Louisiana Democrat.

E. R. BIOSSAT,.....EDITOR

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY,.....JULY 6, 1870.

☞ A full week of fine and seasonable weather for the crops has been our portion—but man and beast have been the sufferer to an awful extent. The heated term is on hand and with us—the thermometer, in some localities, has warmed up to 95 in the shade. We have have still to report the crops as bully and improving hugely. The cotton particularly is fine—plenty of nearly full bolls almost every where. In fact on Saturday last we saw and handled a full matured and opened boll. Last year the first bale of Cotton from our Parish reached Town on the 6th of September—this year we are certain to be over full one month ahead.

As for the catapillars we hear of none any where, or the least signs of any. But we have learned that a poor stray worm of some sort has been captured, and a jury of scientific catapillar men were summoned as a body of inquest and after mature deliberation agreed to disagree, and then adjourned without a legal verdict.

☞ Hans Anderson reappears in the July "Riverside" with one of his characteristic stories, "The Candles." The Fourth is remembered by a paper on John Paul Jones, and bees are remembered by a little poem, and the contributions by Miss Thomas and Arthur Gilman. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, gives another of his "Pictures from Froissart;" Anne Silvernail lets the little artists go berrying and they bring home berries and pictures. The "Little-Folk Songs" are as winning as ever, and the number is fronted by a large picture by Darley, from the capital story, "Jack of the Mill." Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, $2.50 per year.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieutenant Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Dr. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon sheir garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—[Sentinel, Liberty, Va.

HOW TO LOOK YOUNG—SIXTEEN.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

☞ We direct special attention to the advertisement, to be found in another column, of the Life Association of America. The Louisiana and Texas department is presided over by General J. B. Hood, assisted by able officers and a board of directors, in which is numbered some of the best, most energetic and most successful merchants of the State.

A local branch has been established and organized in our Town, and in this connection, we will remark, as an important fact, connected with this Association, and which deserves to be borne in mind, namely, that they have already invested in the Department, on first mortgages of real estate, the large sum of $144,884,11.

The following are the Board of the Alexandria Branch:

T. C. Manning; President, J. W. Prescott, Vice-President, J. A. Williams, Secretary, F. Seip, J. H. Hynson, W. W. Whittington, Jr., and E. R. Biossat.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Dr. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA and QUEEN'S DELIGHT The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, expels all humors from the system; it acts directly on the Depuratory organs; the skin is one of the most important of thes organs, and by the use of this invaluable medicine it is cleansed and rendered soft, fair and healthy. Try it.

☞ The River, in the last few days, has taken to a slight rise—this is all a *bagatelle*, and, by our next, will be on the decline.

☞ The steamer La Belle goes down to-morrow evening at 2 o'clock.

☞ The B. L. Hodge is on berth this morning, and leaves for New Orleans this day at 12 M.

☞ Charley Drown, of the Era No. 9, has kindly remembered our office, on the last trip of his boat.

MEAD— at JULIUS LEVIN'S.

The Rail Road Tax—The Shortest Route to California.

We learn that the Legislature of Texas has passed a bill granting an immense amount of valuable land in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific rail road through that State. The proposed route is identical with the route of the Southern Pacific rail road as laid down in the Congressional bill.—Congress appropriates land to aid the construction in those regions where the Federal government owns land. But the government owns no land in the State of Texas. It was feared that Texas might withhold the land and thus seriously jeopard the final construction of the road. These fears are now dissipated by the passage of the bill mentioned above. The lands through which the road passes are among the richest in the South, and when brought into market, enhanced in value by the completion of the road, will be abundantly sufficient to construct it through the State. The Southern Pacific rail road may therefore be said to be a fixed fact from Marshall to San Francisco.

The question is in what direction it shall run eastward from Marshall. Will the people of Louisiana and of the city of New Orleans permit themselves to be cheated out of the privilege of receiving the full benefit of the immense trade which shall pass from the shores of the Pacific? Many other localities are contending for the coveted prize New Orleans should be the outlet of this trade. The "Back bone rail road" alone can secure it to her and to this section of the country. In order to aid its construction the people of this parish are called on to subscribe a moderate amount of bonds. The taxation to raise it cannot possibly be felt by a community as rich as our parish is bound to be as soon as the road is completed through its limits.

On the 30th ult. ground was broken at Baton Rouge on the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad. The work will be prosecuted with vigor until the road is put in running order to New Orleans. There is no reason why it should not be completed to Alexandria in the same time. In order to accomplish such a result no obstacle should be thrown in the way. Let the bonds, then, be voted by a large majority.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—FOR sale by H. ST. JOHN.

Health's Best Defence.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicine plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equaled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility of beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a vervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

ICE CREAM— at JULIUS LEVIN'S

☞ Two young ladies, belonging to influential families in this city, are now under treatment by Dr. Sweet, the famous "natural bone-setter," at Lebanen, for a cramped and painful distortion of the feet. It is feared the trouble is caused by wearing the fashionable modern style of ladies' boots with heels running almost to a point, and set too far forward. A more idiotic fashion for heels it would be impossible to find, yet all are made so; and if bought ready-made they are sure to be of this kind. There are hundreds of cases of these cramped and distorted feet, and doctors have not traced the trouble to the true cause.—[Hartford Times.

☞ We owe thanks to the officers of the Julia A. Rudolph, Bradish Johnson, La Belle and B. L. Hodge No. 2 for late papers.

Alexandria Institute.

It is with great pleasure that we are called upon to speak of the first annual exhibition of the Alexandria Institute for young ladies, which took place on the evening of last Thursday the 30th ult. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the exertions of the able and energetic principal, Mrs. G. A. Canfield, who, since the war, combatting all the difficulties incident to laborious enterprises begun in a country reduced and we may say ruined by the calamities of war, has reared in our midst a first class Female Seminary, that, for the manner in which it has been conducted, for the real and substantial proofs of the progress of the pupils in the different branches of learning, may be placed on a par with any Institution of the kind in this or any other State of the South. The Principal has satisfactorily demonstrated the worth and vitality of her school; she has shown besides, that it is not necessary for the parents to send their daughters to a distance in the North and West to receive that education which is required to fit them for the duties of life. That this has been the case to a great degree is a humiliating fact for us. That we can become independent in this respect is apparent, if we encourage by all means in our power those home institutions, that, by their character and standing, have a right to the support the communities in which they are located. We bespeak then for Mrs. Canfield a liberal patronage for the future. Let the people of this and the adjoining parishes know that opportunities are offered them at home of bestowing upon their daughters education and accomplishments no wise inferior to what the fashionable schools, where many of them place their children for instruction can afford. But to revert to the Exhibiton itself. Before the exercises of the evening commenced an address was delivered by Mr. W. S. Bringhurst to the young ladies of the Institute. Next in order came the distribution of the prizes, which were awarded as follows:

First Blue Ribbon, Miss Lizzie Waters.

First Pink Ribbon, Miss Sallie W. Waters.

Second Blue Ribbon, Miss Ella Jones.

Second Pink Ribbon, Miss Olevia Christian.

First Gold Medal, Miss Virginia Fox.

Second Gold Medal, Miss Sallie W. Waters.

Third Gold Medal, Miss Rosa Weil.

Fourth Gold Medal, Miss Agalice Biossat.

Fifth Gold Medal, Miss Caroline Kuhnagel.

First Prize Instrumental Music, Miss Gertrude Henarie.

First Prize Vocal Music, Miss Mary Henarie.

Second Prize Vocal Music, Miss Jennie Waters.

Prize for Composition, Miss Eugenie Biossat.

First Prize for Writing, Miss Josephine Smith.

Second Prize for Writing, Elodie Smith.

Third Prize for Writing, Miss Caroline Kuhnagel.

First Prize in Reading and Elocution, Miss Mary Rachal.

Second Prize in Reading and Elocution, Miss Abbie Thompson.

Third Prize in Reading and Elocution, Miss Elodie Smith.

Fourth Prize for Reading and Elocution, Miss Caroline Kuhnagel.

First Prize in Geography, Miss Virginia Fox.

Second Prize in Geography, Miss Abbie Thompson.

Third Prize for Geography, Miss Agalice Biossat.

First Prize in Grammar, Miss Eliza beth Christian.

Second Prize in Grammar, Miss Abbie Thompson.

Third Prize in Grammar, Miss Rosa Weil.

Prize in Universal History, Miss Virginia Fox.

Prize in U. S. History, Miss Gertrude Henarie.

Prize in Familiar Science, Miss Mary Rachal.

The exercises, consisting of the reading of the compositions, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, tableaux and charades, occupied the hours of the evening until sometime after mid-night. The pupils acquitted themselves admirably; in everything bearing testimony to Mrs Canfield's ability as an instructress. In this connection we would also mention the name of Miss Ross, to whom the department of music has been entrusted. It is to her valuable co-operation that the principal is indebted for much of the eclat of her Exhibition. In conclusion we offer our congratulations to teachers and pupils, and wish that the Institute, now so firmly established, may enjoy a long career of usefulness and prosperity. *.*.*.

FUNERAL SPEECH.—Here is a funeral speech which a Paris paper assures us was actually pronounced at Montmarte the other day, by a father at the grave of his son:

"Gentlemen," said the father, in a voice full of emotion, this body was that of my son. He was a young man in the prime of life, with a sound constitution, which ought to have insured him a hundred years. But misconduct, drunkenness and debanchery of the most disgraceful kind brought him in the flower of age, to the ditch which you see before you. Let this be an example to you and your children. Let us go hence."

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—FOR sale by H. ST. JOHN.

Commencement Exercises of the University of Louisiana.

SIR—Having attended the closing exercises, for the past session, at "Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy," abbreviated in name by Act of the last Session of the General Assembly to "the Louisiana State University" by which style and title the Institution is henceforth to be known, a brief account of the ceremonies of the day, and incidents connected therewith, may not be uninteresting to your readers in advance of the further and more authentic reports of the gentlemen of the City Press who were present.

The first Address, on the part of the Society of Alumni, was delivered in the chapel of the Institute at 11 A. M. by Mr. John H. Eady, of St. Helena Parish, a one-armed relic of the "out in the '61 Boys," and a graduate of last year, who since then has been working out his time faithfully, honorably and usefully in Mr. Lusher's School in New Orleans. He was attended on the platform by six others of the graduates of last year.

After dinner, the shade of the building having somewhat reached the beautifully arranged and tastefully ornamented stand, and amphitheater of seats, erected in the interior court, the Collegiate Exercises were opened with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Professor of Moral Philosophy, after which the Superintendent, Col. Boyd, distributed a great number of certificates of distinction to meritorious cadets in the various classes, accompanying each one with some remark encouraging, laudatory, or facetious as he judged pertinent.

Then the prize medals of gold, were delivered, by the hand of Governor Warmoth, to the successful contestants for them, the award of them having been previously made by the Academic Board—my memory not serving me with the names of all the Medalists, nor of the subjects for which they were instituted, am obliged to refer your readers to the further and more accurate reports in the City Papers—after this followed in succession an Essay on Art and Science—by Cadet S. C. McCormick, of Union Parish.

An oration, North America in 1492, by Cadet John Ransdell, of Rapides Parish.

An Essay on the past and future of the South, by Cadet N. Roger Roberts, of Rapides Parish (Bayou Lamourie.)

An oration, New Orleans, by Cadet Samuel C. H. Lewis, of Baton Rouge. These four fine manly-looking young gentlemen, among whom it is peculiarly gratifying to find two from this Parish, with three others constitute the graduating class of this year, on to whom the Board of Supervisors, on recommendation of the Academic Board, then, by diploma delivered by the hand of the Superintendent, conferred the degre of Master of Arts or of Bachelor of Arts according as each respectively had attained.

A very pleasant and gratifying incident not in the programme, occurred in this part of the proceedings, when in delivering to Cadet McCormick his diploma, the Superintendent said "I have an additional gratification sir, in the pleasure of informing you that I have just received a telegram from the venerable Doctor Egan requesting me to say to you that the Board of Trustees of the College at Minden had that moment elected you to take charge of that Institution." The hearty good will manifested in the burst of applause with which this announcement has received evidenced both the interest and the gratification of the assembly in seeing the Educational positions in the State filled by the alumini of this its faforite and favored Institution.

Then followed an Address by the Superintendent, in Collegiate phrase termed I believe, the Bachalaureate Address—Of this Address, as well as of those of the four Cadets, it was the misfortune of the writer, from his unlucky location, not to be able to hear distinctly the whole of it connectedly, yet as far as he could gather it, it was a most advisable, suitable, practical address, abounding in appropriate advice and true and just sentiments frankly expressed, which evidently gave very general satisfaction—The Governor in conversational intercourse expressed this hearty approval and gratification, notwithstanding that whilst advising the Cadets to forget past times, past issues, past conflicts to let alone politics and politicians, and press onward and upward in the developement and advancement of the national interests of the State, its People, and themselves, he spoke of himself as "an unsubdued and unrepentant Rebel."

Then the Collegiate exercises were terminated with. The annual Address (that of 1868, which was the first o these Addresses in this School, having been by Gen. Harry Hays, that of 1869 by Judge Spofford) by Mr. Charles F. Buck, a native of New Orleans, and now practing Law in that City, the first Graduate, as of 1863, of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learnig and Military Academy, although only at this time receiving his Diploma of Graduation.

The substance, the language, the delivery of this beautiful Address and the clear, distinct, silvery melody of his voice marked Mr. Buck as a young man of very decided talent and ability, and a most chaste and practised Orator.

There was fine music during all the intervals of the Exercises, and for the dancing at night in the Cadets mess-room, and in the beautifully gotten up Library.

I should not omit to mention for the information of those who enjoyed the fun of it here last year, that the Exercises of the U. C. were regularly gone through with.

During the forenoon, and at night, there were held sessions of the Board of Supervisors, presided over by the Governor of the State, whose arrival from the city at a very early hour in the morning on the Frank Pargoud, was announced and welcomed by a salute, fired by Cadets, from a a battery of 4 guns standing on the lawn in front of the building, which battery, we were informed, was a donation to the school from a friend of the Institution, but who this particular friend is, we failed to learn. Among much of the business transacted by the Board, was the appoinment of Prof. Hildegard to the chair of Minerals and Geology, and of Major Edward Cunningham, who was here on General Kirby Smith's staff to the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, both of whom seemed to be considered great acquisitions for the school. These appointments largely increasing the expenditures it was found necessary to diminish in some other particulars, and among them the two chaplaincies, one Roman Catholic the other Protestant, were for the present discontinued. There never has been, and it is not designed that there ever shall be any compulsory religion in the Institution, but two of the Professors happening to be clergymen, and access to religious services whilst the Institution was here precarious and inconvenient, it was deemed expedient to create these two chaplaincies on the urgent recommendation of the superintendent, in order that those cadets who desired it might always have reliable opportunities for religious exercises; but one of the chaplains having died, and his chair being filled by a layman; and the greater convenience and accessibility to churches of all denominations in Baton Rouge rendering it rather preferable that the cadets should be entirely at liberty to attend the church of their respective choice, where, too, the female presence would naturally exercise its restraining as well as its encouraging influence, it was deemed expedient to terminate this item of expense for the present. But for the length to which this brief account has already extended itself I would like much, Mr. Editor, to say something of the kindness, courtesy and hospitality with which we were informed this homeless Institution was received and welcomed, and continues to be treated by the citizens of Baton Rouge, and the Board of Administrators and Superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. But I must obtrude a little farther on you to say something of the general gratification expressed at the fine manly bearing and appearance, and gentlemanly deportment of the Corps of Cadets, whose generally good figures too were well set off by their handsome uniforms; of the same color (grey) and material as, but much neater style of cut, than that of the U. S. Corps of Cadets at West Point, with those of them from this Red River section who came up with us on the Rudolph, we were greatly pleased, their fine appearance, the frankness and urbanity of their manners, the kindly freedom of intercourse among themselves, the total absence of drinking and profanity whilst on the boat, formed a topic of most gratifiying comment to all on board, and constituted the best evidence of their admirable training, and of the value of the military feature in the discipline of this school by which the cadets themselves are made a part of the governing Power. G.

The Lee and Natchez.

These two great steamers have hitched horns, and on last Thursday, left New Orleans for Cairo on a trial of speed. The whole country is given up to the excitement occasioned by the great event; the papers are filled with all sorts of rumors and particulars, the least whisper is caught up and all is wild excitement.

The Lee backed out from her moorings 1 ½ minutes ahead of the Natchez, and so far as heard from, which was Memphis, she was one hour and five minutes ahead. The Lee has, on this trip beaten the famed time of the Princess to Natchez, which was 17 hours and 30 minutes. The Lee made it in 17 hours and 3 minutes. We append an item from the *Times* of Saturday evening concerning the race:

Several gentlemen who were passengers on the Natchez to Vicksburg during the race have just returned.—They express themselves highly pleased with their experience on board this flying river palace.

When they left the Natchez at Vicksburg, the women and children on board were crying with mortification at their defeat.

Capt. Leathers was hopeful of still being able to give the Lee the go-by, but stated frankly that he had underestimated the power of that magnificent vessel.

Capt. Cannon, as he passed Vicksburg, cried out to the wharfmaster: "Take down those horns," and they were promptly lowered, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the friends and supporters of the Natchez.

There was considerable excitement in Vicksburg and the wharf was crowded with men, women and children, who waited patiently for the arrival of the now desperate rivals.

One little incident shows on which side the feelings of the crowd were enlisted. A band of music had been provided, with instructions to play when the Natchez went by, but alas for their hopes, it was the Lee that passed first, and not a note was given in her honor.

We feel sure, however, that the musicians and those who conducted them must have been completely taken by surprise, else they would not have failed to render the full measure of honor to Capt. Cannon and the now famous "Robert E. Lee."

LETTERS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1870.

REFRIGERATED MEAT.

The arrival of the Fire Fly, the pioneer of the steamers belonging to the company, with a cargo of fresh beef, mutton, veal, etc., killed near Rockport, Texas, is to our citizens an important event. The meat reached here in excellent condition—as fresh, juicy and palatable as if it had been slaughtered the night previous. The warehouse of the company was visited by hundreds of our citizens, and all were unanimons in their praises of what they saw. The prices charged ranged from five to eight cents a pound, which, if kept up, will make quite a handsome saving in our market bills. The company are going to continue the business, and show considerable energy in the matter, and in it they have the best wishes of every one. Everything that reduces the cost of living, will benefit our city in many ways, and is therefore deserving of encouragement.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The death of this distinguished writer will be heard with profound regret throughout the christian world. As a matter of course the event has given opportunity for hundreds of "splnges" in ink in this country, where everything is treated by extremes. Men ambitiously fly in to print, eulogizing or belittering the dead lion, because they will gain notariety by being connected with his name. The general vein is one of fulsome praise. Dickens, as a writer, was a friend to the poor, a christian, and did much good. But who will say that his life corresponded with his writings? The man who wrote such biting sarcasms against the nobility, and shoddy, was himself a devoted lover by "blood and birth"—and in his will he expresses the opinion that religion is a mere form, all that is required is to do the best you can, etc. Of his domestic life, who would hold it up as an example to be followed? No one would wish to detract from Dickens' fame, but the long-winded articles in his praise, all gold and glitter, do not become the christian press of America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The boys of Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6 and Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, start to-day on their excursion Northward. They will stay some time in New York, and will try their prowess with the firemen there. On the route they will stop at several places and will no doubt be handsomely received in every city that they visit. The excursion will be a pleasant affair for those who are fortunate enough to be able to go.

The Southern Base Ball Club will start on a tour next week, playing with the amateur clubs in all the important cities south of Mason and Dixon's line, and they hope to return from their trip "Champions of the South."

The Public Schools of our city have been going through their annual examinations the past week. The colored children, in schools provided expressly for them, have done well. Our schools, as they are now conducted, are as good as any in the country, and it will be a great pity if Radical fanaticism succeeds in breaking them up by attempting to mix white and colored children.

More Chinese emigrants are reported *en route* for our city, and we shall no doubt have large numbers of them in the South this fall.

TIM LINKINWATER.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29th, 2670.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

Some of our city Journals have covered our new city officials so deep in prase that it is almost impossible to find the human part of them and they are placed, each in his respective department, like little gods in niches, to be looked at in wonder awe and admiration. But our Mayor and Administrator of Finance have just returned from a trip to New York which looks rather strange. The bonds authorized for the funding of the city debt had to be engraved and of course the job was sent North. This is always done with a good fat job and in doing it our officials only followed the example of all our banks and large institutions—and although we have engravers here, and we may think it about time to encourage home industry, perhaps we ought not to blame the Administrators for following in the old routine. But when our two first officers, have to leave thier posts and go on to New York to *sign* bonds that are going to be put immediately in the market, it looks like stretching the point too far. Have we no ink in New Orleans? Or have we run short of pens? Does it not look strange that bonds which our people are to pay should be signed, counted and registered in a distant city? Add the expense of the trip made by the two officials, to the New York cost of the bonds, and how much have we saved by not having them engraved at home? Mayor Flanders owns a fine property in Brooklyn and many consider that his home although he is Mayor of this city. Did he "kill two birds with one stone" and just take a "bird's eye view" of his own affairs while signing those bonds?

IMPORTED STOCK.

Capt Edward Pousans Fowler, who was here in January, has again chartered the ship John Parker and will be here in November, with a cargo of Jersey and Aireshire cows, South down and Capswold sheep, white Suffolk and Irish Gracier Pigs &c. and two Shetland ponies. These will come consigned to Mr. C. J. Shepherd No. 12 Union Street. Mr. Shepherd will now receive orders for any special kind of stock wanted by our planters and others, and will have them filled by competent judges and brought out with his cargo. The subject of improving the live stock of the South, is one that deserves special attentions, and those who wish information in regard to this shipment can address Mr. Shepherd, who will attend to their letters at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The dog ordinance, somewhat amended, has passed. Hereafter, all curs must pay a tax of two dollars per annum. The next thing will be a tax on cats, but it is reported that the Thomases have had a convention and addressed a *feline* petition to the Council asking to be let alone. The number of people who have left us for a Northern tour is very large—and as the rivalry between the railroads has greatly reduced the cost of a passage to New York, the stream of Northward travel will no doubt continue. A little child, seventeen months old has been carried off by a colored woman, and as yet no clue to either the negro or child has been found. The deepest interest is felt in the matter here and if the authorities would offer a large reward for the recovery of the child, it would give general satisfaction. A great fire occurred in New Iberia yesterday, destroying four blocks of buildings, hotel, courthouse and stores. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

TIM LINKINWATER.

Incidental Education.

Education, like every other special business or experience, may be either direct or indirect. As the influence of the teacher may be either designed or undesigned on his part, so the progress of the learner may be either conscious or unconscious on his. By indirect or incidental education, we mean the progress which, while unconscious on the part of the pupil, is not undesigned on that of the tutor. By virtue of the fact of his having been before over the ground which they are traversing together, the intelligent teacher is able, in the realm of his own consciousness, to be at once before and behind his junior companion, while seeming, perhaps, to be only at his side. It is his business to know not only the work which is to be done, but also the character and circumstances of the worker, in some respects at least, better than they are known to himself, so that, speaking as it were from behind him, or from the direction in which he is least known to himself, he may be nble to check every deviation with the cry: "This is the way; walk in it."

We do not mean to claim for the teacher the prerogative of priesthood beyond the necessity of his calling; but it seems clear to me that to a certain extent, he must, if he teach anything thoroughly, realize and illustrate the doctrine that faith must procede mental and spiritual vision. So far as the pupil may need to be supplied through human channels with the inspiration which shall impel him to make use of his opportunities' we should say that it is the teacher's business intelligibly to point the precept: "Know the truth." This, we conceive, he will surely do by a faithful adherence to the rule that, the development of hidden principles is incidental to the teaching of obvious facts.

The direct teaching of facts or objects is conscious learning to the pupil, because it consists in a definite addition to his fund of knowledge. The incidental development of principles is indirect teaching and unconscious learning, because it seems at first to be nothing more than the orderly arrangement of knowledge. As the learner, however, becomes familiar with this orderly arrangement of knowledge, the principles of harmony, and unity, on which it depends, become recognized by him as being themselves the most substantial of facts. Although at a previous stage of his progress he might have spurned their announcement as the preaching of mere abstractions or purely subjective notions, he now values them as being in his own experience the most obvious of realities. Thus, he is qualified to act in his turn the part of an intelligent object teacher to those who may still be in bondage to the beggarly elements of a comparatively superficial life and knowledge.—[Journal of Education.

GLOVES.—It is estimated that about one-third of all the kid gloves sold in the United States are manufactured in this city; most of them are made, however, from imported stock. They bear a Parisian imprint or trade-mark, and are sold by both wholesale and retail dealers as imported goods

The gloves known to commerce as kid, are made of kid, lamb, and also of rat skins. The two latter, when properly cured, cleaned bleached and dyed, are manufactured into gloves that only an expert can detect from the real kid, after the most careful examination.—The business of rat-catching is mostly confined to European cities. The French and Italians are very proficient in tanning, curing and preparing these skins for market.

The enormous Siberian rat is the variety most esteemed for its epedermis but the ordinary water-rat of the Paris sewers, and the common house-rat, after their death, for the first time, so far as we know, become serviceable to manhind.

Kids for the European glove trade are being raised in large numbers about the region of the Alps, Pyrenees and Appenine Mountains but these are scarcely sufficient to fill one half the requirements of the trade, and lamb and rat skins are needed to make up the deficiency.

Paris is the headquarters of the glove trade of the world. There the most graceful and dainty covering for the hands are displayed in thousands of shops in the most wonderful varieties and profusion.

The people of the United States are the greatest wearers of gloves of any nation in the world. It is estimated that more than six million pairs of gloves alone are required to supply the yearly trade of the metropolis.—[N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical paper of the Northwest, writes as follows of the probable result of the Fall election:

The Republican party will undoubtedly have as much as it can do to keep its majority in the House of Representatives. It will lose seats in New York, and, I suspect, in every Southern State, and will be hard pushed in Connecticut. New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri and parts of Pennsylvania.