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NUMBER 85.

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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Des Arc and vicinity.
Office—At Johnson & Davis Drug Store. sep17-ly

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I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL kinds of work in my line. Mending, Cleaning, &c.
Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on me. feb28-ly

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DR. J. A. ROUSELAUX office, is now at Johnson & Davis Drug Store; can be consulted at his room at the Harvey House. He will give his undivided attention to Chronic Diseases of every description. The best of references can be furnished, by applying to
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ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.
FOR SALE IN 1867-8.
BY JOHN D. MORROW & SON,
PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.
HAYING been engaged in this business for the last twenty years, in Mississippi and Arkansas; and having studied it closely, we claim to have acquired a knowledge of the factors adapted to our climate. We refer the public to specimens in our orchards, and orchards sold by us, in this and adjoining counties. Address
John D. Morrow & Son,
Des Arc, Arkansas.
jun22-5m

N. H. BARNETT
And General Repairer.
Will repair Old Harness, or make new ones. Also, repair Saddles. Shop—opposite "Circus" office.
Des Arc, Ark., May 25, 1867—tf

ENTERTAINMENT!!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING opened a House of Entertainment, on Burna Vista Street, near the Steamboat Landing, for the accommodation of
TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,
By the day, week, or month, solicits the patronage of those visiting Des Arc. The fare will be as good as the market affords, and terms moderate.
Give me a trial, and I will endeavor to give satisfaction.
BENJAMIN HAYLEY.
Des Arc, Ark., March 28, 1867—12m

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O. A. JUDSON,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Manufacturer of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
And dealer in
GLASS AND PUTTY.
THANKFUL for past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same. jan26-ly

Mercantile Agencies—Important Decisions.

The following decision, rendered by Judge Nelson, in the United States district court of New York, strikes at the root of mercantile agencies, and will be likely to revolutionize the business. Under this decision, every man, whose credit is injured by reports given out by mercantile agencies, may sue to and recover damages:
JOHN BEARDSLEY & HORACE BEARDSLEY vs LEWIS TAPPAN.—This was motion for a new trial on a bill of exceptions. This case was commenced in 1849, and was for libel and slander as appears in the opinion. It was tried in November 1851, before Judge Pett and Messrs. Cutting & Owen and Ogden Hoffman being counsel for the plaintiffs, and B. F. Butler for the defendant. The trial lasted over a night. It may be recalled that during it Benjamin Douglas, the managing agent of the defendant, refused to divulge the name of the correspondent, who had given the information, and was committed to prison for contempt of court and the trial went on without his testimony. It resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$14,000. The defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was heard by Judge Nelson, on November 1854. The following is his opinion denying the motion:
NELSON, C. J.—This was a suit against Tappan for libel and slander of the plaintiffs in respect to their credit as mercantile firm, carrying on business in Newark, New York, Ohio. The defendant resided in New York, and had established in that city a mercantile agency, the object of which was to procure information of the pecuniary ability and standing of merchants in the country for merchants in the city to be communicated to the latter in confidential manner. The defendant had some twenty clerks who participated in the business of the establishment, and were, of course, privy to the information obtained, whether favorable or unfavorable, to the character and credit of the county merchant and who participated in the communications of the information to their customers or customers' clerks.
The defendant communicated through his clerks to several customers and to their clerks facts seriously affecting the credit of the plaintiffs' house; and the main question in the case, on the merits, is whether or not he is exempt from the consequences of the publication, or the ground of his privileged character. The court charged the jury that if the defendant himself had communicated the information to a person applying to him for the papers in good faith, the communication might have been privileged one; but that the publication to it by recording the libelous words in a book, to which others had access, and to whom they were communicated, though standing in relation of clerks, deprived the communication of its otherwise privileged character. This is no doubt a very important question, and involves in its practical operation, whichever way it may be decided, of very great magnitude. On the one hand, to legalize these establishments in the manner and to the extent used by the defendant is placing a portion of the mercantile community under an organized system of espionage and inquiry for the benefit of the other, exposed, from the very nature of the organization, to perversion and abuse; and, on the other, to refuse to legalize them, may be restricting injuriously the right of inquiry into the character and standing of the customer asking for credit in his business transactions. We are strongly inclined to think, if the establishment were to be upheld at all, the limitation attached to them by the court below is not unreasonable, to wit, that it must be an individual transaction, and no an establishment conducted by and for an unlimited number of partners and clerks. The principle upon which privileged communications rest, which, of themselves, would otherwise be libelous, imports confidence and secrecy between individuals, and is inconsistent with the idea of a communication made by a society or congregation of persons, or by a private company or corporate body.
The other objections in the case are technical in their character, not involving the merits. We have looked into them and are of opinion they are not available to the defendant. New trial denied.
For plaintiffs, Mr. Lord; for defendants, Mr. Barker and Mr. O'Connor.
BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In an article in Frazier's Magazine, this brief but beautiful extract appears:
"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's smile of approbation or sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with bird's nests admired and not touched—with creeping ants and almost impossible embezzlements—with humming bees and great bee-hives—with pleasant walks and shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God himself."
—Major St. Paul, editor of the Mobile Times, has been arrested for libel on Gustavus Horton, one of the Federal spawns of that locality.

Inducements to Immigration.

If our landholders are in earnest in their often expressed desire for immigration, we would suggest that they give a practical demonstration of the fact. The next steamer from Hamburg is due at New Orleans by the middle of the month or a few days thereafter, and it is important, if we should secure a portion of its passengers, that landed proprietors make their propositions at once, so emigrants may know what to expect in coming here.
Messrs. Lewis and John G. Fletcher have proposed to donate one hundred and twenty acres of land each, in tracts of forty acres, to actual settlers; and Mr. Geo. S. Morrison offers to allow dispossessed emigrants to settle upon a tract of one thousand acres of good and as is in the country, and will agree to make them a deed for one-half that they have cleared and put in cultivation at the end of five years. We trust that the liberal propositions of these gentlemen will evoke others. We would say here that it is not expected or even desired that land should be donated. All that is asked is, that land owners will bind themselves to sell on liberal terms, and by deferred payments giving the emigrants a long time, say five years, to complete their purchases.
Mr. Fred. Kramer, of the house of Kramer & Miller and agent for the Hamburg line, has consented to receive these propositions to the end that the matter may be given a practical, tangible shape, therefore let every land owner that is willing to bid for emigration reduce his propositions to writing and send them to Mr. Kramer at an early day. Now is the time for action, and in this way it is proposed to discover exactly to what extent our land owners are willing to encourage immigration. Do something at once in this matter, or cease hereafter professions of a desire to invite immigration. There has been enough desultory talk on the subject and now we want action, not to-morrow but this very day, and want it in the shape of a written proposition with our name signed to it. We would mention here also that if any one needs a gardener, artisan of any description, laborers or house servants, let them file a written application with Mr. Kramer at once. We want to get, if possible, fifty families out of the next lot of emigrants, and if we succeed, we will have accomplished more towards turning the tide of immigration than will be effected by years of talk. We learn that these emigrants are mostly from a country where the land is protected from overflows by dykes, and that being accustomed to working in a low, marshy country, the process of acclimation in our bottom lands would most probably not be severe. —(Little Rock Gazette, 7th inst.)

The Editorial Profession.

A vicious characteristic of the newspaper is its denial of leisure. A very Syphilis is the journalist. "Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone." Once begun, there is no cessation possible, no little concession to fatigue or unusual inertia. The compositor has his substitute, but not so the editor, for whom vacations are hard to get; he may babble of green fields, and long to thrust his nose into the grass and smell the fresh earth of June, but he is always one of those who do not leave town in summer. He can find no delight in books, he never reads, for types are an enemy he hates, and wishes at times that he might never see them again. The pen is insatiable; to-day's work can never be thrown over upon to-morrow. There is no time to read anything, or to go below the surface of any thing.
He is forever kept from doing anything worthy of himself by his constant fatigue, and by being denied any time for thorough work; he is a sculptor who does not more than strike out the rude outlines of a statue before he must leave it for another block. The editor's life is a bundle of broken attempts, a perpetual beginning without finishing. The energy and the constructive ability which might, with time and leisurely study granted, write something worthy of living, is frittered away upon little details, aimlessly, except to earn one's daily bread, and satisfy the daily appetite of the public for something new. The journalist makes half baked bricks, but never constructs a building. Rome was not built in a day, but the newspapers must be.
The best newspaper men are the fair average workers who never vary or fail in the emergency. Of course, versatility is valuable, and so is speed; but the indispensable qualities are pluck and endurance. In the language of the turf, wind is worth more eventually than mere speed of foot; and without endurance all of the qualifications are like gold in an exhausted swimmer's pocket. No man who has a drop of the Harold Skimpole or the old Turkeydrip blood in him should ever step inside of an editorial room; if he abhors practicality and small details, when he proposes editorial work, he is a thirsty man going to settle in a desert. Such an overwhelming throng of details, such an inconceivably uninteresting routine, is not to be found elsewhere, unless in the fairy-tale task of picking up the fallen leaves of October, and replacing each on its own twig.
It is a mistake to think editorial work chiefly original composition. This is but a small part of it, and there are a dozen good writers where there is one good editor; but the writing alone is enough to overbear a man. Almost every cultivated man has times when he would like the opportunity of public expression which newspaper affords, and it would be too easy for him to write, and write vigorously; it is even probable that many readers could write better than some editors, just as it is certain that the best conversational ability which discusses public questions would greatly improve public journals if it could be transferred to their columns. But reiteration tells. It is a very easy matter to write a newspaper article, say you? Not quite so easy as you imagine if you have never tried; but grant that it is not very hard. There is an old puzzle about a man who made a rule to lift his calf every day, which he could easily do, and so he went on until it had become a bullock.

A National Thanksgiving.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:
"In conformity with a recent custom that may now be regarded as established on national consent and approval, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to my fellow citizens that Thursday, the 28th day of November next, be set apart and observed throughout the republic as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations, with whom are dominion and fear, and who makes peace in His high places, resting and refraining from secular labor on that day. Let us reverently and devoutly give thanks to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and blessings with which He has crowned the now closing year; especially let us remember that He has covered our land through all its extent with greatly needed and very abundant harvest; that He has caused industry to prosper not only to our fields but also in our forests. He has permitted us to multiply ships upon our lakes and rivers, and upon the high seas, and at the same time to extend our iron roads so far into the secluded places of the continent as to guarantee speedy overland intercourse between the two oceans. He has inclined our hearts to turn away from domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating war, and to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love. He has blessed the peaceful efforts with which we have established new and important commercial treaties with foreign nations, while we have at the same time strengthened our national defenses and greatly enlarged our national borders. While thus rendering the unanimous and heartfelt tribute of national praise and thanksgiving which is so justly due to Almighty God, let us not fail to implore Him that the same Divine protection and care which we have hitherto so undeservingly and yet so constantly enjoyed may be continued to our country and our people through all the generation forever.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second. ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President,
W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.
—The following is from the Pocatontos Standard of the 31st ult:
A very sad and unfortunate accident occurred in our county on Thursday of last week, by which Mr. D. C. Moore, a minister of the gospel and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, came to his death. He together with his sons had been gathering corn, and in consequence of the appearance of rain immediately, Mr. Moore urged the young men to hurry up with the wagon while he and one of his sons put up the gap through which the wagon passed. His son having a sunset it down while putting up the fence—done with the gun up, the hammer struck against a bush causing an explosion, the ball from the gun passing entirely through the old gentleman from one side to the other, causing his death in a very short time. The distress of the young man connected with the accident is lamentable, indeed his neighbors say that he is inconsolable.

Proof Readings.—All printers and editors, says the St. Louis Dispatch, will appreciate the following remarks on this subject. If the readers of newspapers understood one-half of the difficulties in procuring accuracy, instead of wondering and scolding at mistakes, they would be surprised that there are not many more. How few readers appreciate the services of a proof-reader! He is one of the most important agents in the production of a correct literature, and one of whom no reader seems to think. His is the most thankless of all the employments among men. Let him bring out a paper without faults for weeks and weeks in succession and nobody thinks of him. But let him allow an error to go uncorrected and immediately he is known only to be censured. He has no thanks for his laborious patience, but blame if he is not faultless. He is certain of one of two things—forgetfulness or censure.

In general, human life is much after this fashion. A man goes on through years of blameless living and no one notices or thanks him; but an error, a mistake, a slip will attract to him the attention of censure. None but God knows what struggles, what carefulness, with watchfulness, have been necessary to secure the propriety which has marked his course for years; nor what circumstances of trial created the weakness which caused him to let go his hold for a moment. "God is not unkind," is the blessed assurance of the Holy Scripture. Let us take the "proof" of last year and correct for the edition of the next. Let us be pitiful and forbearing towards the faults of others.
—What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's best resisted."
A BASHFUL LOVER.—Cousin Kate was a sweet, wide-awake beauty of about seventeen, and she took it into her head to go down to Long Island to see some relations of hers who had the misfortune to live there. Among these relations there chanced to be a young swain who had seen Kate on a previous occasion, and seeing, fell deeply in love with her. He called at the house on the evening of her arrival, and she met him on the piazza, where she was enjoying the air in company with two or three of her friends.
The poor fellow was so bashful that he could not find his tongue for some time. At length he stammered out: "How's your mother?"
"Quite well, thank you."
Another silence on the part of Josh during which Kate and her friends did the best they could to relieve the monotony. After waiting about fifteen minutes for him to commence to make himself agreeable, he again broke the silence by—
"How's your father?" which was answered much after the same fashion as the last one, and then followed another silence like the other.
"How's your father and mother?" again put in the bashful lover.
"Quite well, both of them." This was followed by an exchange of glances and a suppressed smile.
This lasted some ten minutes more, during which Josh was fidgeting in his seat and stroking his Sunday hat. But at length another question came—
"How's your parents?"
This produced an explosion that made the woods ring.
—Hon. Thomas A. Jencks, author of the Bankrupt law, and who labored with wonderful diligence to get it through Congress, is one of the first applicants under it for relief from indebtedness. During its pendency in Congress, and at the time of its passage, Mr. Jencks was accounted one of the wealthiest men in Providence; but the heavy debilitation of a friend and associate, who was estimated one of the most honorable men in Rhode Island, and other heavy losses which followed by the indirect influence of the first loss, reduced him to bankruptcy. Mr. Jencks being a man of wonderful vitality and splendid legal abilities, will soon emerge from the financial shadow under which he is now suffering.

—The people of New York have decided, by 80,000 majority, that Congress has no right to enact laws "outside the Constitution," as Thad. Stevens expresses it; and also that Congress has no right to assume powers which belong to the Judiciary and the Executive.
—The Vicksburg Times of Saturday says the fever is making very little progress, the new cases being very infrequent. It trusts in a few days to be able to announce that the city is free of Bronze John.
—A contemporary says: "The Republicans of New York are moving earth and hell to carry that State." Particularly are they trying to move the latter place, which indeed they are quite sure to catch.
—It is stated that the Congressional Committee to examine the election cases in Kentucky have virtually abandoned the investigation. With a single exception the members elect have proven their loyalty to the satisfaction of every member of the committee, who will report in favor of their admission.
—The number of marriages in Vermont for five years ending with 1866 was 11,343, and of divorces during that period 571, or one in twenty. A healthy moral exhibit, truly.

Geo. W. Maberry.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
—AND—
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Attorneys at Law,
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Will practice in all the Courts, prosecute Claims of all kinds, collect debts, and act as Real Estate and General Agents.
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W. HICKS, Formerly of the firm of Cypert & Hicks.
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J. M. BURNLEY.
jun12-ly

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LEAVE DES ARC
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock, A. M.
JNO. E. DAVIS, Sept

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