"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

# The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

THOS. MCINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

MR. JOHN C. LOYD, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for The South-Western, in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

Our weekly issue is, of course, made up from the dailies. The latter have necessarily been filled with political articles which would be excessively dull reading after the election, if, indeed, not before, and hence we suppress them, and fill up with other matter, thus throwing additional labor upon ourselves. This must be the apology for lack of original articles.

In the midst of our dispatches last night, giving the result of the election in New York, the line unfortunately broke, but sufficient is given to show that the Empire State has gone Democratic. A private note from the Associated Press reporter informed us that the result of the election in New Orleans would be forwarded at 10 o'clock, but, as we have said, the line broke, and we must needs wait.

The total population of Louisiana is 717,026, an increase of only 8000 since 1860.

Go to Franks' to get fine jewelry of every description, also guns, pistols and musical instruments.

Three cars for the street railway came up on the Silver Bow, and they are perfect beauties. We shall endeavor to give our readers a description of them hereafter.

Elections were held in the following States yesterday, (Tuesday): Alabama, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

The Mansfield Times of the 29th ult., under the head of Bayou Pierre navigation, writes that the Gladiola, B. F. Fulton, master, Ed. Groves, clerk, will leave New Orleans on the 12th November for the landings on Bayou Pierre.

Mrs. Kimble has our thanks for an elegant lunch sent to this office. Not satisfied with her labors on Wednesday and Thursday nights in behalf of the church, of which she is so consistent and useful a member, this estimable lady thus evinces a disposition to extend her charity even beyond the pale of the church.

THE COLEMAN MILLS.—These mills are universally acknowledged to be unsurpassed by those of any other make in the country. They are in very general use throughout the North, West and South, and they ever meet, as they eminently merit, the commendation of all who have given them a thorough trial. Capt. Utz, as will be seen from the advertisement, is agent in this place and he will tell you that, unlike the mills of the gods, they do not grind slow, but like them, they do grind exceeding small.

THE THEATRE.—Last night the public were favored with the splendid play of the Lady of Lyons. The audience was quite an appreciative one, and the performers did credit to themselves. Our theatre-going public already know the merits of their old favorites, and we need only say that Mr. Nat. Hyams is an excellent commedian. He and Bohan are bound to make fun.

To-night Camille, or the Coquette, will be played, when the full force of the company will be brought out. Miss Cecelia, as Camille, will win new laurels.

THE AMERICAN STOVE.—We have already spoken in praise of this stove, which, as we stated, took the premiums at the Kentucky State Fairs for 1869 and 1870, and at the Texas Fair at Houston. Messrs. Sale & Murphy, who have them on sale, are now in receipt of dispatches notifying them that the "American" took the first premium over all competitors, Brilliant, &c., at the Arkansas State Fair at Little Rock on the 15th of October, and also at the Georgia State Fair at Atlanta on the 22d of October. These facts speak louder in their praise than anything we could say, and it only needs that we advise our readers to give them a trial.

EQUESTRIAN BRONZE STATUE OF GEN. LEE.—The ladies connected with the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, Virginia, have forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Dalzell, of this place, a circular calling upon the congregations, Christian and Hebrew, throughout the South, to contribute to the memorial fund for the purpose of erecting a statue of Gen. Lee in the soldier's portion of Hollywood Cemetery. The fourth Sunday of this month is designated as the day for soliciting funds, and Dr. Dalzell will respond to the request, at St. Mark's Church on that day, as will, no doubt, the pastors of the other churches, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew.

Shidet, 56 Texas street, has on hand, and for sale, every article in the jewelry line that can be thought of or desired. Give him a call.

A characteristic piece of impudence on the part of the Radicals here was played yesterday in taking a negro before the Marshall and getting his evidence that "threats and intimidations" had been used to prevent his voting the Radical ticket. This is truly a pretty kettle of fish, when freedmen had threatened, time and again, to beat up or kill any colored man who might dare to vote the Democratic ticket, and when they came in crowds from every part of the parish with six-shooters on and arms concealed in the wagons about the arsenal. But what more could we expect?

BLOODED STOCK.—We are gratified to learn that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Dr. Joe L. Moore, will today take to the Marshall Fair his thorough bred mare Fannie, and her first colt, Pat Maloy, five months old on the 12th, and who is one of the purest blooded animals in this portion of the country. Pat and his mother will speak for themselves, but we deem it not out of place to give their pedigree: Fannie was sired by Asteroid, second son of "Old Lexington." Asteroid was valued at $50,000, or, at least, Sir R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, was tendered that amount for him and refused—so says the Turf Register. Her dam was a full-blooded Grey Eagle. Pat Maloy was sired by Green-Mountain Morgan, owned by Col. L. C. Gause, of Jacksonport, Arkansas.

The indefatagable Doctor will also take with him a pair of Cashmere goats, said by competent judges to be the finest in this country. These goats were imported and brought from South Carolina by Mr. Peter Trezevant, of this place. We hope the judges will give the Doctor and his stock a fair show—that is all he asks.

The following curious sentence: "Sator arepo teret opera rotas," is not first-class Latin, but may be freely translated: "I cease from my work; the mower will wear his wheels." It is, in fact, something like a nonsense verse, but has these peculiarities: 1. It spells backwards and forward the same. 2. Then the first letter of each word spells the first word. 3. Then all the second letters of each word spell the second word. 4. Then all the third, and so on through the fourth and fifth. 5. Then, commencing with the last letter of each word, spell the first word. 6. Then the next to the last, and so on through.

## The Election.

The election on last Monday passed off much more quietly than might have been supposed. At an early hour, troops of freedmen, mounted on every variety of quadruped used for the saddle, came pouring in, and like well-drilled soldiers who had received their orders, marched to the Arsenal, where two polls were opened. By 8 o'clock, A. M., there must have been over a thousand of the colored population congregated there, including women, which latter, by the way, have been more turbulent ever since the surrender than their lords and masters. Shortly before noon a difficulty occurred between a colored preacher called 'Squire Norman, who was drunk and very boisterous, and a young man whose name we did not learn, in which the preacher got a pistol ball in the fleshy part of the leg—not a serious wound. This created great excitement among the negroes and they made a rush for the young man, but were held at bay by Capt. Clarke and one or two others until he made his escape, though a couple of shots were fired at him by negroes. Quiet was soon restored, and the rest of the day and night were as peaceable as a Sabbath day.

At the time we go to press it is impossible to tell the result with anything like accuracy, but we have very little hope of having carried the parish, although others are sanguine on the subject. It is useless to enter into details, and we are reluctantly compelled to send our paper out without conveying any definite information on the subject. There were about two thousand votes polled at the boxes here, and probably within a fraction of three thousand in the parish. It will probably be to-morrow before all the boxes are counted.

If this parish has gone Radical, which we fear is the case, the white people will be, in great part to blame. Strange as it may seem, after all the exhortations of speakers and the press for voters to look to their registration papers, numbers came forward either with no papers at all or those of 1867, which were as good as none. And grown up white men, claiming to have ordinary intelligence, were guilty of this inexcusable piece of stupidity. Those who had papers of April, 1868, were, of course, excusable, as it was generally supposed that they were all right.

However the election may result the Radical leaders cannot deny—that is we mean with truth, for they would deny anything to carry a point—but they had everything their own way. What "intimidation" was used was entirely by their own party, who threatened all negroes who voted the Democratic ticket, and thus deterred many from voting who otherwise would have done so.

A SHORT REVIEW.—In our efforts to conduct the campaign just closed we can conscientiously aver that we have not been swayed by personal predilections or personal antipathies, and if we have, in our honest and earnest zeal for the cause so dear to our heart, said aught to wound the feelings of any one whose interests and whose feelings are identical with our own, we crave their forgiveness. But whilst we do this, we would not at death's door retract or modify one word we have used in speaking of the Radical party. Doubtless many of our conservative readers think that abusive epithets did no good, but on the contrary operated harm. We do not agree with them. On the other hand by tolerating these men who have come among us for purposes of public plunder, and by treating them with that courtesy only due to gentlemen, we would have invited, as it were, desertions from our own party, of a class of men who have no principles, and who, if not awed by public contempt and general odium incurred, would not hesitate to join the Radical party, if they could thereby put money in their purse. So, we conceive, there has been method in our madness, if you will.

Yet however severe our denunciation of carpet-baggers and scalawags may have been, we defy any one to point to a line or word in this paper advocating or encouraging personal violence—we only wished to pillory them before the public gaze. Nor, as we have often said before, do we believe that it makes any difference as to general results whether we, metaphorically speaking, boot or boot-lick these creatures. Plunder is the goal of all their efforts and nothing can turn them aside—in their march to pelf they will look neither to the right hand nor to the left.

The Mansfield Reporter has a glowing description of the grand tournament recently held in Keachie, to which we shall take occasion to allude when we can spare more space from political subjects.

GENERAL COX.—As our readers know, Gen. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, resigned because of a direct issue he made with Grant upon the question of non-interference by public officials in the elections of the people, the selection of public officers with reference to their integrity and capacity, the exclusion of partisan influence and congressional dictation in the choice of the subordinate agents of the Government, and the prohibition of the practice of assessing those agents for the purpose of raising money to buy voters and promote the success of the party in power. By accepting his resignation under these circumstances, as the New Orleans Times justly remarks, Grant tacitly acknowledges himself pledged to the infamous system of "running the Government exclusively in the interest of a party."

Gen. Cox is now suggested by portions of the West as a suitable candidate for the next Presidency.

The Hon. Henry Buck, of South Carolina, who died at Saratoga last week, was formerly one of the largest planters in the South, and it was his plantation which was described at length in Edmund Kirke's "Among the Pines." He was born in Maine in 1800, but went to South Carolina when a young man, where he founded the town of Bucksville, on the Waccamaw river, and accumulated a very large fortune, owning over five hundred slaves at the breaking out of the "rebellion." At the time of his death he was the most prominent of the five Democratic members of the South Carolina Senate.

Our cotemporary of the Jefferson Times is making pathetic appeals to the country people to bring in chickens, eggs, butter and sich.

According to the Tyler Index, whose editor has evidently been there, Marshall is doing her prettiest to make the approaching Fair a success; and if, says the Index, it does not prove so, it will not be for the want of energy and well-directed effort on the part of its friends and patrons. We hope Shreveport will be largely represented. Wagons, buggies, washing machines and babies, cotton presses, race, saddle and draught horses, improved breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs, and grains of all kind, quilts, pillow-cases, dresses, baby clothing and a thousand other beautiful things, including ladies, we are assured, are being "fixed up" and will be on exhibition.

We have good reason to believe that a company has been organized in New York with the financial ability and the determination to build a Pacific railroad on the 32d parallel, and some, probably over-sanguine, people believe that the road will be completed within three years. The chances are very largely in favor of the line's running directly through Shreveport. If John Ray and company refuse to sell out that portion of road already built from Vicksburg to Monroe, on reasonable terms, the new company will be apt to lay another track along side.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The other day a man named Abraham Spillmine, together with his wife and four children, made a halt at the Western Hotel in Windsor, and when it became necessary to register, the man took up the pen and wrote: 'aBrahaM spillmInE himSelf—aNd His wife—anD his three cHildren—and His dAughTer.' And he laid the pen down with the air of a man who had seen about in all the world worth seeing.

A California reporter secured an item weighing 150 pounds. Passing a house, he saw a young lady lighting a fire with kerosene, when he rushed in and threw his coat over her in time to save her life, and she wouldn't let him off without marrying her. As she is worth a million, and is unhealthy, he accepted the situation.

The New Orleans Times is jubilant over the revival of business in that city, now that all apprehensions of the yellow fever have passed, and the truants are flocking home from every direction. People have dropped the languid airs of the summer solstice and hurry through the streets as though every moment could be coined into dollars.

A New York correspondent of a Chicago paper says: Never in the history of New York has anything been known like the present extravagance in dress, equipage, and entertainments. The popular daughter of an ex collector, married last week, was the fortunate recipient of gifts valued, at the lowest estimate, at $80,000. A country-seat on the Hudson, thoroughly furnished; carriages and horses; a check for $10,000; a riviere of soltaire diamonds; and a coffee-pot of solid gold, for which the donors paid $2000, were among the most expensive presents; while jewels, laces and articles of vertu are said to have poured in until there was no room for more. A point-lace vail and flounce, ranging from $500 to $1500, have come to be regarded as quite indispensable accompaniments to the marriage ceremony and wedding-ring. Importers look purchasers straight in the eye, and without the faintest suspicion of a blush, ask $400 for a black silk costume that would scarcely attract more than a passing glance, and for which $100 would be ample compensation. All fine articles of French jewelry—the pretty imitations of gold, pearl, enamel, and gem bijouterie; jeweled, carved and painted fans are going up at an alarming rate, and we are told no more are attainable at any price. Kid gloves have advanced more rapidly than any other article in the line of necessities. Jugla's, Jouvin's, Alexander's and Burtin's two and three button gloves are eagerly bought up at $2 75 and $3 25 per pair. It is generally conceded that not a single firm in New York can furnish a complete assortment. Stewart's glove counters, on almost any morning, would afford a study for the pencil of a Hogarth. No roulette table was ever surrounded by more eager, excited, rapacious faces than those that cluster about the glove stands in our fashionable stores.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 21st speaks as follows of the trial of the California steam plow:

On the arrival of the special train, about two o'clock, the machine, which had already been fired up and steam started, was at once put to a test in the tough sod of the Fair Ground, which has been packed and tramped for years by thousands of equine, bovine and human feet. The grass was matted and close, and good judges asserted that the best two-horse team and plow in the country would not be capable of breaking it up, yet this machine, run by steam, made rapid headway, with a guage of six feet, and provided with three arms of cutters containing twelve knives, about eight feet long. These arms made rapid revolutions, tore up the sod in the most wonderful manner, and pulverized the soil as fine as the best harrow. The plow went over part of the ground twice, and in the second round a Buckeye grain drill was attached, and drilled oats, covering the grain finely, and to the satisfaction of the spectators. The ground was pulverized so finely, even in this tough sod, that the drill was followed with the greatest ease, and distributed the grain without choking.

The rate of speed that the plow attained with three arms of cutters, in a guage of six feet, on the first round, was about two feet per second, or one hundred and twenty feet per minute. In a guage of ten feet, with all the cutters (five) in use, 2.15 acres can be cut in one hour. The test yesterday was of a six foot guage, cutting from four to six inches deep, and the machine tore up and pulverized at the rate of 1.29 acres in an hour. The plows are said to be capable of doing the work of ten ordinary plows, and pulverizing the soil like a harrow as it tears it up.

A draft drawn in St. Louis on a New York bank, for $615, was altered to demand $2500, and the latter amount was paid. In the settlement the St. Louis house refused to allow the difference between what the draft was drawn for and that at which it was paid. Suit was brought, and the defense set up was the general rule that the party who pays a forged draft must suffer the loss. The bank admitted the rule but alleged that the St. Louis house did not adopt sufficient safeguards to protect its draft from alteration, and that, therefore, it was responsible for having furnished an easy opportunity to allow a cheat to be practiced upon the public. The case being submitted on this question, as to whether the drawers had been sufficiently guarded in making their draft, the verdict was against them, and judgment for the whole amount was given in favor of the bank. Parties will see that they cannot exercise too much caution in drawing their drafts, for it is unquestionable equitable that those who do business so carelessly that their neighbors are victimized ought to stand the loss.

The Sherman (Texas) Courier advises the planters to hold back their cotton for a better market. This may or may not be judicious advice. For ourselves, we doubt the policy. The bulk of the crop must go forward some time, and when it does the glut is very liable to force down prices, and thus the planter loses interest on his money and the extra expense incurred by holding—that is if it is in warehouses. This policy of holding back has been, at least partially, tried in years past, but so far as we could judge it had no perceptible effect on the market. We merely make this suggestion without offering any advice in the premises.

The excessively genteel editor of the New Orleans Republican, whom we, in a fit of ill-temper, recently unjustly stigmatized as the Munchausen of the Press, rejoices that the godly city of Boston had the honor of giving him birth, and yet does not blush to publish the following paragraph. Indeed, true to his down-east instincts, he, no doubt, in his heart applauds the act of the physician as a specimen of sharp practice deserving of all praise:

"Pay or die!" would seem to be the motto of a Boston physician, who was visited Sunday evening of last week, by a young man who had just been severely cut in a quarrel. After dressing the wound and naming his fee, he was told by his patient that he could not pay him till Monday, whereupon the physician cut the stitches he had taken, and sent the young man away with his wound open and bleeding.

Col. L. P. Alford and Oscar Gray, Esq., reached Jefferson on Wednesday last, and the Times suggests some popular demonstration welcoming them home.

THE CRISPS.—We are gratified to republish from the Tyler Reporter, of the 5th, the following complimentary notice of this family, to whom the citizens of Shreveport have been and will be so largely indebted:

The Crisp Troupe have been holding forth during the week, to crowded houses, and have given some of their best entertainments. All lovers of the legitimate drama find much in this company to admire. W. H. Crisp has perhaps, no superior upon the Southern stage, while Mrs. Crisp, "Our Jessie" and Miss Cecelia are fine delineators of character in their specialities. This taiented troupe have now gone to Shreveport, to fill an engagement in that city.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—At a meeting held at Beaumont recently, to consider the subject of dividing the State, the following passed unanimously:

*Resoled*, That we are in favor of separating all that part of Texas lying East of the Trinity River from the State of Texas, and the creation therefrom of a new State, to be called East Texas, and invite all the counties in East Texas to join us in this movement.

We find the following dispatch in the Jefferson Times of the 1st, under date of New York, October 31st:

Col. R. W. Loughery:

The new organization of our railroad has been completed, with a directory of twenty-nine, among whom are ten capitalists of New York, embracing Astor and Marshall O. Roberts, who is President; five are from Texas, including Wm. M. Harrison and Gov. Throckmorton. This secures success. B. H. EPPERSON.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—By reference to a notice of the Superintendent, in this paper, it will be seen that the cars are to run to Longview by the 15th of this month. Merchants and shippers will also find by reference to this notice, that the Company will give bills of lading to deliver cotton, etc., from any point on the road, in New Orleans, free of charge for commission and storage at Shreveport, and will recognize through bills of lading from New Orleans. Goods to secure this advantage must be shipped to the care of the Railroad Company. This is an important announcement, and we suppose business men will avail themselves of the advantages offered.

[Tyler Reporter.

GEN. A. P. HILL.—If the wandering death-bed utterances of the two great Confederate chieftains, "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee, may be considered as final upon the matter, then the late Confederate General, A. P. Hill, who lost his life at the closing battle of the war, must be accepted by history as the most trusted coadjutor of these eminent commanders. In his dying moments Jackson exclaimed, "Send A. P. Hill to the front!" Upon his death-bed at Lexington, General Lee, as the telegraph states, his mind reverting to the bloody events of the war, "once ordered his tent to be struck, and at another time desired Hill to be sent for." Thus does it appear that, in the supreme moments of the closing hours of these great men upon whose shoulders rested the heaviest burdens of the war upon the side of the Confederacy, came the utterances, born of delirium, but more solemn for that reason, that stamps General A. P. Hill as a man whose presence was to be desired, and whose fidelity was assured. No higher compliment could be paid to his memory than these parting words of Lee and Jackson. [World.

LEE'S GREATEST CAMPAIGN.—This is what George Alfred Townsend, an ultra Northern war correspondent, says of General Lee:

Lee's great exhibitions of skill were the Antietam campaign, the overland fight from the Wilderness to the Chickahominy, and the defense of Petersburg. It was not remarkable that he beat McClellan with Joe Johnston's army, nor that he held the heights of the Rappahannock against Burnside. But from the time when he crossed the Rapidan to face Pope on the ninth of August down to the eighteenth of September, when he prudently and successfully recrossed the Potomac after Antietam, he established a military name such as no cavil can impair. In those forty days his army fought eight battles—Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Gainesville, Groveton, Chantilly, Harper's Ferry, South Mountain and Sharpsburg, destroying and capturing 50,000 men. To the dissentions of the Federal commanders and to Jackson's energy a part of this success was due.

The overland campaign was even a cleaner and more skillful series of defensive actions. From the 5th of May to the 16th of June—six weeks—he fought the battles of Wilderness Tavern, Parker's Store, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Bermudas and Riddle's Shop, and while he turned Grant's main attacks from forward to flank marches, he foiled Hunter in the Valley and bottled Butler on the James. In the bloodiest campaign of the war Lee lost his able lieutenants, Longstreet and Stuart, and was as much annoyed by Sheridan as amused by Butler. He probably never equaled his prescience at Cold Harbor, of which this is a good indication:

A Federal officer told me that opposite his brigade, on the evening of one day, a certain Alabama regiment was stationed, from which prisoners were taken. This was in the extreme flank. That night the Federal commander resolved to attack the next morning on the other flank, and transferred a large body of troops in the darkness. When they attacked in the morning they again took prisoners from the same Alabama regiment. This is good evidence that Lee's generalship foresaw the attack on the other flank, and shifted troops to encounter it. Such chess-playing, blindfolded, is not to be explained away, particularly where Lee's general sagacity warrants the belief that he did it intelligently.

The Petersburg defense, from June 14, 1864, to April 2, 1865—290 days in all, or upwards of forty-one weeks—was conducted with diminishing material and men, and was the last of Lee's military deeds of note. Many things of mere luck happened to the Confederate Commander here, such as the miraculous retention of Petersburg until he could occupy it, and the panic of the Federal assaulting columns after the explosion of Burnside's mine; but the establishment of Gen. Lee's new line of works within the old circle was a vindication of his abilities as an engineer; he proved to be a vigilant garrison commander, with the due sanitary knowledge; he kept open his communications with his capital admirably; his flying columns were often alert and formidable, and he was able to avert much of the force of the Federal raids. In short his talent outlasted the spirit of his forces and the resolution of his government, Jeff. Davis' mule obstinacy only excepted. He further showed his generalship by declining to defend Richmond when it was strategically wrong to do so, and when he surrendered he chose prudently and well. By that surreder he obtained good terms for his army, and closed its career with dignity. I saw him ride into Richmond with part of his staff, while the ruins were yet smoking, the only whole thing left of the war in favor of slavery—a personal reputation in gray uniform, the most expensive suit of clothes seen in this world, since it has been said of Him whom Gen. Lee professed to revere: "They parted my raiments among them, and for my vestures they did cast lots."

REPLANTING TEETH.—A new feature in dentistry is recorded in the Transactions of the Odontological Society of London. It consists in the replantation of teeth which have been extracted. In other words, it has been found that in cases of inflammation about the roots of a tooth, the latter may be taken out, scraped and cleaned, reinserted and made to do duty again. The method of proceedure is to remove the diseased tooth, clean out its cavities, filling them up, after cleansing with carbolic acid, with cotton wool impregnated with the same; next to scrape the fangs, but preserving the mucous membrane about the neck; and after bathing in a solution of carbolic acid, return to its place. The London Lancet says, speaking of the process: "Mr. Lyons carried this out in fourteen cases for Mr. Coleman, in the case of bicuspids and molars, no mechanical appliances being used to keep the teeth supported until they had become firm."

THE CAUSE OF GEN. LEE'S DEATH.—The Fredericksburg Herald says:

We have been permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter from Dr. H. T. Barton, Gen. Lee's attending physician, to his brother, Judge W. S. Barton, of this city:

LEXINGTON, Oct. 13, 1870.

*My Dear Brother*—I have been so engaged for two weeks with our general that I have been compelled to leave many other matters unattended to. As the papers have contained very inaccurate accounts of his case, and you will desire to hear specially from me, our opinion, I will state it in a few words.

He had but partially recovered from his rheumatism, affecting the muscles of his arms, back and chest chiefly, and in 1853, and about a year ago attacking the pericardium, the sac containing the heart but never the heart itself, whose regular rhythmical beat has been maintained whenever examined by us. After a very fatiguing day at college, he attended an important meeting of the vestry, and was detained for several hours, but gave no evidence of being unwell. As he walked into his dining-room, where they were waiting tea for him, he took his seat and was discovered to have lost his speech.

I was summoned at once, and found his pulse weak, with cold extremities, etc. Commenced the use of medicines at once, and sent for Dr. Madison, who continued to attend him with me to the end. He was in a short time able to speak a little, sometimes in sentences, but generally only in reply to questions. He remained thus, disposed to doze, for most of the attack; could be easily aroused, and almost to the very last seemed to understand all that was said to him, and responded by words or signs, without any great depression. He evidently neither expected nor desired to recover. After improving almost steadily till last Sunday, he began to retrograde, and on Monday evening, the 10th inst., alarming symptoms set in, and we had little hopes after that time. We consider his protracted grief at the condition of his country, and the continued suppression of his strong feeling, the chief remote causes, and excessive fatigue and mental application the immediate cause of congestion of the veins of the brain; and though not producing apoplexy, of which there was no evidence (he moving every muscle almost to the last hour), this congestion caused most serious loss of nervous power, and resulted in lesion of the substance of the brain itself. Our whole people are more paralyzed than he was. I never witnessed aught like it.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING A TRADE.—Why is there such repugnance on the part of parents to putting their sons to a trade? A skilled mechanic is an independent man. Go where he will his craft will bring him support. He need ask favors of none. He has, literally, his fortune in his own hands. Yet foolish parents, ambitious that their sons should rise in the world, are more willing that they should study for a profession, with the chances even of moderate success heavy against them or run the risk of spending their manhood in task of retailing laboriously at the accountant's desk, than learn a trade which will bring them manly spring, health and independence. In point of fact the method they choose is the one least likely to achieve the advancement aimed at; for the supply of candidates for the position of dry goods clerks and kindred occupations is notoriously overstocked, while on the other hand the demand for really skilled mechanics of every description is as notoriously beyond the supply. The crying need of this country to-day is for skilled labor; and that father who neglects to provide his son with a useful trade, and to see that he thoroughly masters it, does him a grievous wrong and runs the risk of helping by so much, to increase the stock of idle and dependent, if not vicious members of society.

TRUTHFUL AND OBEDIENT.—The following, which is copied from the Child's Delight, ought to be read and treasured by every youth in the land:

"Charlie! Charlie!" Clear and sweet as a note struck from a silver bell the voice rippled over the common.

"Tat's mother," cried one of the boys, and he instantly threw down his bat, and picked up his jacket and cap.

"Don't go yet!" "Have it out!" "Finish this game!" "Try it again!" cried the players in noisy chorus.

"I must go—right off—this minute. I told her I'd come whenever she called!"

"Make believe you didn't hear!" they all exclaimed.

"But I did hear."

"She won't know you did."

"But I know it, and—"

"Let him go," said a bystander. "You can't do anything with him. He's tied to his mother's apron strings."

"That's so," said Charlie; "and it's what every boy ought to be tied to, and in a hard knot, too."

"But I wouldn't be such a baby as to run the minute she called," said one.

"I don't call it babyish to keep one's word to his mother," answered the obedient boy, a beautiful light glowing in his light blue eye. "I call that manly; and the boy who don't keep his word to her will never keep it to any one else, you see if he does!" and he hurried away to his cottage home. Thirty years have passed since those boys played on the common. Charles Gray is now a prosperous business man in that great city, and his mercantile friends say of him that "his word is as good as his bond." We asked him once how he acquired such a reputation.

"I never broke my word when a boy, no matter how great the temptation, and the habit formed then has clung to me through life."

A Concord (New Hampshire) dispatch says:

Daniel McFarland who murdered Richardson, whose trial recently created such a great sensation, was brought to Jefferson Market Court this morning beastly drunk. The police found him lying in the gutter, with both eyes blacked and the skin torn off his nose. He was locked up to get sober.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

## Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, evening.—Gold not particularly active; opened at 110¼, advanced to 110⅞, closing steady at 110⅝.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7, evening.—Bonds 95⅞.

LONDON, Nov. 8, noon.—Consols 93½. Bonds 89⅞.

LATER—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 89⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8, noon.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands 9¼ and Orleans 9⅝d.; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

LATER—Cotton tending down.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, noon.—Cotton easier; uplands 16⅝ and Orleans 16¾c.; sales 1000 bales. Gold 110¼.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Corn firm; mixed 80, white 81@85 and yellow 90c. Bacon scarce; shoulders 15 and clear sides 21½c.; sugar-cured hams 25@28c. Sugar firm; prime 11½c. Molasses firm; prime 68@69c. Others unchanged. Cotton easier; sales 6800 bales; good ordinary 14@14½, low middling 14½@15½ and middling 15½c.; receipts 10,373 and exports to Liverpool 1785 bales. Sterling 120½@120¾. Sight exchange 1⅞pct. premium. Gold 110⅞.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, evening.—Cotton heavy; sales 2000 bales; uplands 16⅝ and Orleans 16¾c. Money 4@5pct. Sterling 109@109½. Gold 110½@110⅝.

## FROM EUROPE.

TOURS, Nov. 7.—The Moniteur says, as Prussia would consent neither to revictualing Paris nor allow Alsace or Lorraine to vote, Prussia assumes the responsibility for the continuance of the war. Prussia, not France, has refused the armistice.

All journals denounce Bismarck, who pretending to negotiate for peace, gained time and without bold offensive operations of the army of the Loire.

The postal department is organizing a pigeon mail service.

Severe measures, to enforce discipline, have had the best effect on the army.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The French government has ordered the arrest of Bazaine and staff, wherever found.

The troops in Paris have been divided into three armies, one of which will be called the Garde Selantine.

A Prussian dispatch from Versailles reports that Thiers has positively declined to conclude an armistice on the basis that if the present state of things continue four weeks he had no equivalent to offer for the provisioning of Paris, which consequently could not be conceded.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—Nine thousand troops are preparing to leave for Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Bismarck thus explains the rupture in regard to the armistice negotiations: The French government declared its inability to accept of an armistice *statu quo*. Bismarck then proposed that the French name the time for holding an election, the Germans promising a free election in the territory now occupied. Thiers withdrew to the outposts to consult Favre and Trochu, and returned without power to accept the Prussian proposition.

The King has issued an order forbidding egress or ingress. Five passengers just captured are to be tried by a court martial.

The Times this morning has reason to believe that the bombardment will not begin for two weeks, the King being reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and is giving the French every chance to negotiate a peace. The French fortress, Belfort, was invested on the 2d.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—All papers here, official and otherwise, say that the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris is upon the French.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Major General Shaler, commanding the first division of State militia has issued the following general orders:

"By direction of His Excellency, Gov. John Hoffman, commander-in-chief, it is announced that certain officers of the United States and of this State, charged with important duties in reference to the conduct of the election, have fully agreed upon measures which it is confidently believed will render all military interference wholly unnecessary; yet, as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered that the service of this division will be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day, November 8.

The established signal of twelve strokes repeated four times upon the tower bells of the Fire Department will be sounded; thereupon, thereupon, the infantry will immediately assembled at their respective armories, in fatigue dress; and brigade and battery commanders will report in person at their headquarters.

Regimental commanders will see that the formation take place at once and the men kept within the armories ready for instant service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, midnight.—The city is quiet. Everything indicates that every thing will be peaceful; but 5000 Federal troops are quartered between the North and East rivers.

An immense mass meeting of Irish Democrats was held last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The eastern bound train on Saturday evening was stopped by five men, supposed to be deserters from Camp Halleck. The express car was detached and robbed.

A special train, with police and horses started for the scene, near which a glove was found marked Carr, who killed Maney at Camp Halleck.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Voting proceeds quietly. The vote will probably be larger than heretofore. Many citizens who habitually take no part are seen at the polls. The inspectors, marshals and police, thus far work harmoniously.

The Tribune's special from Blois of the 3d says that the headquarters of the army of the Loire is falling back towards Blois.

It is reported that the Prussians have been reinforced by 40,000 from Metz.

The French will not fight unless attacked, the Government fearing the effect of reverses. The Government will risk nothing towards relieving Paris for six weeks. This army equals the Prussian army immediately in the front; but lacks confidence among the men and want of sympathy among the officers with the present Government. I have traveled much in the neighboring districts and the Government everywhere is distrusted and disliked.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 8.—Vessels from Havana quarantined 25 days. Two vessels from New York; supposed in aid of an expedition against Baez. Crop prospects in the island good.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Four whites were wounded and two negroes shot in Camden county, New Jersey. A sharp fight is reported between the whites and blacks in Wilmington, Delaware.

The negroes are voting freely in Maryland.

The Republicans were one thousand votes ahead in Boston at noon. Wendell Phillips received only 450 votes. Twitchell Hooper is reelected from Massachusetts.

Returns from fifty scattering districts in New York outside of the city show a Democratic gain of 1400. Hoffman is reelected Governor.

Swann is elected from Maryland by a large majority.

Returns from New York city indicate 40,000 majority for Hoffman.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The Times' special reports a row at Baton Rouge last evening. Two negroes were killed and several whites and negroes wounded. Richland Parish Democratic by a majority of 586.

## FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—City of Mexico 29th, a terrible revolution has taken place in the State of Guerro. The government troops were defeated. Reinforcements are herrying forward. The mails in that direction are uninterrupted. The revolution occurred at Michazen.

The Northern States are complaining of excessive taxation.

Juarez is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Prisoners have been released under an amnesty.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

## Foreign and Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, evening.—Bank statement—loans decreased over $21,500,000; specie increased over $13,250,000; deposits increased nearly $2,000,000; circulation decreased nearly $2,500,000; legal tenders increased nearly $1,000,000. The Treasury paid $6,500,000 interest since November 1st.

## FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—There is increasing bitterness at Bismarck's slights toward England.

Count de Chalbond is reported in France.

TOURS, Nov. 5.—We have Paris advices to the 1st. Thiers, upon returning to Paris, gave the government details of his mission.

Owing to the carnage of the war and the resistance of Paris, the four great powers, England, Russia, Austria and Italy, have come to a support of the armistice which will include Paris and the assembling of the Constituent Assembly.

It is stated that Jules Favre reiterates that the government will not cede territory as a price of peace.

No fighting around Paris for three days; the forts, however, have kept up their fire to prevent the erection of Prussian batteries.

TOURS, Nov. 6.—Paris advices to the 3d give no additional advices regarding an armistice. Rochefort has resigned his position on the committee of defence in consequence of a misunderstanding. Since his resignation Rochefort has not been seen.

The government no longer meets at the Hotel de Ville. Councils are held at private houses.

Jolly Ryatt and other chiefs of the national guard have been arrested. A number of battalion commanders have been dismissed for participating in disorders.

Gen. Clement Thomas has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the national guards.

A balloon left Paris on the evening of the 4th, but landed so near the Prussians that only one sack of letters were saved. These letters will reach Tours tomorrow.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Paris advices to Friday say the Prefect of Police had resigned, and that Bresson succeeds.

The Journal Debates announces the weakness of the government in the presence of disorder.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6, via London.—Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off negotiations for an armistice and leave the Royal headquarters.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The point upon which Thiers was recalled and the armistice failed is stated to be that Bismarck wanted guarantees for the cession of territory, which the Paris government refused to give.

The Prussian Minister at London says the struggle must continue all winter.

There was a serious engagement yesterday on the road from Dijon to St. John. The Prussians, though using artillery and metrailleuse, had at 7 o'clock yesterday evening gained no ground.

The franc tireurs foiled the Prussians in an attempt to cross the Seine. The Germans occupy Nilla.

The bombardment of Neuf Brisach and Fort Mauri continues. A sortie of the garrison was repulsed.

Dispatches represent Garibaldi's position as critical. A dispatch from Dale reports his capture.

The Paris government meets at the Minister's houses, instead of the Hotel de Ville.

WURTEMBURG, Nov. 7.—Baden and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed for no German Confederation. Bavaria demands a separate treaty, and military and diplomatic sovereignty.

The fortifications around Paris now have twenty-two hundred guns in position.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Morning papers deplore the fatality of Paris in declining the preliminary overtures to peace.

Advices from Versailles to Sunday evening report everything quiet; no fighting for several says.

Fort Mortieres, at New Bresach, capitulated on Sunday night; the fire of another fort rendered the place untenable. The capitulation involves only 225 prisoners and five guns.

Prussia concurs with