The South-Western. SUPPLEMENT.

SHREVEPORT:

Wednesday Morning, December 19th, 1866.

Horace Greeley.

The New Orleans Picayune says some weeks ago a gentleman from Jefferson county, Mississippi, addressed a letter to Horace Greeley, asking him, as one of the republican party, what the intentions of the party were with reference to the south. Mr. Greley courteously and promptly replied in the following letter, which we publish by request:

RECHESTER, N. Y., October 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR—Your letter finds me away from home, engaged in our political contests. Leaving, with many others, I must answer hurriedly.

1. I know of no considerable or influential portion of the people, north or west, who expect or desire any general (or other) confiscation of southern property. I am personally acquainted with most abolitionists of note—Gerritt Smith, Charles Sumner, Gov. Chase, etc., and not one of them favor a policy of confiscation. Thad. Stevens and Gen. Butler may be exceptions, Gen. B. being a new convert from the democracy.

2. Even the tax on cotton—though I think it falls (especially) mainly on the consumer, not the producer, is certain to be taken off very soon. It is sustained only because of the need of a local revenue.

3. I am very sure that no southern man, who remains quietly at home and attends to his business, will ever be troubled because of his part in the late rebellion. Assassins and house burners may, sometimes, be prosecuted, but offenor those who professed to be Unionists than those who were rebels.

4. I think the general prevalent sentiment of the north was adverse to exaction of the south, with regard to political rights for the blacks, till after the New Orleans riots effected a decided change, and, I think, it is now the more prevalent opion here that the better portions of the southern whites will never protect the blacks from outrage and murder at the hands of the low caste whites, and that the right of suffrage for the blacks is indispensable to their safety.

5. I think you mislead yourself by a misuse of terms, when you talk of the "equality of the whites and blacks." In five of the New England States their constitution and laws make no difference, and know none, between whites and blacks, and, yet, I think, there is far less intercouse or political intermixture between whites and blacks in Boston (for instance) than in New Orleans.

You do not ask me for advice outside your questions, yet I venture to proffer this counsel: Let the southern States resolve to establish and maintain, henceforth, a thoroughly good understanding with the southern blacks. Encourage the latter to hold conventions and select their best men to confer with your best men, resolve that a perfect, good understanding between the two races shall be had.

I trust there is no more trouble ahead; but in any case, such an understanding is of the gravest consequence to all. Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK POST ON THE SOUTH.—The laws against treason are yet on the statute-book; the penalties of treason may yet be enforced; and we affirm unhesitatingly that the most popular act which could now be performed would be to try and hang not only Jefferson Davis, but Alexander Stephens and two or more conspicuous authors of the treason in every State. It is bitterly displeasing to the northern people to see Davis step by step regaining his liberty, and other traitors just as criminal as he not merely living at home in peace, but taking part in the political discussions of the country and using their influence against the measure which a large majority in the north insist upon as a just measure of reorganisation.

The men who fought the war out for the Union are coming to the general conviction that it was a huge blunder to punish no one for treason, to let the law stand so long as a dead letter upon the books, to suffer the leading traitors to live in the country. And what makes them firm is the fact that so far treason has been neither punished nor made odious; the laws of the land have not been enforced or vindicated; and they are determined that in some way, if not by hanging or other punishment, then by the means provided in the amendment, treason shall be punished and made odious, and justice vindicated.

Had the president and the courts long ago promptly and vigorously enforced the penalties for treason against Davis and some others, and by suspending indictments over their heads coerced the remaining leaders and originators of the conspiracy to fly the country and remain abroad, the people would long ago have demanded a general amnesty, and unconditional admission of the remainder to all privileges. In fact, the course of Mr. Johnson, his too great tenderness to rebel leaders, has done these men far more harm than good. By it they have been encouraged to hopes and schemes which, unless they are careful, will yet overwhelm them in ruin.

LAND AND LABOR IN ARKANSAS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has been traveling through Arkansas, and writes the following, among other statements:

Arkansas is not a desirable State at present, but twenty five years of freedom will put a new face on the country, and investments of capital may now be made here to fine advantage. Great numbers of the old planters must sell, and others—disgusted with freedom—are determined to get away. Plantations of five hundred to five thousand acres are offered at low figures. One man below Pine Bluff, late a private soldier in the fifteenth Illinois infantry, has made a handsome fortune since the close of the war. He came south without a dollar, and now owns eleven hundred acres of the finest Arkansas river bottom. He has produced this year over a thousand bales of cotton. He says he has not found the slightest difficulty in procuring all the labor he has needed. He has paid the freedmen good wages, rewarded the first-class hands with extra pay, paid promptly and fed well. He says that many planters are obliged to send every year to distant places for hands, because they oppress and defraud their laborers, who cannot, of course, be induced to remain with them a second year.

THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—There is more truth than poetry in the following paragraph, clipped from the Monroe Intelligencer:

The press in New Orleans and throughout the country seems to entirely ignore or forget that our road is the most important in the southern country, is fast approaching completion. The cause may be that it is not a public institution, but although a private enterprise, and owned by a few individuals, its owners are not only men of the greatest energy, enterprise and knowledge of railroads, but men of large fortune and great influence. They are pushing the work forward, quietly, rapidly and successfully, and we are soon to be linked to Vicksburg by rail, and the day is not far distant when ours will be the main trunk of the road to the Pacific. Repeated surveys have shown to the world that it is the most feasible route, and can be constructed for millions of dollars less than any other. New Orleans, silent as she is with regard to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, will derive an immense trade by its completion to the Texas line. All the great products of Texas, north Louisiana and south-west Arkansas, which would otherwise find a market at Memphis and St. Louis, will be directly shipped to the great southern market, yet the New Orleans papers are blind to the interest in store for them. Memphis and St. Louis are now making efforts to build roads to Texas to rob us of a legitimate trade to which we are entitled, and if we are idle they will get it. A road from Galveston to Kansas is also spoken of. Let us work and have our road in operation before these others. We will then secure a business that nothing can take from us.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION—COTTON PICKING BY MACHINERY.—Having lost the advantage of slave labor, and the lazy habit of the negro being developed, preventing that freedmen are not to be trusted when the important work of picking cotton at the right time comes, has made the importance of the invention of a cotton picker a necessity in the south. We yesterday took a trip to examine an invention of this kind by one of our well known citizens, Mr. A. Tiensch, on the grounds of Dr. Thomas, at the upper end of Chelsea. On reaching there, we gave the new machine a thorough examination, and though we found the work was not complete, yet the rudiments and the right principles we discovered were attained by the inventor. The machine is based on the wagon principle, having two wheels which move the machinery, consisting of two cylinders of brushes in the front, one at the back, and a cylinder of fine teeth in the centre, with a receptacle at the back holding from three to four hundred pounds of cotton with the seed as picked. The machine is made to take two rows, the animal pulling it passing between the rows, and the driver seated high above the entire works. We saw the machine work, and though we discovered it still lacked many qualities which will have to be added, we feel sure it will in time be a success, and yet crown the inventor with glory. The brush is the proper principle by which cotton is to be picked by machinery, and when Mr. Tiensch brings his invention to a completion he may consider himself a lasting benefactor to our country. In this connection, we may state, that while his invention was being tried, we saw a negro, who had come up on horseback, give the new machine long and wistful glances. In the first place he laughed, feeling confident that it was a failure; but when he saw that everything was favorable, and that it worked, even in its rude state, like something of a success, he exclaimed: "Ef dat ar thing is gwine to pick de cotton, good by to all de lazy niggers, for they'll have to work at something else." In conclusion, we feel satisfied that Mr. Tiensch will bring his machine into successful operation, and we trust it will be soon.

[Memphis Appeal, Nov. 4.

The only negro who was elected to the Massachusetts legislature from Charlestown, has been chiselled out of his certificate. The radicals don't want to use the negro that way. From a slave on the soil they wish to degrade him to use as a slave to politicians.

Death of King Peppel.

A late New York Journal of Commerce has a well considered article on the death of a noted African king—noted at least for his filthy vices and heathenish immoralities after he had been taught to act better. The kind followers of Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and others of that kidney, will not like it, as a matter of course, but that does not take away from the force and truth of the article. Read:

King Peppel is dead. The Africa, at Halifax, brought the news. It was not thought of sufficient importance to send the announcement by cable, but it was brought to Halifax by steamer, and thence telegraphed to New York—"King Peppel of Bonny is dead." We have not seen any flags at half mast to-day, and yet we venture to suggest to some of the ardent gentlemen, who claim to be special friends of the colored race, that this decease of the most important man of that race, perhaps in all the world, might well receive some notice at their hands.

But it is highly probable that a great many of the most ardent advocates of negro equality are so profoundly ignorant of what they ought to know before discussing such a subject that they will be actually inquiring "who is king Peppel?" King Peppel is not. He was. But he has fallen. The electric wires do not tell us whether he was murdered by his nobles who have threatened it for ten years past, or whether he died of obesity or drunkenness, or any other of the ordinary vices and diseases of African kings. But it is highly probable that there has been a king in the Bight of Benin, not over the dead king, one detested, but over the other, dead who has established in the general fights, horrors and massacres. Some readers will remember when Peppel was in England.

He resided there and received attention. Civilisation tried to win him, but made a miserable failure of it, as civilisation has often failed in similar attempts. He went back to Africa and established his throne on the mud banks of the river Bonny, one of the mouths of the Niger. His palace consisted of three huts, on the oozing black mud of the shore, redolent of filth. The latest account we have of him is from a visitor, who describes him as specially addicted to dog-stews, the animals being bred expressly for his eating.

After his long residence in England he carried back with him, in his yacht, an English farmer, a lady's maid, and some other enthusiastic English people, who went out to serve Peppel in the cause of civilisation. But he had scarcely reached home when he dropped his English prejudices and returned, like a hog, to the mire. We don't know what became of the deluded people that went out with him. One traveler says that the lady's maid made a plot upon Peppel which provoked the jealousy of the queen, but whether they devoured her, or what was her fate, is not, so far as we know, written.

The farmer gave up all idea of farming for the king, and the others, who had been promised life pensions and homes in the royal palace, were put on rations of two yams per day per head, and that disgusted them with African civilisation. But the king waxed strong, fat, and rich, in the African way. He became the wealthiest king on the coast. His income has been estimated at $75,000 per annum. He once lost his throne, having blown out the brains of one of his wives, and raised a family quarrel thereby. He regained the nominal sovereignty, but for some time past it has only been nominal, the government being in the hands of four "nobles" as regents. The traders on the coast live in old hulks, off shore, and never trust themselves on the land at night.

Dealing with them in all the "products" of the coast made king Peppel, of Bonny, a man of mark in the world, so that his death is announced by telegraph, and this is the end of him. There is this importance in the history of the man, that he was an African, having some intelligence, long resident in England, wealthy, with every opportunity to receive for himself and carry to his own countrymen the blessings of civilisation, who deliberately rejected the opportunity, and lived and died in a mud hovel, finding his highest pleasures in the vile life and habits of his original barbarism. It is one of the most melancholy facts in the history of Africa.

THE BEAST'S SPEECH AT BROOKLYN.—A New York dispatch of the 25th thus disposes of Butler's speech at Brooklyn on the 24th ult.:

Butler delivered a lecture at the academy of music in Brooklyn last evening. He was attentively listened to. On the subject of the reorganisation of the south, he said neither political expedients, conventions, presidents nor congress can compass it; all devices of state craft must fail, even universal freedom cannot accomplish it, and universal, impartial suffrage will only add to the danger. The only safety is in universal education, intellectual and religious. The common school and church are the only basis upon which the south can be safely and permanently reconstructed.

Butler argued there is power in congress to establish schools in the south under a clause of the constitution which says congress shall have the power to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. On the subject of the impeachment of the president, he claimed that an improper public speech of a high official is impeachable; that the senate, from which the members from eleven states are excluded, and some of them expelled, is the legal high court of impeachment; that if the accused neglects or refuses to appear before the senate when summoned he may be tried, convicted and deposed from office in his absence, that all powers of impeachment are derived from English law, and that according to all law and precedent, the president, if impeached, must be prevented from exercising the functions of his office. Butler enumerated the charges he had to make against the president as impeachable offenses, viz:

1. Drunkenness in office. 2. The making of indecent and inflammatory harangues. 3. Tyrannically and unconstitutionally, as chief executive officer, usurping the lawful rights and powers of congress, in appointing provisional governors for the south. 4. The reorganisation of State governments, and the assumption of power to state who should vote in the reconstructed States. 5. Appointing rebels to office. 6. Refusing to execute the constitutional laws of congress in the insurrectionary States. 7. Conspiring with John T. Monroe to prevent and disperse a lawful convention of loyal citizens in New Orleans, and inciting Monroe and his associates to disperse said convention and kill the members thereof.

The address was very long and undisturbed.

THE GREAT TEA-SHIP RACE.—The San Francisco Bulletin says of the great China tea race:

The race was confined to English ships, and the premium offered was ten shillings a ton on the cargo of the first ship in with the new tea. Nine ships left Foo-chon-foo from the 29th of May to the 25th of June last, each laden with cargoes from the new crop. Four of the nine were competitors for the prize, and made an almost neck-and-neck race for sixteen thousand miles, finishing the voyage in ninety days and a few hours, the five ships landing, by estimate, five and a quarter millions of pounds of tea; the Taeping carrying off the prize, which amounted to about two thousand five hundred dollars, she being lighter laden than her closest competitor by one hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-one pounds. This is the fastest time on record. The average time of the English tea-ships is about one hundred and thirty days. Compare with this the figures for the Hong Kong and San Francisco route. The distance is, in round numbers, seven thousand miles. The average time is from twenty-five to twenty eight days. The distance from San Francisco to New York by railroad is about three thousand miles, and the time will probably be about eight days. From New York to London is under rather than over fifteen days. So that tea sent by the way of San Francisco will reach the English market about forty-five days sooner than if sent by the way of Good Hope.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The New Orleans Crescent says: A recent census of twelve counties in Alabama shows an increase of population of 13,985. The increase of whites is 10,102; the gain in colored is 3883. The total population in 1860 was 235,658 consisting of 138,571 whites and 127,087 colored. The present total is 279,643 consisting of 148,673 whites and 130,970 colored.

This would seem to contradict the theory that the negro race is rapidly decaying. Here has been in a period of six years (five years of war and one of emancipation) an actual gain of more than three per cent. The ratio of increase is lessened but there is still an increase in place of the diminution predicted. These twelve counties of central Alabama, however, felt the destructive ravages of the war for a term comparatively brief, having been exempt from invasion until 1864.

GLITTERING WITH DIAMONDS.—Mrs. John Morrissey attended a wedding, in Troy, on Wednesday, and was gotten up, according to local Jenkins, regardless of expense. He says: The lady was certainly attired far in advance of any of her sex who were present, and it is said that the value of the precious stones which adorned her person would purchase not only all the dresses worn in the church, but the edifice and its entire furniture. Mrs. Morrissey wore a pearl-colored corded silk dress, with black thread-lace flounces, over which was thrown a black lace shawl. Her hair was arranged for full dress, and upon her head was a silver crown or wreath, thickly studded with diamond stars. Upon her neck was a coral and diamond necklace of great value. Diamond bracelets also encircled her wrists. Upon her feet were slippers of gold color. In addition to this gorgeous display, the lady's hair fairly glittered with diamonds.

PRESTICK WORKS.—Here is a little string of items from the Louisville Journal:

Wendell Phillips says he is "wedded to principle." He must be much such a husband as Brigham Young, who, it is said, doesn't see some of his wives once a year.

It has been said in behalf of cattle shows that they improve the breed of cattle. Can it be claimed for baby shows that they improve the breed of babies?

The editor of the Chicago Times thinks that since he proposed negro suffrage, the radicals have manifested much fear. No other fear than that it won't be adopted.

It seems quite impossible to decide whether Maximilian is in the Mexican capital as Mexico's king or as Bazaine's prisoner.

From returns published in the Louisville Journal, it appears that a total of 61,062,240 pounds of tobacco were raised in Kentucky during the last 12 months.

Aaron Burr's Second Marriage.

The Hartford Times says the recent announcement of the decision of the interesting suit of the heirs to the property of madame Jumel, has led us to quote for the readers of the Times the following account, by Burr's biographer, Parton, of the second marriage of Aaron Burr:

Briefly must this singular tale be told. Singular it is in the literal sense of the word; neither in history nor in fiction can its parallel be found.

Stephen Jumel, one of those efficient, invincible Frenchmen, who redeem the character of their nation, emigrated at an early age to St. Domingo, where he worked his way to the ownership of a share in a coffee plantation. Warned by a faithful slave, he escaped from his house on the eve of the great massacre, and saw, from a wood to which he had fled, his buildings burned and his plantations laid waste. For many days, fed by his negro friend, he wandered up and down the lonely seashore, signaling every ship that passed the island. At length a boat put off from a vessel, and took him on board. At St. Helena, the first port made by the ship, he stopped, and engaging at once in some little speculations, gained some money which he spent in procuring a passage to New York. To that city he had sent from St. Domingo a quantity of coffee, the proceeds of which he found awaiting his orders on arriving. Provided thus with a small capital, he embarked in trade, prospered, became the owner of a dozen ships, controlled the market for some descriptions of goods, and retired about the year 1812 with what was then considered a great fortune. A man of sense, he married a daughter of New England, a woman as remarkable for energy and talent as himself.

After Napoleon's downfall and the pacification of Europe, the family went to Paris, where they resided in splendor for many years, and where madame Jumel, by her wit and tact, achieved a distinguished position in the court society of the place. Of the court itself she was a favored frequenter.

In the year 1822 M. Jumel lost a considerable part of his fortune, and madame J. returned alone to New York, bringing with her a prodigious quantity of grand furniture and paintings. Retiring to a seat in the upper part of Manhattan Island, which she possessed in her own right, she began with a native energy the task of restoring her husband's broken fortunes. She cultivated her farm; she looked vigilantly to the remains of the estate; she economised. In 1828, when M. Jumel returned to the United States, they were not as rich as in former days, but their estate was ample for all rational purposes and enjoyment. In 1835 M. Jumel, a man of magnificent proportions, very handsome and perfectly preserved (a great waltzer at seventy,) was thrown from a wagon and fatally injured. He died in a few days. Madame was then a little past her prime.

There was a talk of cholera in the city. Madame Jumel resolved upon taking a carriage tour in the country. Before setting out she wished to take legal advice respecting some real estate, and as Col. Burr's reputation in that department was preëminent, to his office in Reade street she drove. In other days he had known her well, and though many an eventful year had passed since he had seen her, he recognised her at once. He received her in his courtliest manner, complimented her with admirable tact, listened with soft deference to her statement. He was the ideal man of business—confidential, self-possessed, polite—giving his client the flattering impression that the faculties of his whole soul were concentrated upon the affair in hand. She was charmed, yet feared him. He took the papers, named the day when his opinion would be ready, and handed her to her carriage with winning grace. At seventy years of age he was still straight, active, agile, fascinating.

On the appointed day she sent to his office, a relative, a student of law, to receive his opinion. This young gentleman, timid and inexperienced, had an immense opinion of Burr's talents, had heard all good and all evil of him; supposed him to be, at least, the acutest of possible men. He went. Burr behaved to him in a manner so exquisitely pleasing that to this hour he has the liveliest recollection of the scene. No topic was introduced but such as were familiar and interesting to young men. His manners were such as this age of slangy familiarity cannot so much as imagine. The young gentleman went home to madame Jumel only to extol and glorify him.

Madame and her party began their journey, revisiting Ballston, whither, in former times, she had been went to go in a chariot drawn by eight horses; visiting Saratoga, then in the beginning of its celebrity, where, in exactly ten minutes after her arrival, the decisive lady bought a house and all it contained. Returning to New York to find that her mansion had been despoiled by robbers in her absence, she lived for a while in the city. Col. Burr called upon the young gentleman who had been the madame's messenger, and, after their acquaintance had ripened, said to him: "Come into my office; I can teach you more in a year than you can learn in two in an ordinary way." The proposition being submitted to madame Jumel, she, anxious for the young man's advancement, gladly and gratefully consented. He entered the office. Burr kept him close at his books. He did teach him more in a year than he could have learned in ten in an ordinary way. Burr lived then in Jersey City. His office [23 Nassau street] swarmed with applicants for aid, and he seemed now to have quite lost the power of refusing. In no other respect, bodily or mental, did he exhibit signs of decrepitude.

Some months passed on without his again meeting madame Jumel. At the suggestion of the student, who felt exceedingly grateful to Burr for the solicitude with which he assisted his studies, M'me Jumel invited Col. Burr to dinner. It was a grand banquet, at which he displayed all the charms of his manner, and shone to conspicuous advantage. On handing to dinner the giver of the feast, he said: "I give you my hand, madame; my heart has long been yours." This was supposed to be merely a compliment, and was little remarked at the time. Col. Burr called upon the lady; called frequently; became ever warmer in his attentions; proposed, at length, and was refused. He still plied his suit, however, and obtained at last, not the lady's consent, but an undecided no. Improving his advantage on the instant, he said, in a jocular manner, that he sould bring out a clergyman to Fort Washington on a certain day, and there he would once more solicit her hand.

He was as good as his word. At the time appointed he drove out in his gig to the lady's country residence, accompanied by Dr. Bogart, the very clergyman who, just fifty years before, had married him to the mother of his Theodosia. The lady was embarrassed and still refused. But then the scandal! And, after all, why not? Her estate needed a vigilant guardian, and the old house was lonely. After much hesitation she at length consented to be dressed, and receive her visitors. And she was married. The ceremony was witnessed only by madame Jumel's family, and by the eight servants of the household, who peered eagerly in at the doors and windows. The ceremony over, Mrs. Burr ordered supper. Some bins of M. Jumel's wine cellar, that had not been opened for half a century, were laid under contribution. The little party was a very merry one. The parson, in particular, it is remembered, was in the highest spirits, overflowing with humor and annecdote. Except for Col. Burr's great age, (which was not apparent,) the match seemed not an unwise one. The lurking fear he had of being a poor and homeless old man was put to rest. She had a companion who had ever been agreeable, and her estate a steward than whom no one living was supposed to be more competent. As a remarkable circumstance connected with this marriage, it may be just mentioned that there was a woman in New York who had aspired to the hand of Col. Burr, and who, when she heard of his union with another, wrung her hands and shed tears. A feeling of that nature can seldom, since the creation of man, have been excited by the marriage of a man on the verge of fourscore.

A few days after the wedding, the "happy pair" paid a visit to Connecticut, of which State a nephew of Col. Burr's was then governor. They were received with attention. At Hartford, Burr advised his wife to sell out her shares in the bridge over the Connecticut at that place, and invest the proceeds in real estate. She ordered them sold. The stock was in demand, and the shares brought several thousand dollars. The purchaser offered to pay her the money, but she said: "No; pay it to my husband." To him, accordingly, it was paid, and he had it sewed up in his pocket, a prodigious bulk, and brought it to New York, and deposited it in his own bank, to his own credit.

Texas was then beginning to attract the tide of emigration which, a few years later, set so strongly thither. Burr had always taken a great interest in that country. Persons with whom he had been variously connected in life had a scheme on foot for settling a large colony of Germans on a tract of land in Texas. A brig had been chartered, and the project was in a state of forwardness when the possession of a sum of money enabled Burr to buy shares in the enterprise. The greater part of the money which he had brought from Hartford was invested in this way. It proved a total loss. The time had not yet come for the emigration to Texas. The Germans became discouraged and separated, and, to complete the failure of the scheme, the title of the lands, in the confusion of the times, proved defective. Meanwhile madame, who was a remarkably thrifty woman, with a talent for management of property, wondered that her husband made no allusion to the subject of the investment; for the Texas speculation had not been mentioned to her. She caused him to be questioned on the subject. He begged to intimate to the lady's messenger that it was no affair of her's, and requested him to remind the lady that she had now a husband to manage her affairs, and one who would manage them.

Coolness between the husband and wife was the result of this colloquy. Then came remonstrances; then estrangement. Burr got in the habit of remaining at his office in the city. Then, partial reconciliation. Full of schemes and speculation to the last, without retaining any of his former ability to operate successfully, he lost more money, and more and more. The patience of the lady was exhausted. She filed a complaint accusing him of infidelity, and praying that he might have no more control or authority over her affairs. The accusation is now known to have been groundless; nor, indeed, at the time was it seriously believed. It was used merely as the most convenient mode of depriving him of the control over her property. At first he answered the complaint vigorously, but afterward he allowed it to go by default, and proceedings were carried no further. A few short weeks of happiness, followed by a few months of alternate estrangement and reconciliation; and this union, that begun not inauspiciously, was, in effect, though never in law, dissolved. What is strangest of all is, that the lady, though she never saw her husband Aaron the last two years of his life, cherished no ill will toward him, and shed tears at his death. To this hour M'me Jumel thinks and speaks of him with kindness, attributing what was wrong or unwise in his conduct to the infirmities of age.

Men of seventy-eight have been married before and since. But, probably, never has there been another instance of a man of that age, winning a lady of fortune and distinction, grieving another by his marriage, and exciting suspicions of incontinence against himself by his attentions to a third.

[Mr. Parton errs as to Burr's age; he was a little over 76—not 78—when he married M'me Jumel.—Times.]

Mr. Davis and his Visitors.

A dispatch from fortress Monroe, dated November 30, says:

Dr. James W. Smith, formerly president of the Randolph (Macon) college, and a leading member of the methodist episcopal conference, lately in session in Norfolk, arrived here yesterday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and C. C. Clay and his lady. The doctor was received in Carroll hall, and spent the entire day in the fortress. He was extremely pleased with his visit, and expressed his surprise at the comfortable manner in which Mr. Davis has been provided for. He describes him as possessing the most cheerful demeanor, and as enjoying remarkably good health. Dr. Smith left here this afternoon for Norfolk, intending thence to proceed to Petersburg, where he will be joined by Clement Clay, who leaves here to-morrow morning for City Point.

It is thought that Mrs. Clay will remain here some length of time, during the absence of Mr. Clay.

An elegant set of furniture, supposed to be a present to the Davis family, was sent here from Norfolk last evening, and taken to Carroll hall.

Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry, commissioned by the legislature of Mississippi to intercede with president Johnson for the parole and pardon of Jeff. Davis, arrived here this morning, and have spent all day inside the fort with the State prisoner. It is understood that they give Mr. Davis very little encouragement as to the successful accomplishment of their mission. Their special object in coming here is to see Mr. Davis, and satisfy themselves from personal observation as to the condition of his health and his treatment as a prisoner, so as to make a report upon the same to the Mississippi legislature.

Regarding the health of Mr. Davis, both express themselves surprised, as well as greatly gratified, to find him as well as he is—his spirits still bright and elastic, and his hopes in the future still buoyant and unfailing, notwithstanding his protracted imprisonment, and successive disappointments and discouragements on the subject of his trial. As to his present treatment they have not a word or a fault to find, and frankly acknowledge its clemency and humanity. They will remain another day and then, it is said, they will go home to submit the result of their interviews with the president and visit here.

Mr. Clement C. Clay terminated his visit to Mr. Davis earlier than he anticipated. He left for Petersburg this morning, and hence, it is stated, intends to proceed directly to his home in Alabama.

FACTS OF PROGRESS.—The National Intelligencer says:

That well known statician, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, made remarkable statements in his speech at the Cyrus Field banquet the other night. Speaking of our railroads, he said they cost a larger sum than had ever been expended in any one century on the means of transportation. We have 36,000 miles of railway, which have cost $1,320,000,000. In Europe there are 30,000, which cost the enormous um of $3,500,000,000. The construction of railroads in an old, closely settled country is of course more difficult than in a new, while European roads are more solidly and permanently built. But the saving in the transportation of freight and passengers amounts to $500,000,000 per annum. Mr. Ruggles estimates the telegrapic lines in this country at 90,000 miles in length, and in Europe at 60,000. So that the new world decidedly leads the old in its facilities of communication.

Philadelphia sent forth 3,207,184 gallons of petroleum last month.

LANCASTER, DURKEE & MAPLES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

ON THE LEVEE, near the railroad,

Shreveport, Louisiana. [o24

JOHN M. WASKOM, Harrison Co., Texas. | R. H. LINDSAY, Shreveport, La.

JOHN M. WASKOM & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tally's Block, Shreveport, La.

HAVING formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Cotton Factorage and General Commission business, desire consignments of Cotton and other produce for sale here, or shipment to our friends in New Orleans and New York. [s12 1y

D. B. MARTIN,

(Formerly of Rusk, Cherokee Co., Texas.)

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office No. 5 on the Levee, (Stacey & Poland's)

SHREVEPORT, LA.

WILL give special attention to the sale of Cotton, Wool, Bacon, and all other produce, on commission. Having made ample arrangements for Warehouse room, consignments of Cotton and other produce for shipment respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made upon all assignments to his friends in New Orleans. Will also act as agent for the purchase of all classes of Merchandise, Machinery, Agricultural implements, stores, &c. &c. From an experience of fifteen years in the mercantile business, and a general acquaintance in Eastern Texas, he hopes by strict personal attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage from his friends, particularly in that section.

N. B. The firm of MARTIN, AYCOCK & CO. have decided not to open their house for business as anticipated. o8 3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

E. & B. JACOBS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c.,

—AT THEIR—

OLD STAND, TEXAS STREET,

Shreveport, Louisiana.

WE take pleasure in informing our old patrons and the public generally, that our purchases this Fall far exceeds any heretofore made by us, comprising everything necessary for the wants of this section. All the articles enumerated below were purchased either directly from the importers or manufacturers, and we guarantee to sell at

New Orleans Prices.

Everything sold by us guaranteed as represented.

E. & B. JACOBS.

DRY GOODS—

1200 pieces Prints, assorted, English, French and American.
40 bales Brown Domestic.
A full variety of bleached Domestic.
Lowels and Spun Yarns.
Kerseys and Linseys.
Ticking, Checks, Hickory Stripes.
Denims, Brown and Bleached Drilling.
Broadcloth, Cassimeres.
Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c., &c.
222 cases Boots and Shoes, all descriptions.
400 dozen Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats, of all qualities.
Shelf Goods of all descriptions.
For sale by [o8tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

GROCERIES—

120 sacks Coffee.
20 hhds. Sugar, all grades.
40 bbls. " crushed and pulverised.
20 " Molasses.
40 ½ bbls. "
1500 sacks Salt.
10 bbls. Mackerel.
25 ½ bbls. "
50 kits "
600 sacks Corn.
50 " Oats.
25 " Bran.
50 bales Hay.
65 bbls. Olive Branch Whisky.
60 " Fletcher's "
40 " Smith's "
20 " Wheat "
40 " Bourbon and Rye, all grades.
20 ½ casks Brandy.
20 ½ " "
10 " Port Wine.
10 " Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines.
8 bbls. Peach and Apple Brandy.
10 " Ginger, Clove and Orange Brandy.
2 pipes Holland Gin.
1 " Jamaica Rum.
1 " Santa Cruz Rum.
For sale by [o8 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

BOX LIQUORS—

800 boxes Wines, Whisky, Brandy and Cocktails.
40 baskets Champagne, Krug and Heidseck.
40 boxes Scheidam Schnaps.
20 casks Porter and Ale, pints and quarts.
40 boxes " " " "
20 " Champagne Cider.
80 " Bitters, Boker, Goula, Hostetter, Drake's Plantation, Stoughton, Gray Jacket, Kelps and East India. Sole agents for Red Jacket Bitters. Curacoa, Anisette, Absinth and Peppermint. For sale by
o8 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

TOBACCO—

320 boxes Chewing Tobacco, all brands.
80 " Cigars.
A full assortment of Smoking Tobacco.
For sale by [o8 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

BAR STORES—

Bar Furniture, of every description.
Billiard Tables. On hand and for sale by
o8 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

SUNDRIES—

TEA, Black and Imperial.
CANDY, assorted, Rock and Fancy, Gum Drops.
Raisins.
Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters.
Snuff, all kinds.
Bar, Toilet and Castile Soap.
Pepper and Worcestershire Sauces, Catchup.
Pickles, Candles.
Stove Pipes.
Bottles and Flasks.
Tumblers and Window Glass.
Paints and Oils.
240 painted Buckets, Brass Buckets.
Tubs, Churns, Sieves, Brooms, Washboards, &c.
For sale by [o8 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

HARDWARE—

200 tons assorted Iron, Steel.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters' Shoemakers' and Tanners' Tools.
Castings and Hollow-ware.
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Spoons.
Locks of all kinds.
300 kegs Nails, Scissors.
Crockery and Queensware.
Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c.
For sale by [o8 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

FIRE ARMS—

A large and varied assortment of Fowling Pieces and Pistols. For sale by
o8 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

20 BALES INDIA BAGGING—For sale by
[o8 tf] E. & B. JACOBS.

CLOTHING—

A large stock of all qualities and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. On hand and for sale by
o8 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

STATIONERY—

A full and complete assortment. For sale by
o8 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

AMMUNITION—

Powder, Shot, Lead.
Percussion and Waterpoof Caps. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
o8 tf E. & B. JACOBS.

L. BAER. | L. BODENHEIMER.

BAER & BODENHEIMER,

(Baer Building,) Texas Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Liquors, Brandy, Wines, Fancy Groceries, Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c. [oct4

NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINES—At Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co.'s—For sale by
n21 tf JONES & CO.

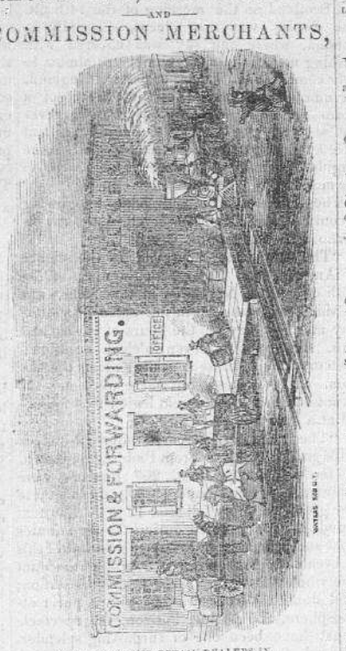
L. C. DELISLE, Formerly of Bonham, Tex. | JOHN C. WITHERSPOON, Of Marshall, Texas.

L. C. DELISLE & CO.,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

—and—

Agents for the sale of Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Mills, Machinery, Belting, &c., &c.,

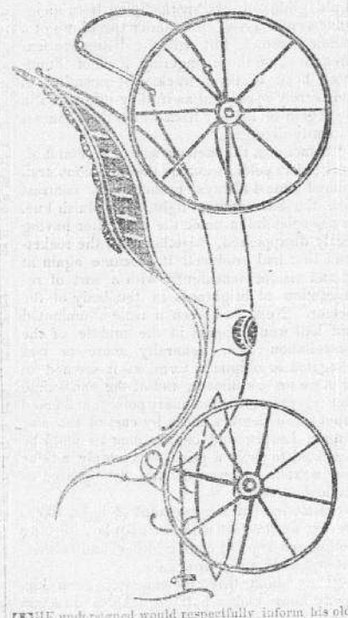
Marshall.....Texas.

WHOLESALE and Commission Department in their large fireproof Brick Warehouse, at the Depot. Retail and Sample Departments, in their Store Houses, north side of the public square.

Liberal advances made on consignments, and special attention paid to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Wool, Hides, Agricultural Implements, Mills, Machinery, Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c. [o10-1y

A. KIMBLE'S

CARRIAGE FACTORY.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old patrons and the public in general, that he has opened the Carriage and Wagon Business, at the well known stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Robson & Kimble, corner of Milam and Edwards streets. Will keep constantly on hand, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheel-Barrows, &c. We will also keep on hand for sale on extensive and complete assortment of Carriage Fixtures, consisting in part, as follows:

Axles, Poles,
Springs, Shafts,
Carriage Bolts, Wheels,
Clips, Laces,
Moll Castings, End Leather,
Spokes, End Duck,
Hubs, Pot Leather,
Rims, Oil Carpetings,
Buggy and Plated Bands,
Wagon Bows, Stirrup Joints,
Stone Coal, and Oval Iron.

Having secured the services of Mr. CHASE, late of Washington, Ark., as superintendent, I can assure those who favor me with their patronage, that their work will be done in a satisfactory manner.

Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices.

my9 tf A. KIMBLE.

T. DEAN. | JOHN D. ADAMS. | T. GAFF.

DEAN, ADAMS & GAFF,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

40 Union Street, New Orleans.

CAPT. R. B. TYUS will represent our house in the valley of Red River and adjacent country [o31 6m

G. A. HYVER,

(for the past fifteen years with E. A. Tyler, Hyde & Goodrich and H. P. Buckley,)

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 93 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

EVERY facility for making New Pieces in Watch-works. Every description of fine Watches and Jewelry repaired. o31 1y

L. LEVI. | P. MILLER. | E. MARX.

LEVI, MILLER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

No. 4 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

MARX, MILLER & CO.,

No. 57 Murray Street, New York. [o31 tf

G. N. MORISON,

IMPORTER

—AND—

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 12 MAGAZINE STREET,

New Orleans. o10 1y

W. DAUPHIN & CO.,

MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 66 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET

New Orleans.

All orders promptly filled.

CH. E. PF