THE "old war horse," Col. Singleton forgot to add a postscript to some of his letters in 1884, saying "burn this," and the consequence is the Lexington Bulletin is publishing them, and their contents do not harmonize with certain statements the Colonel is now making in regard to his not offering for a renomination to Congress.

SENATOR BECK introduced a bill on Monday providing for the retirement of all gold and silver certificates as received, and the issuing in place of them coin certificates redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government. "We want no goldbacks or greenbacks," says the Senator from Kentucky.

THE frequent accounts, found in our exchanges, of the burning of negro children who had been shut up in cabins or houses, while their parents were away, suggest that some action should be taken by our Legislature making it a crime for parents to leave their children in such manner, and unprotected.

IT does not look altogether fair for the Republican majority in the Senate to insist that the President should be open in giving his reasons for certain removals, while the Senate shuts itself up in secret session to act on appointments. If the senate insists on denying secrecy on the part of the President, the public have a right to demand that the business of the Senate be equally open to public scrutiny.

THE Hocking Valley miners have established nine hours as a day's work, and have succeeded in establishing wages. A miner, in commenting on the numerous strikes in that Valley during the past two or three years, says: "Should a famine ever come upon this Nation it will find the Hocking Valley miners in a good condition on account of the training they have had for the past two years."

IT must be gratifying to every Mississippian that Mr. Lamar's hands are clean of any connection with the Pan Electric scandal, now the all-absorbing topic of conversation and newspaper comment.

"Mr. Lamar never stood higher and better in the President's estimation, or in that of his Cabinet associates than he does now," says a Washington correspondent. This correspondent further says that the President is much impressed by the fact that Mr. Lamar realizes the importance of having the telephone suits tried fairly and by officials who are above suspicion.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Death has again claimed one of America's most distinguished citizens. The telegrams this morning announce the death, at his home in Utica, New York, yesterday, of HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR. No man has occupied a more prominent place in the history of this country, and although he had not been in public life for many years, he has always been looked to as one of the safest advisers by the leaders of his party.

Mr. Seymour was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1811, and after practicing law for many years at Utica, he was elected Governor of the State in 1852, and again in 1862, at one of the most critical periods in the history of the State, for it was during his last term that the country was engaged in civil war, and his State was the scene of the draft riots, one of the greatest riots known in the history of the city of New York. To his firmness and wisdom, the city of New York was indebted for its early suppression, with comparatively small loss of life and property.

In 1866 Mr. Seymour was the nominee of the Democratic party as their candidate for President, against his earnest protest, but was defeated by Gen. Grant.

Mr. Seymour was again nominated by the Democracy as their candidate for Governor, but he declined the nomination and announced his intention of retiring from public life, and since that time has lived quietly at his home in Utica, where he died yesterday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, surrounded by his family and friends.

THE American people should congratulate themselves that their Government is getting along so much better than others seem to be doing. The United States has for its greatest public matter a difference of opinion, between the two great parties, as to whether the President ought or ought not furnish the Senate with the papers about removals. How this question dwindles in comparison with the real troubles and difficulties that environ the monarchies of the old world. The English have vast masses of almost starving people to deal with, the everlasting Irish question, and her Eastern boundaries to guard. All the other European countries have grave matters that require constant attention.

Let Americans be thankful they have no dangerous issues to be decided and have every reason to hope for a long period of peaceful progress.

DROP IT.

We notice there is some movement in the Legislature to secure the "free navigation" of Big Black. We do not know the wording of the bill, but we do know it will cost more to secure the "free navigation" of Big Black than it can possibly be worth, and much more than the State will be willing to pay. The stream has never been, except in extreme high water, worth anything for navigable purposes, and then only for a short time, for very small boats. There has never been any attempt to establish any steamboat trade in the river, and there never will be until the river is larger and less crooked than it is. This has been the situation ever since the State was settled. For the boating that has been done in the stream, there are more wrecks, than in any other in the world. Sometimes for years on a stretch, no steamer ever ventures in the river. It is not a navigable stream, and legislation cannot make it one, that is one, that will be of any value to anybody.

The movement is more objectionable now than ever, for this county has at a large cost constructed two fine bridges across it, that are of great value to the citizens on both sides of the river, and the L., N. O. & T. railroad has a very costly iron bridge over it.

In view of these facts, the Legislature should refuse to endanger, or destroy this property merely to satisfy a few, who wish to force people to trade with them.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

Senator Beck has introduced a bill to secure the issue of coin certificates, instead of "gold" or "silver" certificates. It was the impression in Washington in December that a bill of that character would be brought forward by the House Committee on coinage, but we have seen no notice of it having been done.

We are decidedly of the opinion, that a "coin certificate" bill, properly drawn, will solve the vexed currency question. The object should be to arbitrarily establish the value of gold and silver, and sustain that ratio of valuation, by the whole credit of the Government. The coin certificates should be a legal tender, should be receivable for customs or any debt of any character due the Government, or redeemable by the Government in either gold or silver, or both, at the option of the holder.

We see that Mr. Beck proposes to make them redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the Government. We think that would be a mistake as it would somewhat discredit paper, which the Government ought to endorse to the fullest extent. If the Government makes any paper of any kind, it should not be in the least weakened by any such proviso.

At any rate we are gratified that so able a statesman as Senator Beck has taken a step in the right direction to settle a question of so much importance, in a way that will prove most valuable to this country.

IN assuming military command at New Orleans in 1867 Gen. Hancock at once won the esteem and confidence of its people by issuing his famous "General Order No. 40," in which he expressed his conviction that the people in his district desired peace and declared his purpose to secure it to them by allowing the civil authorities to carry out the civil law. In his celebrated letter to Gen. Pease, of Texas, he declared that "the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property should be respected."

THE New Orleans Jockey Club Spring races will begin April 24th. The Vicksburg Fair Association should arrange for a meeting just after the one in New Orleans. We are informed that the Memphis Jockey Club has arranged for a meeting immediately after New Orleans, but the Club might be induced to change the date, to let Vicksburg follow New Orleans. We trust President Butts will correspond with the Memphis Club about the matter.

IN Persia immoral clergymen are stuffed into cannon and fired out. If that were done in this country Parson Downes would'nt be lecturing.

OUR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Dispatches received yesterday announce that a large number of Legislators will visit Vicksburg to-day to inspect the hospital. We trust the City Government has made the necessary arrangements to properly receive these distinguished gentlemen, and that their visit will be a pleasant one. Let Vicksburg keep up her reputation for open hearted hospitality and show our guests that whatever may be their judgment about a question we consider of the first importance, they are cordially welcome.

We trust the gentlemen will carefully examine the hospital, and take a charitable and statesman-like view of the question. Let them bear in mind, that if the State had to incur the expenses of such a noble charity from the starting point—that is, to build a State hospital—it would cost a large sum of money. All that the city asks is for the State to make a sufficient appropriation to meet the current expenses. Surely, for "Sweet charity's sake," we will not ask this in vain.

What New York Journals Say of the Late Gen. Hancock.

The World says: "He was a man of quiet habits, a strict disciplinarian and not anxious for notoriety. No doubt he had political ambition but he held it well under control. He would have liked to have been President, and who will say that it would not have been better for the country if he had been elected in 1880. As it is, although he never reached the high office, he passed through a campaign without a single attack being made upon his integrity or honor, and he goes to his grave without a stain on his military record or his private character."

The Sun says:

A faithful servant of his country, an upright and noble-hearted citizen, perfect in every personal relation of life, wise and splendid as a soldier, good and spotless as a man, we bid him farewell in sorrow, and with honor and deep regret the whole nation will follow him to the grave.

The Times says:

Of the military fames acquired in the war for the Union probably none rests on a surer foundation than that of the illustrious soldier who died yesterday. The epithet "superb," which McClellan applied to him early in the war, was vindicated on many a field where Hancock fought. Like Sheridan, he was at his best in the thick of battle and flamed out brightest in emergencies demanding the inspiration of the born soldier.

The Tribune says: "Nature made him a soldier; but neither nature nor study had made a statesman of him. He accepted his defeat with dignity and not an intelligent citizen ever thought the worse of him for it. To the end he remained the popular hero, and surrounded by troops of devoted personal friends. Here, in New York, he was best known and here he will be most sincerely mourned."

The late Gen. Hancock was an honorary member of the Pickwick Club, of New Orleans, and was the only one who had ever been so honored by that Club.

THE Mugwump is beginning to find out that the calf that tries to suck two cows at once is apt to get more kicks than milk. "It is a significant fact that the Mugwump who is kicked straight out of an office by the President immediately becomes a straightout Republican," says an exchange.

"TRUTH is becoming scarcer every day," says Mr. Talmage. "It's a fact that during the last few years a great deal of truth has been withdrawn from circulation," says the Arkansas Traveler.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS say that, "Mr. Blaine is the only man that can carry the Irish of New York," but omits to state whether the Irish of New York can carry Mr. Blaine.

A FEMALE brass band has recently been organized at Cuthbert, Ga., and it is rumored that the citizens have dispatched to Rev. Sam Jones to return home at once.

IT is proposed to reform the Municipal Government of New York City. Vicksburg's Municipal affairs also need reform, and her good citizens will have it,

WHEN the devil wants to get in his work he never fails to find help, particularly when the contract is to be carried out in Vicksburg on election days.

How would it do to amend our charter, so as to permit Chinese to serve as Aldermen? We believe nearly every other race is represented.

A NEW ORLEANS Judge, the other day, sent a monkey to jail in default of bail bonds for appearance at trial.

AN Oriental proverb says: "One leads a horse by the bridle, an elephant by his rope, a woman by her heart."

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Committee to Investigate the Conduct of a Member.

Special to Commercial Herald.

SENATE.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 12, 1886—Bills were passed to facilitate the construction of telegraph lines; to amend second section of the acts of 1882 in relation to foreign nurseries; to encourage agriculture; to amend an act relative to selling liquors within five miles of the University at Oxford; to change the dividing line between Claiborne and Jefferson counties; to make clear the boundary between Clay and Lowndes counties; to require owners of turnpikes and bridges to bannister the same; for the relief of the estate of David McCleary; to incorporate the town of Russum.

The bill to regulate the compensation of district attorneys was made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill to provide for a full settlement between the State and lessees of the penitentiary was tabled subject to call.

The act in relation to the sale of liquors in the State, was made the special order for Monday.

Act to secure manufacturers and owners of railroad equipments and rolling stock in making conditional sales and certain contracts for the lease thereof, passed with sundry amendments.

Bills introduced and referred: To authorize the city of Meridian to subscribe to the capital stock of the Warrior coal fields railroad company; to amend section 524 of the code, relating to compensation of officers and publishers; to secure industrial reform and encourage and promote a more profitable agriculture and for the better protection of all parties interested; to authorize the levee boards of the State to assist each other in the common work of protection against overflow and better define the boundaries of the two levee districts; to authorize the governor, attorney general and attorney for the railroad supervisors to settle with certain railroads.

In the absence of Lieut. Governor Shands, and Mr. Reynolds being called away, Mr. Simonton was appointed to fill the president's chair.

The governor has approved the bill authorizing the issuance of $250,000 bonds in lieu of $500,000 by the board of levee commissioners; also the resolution in honor of the memory of the late Gen. W. S. Hancock.

HOUSE.

The act to regulate the practice of dentistry in Mississippi was passed, after striking out the portion excepting dentists from jury duty. An amendment extending the provisions of the bill to graduates from dental colleges was adopted and the bill passed.

A supplemental act to the act for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors during the late war was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The act to incorporate the Memphis, Kansas & Birmingham railroad company was taken up. A motion to strike out the senate amendment in relation to the road running within twelve miles of the Memphis, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad led to a lengthy discussion and was finally lost, and the bill passed, under operation of the previous question.

A resolution to investigate the conduct W. L. Lowe, a member of the house, in regard to the manner of obtaining monies as a member, was referred to a special committee or five

The act to incorporate the Raleigh, Brandon and Jackson, railroad company was recommitteed.

HON. J. D. VERTNER,

His Funeral at Port Gibson Yesterday.

The remains of the late Hon. J. D. Vertner, of Port Gibson, senator from Claiborne county, who died at Columbus, Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, arrived in this city yesterday by the 9 a.m. train, and left for Port Gibson by special train at 11 o'clock. The remains were accompanied by Mrs. Vertner, widow of the deceased, and her brother, Capt. Karney, Attorney-General T. M. Miller and wife, and a joint committee of the senate and house, composed of the following gentlemen: Senators—Hon. E. T. Sykes, of Columbus, Dr. J. J. Gage, of Grenada and Hon. W. F. Love of Amite; and representatives H. B. Jones, of Claiborne, Judge J. T. Harrison, of Columbus and A. G. Norrell, of Yazoo. The funeral services took place at two o'clock yesterday evening from St. James Episcopal church and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Logan, Rector. Gen. Vertner was a nephew of Gen. Earl Van Dorn; he was also a cousin of Attorney-General Miller. He leaves a wife and three children. He was in his fifty-second year at the time of his death. He was a member of the Knights of Honor. All business was suspended in Port Gibson during the funeral services. The citizens attended the funeral en masse, paying the last sad tribute to him who was universally respected in life and whose loss is a calamity to the State at large. The members of the senate and house returned to Jackson last night, arriving here on the 6 p.m. train on the Valley road, and leaving for Jackson on the 7:40 p.m. train.

TWO hundred unemployed workingmen of Nottingham, England, forced their way into the meeting of the work-house guardians on the 10th, and clamored for bread. A conference was arranged.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—The Kaw river is falling, and the threatened danger from overflow has been averted.

FOURTH DISTRICT TROUBLES.

Justice of the Peace Gilmer Shoots Constable Frazier.

On Wednesday morning last the resignation, and an interview of Constable Frazier, of the fourt supervisors district, were published in the local columns of this paper. In the interview Mr. Frazier charged Justice Gilmer with attempting to induce him to compromise a case with a prisoner who was charged with a felony, that they might each make something out of it. The case referred to, that of Green Talifaro, having been continued from Feb. 6th at Newman's Grove to yesterday, at Jas. Battle's store, about five miles from the city. Mr. Cooley Mann went out to defend Talifaro, and Justice Lanier, after hearing the case dismissed Talifaro. Constable Frazier had come to town with his marketing, as usual, and was on his way home. About 12 o'clock he met Mr. Cooley Mann and Justice Gilmer, in a spring wagon, and accompanying them was Green Tailfaro and his younger brother. Words ensued, which resulted in a difficulty, and shooting between Frazier and Gilmer, as will be fully udderstood by the statements printed below. Frazier was badly shot and was not expected to live at dark.

Dr. Brisbane gives the following anatomical diagnosis of the case: "The ball entered the steino cleido mastoid muscle on the left side of the neck, barely missing the caroted artery, and possibly lodged in the auterior portion of one of the cervical vertebrae, or in its course impinged a fragment of the bone on the spinal cord, as is shown by complete paralysis of his lower extremities."

Dr. FitzHugh, his family physician, thought the case was not so serious, though he was unprepared to account for the paralysis of the lower extremities.

Mr. Frazier is from Attala county, in this State, and was married two years since to Miss Maggie Battle, sister of James and Michael F. Battle, of this county, and stands A1 in the community where he resides and farms.

Sheriff Worrell sent out two deputy sheriffs as soon as he heard of the trouble, but they had not overtaken Gilmer up to dark.

STATEMENT OF MR. COOLEY MANN.

I was retained by Green Talifaro, who was charged before Esquire J. B. Lanier with grand larceny, to defend him. I attended the court of Lanier this morning at Battle's store. Shortly after my arrival there, Esquire W. J. Gilmer came up and remained until the adjournment of the court. During this time he read to me his reply to the card and interview of John L. Frazier in the COMMERCIAL HERALD of February 10th, and stated that with that reply he was done with the matter, and would leave it with the public to judge as between himself and Frazier, unless he should be attacked by Frazier.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court I asked who there was present that was going to town, and proposed that we should ride. Mr. Gilmer asked me how I was going and upon replying to him that I was riding a mule, he told me that he was on foot and asked if I would not let a negro take my mule and walk in with him on the railroad, which I declined to do. He then said he would borrow Mr. James Battle's spring wagon and hitch my mule to it and come in with me, to which I consented. We started and reached the four mile bridge bottom where we met Mr. Frazier, who was coming from town on a mule. He said: "You have go through and are going to town early." I said "yes," and remarked: "Frazier, I would like to ask you a few questions about your interview with Clem Davis, concerning my connection with the Talifaro case at Bell's store." I asked Gilmer, who was driving, to stop, which he did, we being in a muddy place and driving slow.

Frazier had passed the wagon and stopped at the rear end of it. I asked him if the interview as published in the COMMERCIAL HERALD so far as my name was used was correct. I do not remember his exact reply, but inferred that he had not read the interview as published. I then told him what was stated with reference to myself and he said Mr. Davis had misunderstood him, and remarked that he had told Mr. Davis that I had made a motion before Esquire Gilmer at Bell's store to quash the affidavit against Alf Talifaro, charged with grand larceny, in the killing of a hog, because Green Talifaro was charged with the same offense for killing the same hog, before Esquire Lanier.

This I told him was about correct and that I was glad to know that it was a misunderstanding, that I would regard it as very dishonorable in either him or Mr. Davis to misrepresent me or any one else.

I then said to him: "Mr. Frazier, Mr. Frank Lanier, who is now at Mr. Battle's store, has just told me that you told him that on the day of the trial at Bell's store you cursed me out of my boots, and that I did not offer to resent it."

He remarked "Frank Lanier is a — liar. I never told him anything of the kind, I have never cursed you in my life and have never had any occasion to do so, and if you will go with me back to the store to see Mr. Lanier, I will prove to you that I did not say so."

I told him it was of little importance and I would not do so, as I did not want him and Lanier to have a difficulty. I then said good bye, and told Mr. Gilmer to drive on.

Gilmer, who up to this time had said nothing, pulled the lines to start the mules, when Mr. Frazier remarked: "Hold on, I will tell you what I did say."

Gilmer, at my request, stopped, when Frazier said: "I told Esquire Gilmer at Bell's store that he was more of a scoundrel that the egg thief he had turned loose, and that he did not dare to resent it."

Gilmer said: "Yes, you stated that in your interview, and I am going to town now to reply to it."

Frazier said: "No, I told you so to your face at Bell's store."

Gilmer replied: "You did nothing of the kind."

Frazier then said: "You are a — liar — you."

Gilmer said: "This thing has gone far enough, and there is no better time than now to settle it."

Frazier replied: "All right, jump out," at the same time riding back to the left side of the wagon and getting down off of his mule, putting his basket down on the ground.

Gilmer then jumped out on the right side of the wagon, when I said to them, "gentlemen, hold on; don't have any difficulty about this matter."

Frazier passed around the rear end of the wagon to the right side of the wagon and Gilmer ran around in front of the mule, to the left side. Frazier turned back and came to the left side of the wagon, and they advanced on each other, drawing their pistols as they advanced, Gilmer getting his out first, fired, and Frazier sank with his pistol in his hand. As he was sinking Gilmer was about to fire a second shot, but I jumped out of the wagon and said to him, "stop, don't shoot any more." With this he put his pistol in his pocket and walked off up the road in the direction from which we had come. I then went to Frazier and said, "are you badly hurt?"

He said: "Yes; for God's sake go and get my wife here as quick as you can."

I then told Green Talefaro and his brother, who were coming to town, to take the wagon back, to turn the wagon around and put Frazier in it and take him back home as quick as possible, and that I would go on and have his wife and brother-in-law come and meet him. Soon as I got to the house I suggested that they send for Charley Swett and let him take Frazier's statement.

JOHN L. FRAZIER'S STATEMENT.

I, John L. Frazier, being severely wounded, and, as I believe, dangerously so, do make the following statement, which I make as if I knew my wound to be mortal:

I was coming from Vicksburg this morning, and I met W. J. Gilmer and Cooly Mann at the four mile bridge bottom, when Cooly Mann spoke to me concerning a card I published in the Vicksburg Commercial Herald Wednesday morning last. I was talking to Cooly Mann, when Gilmer said something and I told him he lied, when he jumped out of a spring wagon and pulled his pistol, saying, "I will kill you, God damn, you," or some such remark, and before I could get my pistol he shot me. He had his pistol out when he made the above remark. He tried to shoot me a second time, but was prevented doing so by Cooly Mann. Green Talifaro and another colored men, were present.

His
JOHN L. ✕ FRAZIER.
Mark.

We, the undersigned, were present when the foregoing statement was written and read over to and signed by John L. Frazier as his statement of the facts connected with his being shot by W. J. Gilmer.

CHAS. SWETT,
COOLY MANN,
F. B. LANIER.

WARREN COUNTY, MISS., Feb. 13, 1886.

Charles Talifaro, who accompanied his brother Green, and was following Mr. Mann and Justice Gilmer when they met Frazier, and who saw the difficulty and assisted in taking Frazier home, made a statememt which is substantialy the same as Mr. Mann's, above reported.

Hand Him Around.

Correspondence Commercial Herald:

BOVINA, MISS., Feb. 11, 1886.

A white man, name unknown, is gulling the darkies through this county by representing himself as an agent for a large furnishing house. He proposes to furnish them with rations for this year necessary to make a crop at the following figures, without any security, payable in the fall: Meal $2 per barrel; flour $5; potatoes $2; green meat 3 cents per pound. He requires them to pay him 50 cents or $1 in advance, as good faith. He was to deliver some of the goods at this place to-day. Already one old man has come in with his sack to get his supplies. This scoundrel should be hunted down and made an example of.

The negro arrested by Detective Hankerson a few days since in your city, supposed to be convict 119, passed this place this morning, headed for Vicksburg proper.

Death of Mrs Mary Golden.

The fell destroyer has again cast a gloom over a portion of our city in the sudden taking off of Mrs. Jas. Golden, a popular lady and wife, of a worthy young business man, which occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Golden was a native of New Orleans, where she was married about a year ago. The funeral takes place from St. Paul's Catholic church at 9 o'clock this morning, leaving the residence on Cherry streety at 8:30. The friends and acquaintances of the family are cordially invited to attend.

PORT GIBSON, Feb. 11, 1886.

Editor Commercial Herald.

Death has been reaping a harvest in our fair little town the past few days. On Tuesday Henry Daniels, a widely known livery man, and for forty years a citizen of Claiborne county, died after a prolonged illness. He was probably seventy years of age and a native of England. He was buried on Wednesday.

To-day, Thursday, all that was mortal of Gen. J. Douglas Vertner was laid to rest in the family lot. Whilst on a visit to Columbus, Miss., he contracted congestion of the lungs, which resulted fatally. Gen. Vertner was prominent as a civilian, lawyer and politician, and the universal esteem in which he was held was attested by the outpouring of the people and suspension of busines to attend his funeral, which was held at St. James Episcopal church. A senatorial committee from the capital accompanied his remains. His age was about fifty years.

On Wednesday also was buried Mr. Noble, formerly of the Brandywine district. Three other of our citizens are lying precariously ill, all from natural causes.

The Blair Bill.

Picayune Special.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in a two hours' speech in the Senate to-day, opposed the essential features of the Blair educational bill. He was in excellent voice and his remarks not only seemed to interest the gallery listeners but more than half the Senators. When he commenced speaking there were, by actual count, only eight Senators in their seats, but in fifteen minutes over thirty had re-entered the chamber and a few minutes later, others came in and the closest attention was paid him; many of the Republicans coming over to the Democratic side, in order that they might hear everything that he had to say.

Mr. Morgan is among the few Southern Senators opposed to the bill. His opposition, according to his speech is based almost entirely on constitutional grounds. He takes the position that Mr. Blair's proposition is unconstitutional and that to vote away this money would be a bad precedent.

Mr. George, of Mississippi, and other Southern Senators, who are heartily in favor of the measure, piled Mr. Morgan freely with questions, and, this feature of the debate was quite interesting.

Mr. Morgan was always ready with answers, and the cross-firing was spirited at times, but usually good natured. It seems to be generally believed that the Senate will pass the bill and its friends have hopes that it can be put through the House, though in the latter body the complexion of the Educational Committee is not what the friends of the measure would desire.

THE circumstances of Gen. Hancock's death indicate that it was brought on by the consequence of his Gettysburg wound, from which he never recovered completely and from which he suffered acutely some three years ago. He may be numbered among those illustrious dead on whom Lincoln pronounced the eulogium, "they died that the nation might live." Amid the prompt expressions of sorrow for his death and praise for his life, there are none that he did not deserve, and his name will live forever in the history of his country.—Post-Dispatch.