast. And made him red right on an eo. And she her shertes did upon. And cast on her a mantle close. Without more, and arose."

But women wishing, as we well might, to distinguish this part of their dress from that of a man, called it very properly, a shift. See Johnson's Dictionary. Smock is much better than chemise, and has, like shift, the support of long usage by the best speakers and writers. I have seen an English woman of high rank, and of impeccable propriety of conduct, speak of her smock just as frankly and simply as she would speak of her shoe or her breast. If a woman wishes to say that she wears a shirt, let her say so; she says nothing when she speaks of her chemise.

Five United States Senators are to be chosen this winter by the Legislatures of five Western States: Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Josh Billings has written an essay upon "roosters," in which he remarks that they are the husbands of money wives. In Utah it is considered a disgrace to speak disrespectfully of a rooster. Brigham Young's court of arms is a rooster.