

Donaldsonville Chief.

Don't You Hear, Shoney?

BY GOOTY GOOTY.

Shoney, my son, come here by me
 And say your lesson out!
 Come tell me something dot you know
 And vot you're penning about.
 Bynce you're goin' to pen a man,
 Pen you must make der face
 Of your old Farley—vear his shoes
 Ven der ground is on his face.

You know, my son, ve all maad die,
 At some time or oder, dead;
 And dit dot comes dot's bedder ve
 Hafe knowledge in our head.
 So just come here, and doid me now,
 Somedings, so I can see
 Vat you've been learin' efery day—
 Come here, my son, by me.

Coma, don't you hear? Shon my son,
 Did you heard me sheak just now?
 Come quickness, Shoney—of you don't
 Der'se goin' to pen a row.
 Lowness, go and get dot gub
 Dot lous on der rack;
 I am Shoney's father, but
 I'm 'bliged to preak his back.

I'll show dot feller dot he can d
 Pad on somedings in me head;
 I'll head his life mitin an inch,
 I'll led der raskell see.
 Oh! ho! you'm comin' now. Ah! ah!
 Yu didn't you come before?
 You didn't heard me? Well, all right;
 Go lay outside der door.

The Policy of Vengeance.

Mr. Thiers (says the New York Tribune) has added another to the many blunders of his administration. He has steadily refused to take any steps with the Commission of Pardons in favor of the sentenced leaders of the Commune, and a few days ago Rossel, Ferre and others were shot to death at the camp of Satory. As usual on such brutal occasions, the nervousness of the soldiers condemned to perform so unsoldierly an act prevented the volley from doing its full work, and the writhing victims had to be dispatched with revolvers. All these horrible details go to Paris to be read by the hundred thousand friends of these gallant convicts who believe in them, who think that they have done nothing wrong, and who will always hate and abhor the government which has taken their lives. It is useless to reply that these men were criminals; that they had rendered themselves liable to the punishment they received; that it was not the government but the law which killed them. There still remains this vast difference between political and common crimes, that in the one case the criminal classes themselves are conscious of their fault, and there are no masses of sympathizers with them when they perish; while in the other case there is no infallible moral test, except that of success or failure, which can determine the difference between victors and vanquished. If the revolution of September had failed, most of the gentlemen composing the government of France would have been as worthy of death as the men whose blood now tinges the sod at Satory.

But leaving out of view the question of the right of the government of Versailles to try and to kill and to banish the men of the government of Paris, in regard to which there are two well defined opinions, there can be no reasonable discussion as to the expediency of it. It is the crying fault of despotism that it poisons the perceptions of those who live under its control. When they revolt and emancipate themselves it takes a good while for them to outgrow the bad habits of the despotism they have thrown off. The Republican governors of France seem to find it impossible to proceed with their enemies or opponents in any other way than the Napoleonic. They are like slaves who have just been made overseers. They practice on the backs of their brethren the lessons of government they have learned from their former masters. The Communists were no better. They began their official life by shooting Generals Leconte and Thomas. But all these wrongs do not justify each other. Still less do they prove themselves to be prudent and expedient. The Empire never fully recovered from the sullen hates and angers that came from the massacres and banishments of 1852. No man who had a relative or friend shot down on the Boulevard Montmartre, no family which had a member wearing his life away in the galleys, or on the pestilential shores of Cayenne, ever forgave or forgot the cruelty and violence in which the Empire rose. Fathers taught their sons to hate it. Men of letters would not permit it to be forgotten. The severest police measures could not keep Kinglake's history of the coup d'etat out of France. In 1868, when Napoleonism seemed impregnable established in power, it received a deadly wound from Mr. Tenot's book, which was couched in language so cold and guarded that it could not decently be suppressed.

It would seem to be impossible that any one could have lived in France without noticing these things. Yet, Mr. Thiers, who is a man of singular intelligence and extensive experience, goes on just the same as if the world was new, and history had taught us nothing. There was not a Communist slaughtered by his orders or his permission in the streets of Paris but weakened his moral authority and the chance of perpetuity of his government. But especially unwise and short-sighted has been the policy which drags along this endless chain of trials and condemnation. Enough was certainly done for punishment and example in that pitiless butchery which marked its track with blood from the Arch of the Star to the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise. All vengeance should have been satisfied by that day's gratification. The moment order was restored the thousands of unhappy prisoners should have been turned loose, to begin as soon as possible their ordinary life and efface as far as they could the vestiges of the war and the rebellion. The bad impressions on produced by the condemnation of Rochefort and the shooting of Rossel will not be easy to allay. The next

news will probably be the suppression of such radical journals as Mr. Thiers has spared for what they will say about this catastrophe. Rossel was a man of genius, of great military aptitudes, of decided literary culture and capability. He gained great credit by his good conduct at Metz, and by his searching criticisms of that campaign. It is not to be expected that his friends will be especially temperate or reserved in their comments on the fact that Rossel the Republican is shot by the authorities who spare de Fallay and Lebouff the Imperialists.

Close of the State Fair.

We copy from the New Orleans Republican of Tuesday:

Taken together, the fifth State Fair of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association ended successfully, notwithstanding the weather and other circumstances were against it. The display of articles was very extensive, varied and superior, so superior as to elicit encomiums from visitors from every portion of our Union. Exhibitors entered into the spirit of the occasion, and greatly assisted the board of directors in their laudable efforts to promote vital interests of Louisiana. Unfortunately, the time was not well chosen for a vast number of visitors to attend. Our planners and farmers in the autumnal months are compelled to remain at home, yet many of them forwarded excellent samples of their productions, all of an order far above ordinary.

Of machinery there was an abundant display, some of which was for the first time introduced into this section of the South, giving citizens an opportunity to comprehend the immense advantages of labor saving contrivances. This department is deserving of unlimited praise. Of live stock there was almost complete lack, if we except a few horses, none being extraordinary. The racing created scarcely a ripple, divulging nothing in particular to speak of. However, there was an interesting showing of chickens.

The art gallery was, indeed, a pretty sight, and it would be difficult to find any fair that could equal it in specimens or extent. Articles for household use were almost without number, and they were arranged with superb tact. More of our own manufacturers came forward this than in any previous year, and they appeared somewhat encouraged. These are the exhibitors who should receive every care and aid; they are the representatives who should speak for this community in this State fair. Much depends on their talent, and if they do not make an effort one of the man pillars of this association must fall; they are second only to tillers of the soil. It is to be hoped that the next exposition will advance greater inducements to our home manufacturers.

Instead of forty bales of cotton there should have been two or three hundred; instead of a few samples of sugar and syrup there should have been hundreds of entries. Every producer of rice and fruit should be urged to forward samples of his best.

The managers have now by experience learned many useful points in public exhibitions, and in future they will avail themselves of their hard earned knowledge. A speck more of liberality on their part will not be lost, nor will it be wrong on the part of exhibitors to help themselves instead of depending on department superintendents. Let every director, or other person financially interested in the fair, abstain from entering any article for competition. Such a course will prevent disagreeable remarks.

We have contributed our mite to make this State Fair successful, and will probably continue to do so in future, but ask that a little more enterprise and liberality be infused into the proceedings.

Governor Powers.

The Jackson (Miss.) Pilot, of November 30th, says:

Lieutenant Governor Powers, assumes the powers and responsibilities of Governor of the State of Mississippi to-day. Governor Aleorn resigns and goes to Washington to claim a seat in the Senate of the United States. We congratulate the people of Mississippi upon the fact that so good a man as Governor Powers is to be seated in the gubernatorial chair. We bespeak for his administration the support of every Republican in the State as well as the acquiescing in his authority of the whole people, of all classes and conditions, politically and otherwise. This gentleman brings to the discharge of his duties not only an inclination to do right, but such a knowledge of the State from some years of public life, as will prevent his liability to make mistakes or being led into error by a false judgment. If we know him, and we believe we do, he will be true to the best interests of the people, faithful to the party that placed him in power, and under all circumstances will act independent of personal considerations. An energetic execution of the laws, not attempting to make laws or to influence the judicial interpretation of them, but to leave those things to the discharge of the departments of the State government to which they properly belong, keeping in mind that he is the servant of the people and not their master, that the position in which he is placed is to be used for their good and not his own, and he will become as popular with the people by the time his term of office expires as his most sanguine friends could wish. In all things relating to the people, and in an honest administration of the Executive Department of the State Government which he will surely give to us, we give to Governor Powers our full and hearty support.

Russia displays a double eagle because two heads are better than one.

Crimes in Dreams.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine has some highly interesting speculations on the subject of crimes which a sleeper dreams he is committing. He says: Two esteemed friends have assured me that their consciences are occasionally awake in sleep; on the other hand, a great many more tell me that their experience entirely corroborates my own observations. For example, an admirable and most kind-hearted lady informs me that she palmed off a bad sixpence on a beggar, and clucked at the notion of his disappointment. A distinguished philanthropist, exercising for many years high judicial functions, continually commits forgery, and only regrets the act when he learns that he is to be hanged. A woman, whose life at the time of her dream was devoted to the instruction of pauper children, seeing one of them make a face at her, doubled him into the smallest compass, and poked him through the bars of a lion's cage. One of the most benevolent of men, who shared not at all in the military enthusiasm of his warlike brothers (the late Mr. Richard Napier), ran his best friend through the body, and ever after recalled the extreme gratification he had experienced on seeing the point of his sword come out through the shoulders of his beloved companion. Other crimes committed in dreams need not be here recorded, but I am persuaded that if we could but know all the improper things done by the most proper people in their sleep with the utmost sangfroid and completely unblinking frontistry, the picture would present a diverting contrast to our knowledge of them in their waking hours. If the moral sense be not wholly suppressed in sleep, there is certainly enough evidence to conclude that it is only exceptionally active, and (so far as I yet learned) only in the case of dreams assuming the character of night mares, in which the consciousness is far less perfectly dormant than in others.

The Whaling Fleet Disaster.

The N. Y. Herald considers the great disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet as an unprecedented financial disaster to this great interest; but there are other questions in connection with this unexpected misfortune which challenge its attention:

This whaling fleet was pushing forward into the icy regions of the north, and on the 1st of June the ice opened and let the fleet up within sight of Cape Navino, and thence crossing the Sea of Anadyr, toward Behring Straits, they found some whales, and in Behring Straits they began to be more plentiful; "but when the fleet arrived at Cape Behring the whales had passed through the Straits into the Arctic Ocean, whither the fleet followed." Here the facts are established that in June the ice on the south side of Behring Straits is opened and that sailing ships can pass through that Strait into the Arctic Ocean in pursuit of the whales which move up into that ocean with the opening of the ice. Have we not here, then, some very valuable hints in reference to any future expedition in search of the North Pole and the open sea, into which these whales migrate as their summer cruising ground? The German Polar expedition, by way of the Spitzbergen Islands, reports its discovery of an open Polar Sea abounding in whales, and this report is confirmed from Behring Straits on the opposite side of the globe. It is probable that some of those whales seen by the German explorers had come into that open Polar Sea by way of Behring Straits, and were passing out by way of Spitzbergen islands.

MEAN RICH MEN.—A correspondent who writes that of which he knows, says:

"John Jacob Astor's will was considered one of the meanest wills that a rich man ever made; but I believe William B., his son, will make a meaner one. The old man at least founded a great public library; but I doubt if William, who is now twice as rich as ever his father was, will give anything outside of the family. He now has the reputation of being one of the closest men in this city. I pass his office frequently, and cannot help thinking how small an amount of benevolence is identified with its history. In this respect it resembles the office of Commodore Vanderbilt, which is half a mile farther up town. No such another pair of capitalist can be found in America, and on either of them an applicant for charity might spend his breath in vain. There is this one difference, however; Astor would not swear at the applicant, while the Commodore might volunteer a few profane adjectives to assist the latter to a right view of himself."

In some remarks upon somnambulism, a correspondent of the Scientific American expresses his belief that the whole philosophy of sleep-walking has its foundation in habit, acquired by disturbance at some regular hour devoted to sleep. He says he has noticed that children who are allowed to go to sleep on the floor or lounge in the evening, and afterward, at some regular hour, are aroused (of course only partially awakened) and sent to bed, will in time acquire the habit of sleep-walking. Parents might well take note of this statement. In any case, it is injurious for children to be in the habit of going to sleep anywhere in the evening except in their beds. If they are sleepy, it is bed time for them, no matter how early it may be.

POLYGAMY.—A special Washington dispatch of November 21st, says:

The programme for the solution of the Mormon difficulties has been agreed upon, and it is believed that it will finally be adopted by the Mormon leaders. As soon as Congress meets, a bill will be introduced to enable the people of Utah to form a State constitution and apply for admission into the United States.

The Territory has already the required population. When a State government is formed polygamy can be abolished in the legal constitution by statute after a day, to be named, provided that the present wives and children of the Mormons are recognized as legal, so that bastardy and adultery shall not be assumed to exist, and the line of inheritance in real and personal property to be stricken down. This policy, it is declared, will virtually do away with polygamy, and at the same time, protect the rights of innocent persons.

A MYSTERY.—Two darkies bought a piece of pork, and Sam, having no place to put his share in, trusted the whole to Julius' keeping. Next morning they met, when Julius said:

"A most strange thing happened at my house last night; Sam, all mystery to me."

"Ah, Julius, what was dat?"

"Well, Sam, dis mornin' I went down in de cellar for to get a piece of hog for breakfast, and put my hand down in de brine an' felt round, but no pork there—all gone—couldn't find what be went with it; so I turned up de bar'l an', Sam true as preachin', de rats had an' a hole clar fro de bottom ob de bar'l and had dragged de pork out."

Sam was petrified with astonishment, but at length said:

"Why didn't de brine run out ob de hole?"

"Dat's de mystery, Sam, dat's de mystery."

An exchange says: The Pittsburg Post having nominated Thomas A. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency, the movement is seconded by the Cincinnati Enquirer.

This is about as far, probably, as the matter will go, as it is not likely that Mr. Scott would accept the position of a candidate at this time, and far less likely that the people would elect him.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, nominated Millard Fillmore, which is a compliment to the latter of very doubtful character, and only deserves mention as one of the straws showing the decay of Democratic hope. The truth of the matter is that every intelligent man feels convinced that whoever receives the Republican nomination will be surely elected, and hence the opposition feel at liberty to indulge in flights of fancy, in the selection of candidates, which they would not do, had their party any hope of success.

A clerk in a post-office was a little embarrassed the other day, on being asked by a lady if there was a letter for my cow. Being disposed to treat her politely, he replied that there was nothing for anybody's cow. The lady being equally embarrassed, also disposed to be polite, said she inquired for Mike Howe.

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