

Shreveport

WEEKLY

News.

NO. 5.

SHREVEPORT, LA., SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1866

VOL. IX.

Shreveport Weekly News,
JNO. DICKINSON,
Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE NO. 27 TEXAS STREET, UP-
STAIRS.

Is published every Sunday Morning.

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Year, in advance, \$3.

Competition Defied.

SHREVEPORT NEWS
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE

On Texas Street, Shreveport.

Is prepared, in heretofore, to execute
every description of

ORNAMENTAL,
PLAIN OR COLORED

FOR PRINTING.

With neatness and dispatch, at reasonable
prices.



ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

Posters,
HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS.

PAMPHLETS,

Steamboat Fancy Cards.

Designed or Colored.

TO ARRIVE—A well assorted
stock of
STATIONERY.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPES &c

Thinking our patrons for past favors
we respectfully solicit their printing, and
in return to give satisfaction in the execution
of work and prices charged for the same.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Imported from the Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail at the lowest
Market price.

Thos. H. Morris,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Has now completed his stock and to
which monthly additions will be made
in order to keep constantly on hand a large
and complete assortment of Drugs, Medi-
cines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varn-
ishes and Dye Stuffs, Kerosene Oil and
Lamps, Glass and Glassware, Perfumery,
Scented Hair Preparations, Combs and
Brushes, with an endless variety of articles
for the toilet.

Also Wines and Liquors for Medical
Use.
Surgical and Dental Instruments, Physi-
cians Pocket Cases and Subdivisions.
Tins and Soap Supporters, Shoulder
Braces, Ac., Boots and
Shoes.

Blank Books, School Books, Manuscript
Books and Medical Works, Letter, Cap and
Note Paper, Envelopes, Ac., with all the
other articles pertaining to the Station-
ery business.

In addition to my general stock I have
selected with care a lot of Double and
Single Barrel Shot Guns, Improved French
Loading Rifles, Pistols, Shot, Caps, Powder,
Wadding, Flasks, and Pistols, also a choice
lot of Pocket Cutlery, Fish Hooks, Ac.
Country Merchants and the public gener-
ally are invited to call and examine my
stock and prices, for I am confident that I
can fill all bills in my line of business
lower than any other house in this section
of country.

DICKMAN, HILL & STRANGE,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

No. 50 CARondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Wm. Kohn Hill, Memphis.

Major J. P. Strong, New Orleans.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Below we publish the Civil Rights
bill, which has just passed the Con-
gress over the President's veto:

Section 1. That all persons born
in the United States, and not sub-
ject to any foreign power, excluding
Indians not taxed, are hereby de-
clared citizens of the United States;
and such citizens of every race and
color, without regard to any previous
condition of slavery or involuntary
servitude, except as a punishment for
crime whereof the party shall have
been duly convicted, shall have the
same right in every State and Ter-
ritory, to make and enforce con-
tracts, to sue, to be sued, to partici-
pate and give evidence, to inherit, pur-
chase, lease, sell, hold and convey
real and personal property, and to be
entitled to full and equal benefit of all
laws and proceedings for the security
of person and property, as is enjoyed
by white citizens, and shall be sub-
ject to like punishment, pains and
penalties, and to none other, any law,
statute, ordinance, regulation or cus-
tom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who
under color of any law, statute, ordi-
nance, regulation or custom, shall
subject, or cause to be subjected, any
individual of any State or Territory,
to the deprivation of any right se-
cured or protected by this act, or to
punishment, pains and penalties on
account of such person having at
any time been held in a condition of
slavery or involuntary servitude,
except for the punishment of
crime whereof the party shall have
been duly convicted, or by reason of
his color or race, than is prescribed
for the punishment of white persons,
shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
meanor, and on conviction shall be
punished by a fine not exceeding
\$1000 or imprisonment not exceeding
one year, or both, in the discretion of
the Court.

Sec. 3. That the District Courts
of the United States, within their re-
spective districts, shall have, exclu-
sively of the courts of the several
States, cognizance of all crimes and
offenses committed against the pro-
visions of this act; and also, concur-
rently with the Circuit Courts of the
United States, of all crimes, civil and
criminal, affecting persons who are
denied, or cannot obtain in the
courts of judicial tribunals of the
State or locality where they may be,
any of the rights secured to them by
the first section of this act, and if any
suit or prosecution, civil or criminal,
has been or shall be commenced in
any State Court, against any such
person for any such cause, whether
civil or criminal, or any other
person, any arrest or imprisonment,
travels a wrong one, or any other
violation of the provisions of this act,
or of the laws of the United States,
or of the laws of the State or Terri-
tory, shall be deemed a violation of
this act, and shall be punished as
provided in this act.

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this act, and shall be punished as
provided in this act.

stitutional rights of equality before
the law, without distinction of race
or color, or previous condition of slav-
ery or involuntary servitude, ex-
cept as a punishment for crime
whereof the party shall have been
duly convicted, and the prompt dis-
charge of the duties of this act, it
shall be the duty of the Circuit
Courts of the United States, and the
Superior Courts of the Territories of
the United States, from time to time,
to increase the number of Commis-
sioners, so as to afford a speedy and
convenient means for the arrest and
examination of persons charged with
a violation of this act.

Sec. 9. That said Commissioners
shall have concurrent jurisdiction
with the Judges of the Circuit and
District Courts of the United States
and the Judges of the Superior
Courts of the Territories, severally
and collectively, in trying, time and
vacation, upon satisfactory proof be-
ing made, to issue warrants and pro-
cesses for arresting and bringing be-
fore them all offenders against the
provisions of this act, and on exami-
nation, to discharge, admit to bail,
or commit them for trial, as the facts
may warrant.

Sec. 10. And such Commissioners
are hereby authorized and required
to exercise and discharge all the pow-
ers and duties conferred on them by
this act, and the same duties with re-
gard to offenders created by this act,
as they are authorized by law to ex-
ercise with regard to other offenders
against the laws of the United States.
That it shall be the duty of all Mar-
shals and Deputy Marshals to obey
and execute all warrants and pro-
cesses issued under the provisions of
this act, when to them directed, and
should any Marshal or Deputy Mar-
shal refuse to receive such warrant
or other process when tendered, or to
use all proper means diligently to
execute the same, he shall on conviction
thereof be fined in the sum of one
thousand dollars to the use of the
person upon whom the warrant is di-
rected to have committed the offense,
and the better to enable the said
Commissioners to execute their duty
faithfully and efficiently in con-
formity with the Constitution of the
United States and the requirements
of this act, they are hereby author-
ized, and empowered within their
counties respectively to appoint, in
writing under their hands, any one
or more suitable persons from time
to time to execute all such warrants
and other process as may be issued
by them in the lawful performance
of their respective duties; and the
persons so appointed to execute such
warrant or process as at present shall
have authority to summon and call
to the aid of the Marshals or pro-
cesses of the proper courts, or
constables of the land or naval
forces of the United States, or of the
Territories, as may be necessary to
the performance of the duty with which
they are charged, and to insure a
faithful observance of the clause of
the Constitution which prohibits slav-
ery in conformity with the provi-
sions of this act; and said warrants
shall run and be executed by said
officers anywhere in the State or Terri-
tory within which they are issued.

Sec. 11. That any person who shall
knowingly and wilfully obstruct,
hinder or prevent any officer or other
person charged with the execution
of any warrant or process issued un-
der the provisions of this act, or any
person or persons lawfully assisting
him or them from arresting any per-
son for whose apprehension such
warrant or process may have been
issued, or shall rescue or attempt to
rescue such person from the custody
of the officer, other person or persons
so lawfully assisting as aforesaid,
shall when so arrested, be taken to
the authority herein given and de-
clared, or shall aid, abet or assist
any person so arrested as aforesaid
directly or indirectly to escape from
the custody of the officer or other
persons lawfully authorized as aforesaid,
or shall harbor or conceal any
person for whom a warrant or process
shall have been issued as aforesaid,
so as to prevent his discovery and
arrest after notice, or knowledge of
the fact that a warrant has been is-
sued for the apprehension of such
person, shall for either of said of-
fenses be subject to a fine not exceed-
ing \$100, and imprisonment not ex-
ceeding six months, by indictment
before the District Court of the United
States for the district in which
said offense may have been com-
mitted, or before the proper court of
criminal jurisdiction, if committed
within any one of the organized Terri-
tories of the United States.

Sec. 12. That the District Attor-
neys, the Marshals, their Deputies,
and the Clerks of the said District
and Territorial Courts, shall be paid
for their services the like fees as they
are allowed to them for similar ser-
vices in other cases; and in all cases
where the proceedings are before a
Commissioner, he shall be entitled
to a fee of ten dollars in full for his
services in each case, inclusive of all
services incident to such arrest and
examination. The person or persons

authorized to execute the process to
be issued by such Commissioners for
the arrest of offenders against the
provisions of this act, shall be enti-
tled to a fee of five dollars for each
person he or they may arrest and
take before any such Commissioner
as aforesaid, with such other fees as
may be deemed reasonable by such
Commissioner for such other addi-
tional services as may be necessarily
performed by him or them; such as
attending at the examination, keep-
ing the prisoner in custody and pro-
viding him with food and lodgings
during his detention and until the
final determination of such Commis-
sioner, and in general for performing
such other duties as may be rendered
in the premises, such fees to be made
up in conformity with the fees usual-
ly charged by the officers of the
courts of justice within the proper
district or county as near as practi-
cable, and paid out of the Treasury
of the United States, on the certifi-
cate of the district, within which the
arrest is made, and to be recoverable
from the defendant as part of the
judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 13. That whenever the Presi-
dent of the United States shall have
reason to believe that offenders have
been or are likely to be committed
against the provisions of this act
within any judicial district, it shall
be his duty, in his discretion,
to direct the Judge, Marshal and Dis-
tinct Attorney of such district to at-
tend at such place within the dis-
trict at such time as he may deem
expedient for the purpose of the more
speedy arrest and trial of persons
charged with a violation of this act;
and it shall be the duty of every
Judge or other officer when any such
requisition shall be received by him
to attend at the place, and for the
time therein designated.

Sec. 14. That it shall be lawful
for the President of the United States
to employ such persons as he may see
fit for that purpose, to employ such
part of the land or naval forces of
the United States, or the militia,
as shall be necessary to prevent the
violation and enforce the due execu-
tion of this act.

Sec. 15. That upon all questions
of law arising in any case under the
provisions of this act, a final ap-
peal may be taken to the Supreme
Court of the United States.

Sec. 16. That the President of
the United States is authorized to
employ such persons as he may see
fit for that purpose, to employ such
part of the land or naval forces of
the United States, or the militia,
as shall be necessary to prevent the
violation and enforce the due execu-
tion of this act.

Sec. 17. That the President of
the United States is authorized to
employ such persons as he may see
fit for that purpose, to employ such
part of the land or naval forces of
the United States, or the militia,
as shall be necessary to prevent the
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Sec. 18. That the President of
the United States is authorized to
employ such persons as he may see
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Sec. 19. That the President of
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Sec. 20. That the President of
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employ such persons as he may see
fit for that purpose, to employ such
part of the land or naval forces of
the United States, or the militia,
as shall be necessary to prevent the
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Sec. 21. That the President of
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employ such persons as he may see
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the United States, or the militia,
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Sec. 22. That the President of
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employ such persons as he may see
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Sec. 23. That the President of
the United States is authorized to
employ such persons as he may see
fit for that purpose, to employ such
part of the land or naval forces of
the United States, or the militia,
as shall be necessary to prevent the
violation and enforce the due execu-
tion of this act.

Sec. 24. That the President of
the United States is authorized to
employ such persons as he may see
fit for that purpose, to employ such
part of the land or naval forces of
the United States, or the militia,
as shall be necessary to prevent the
violation and enforce the due execu-
tion of this act.

Terrible Revenge on a Bank by Rothschild.

An amusing adventure is related
as having happened at the Bank of
England, which had committed the
great disrespect of refusing to dis-
count a bill of a large amount, drawn
by A. S. Rothschild, of Frank-
fort, on Nathan Rothschild, of Lon-
don.

The bank had laughingly replied,
"that they discounted only their own
bills, and not those of private per-
sons." But they had to do with one
stronger than the bank. "Private
persons!" exclaimed Nathan Roth-
schild, when they reported to him the
fact. "Private persons! I will make
these gentlemen see what kind of
private persons we are!"

Three weeks afterward Nathan
Rothschild, who had employed the
interval in gathering all the five
pound notes he could procure in
England and on the Continent, pre-
sented himself at the bank at the
opening of the office. He drew from
his pocket a five pound note, and
they naturally counted out five
sovereigns, at the same time looking
quite astonished that the Baron
Rothschild should have troubled him-
self for such a trifle. The Baron ex-
amined one by one the coins, and
put them into a little canvas bag; then
drawing out another note—a
third—a tenth—a hundredth—he
never put the pieces of gold into the
bag without scrupulously examining
them in the balance, as he said, "the
bank gave him the right to do so."

The first pocket book being ex-
amined, and the first bag full, he passed
them to his clerk, and received a sec-
ond, and then continued till the close
of the bank. The Baron had em-
ployed seven hours to change twenty-
one thousand pounds. But as he
had also nine employees of his house
engaged in the same manner, it re-
sulted that the house of Rothschild
had drawn £21,000 in gold from the
bank, and that he had occupied the
tellers that no other person could
change a single note.

Everything which bears the stamp
of eccentricity has always pleased
the English.

They were, therefore, the first day
very much amused at the little piece
of Baron Rothschild. They, how-
ever, laughed less when they saw
him return the next day at the open-
ing of the bank, flanked by his nine
clerks, and followed this time by
many more, destined to carry away
the specie. They laughed no longer
when the king of bankers said with
some simplicity, "these gentlemen
refuse to pay my bills, I have sworn
not to keep them. At their leisure,
only I notify them that I have enough
to employ them for two months!"

"For two months!"

"Eleven millions in gold drawn
from the Bank of England, which
they have never possessed!"

The bank took alarm; there was
something to be done. The next
morning noticed appeared in the
papers that henceforth the bank
would pay Rothschild's bills the same
as their own.

Suspension of the Mayor of New
Orleans to await Special Pardon.

Headquarters, Dept. of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., April 11, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 82.

By direction of the President,
the suspension of John T. Monroe
and James O. Nixon from the exer-
cise of their functions as Mayor and
Aldermen of the city of New Orleans,
respectively, as promulgated in Special
Orders, No. 63, Paragraph 2,
current series, from these Headquarters,
will continue in force until they shall
apply to the President and receive
his special pardon, such par-
don being needed before they can ex-
ercise any official functions.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby,
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adj. Genl.

Official: NATHANIEL BERNARD,
1st Lieut., Actg. Asst. Adj. Genl.

Mrs. Partington Puzzled.—"A
lot of copper ore in pigs?" said Mrs.
Partington, as her eye caught an ac-
count of some smelting operation.
"I don't wonder they have the sero-
f and everything else that is bad, I
dare say their land is nothing but
vermin, for copper is very dila-
torious and pigs is human." "Pigs
aren't human, neither," said Mr.
Partington, putting his hand to his
forehead. "I don't know what you
mean," said Mrs. Partington, look-
ing at him seriously. "Well," said
she, "if pigs isn't human, some
humans are more like pigs, and so
there is but little difference." She
gazed at the window a moment,
which she improved by cutting a
sled rope off of the old lady's clothes
line.

Iron may be prevented from rust-
ing by the operation of a white-wash-
ing.

Tidmarsh Come at Last.

Stone, Rosston and Murray's great
Southern Circus, which has been an-
nounced ever since Christmas, as
on its way to Texas, is at last draw-
ing near. Our sanctum was invaded
yesterday, by a burly looking gen-
tleman dressed in gray, who an-
nounced himself as Capt. Tidmarsh,
the director of the great troupe men-
tioned above. We have been trac-
ing the advance of this mammoth
establishment all the way from Mem-
phis down to New Orleans, where
its vast triumphs culminated in a
hitherto unprecedented success.

We are glad to see Tidmarsh, we are
glad the show is coming; for, from
the notices of it, in all the Southern
papers, it is in every respect worthy
of the patronage of the Southern pub-
lic. Our contemporaries everywhere
speak of it as coming entirely up to
all its promises, and endorse Capt.
Tidmarsh as one whose word to the
public is never lightly proven; he
says himself that, independent of a
determination, he has ever made,
never to herald an indifferent exhi-
bition, he feels a peculiar pride and
pleasure in renewing the acquaint-
ance of his old companions-in-arms;
to present to them something superb
to anything, both in performance and
management, that has before passed
over the country, and certainly, if we
can judge of this colossal concern
from the superior style in which the
Captain himself travels, it must truly
be what all speak of it, a splendid
affair. The land, how our ears tingle
to hear the splendid music, that
accompanies the troupe, in this mat-
ter, we are informed, the manage-
ment has not only been liberal, but
lavish. Perry's Cornet Band, con-
sidered very fine, was displaced in
New Orleans to make room for a
better, and the renowned "Bell Broth-
ers Band," engaged at immense cost;
the selections of music, given by
these wonders of musical genius, are
applauded as being truly delicious.

The outfit of this circus, from the
specimen we have had in the adver-
tising department, must be costly in
the extreme, and money has been
freely expended to meet all contin-
gencies. An example of the ample
resources of the troupe may be had
in the fact, that anticipating the
severity of accommodation for so
great a number of attaches, it has
actually accompanying it a splendid
traveling Hotel, fitted up with all
the comforts of a permanent estab-
lishment, entering splendidly, for
more than 50 of the men employed
by the company, and under the di-
rection of an able hotel manager, Mr.
Andrew Cullen, with first, second
and third cooks, fine sleeping apart-
ments, &c., this management enables
the hotels through the country, to re-
ceive and comfortably entertain the
band of the troupe, and facilitate
their business so as to give at all
places a satisfactory and elegant en-
tertainment. We remember that Tid-
marsh's announcement to his Texas
friends, promised them a perfect and
well managed and interesting en-
tertainment, with fine horses, riders,
gymnasts, clowns, music, etc., and as
Tidmarsh says, Messrs. Stone, Ros-
ston and Murray have responded to
him in presenting all he desired, he is
now personally responsible to his
friends for all he promised.

Do it with thy Might.—Fortune,
success, fame, position are never
gained but by piously, determinedly,
bravely sticking, growing, living, to
a thing, till it is fairly accomplished.
In short, you must carry a thing
through, if you wish to be anybody
or anything. No matter if it does
cost you the pleasure, the society,
the thousand pearly gratifications of
life. No matter for those. Stick to
the thing, and carry it through. Be-
lieve that you were made for the mat-
ter and that no one else can do it.—
Put forth your whole energies. Stir
wake, electricity yourself, and go forth
to the task. Only once learn to car-
ry a thing through in all its com-
pleteness and proportion, and you
will become a hero. You will think
better of yourself; others will think
better of you. Of course they will.
The world, in its very heart, admires
the stern doer. Drive right along
then, in whatever you undertake.—
You'll be successful; never fail.

The Government members of the
New Brunswick Parliament have
tendered their resignations.

A New "Water of Life."

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Star speaks
of a strange omen which has appeared
on the celebrated battle-field near
that place, and is now puzzling the
brains of the good people in that part
of the country. It is that of a spring
of healing waters, of such marvelous
properties, and with such a strange
history, as it is claimed only can be
accounted for on the hypothesis of
its being a supernatural production,
and for a providential purpose. The
Star thus describes it:

While it possesses all, and more
than all, the medicinal virtues of the
best mineral fluids, its sensible prop-
erties are those of pure spring water,
from which it is no way distinguish-
able except by its effect on the hu-
man system—an unprecedented and
hitherto impossible combination.—
Previous to the battle of Gettysburg,
it was known to many of our citizens
as a sulphur spring, possessing all
the offensive properties of its tribe;
since which time it has undergone
the marvelous transformation which
is now witnessed.

As this water combines the virtues of two kinds
used by man as a nourishment and a
medicine, it is maintained that it is
pre-eminently entitled to the designa-
tion of a water of life; and its ap-
pearance on this battle-field, where
were confessedly decided the momen-
tous issues involved in our civil con-
flict, is hailed as a sign of national
deliverance and regeneration by all
who are superstitious, or who yield
to that species of exaltation which
the subject is well calculated to in-
spire. The strange spring has been
visited by thousands of persons dur-
ing the past few months, and the de-
sire to see it and partake of its wat-
ers has assumed the form of a mania,
which is rapidly spreading among
the people. It is situated on the
McLean farm, near where General
Reynolds fell, and where occurred
some of the most memorable events
of the great battle.

This mysterious water has been
analyzed by Prof. Mayer, of the col-
lege at this place; but while chemi-
cal science fully explains its medi-
cinal virtue, it is wholly silent as to
its sensible properties which exclude
it from the category of known waters.

What holds the Earth up?—A
teacher in a western county in Can-
ada, while making his first visit to
his "constituents," came into con-
versation with an ancient "Var-
mount" lady, who had taken up her
residence in the "backwoods." Of
course the school and former teachers
came up for criticism; and the old
lady, in speaking of his predecessor,
asked:

"What, master, what do you think
he learnt the schollards?"

"Couldn't say, ma'am. Pray, what
did he teach?"

"What, he told 'em this 'ere earth
was round, and went around; and
all that sort of thing. Now, master,
what do you think about such stuff?
Don't you think he was an ignorant
feller?"

Unwilling to come under the cat-
egory of the ignorant, the teacher
evidently remarked: "It really did
seem strange, but still there are ma-
ny learned men who teach such
things!"

"What," said she, "if the air is
round