The Shreveport News.

Jno. Dickinson, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICE NO. 27 TEXAS STREET, UP STAIRS.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description, plain or colored, executed on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

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☞ Postmasters or other responsible persons wishing to act as Agents for the NEWS, will please send us their address. Twenty per cent. commission is allowed.

Address
JOHN DICKINSON,
Editor and Proprietor,
Shreveport, Caddo Parish, La.

Advertisements to appear in the Tuesday's paper must be handed in prior to 12 o'clock, Monday morning, those for Saturday's edition, before 12 o'clock, Friday morning. Advertisers should bear this in mind, as we are compelled to go to press early so as to mail our paper in time to leave the next morning.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the NEWS, are referred to our terms. They can have the *Semi-Weekly* or in the absence of mail facilities, either paper will be sent, that published *Tuesday*, or *Saturday*, at half the rates of the "Semi-Weekly."—Our friends who have paid for the "Semi-Weekly News," will henceforth receive it regularly. Those who are entitled to the *Weekly*, will have the *Tuesday* edition mailed to them. Should they prefer, however, the *Saturday* edition, they will please notify us of their choice.

Henceforward, we trust, we will be permitted to publish the NEWS under more favorable auspices, and shall exert ourself in publishing a good paper, regardless of labor or the necessary heavy expenses attending the same.

It is our aim to publish as good a paper as can be found in the country, and to this end we solicit, and shall endeavor to secure, the services of competent correspondents in the principal cities of the Union. Our friends must back us in our efforts, and it will not be long before all our arrangements can be effected satisfactorilly to all parties.

For the information of advertisers we would say that our paper is extensively circulated in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. As our list of subscribers is daily increasing, it is ample proof that we are to be seconded in our efforts to furnish our readers with a good news and family paper in this section of country, which we hope will do credit to ourself and prove an honor to our young city, which, with all its superior advantages, is destined to be a respectable place.

Having made additions to our already large assortment of job types, of the very latest styles, we will be pleased to contract for every description of Printing and Book Binding. Our lady friends having sheet music that they would like bound in fine style, are requested to give us their orders.

"Beautifully gotten up" Posters and Fancy Show Cards printed at this office, in as neat a style, and in as many colors, as desired. By keeping the material on hand, and paying our printers the *highest wages* of any establishment in the State, New Orleans not excepted, we are enabled to fill all orders for printing, to the satisfaction of patrons. The finest specimens of typography can be seen at our office.

Messrs. Johnston and Converse, clerks of the steamer National, have supplied us with files of late New Orleans papers, for which they have our kindest wishes.

Thanks to Mr. Wm. Hervey, polite clerk of the steamer Camargo, for a full file of papers.

The Intelligencer of the 12th says that the Onachita river was on the rise, but very slowly, caused by the rise in the Mississippi.

Thanks to our friend, Capt. J. C. Wingard, of the steamer Anna Everdon, for late St. Louis papers. The Everden will leave for New Orleans on Monday next.

Thanks to Mr. John Lewis, of the steamer Judge Fletcher, for a fine fish, brought from New Orleans for our especial benefit.

Persons wishing to secure good furnished rooms are referred to the advertisement.

The attentive officers of the fine passenger steamer Live Oak, Capt. C. O. Allard, master, and Wm. Milliken and J. F. Muse, clerks, will accept our thanks for the latest dates from New Orleans. We believe she leaves for New Orleans this evening.

We were pleased to welcome back our confrere of the Southwestern, G. W. Dillard. He has our thanks for a New Orleans paper.

Civilization.

It is not our intention at present to write an essay, or an elaborate editorial upon the subject of civilization, but simply to give one or two surface ideas that are not as well understood as they ought to be. Many persons think that to civilize a race of people, to raise them right up in the scale of morality, intelligence, and refinement, you have nothing to do but to remove the "artificial weights," that press upon them, and throw some advantages of improvement in their way, and the work is done. What a mistake; civilization is a plant of very slow growth, so slow that during a period of 5000 years no perceptible progress has been made in that direction by a very large portion of the human family.—As far as we have been enabled to learn from history, they were just as far advanced thousands of years ago as they are at the present day.

The very first step in the road to civilization is to learn how to work, and this must be forced upon savages, and this by something more stringent than the persuasive eloquence of the missionary. The truth is those well meaning and very philanthropic gentlemen and ladies have not been very successful in their efforts to change savages into civilized people. On the contrary they have made a desert where they intended a garden.

Take for instance the Sandwich Islands, which are said to have been civilized and christianized through the efforts of missionaries, and they will be found to constitute no exception to the statement above made.—When Cook discovered these beautiful islands the native population was estimated at about 450,000 in number, and they were found to be intelligent and very teachable. Very soon the missionaries got in among them and commenced preaching to them. These were soon followed by another set of pioneers that cared much less about the souls of the natives; their object being trade and traffic, and they generally carried along with them those articles that meet the readiest sale whether they killed or cured. These trading men soon found out that the Islanders like all other savages, were fond of strong drink, and hence, in a very brief space of time, the various articles of this class constituted the principle article of traffic with them.—Very soon the 450,000 healthy and temperate savages were converted into so many drunken sots, who made a nominal profession of christianity, but knew nothing of the spirit and life of our divine religion.

At present the number of the native inhabitants on the islands will not exceed twenty thousand, and these, though nominally professing christianity, are nothing more than a set of thriftless vagrants, that will soon perish and fade from the earth. Drunkenness and various forms of disease, introduced among them by their missionary and trading friends, are doing the work of death for them very effectually, and it is not likely that many years will elapse before the present miserable remnant will entirely perish from the earth.

And such always has been and always will be the fate of an inferior people when brought in close contact with a superior and highly civilized race.

Mr. W. H. Erwin, State Tax Assessor for this Parish, is now prepared to attend to assessments. He can be found at the Drug store of Messrs. Smith & Lewis.

The steamer Judge Fletcher arrived here on Wednesday morning. She has been thoroughly refitted and makes a splendid appearance, and ranks a No. 1. Joe Bossert, we are pleased to see is still in the Clerk's office, and does not forget old acquaintances. Our thanks are due for a file of papers from different sections of the Union. Capts. J. C. Shute, and J. W. Smith also have our best wishes for favors.

The Fletcher left our wharf yesterday for New Orleans, carrying 1300 bales of cotton on 5 feet water. She will leave again on the evening of the 26th, inst.

In the Monroe Intelligencer of the 12th, the Hon. John Ray is announced as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District. Col. Ray is a man of undoubted talent, and withall a high-toned, honorable man. He was decidedly opposed to the secession movement, and, though he continued his residence among us, it was well understood by his friends that he was never heartily with the South.

The New Gospel According to Saint Beecher.

The Hartford (Conn.) Press publishes the following extract from the Fourth of July preachment of Parson Beecher:

"We are going to have religion and a true Gospel down South. They have had a false Gospel—one that took with the strong against the weak. Now we will have a pure gospel—one that begins with a love to God and love to man. You may send your wares and merchandize down there, but you can't send your religion. Fact is, you can't spare it from home. It is not an article of export. It is a plant of slow growth. You can't go down South and let out civilization by the job, and intelligence by the contract. It will take time. The mind will grind out some flour by and by. The whites down there, so lazy, must learn to work. They won't stir till kicked by hunger. I have seen them in Charleston, where I could not have walked ten years ago. I think the question is, what will become of the whites? The blacks are kings and princes, compared with the white trash. I don't know what they will do; the best thing for most of them to do is to die. I hope they will stand some chance in the next world—they have not the ghost of a chance in this."

We clip the above from an exchange, not for the purpose of striking back at our good friend Beecher, for really we care not a cent about him or his notions about us. We introduce this merely as a text for some remarks of our own upon an important, and greatly misunderstood matter. Misunderstood not only by Beecher, but by men with ten times the common sense of Beecher, Southern as well as Northern men.

When charged by northern men, such as Beecher, that we are lazy, indolent, ignorant and without any sort of enterprise, too many of our people are disposed, without questioning, to admit the fact. Yet there is nothing further from the truth; we are neither ignorant nor lazy, nor indolent, nor do we lack enterprise and energy. Our monster crops before the war, and progress in the arts, sciences and internal improvements, our fighting qualities and grand statesmanship all prove the contrary. The greatest statesmen, and the greatest generals, and the greatest literary characters of the country, with probably one or two European exceptions, were southern born and southern educated men. And it is a fact that ought to be known to Mr. Beecher, that great characters cannot spring from the bosom of interior societies. A Washington could never have sprung from the bosom of Hindoo society.

But Beecher says, "I think the question is, what will become of the whites? The blacks are kings and princes compared with the white trash. I don't know what they will do; the best thing for most of them is to die."

This is brotherly and very generous and manly in Mr. Beecher. But it shows this much, that Mr. Beecher with all his dogmatism, dashing and flashing style, is but a tyro, a real genuine ignoramus.

Did it never occur to him that in all countries there is a large class of persons that never labor with their own hands? This is the case at the North and at the South, in Europe, in Asia, everywhere. People that are able to live without hard work, the world over, are never found engaged in constant, daily manual toil. Wealthy people will enjoy themselves as best suits them wherever found, and all countries have their merchants, professional men and loafers, and these classes are not near so numerous in the South as in the North. Many of the southern people have been stunned by the blow which they have lately received, and may not as yet have fixed upon any plan of life for the future. They have been suddenly, and as if by a stroke of fate, reduced from wealth to poverty, and as like other wealthy people they had never been accustomed to labor in the field or in the workshop, they may yet be somewhat bewildered by the sudden and severe blow.

Suppose the wealthy and generally non-producing class of the North, or any other country, had been by a sudden stroke, deprived of all their fortune, would there have been no confusion, no bewilderment? Or would Mr. Beecher have betaken himself to the field or the workshop the next day, as though he had been accustomed to such toil all his life? We imagine not, there would certainly have been some shaking among the dry bones, in the event of the catastrophe supposed. We will here make one bold but true assertion, viz: that considering the wealth of the country, the South contained, before the war, as few idlers as any country in the world, and should it be settled up hereafter exclusively by northern men, even of the Beecher stamp, and attain to its former prosperity, there will be as many idlers, non-producers, &c., as when the slavery system was in full bloom. It was not slavery then that led to idleness, but the wealth of families and the country generally that produced this result, and from a like cause the like effect will be produced anywhere the world over. As we are all now poor, we must all go to work, and do something for a living, and we think we will do this with as much patience as any other people.

Negro Riots.

Negro riots and tweubles with the negroes are becoming alarmingly common. We scarcely pick up a paper of late, that does not give one or more instances of the kind. At Charleston the white and the colored troops have had repeated collisions, with, in several instances, a very considerable loss of life.

It has been but a few days since the Washington City papers gave us an account of a deeply laid plot by the negroes engaged in working on the Aquia creek Rail Road, to murder all the white hands engaged on the work. Now we have the following giving an account of negro disturbances at Cairo, Ill:

Cairo, Aug. 6.—An extensive riot of negroes, who defied and threatened to shoot the police, occurred at a late hour last night in this city.—A company of returning veterans volunteered, and twenty of the ring leaders were arrested and placed in jail. Our negro population are becoming intolerably insolent, frequently knocking down and abusing white men, when a party catch white men alone. They are rapidly bringing trouble on themselves, and unless they change their course they will be driven from the town or killed.

From all that we see, and it seems to be everywhere the same, the two races are becoming day by day more and more hostile. Thoughtless negroes, especially boys just grown up, think it manly to taunt and insult white people. "Yonder goes a d—d Reb," we heard one say, spoken just loud enough to be heard. We have known several instances where a number of these idle negroes would pass up and down the street near the residence of particular white persons, and at a little distance from the gate fire off a pistol or gun, as a kind of warning as to what they would or could do, in a certain event.

It is due to the colored guard to state that they have been very strict in their duties in such cases. The party or parties offending have been pursued and when caught turned over to the proper authorities.

GOVERNOR WELLS.

Different and contradictory statements are made as to the present status of our most excellent Governor, J. Madison Wells. By one it is said that he has, on account of his appointing secessionists to office, been removed and been appointed "Provisional Governor," whilst in another dispatch, which we have seen, this statement is flatly denied. What the truth is we know not, nor do we know what the difference is, *under the circumstances*, between a civil and a provisional governor. It is well known by all the people, that the power of Governor Wells, as civil Governor of the State, was very much restricted, and that on more than one occasion he was forced to invoke the aid of the military to supply his want of authority. But this he has done only in extreme cases.

In the meantime, it is proper to state that Governor Wells has displayed much sagacity and shown much prudence in his appointments to office. He has not, in any one instance that we are aware of, made an unsuitable appointment. But to say that in his appointments he must be restricted to the small class that took no part in the secession movement, would confine him to very narrow limits, besides, in most sections of the country, the material supplied by this small class would not be the "best that the country affords."

The truth is, the most talented and best men in the country were secessionists.

The polite and gentlemanly officers of the steamer Anna Perret, Messrs. Gibson, master, and McChesney and Jones, clerks, will accept our thanks for a file of very late city papers.

Shreveport Sentinel.—We regret to learn from the South-Western of last Wednesday, that our sprightly neighbor, the Sentinel, will be suspended during the absence of the editor to the city of New Orleans.

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 16th, 1865.

Mr. Dickinson:—That the public may be informed as to the truth of the matter respecting the wild and extravagant reports going through the country of the great inducements held out by the Brazilian Government to the people of this country to emigrate to that, viz: that to the head of every family there would be given one thousand acres of land, one years provisions and free transportation to that country, etc., etc. Now, to quiet down the excitement on that subject, I will say that there is not one word of truth in any of these reports.

Being in New Orleans a few days ago, I took it upon myself to go and see the Consul of that Government who informed me that nothing of that kind had any foundation.—The Government invites emigration and will sell land very cheap. You can select a place any where from the Equator up to twenty-two or three degrees South Latitude, within which you may select a place to grow coffee, sugar, rice, cotton or grain.

Miscegenation.—Strange ideas float through the minds of some of the freedmen and women hereabouts.—We had a conversation with a stout colored woman, at present in our employ—one, too, of the very best that we have met with, and she says that the understanding among the black folks all through the country is, that the whites and the blacks are to be forced to marry; the black men to marry our white women, and the white men the black women. "I think," said she, "that Jake will be very much disappointed, as he expected long 'fore this to have been married to a white lady." Jake had been her husband, and had actually abandoned her with the view of marrying a white woman.

It seems, from what we could learn, that wags, both Northern and Southern, had been playing off their jokes upon the more gullable of the black people, and the latter, without questioning, accepted the joke as gospel. The fact is, the general intermarriage of the whites and blacks is, to some extent, believed even by the more intelligent class of colored people about town. We heard an intelligent colored woman say that as it was now lawful for whites and blacks to marry, she would marry a white man, as she never "cared much about negroes anyway."

The Virginia Election.

The New York World takes strong ground against the action of Gen. Turner in the matter of the Richmond election. It says:

The rule adopted with reference to the Richmond officials would oust certainly three, and we know not how many more, of President Johnson's provisional governors, who have not only participated in the rebellion, but held offices under it. Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, spoke and voted for the ordinance of secession, and held the office of State Printer under the rebel government. Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, was a rebel State Judge and a Confederate Commissioner for the impressment of supplies for the rebel army.

Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, was a bitter secessionist, the rebel Judge of a Confederate district court, a member of the rebel State Legislature, and has at least twice taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Their is neither fairness, equity, nor consistency in nullifying a local election on account of the Confederate antecedents of the persons elected, at the same time persons are appointed to the responsible office of State Governor, whose record is equally objectionable. * *

The World forgets that one of Gen. Turner's principal reasons for annulling this election was that Virginians who had served in the Federal army were not allowed to vote, because of their absence from Richmond for three or four years, whilst Confederates, who had likewise been absent, were allowed to vote.

See notice of money and papers lost and bear the Golden Rule in mind.

Persons wishing the services of good house carpenters, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Harris & Robinson, in to-day's paper.

Lovers of Lager Beer are hereby informed that our friend S. Jerman, holds forth on Market street near the postoffice, where he will be pleased to see his friends and quench their thirst with cool Lager.

The attention of our readers is directed to the card of our friend Thos. F. Beale.

It is remarked in Paris that none of the many valuable pictures in the Morney gallery have been purchased by the Government. This is attributed to a sudden desire for economy, in consequence of the expense of the army in Mexico.

Special by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, has been promoted to Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army.

Major Gen. John Gibbon will be assigned to the command of Petersburg, in place of Major Gen. Hartsuff.

Brig. Gen. Harris, commanding the sub-district of the Rappahannock, said that the niggers must be fully protected in their rights, these rights being in all respects equal to those of the whites. If the former master is removed, ample protection will be extended by the military authorities.

Harris's speech was kindly received, and many persons speak approvingly of the conduct of the military authorities.

The United States flag ship Lancaster is reported seriously damaged by heavy weather off Cape San Lois. She will remain at Acapulco for repairs.

Liverpool, July 29th.—Per steamer Cuba.—Cotton dull, with downward tendency; Consols 90¾.

New York, Aug. 11.—The rebel General Breckinridge and ex Secretary Walker are at Southampton.

Dr. Pritchard, the poisoner, was hung at Glasgow.

New York, Aug. 11.—The steamer Scotia sailed to day, taking one and a half millions in five-twenties, but no specie.

A fire occurred at Valparaiso on the 25th of June, which destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

The news from Peru is not any more hopeful of the restoration of tranquility.

Panama news says the Minister from Guatemala to Uruguay, Ulcerga, was assassinated on the night of the 12th by one Rivas.

The Chilian Congress has been a fortnight considering an article on the situation, which makes the Roman Catholic the religion of the republic.

The man Legatte, named in connection with the awful fire and destruction of females in Santiago, made a speech on the subject to some two hundred senoritas, and so excited them that the whole crowd of women rushed to the Congress, screaming "Death to the heretics!"

A reconnoitering force seems to be concentrated at or near Truxillo.

Louisville, Aug. 11.—The Union Press gives the following estimates of Congressional majorities: First District, Trimble's (Democrat) majority 2,000; Second District, [illegible] majority unknown; Fourth, Yeatman, Union, probably elected; Third District, close. Chances even between Leury and [illegible]; Sixth District, Hardin (Democrat) 2,000; Fifth District, Brown, no amendment, 1,500; Seventh District, no amendment; Tenth District, Davis, no amendment; Eighth District, Kendall, no amendment, 4,000; Ninth District, McKee, no amendment, 1,500.

A report has been received from Gen. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of Freedman's Affairs in Missouri and Arkansas.

He says the issues of rations will not exceed one third of those for June, but he fears great destitution next winter. All the freedmen west of Little Rock are supporting themselves.

Cairo, Aug. 11.—Eighteen hundred and eleven bales of cotton arrived here yesterday; twenty six also passed up for St. Louis.

St Louis, Aug. 11.—The grand Indian Council will be held at Fort Smith, instead of Fort Gibson, as heretofore announced.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 11.—The work of raising the Cumberland will soon be commenced.

New York, Aug. 11.—The Tribune's Richmond special says a very important case is preparing against John Minor Botts, before the Supreme Court to test the question whether slaves, held to service after President Lincoln's proclamation had gone into effect, January 1st, 1864, shall not be entitled to remuneration for their abor.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The receipts from customs for July are represented at ten millions. Five-eights of which is collected at New York.

The United States Consul at Malta advises the State Department that cholera prevails there to an alarming extent. Communication with the other islands had been suspended, an the strictest regulations have been established in consequence of the malignity of the epidemic at Constantinople.

The Attorney General, in responding to the President, gives it as his opinion that persons having assisted in the assassination of the late President should be tried by a military tribunal.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Ex-Senator W. C. Rives, of Virginia, has been permitted to visit the North during the pendency of his application for pardon.

New York, Aug. 10, 5 p m.—Cotton heavy; sales 1700 bales at 44 to 45. Gold opened at 43½; closed at 42½.

New York, Aug. 11.—Gold opened at 41½. Cotton unchanged.

New York, Aug. 11, 12 m.—Gold 41½.

New York, Aug. 11, 12 m.—Cotton heavy and lower, at 45c. Flour advanced five to ten cents. Whisky $2.19. Rice dull. Coffee quiet; Rio 14¾. Sugar, Cuba and Muscovado, 12½c.; Porto Rico 14½. Molasses steady; Port Rico 64c.

Pork dull at $34. Wool market, at auction, not up to the expectations of owners, though prices were fully sustained. Prices ranged from 34 to 41c. for the best.

[Special to the True Delta.]

Louisville, August 9.—An arrival at Lawrence, Kansas, from the upper Arkansas, reports that Gen. Ford has been relieved by Col. Cloud.

An expedition is about starting across Arkansas to chastise the hostile Indians.

A bark has been lost on Lake Erie, and all on board were drowned.

An order has been issued discharging all the Illinois soldiers who were imprisoned for military offences during the war.

At Evansville, Indiana, a mob, it appears, has hung the wrong negro for outraging a woman. Evidence, it seems, clearly shows that he was innocent.

Louisville, August 9.—It is stated in military circles that the late order from headquarters to Gen. Sheridan will cause the disbanding of two-thirds of the troops now in Texas.

Five millions dollars would leave Washington on the first steamer from New York for New Orleans, to pay the soldiers.

New York, August 9, 4 P. M.—Gold 144¾; tobacco in good demand; otherwise the market is unchanged.

The following additional dispatches we find in the Mobile Evening News of the 9th:

New York, August 8.—Senators Foster, Doolittle and Ross, the committee appointed to investigate the affairs throughout New Mexico and Colorado, have returned, and report that they invited the Indians to meet them at Cow Creek, on September 10th proximo, to arrange terms of peace, and favorable results are anticipated.

Montreal, August 6.—Sir N. B. Ellanton has been appointed to the Premiership of Canada, and J. A. McDonald, Master of the Militia.

On yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to kidnap Geo. N. Sanders and carry him over the lines.

The conspirators offered one thousand dollars to the ferryman to assist them, and the ferryman agreed to further their nefarious plot, but warned Sanders and the police of the fact. He then induced Sanders to get in a carriage and drove out to the suburbs of the city, where they were attacked by the kidnappers, who opened and threw Sanders out of the carriage; then approaching the ferry, the police in ambush sprang out and rescued Sanders, capturing two of the kidnappers, named Burke and Holland, who say they are detectives. Shots were freely exchanged. An other kidnapping was prevented this morning.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

In olden times, when England had a King, and before the age of full constitutional rule, His Majesty took it into his head to visit the ancient town, or city, of Windsor.—Now, in those days of slow progress, the English people were not the dull people they are in these much faster times. Nevertheless, the King was bent on a visit to Windsor, in order to give his liege subjects in that ancient borough the rare privilege of paying their homage to his sacred Majesty in *proprio personæ*. Now by some means the people got wind of the intended visit, and concluded that the guest deserved nothing less than His Majesty's actual presence. At last it was finally agreed that the town should give him a public reception, and that the Lord Mayor should welcome him in a public speech. "But," said the Mayor, "I never made a speech in my life, and do not even know how to begin." "Oh, but I'll stand behind and prompt you," said the recorder.—"Very well," replied the Mayor.

In due time His Majesty arrived, and the people assembled *en masse* at the City Hall to hear the Mayor's speech of welcome. In the meantime the recorder took his stand just behind that honorable functionary, and when the King had taken his seat, he (the recorder) whispered in the ear of the Mayor: "Hold up your head and look like a man." The Mayor, thinking this a part of the speech, and not knowing exactly whether he stood on his head or his heels, bounded out: "Hold up your head, and look like a man." The recorder hastily whispered: "By G—d, sir, you've ruined us all!" The Mayor, still not knowing what he was about, and thinking this a continuation of the speech, vociferated more fiercely to the King than ever: "For by G—d, sir, you have ruined us all."

This was enough; the King was convulsed, and, rising to retire, remarked as he did so that the Mayor was "no doubt a tolerable clever fellow, and understood his business well, but he was not much at speech-making."

Frau Von Gleichen-Russwurm, the only surviving daughter of Schiller, has presented the Hochstift at Frankfort, with a very interesting manuscript from the papers of her mother. It is a tragedy in five acts, "Dido," written by Frau Von Stein. It bears the date 1803.

M. Valenciennes, the artist and naturalist, who assisted Lamarck when he became blind, and succeeded him in the Jardin des Plantes, and was associated with Cuvier in the "Histoire des Poissons," died a short time ago at Paris.