

DES ARC



CITIZEN.

Dedicated to News, Politics, Agriculture, Social Progress,

Manufacturing, Commercial Intelligence, Amusement, &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT DES ARC, PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS, BY J. C. MORRILL.

TERMS—\$2 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V.

DES ARC, ARKANSAS, MAY 4, 1859.

NUMBER 26.

THE DES ARC CITIZEN.

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
FIFTY NUMBERS MAKING A VOLUME.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One square (10 lines of this size type) for one insertion, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
1 Square,	\$2 50	\$5 00	\$8 00	\$10 00	\$15 00
2 Squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	17 00
3 Squares,	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
1 Column,	10 00	12 00	15 00	17 00	30 00
1-2 Column,	12 00	15 00	17 00	20 00	40 00
1-4 Column,	15 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
1 Column,	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	60 00

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Advertisements displayed by large type, or in double columns, charged double the above rates.

Personal communications charged double the rates of regular advertisements.

Legal advertisements will be charged, for one square or less, first insertion \$1, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion.

Announcing candidates for State and District offices, \$7; County offices, \$5; Township offices, \$3, invariably in advance.

Calls on persons to become candidates are charged at the usual rates, except when persons making the calls are subscribers to our paper. Payment in advance.

Political circulars charged as advertisements.

Advertisements not ordered for a specified time, will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All advertising to be paid for quarterly.

OUR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

We have supplied ourselves with a good assortment of Printing Material, and are ready to execute all kinds of Job Printing, on reasonable terms.

We are prepared to print Pamphlets, Catalogues, Posters, large or small, Cards, Ball Tickets, Bill Heads, Blanks of every description, for Clerks, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c.

J. S. ANDERSON.

SADDLE, BRIDLE

AND

HARNESS MAKER.

DES ARC, ARKANSAS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Prairie and adjacent counties, that he has on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy Carriage and Hack Harness.

As well as every other description of work usually done in such establishments.

Shop on Lyon street, back of Frith & Jackson's store. jan21-ly

E. R. McPHERSON.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

ALL persons wishing my services in this department of business, will please address me at Brownsville, Prairie county, Ark. Every call will be punctually attended. nov13-ly

NEW RESTAURANT!

THE COSMOPOLITAN!

Corner of Buena Vista and Lyon streets, DES ARC, ARKANSAS.

IS now open for the reception of visitors.—The best of Liquors, Wines, Ale, Cigars, and is kept constantly on hand.

* Oysters, Game, &c., will be furnished at short notice.

This Restaurant will be attended to by Messrs. J. C. Tarkenton and J. E. Hoke. jan8-6m.

C. T. OLDHAM.

HARVEY'S CHANGE.

Corner of Buena Vista and Foster streets, DES ARC, ARKANSAS.

IS now open for the reception of visitors.—The best of Liquors, Wines, Ale, Cigars, and is kept constantly on hand.

* Oysters, Game, &c., will be furnished at short notice.

Adjuncting their Exchange they keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, also Canned Oysters, Sardines, Fine Pickles, Catsups, Pepper Sauce, &c., &c. jan21-ly

A. S. HARRIS.

WATCH-MAKER

AND

JEWELER.

OFFICE on Buena Vista street, opposite the Nucleus House, Des Arc, Arkansas. CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give satisfaction. nov20-6m

JAMES JOHNSON,

Gunsmith,

DES ARC, ARKANSAS.

HAVING permanently located myself, I am prepared to manufacture GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., to order.

All kinds of FIRE-ARMS REPAIRED, on reasonable terms.

LOCKS repaired, and KEYS made. In fact, any kind of work in my line will be promptly attended to.

Terms—Cash. apr3-ly

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DES ARC AND VICINITY:

HAVING removed my Shop to the corner of Buena Vista and Woodruff streets, I am prepared, with a GOOD STOCK OF LEATHER, suitable for Fall and Winter wear, to accommodate the public.

WORK DONE CHEAPER THAN ANY PLACE IN TOWN.

WORK WARRANTED NOT TO RIP.

REPAIRING DONE neatly, at all times.

As I am permanently located in this place, my interest is identified with yours.

Terms, Cash. jan23-ly

F. WETHERINGTON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. N. L. RAGLAND, having located on Watawassa, at the residence heretofore occupied by W. B. Means, deceased, offers his professional services to the public. Calls promptly attended to. [apr-1-ly.]

DR. T. J. CUMMINGS, having permanently located at Atlanta, Prairie county, Ark., offers his professional services to the public. Having practiced in hospitals as well as in families, he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction to his patrons. Office at Peebles' Hotel. [apr 1-1-ly.]

DR. J. C. GOODWIN, determined to remain permanently in Des Arc, will continue to treat diseases, both Acute and Chronic in accordance with the most approved principles of Scientific and Demonstrative Medicine. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has heretofore enjoyed, respectfully solicits its continuance. Office at D. P. Black & Co's, Drug Store. Charges as low as any Physician in town. [apr 11-6m.]

DR. J. L. NEEL, having permanently located in Des Arc, Arkansas, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office over Washburn & Co's Store. [mar 11-6m.]

DR. T. SANDERS, late of Memphis, having settled in the town of Des Arc, tenders his professional services to the citizens of said town and vicinity; and, from a long experience in the healing art in the West, flatters himself that he will share their patronage. OFFICE on Buena Vista street. Residence on Woodruff street. dec5-1-ly

DR. W. F. WALSH, having located at Des Arc, offers his Professional Services to the public. Calls promptly attended to. [mar 29, 1858-1-ly]

DR. WM. BETHELL, will continue the Practice of Medicine in Des Arc, and vicinity. From his long experience in his profession, and having resided in Arkansas during the past fourteen years, he hopes to receive a share of the public patronage. OFFICE at LANE & WATTS' Drug Store, Residence in the building formerly occupied as the "Erwin House." may22-ly

DR. J. J. LANE, will Practice Medicine in the different branches of the Profession, and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Des Arc and surrounding country, hoping to share at least a portion of their patronage. OFFICE—On Buena Vista street. may15-1-ly

JAS. R. HARRINGTON, MECHANICAL AND SURGICAL DENTIST, Near Oakland Grove, Prairie county, Arkansas. DR. HARRINGTON is prepared to perform any operation, or execute any artificial work in the Dental profession. He hopes by his particular attention, carefulness and experience to merit the patronage and influence of the citizens of Prairie and adjoining counties, which he respectfully solicits. may30-1-ly

WAKEMAN W. EDWARDS, LAWYER, Springfield, Conway county, Arkansas. Will practice in the various courts of Middle Arkansas. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to him. 130*

CHARLES P. BERTRAND, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Little Rock, Ark. [jan21-ly]

P. JORDAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Little Rock, Arkansas. [dec11-1-ly]

G. & B. D. TURNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENTS, in the Circuit Courts of Randolph, Lawrence, Independence, Jackson, White, Prairie, Monroe, Arkansas, Jefferson and Pulaski counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Little Rock, Ark. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of all claims sent to them. [jan8-1-ly]

FEATHERSTON & FARR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENTS, in the Circuit Courts of Randolph, Lawrence, Independence, Jackson, White, Prairie, Monroe, Arkansas, Jefferson and Pulaski counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Little Rock, Ark. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of all claims sent to them. [jan8-1-ly]

J. E. GATEWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Des Arc, Prairie county, Arkansas. Will practice in the counties of Prairie, Arkansas, Monroe, St. Francis, Jackson and White. Prompt attention given to the collection of all business entrusted to him. Also, Cove Oysters, Sardines, Fine Pickles, Catsups, Pepper Sauce, &c., &c. jan21-ly

W. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Des Arc, Prairie county, Arkansas. Will practice in the counties of Prairie, Arkansas, Monroe, St. Francis, Jackson and White. Prompt attention given to the collection of all business entrusted to him. Also, Cove Oysters, Sardines, Fine Pickles, Catsups, Pepper Sauce, &c., &c. jan21-ly

WILLIAM T. JONES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Brownsville, Arkansas. Will practice in the counties of Prairie, Jefferson, Arkansas, Monroe, St. Francis, Jackson and White. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims in the middle and eastern part of the State. sept20-1-ly

SAM'L W. WILLIAMS, W. L. D. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Little Rock, Ark. Office on Markham street. Des Arc, Ark. Will practice in the counties of Prairie, Jefferson, Arkansas, Monroe, St. Francis, Jackson and White. Prompt attention given to the collection of all business entrusted to him. Also, Cove Oysters, Sardines, Fine Pickles, Catsups, Pepper Sauce, &c., &c. jan21-ly

A. MOON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, General Collecting and Land Agent, For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Arkansas, Des Arc, Arkansas. oct10

J. L. HOLLOWELL, W. D. JACOWAY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Dardanelle, Arkansas. Will practice in the counties of Yell, Perry, Saline, Pulaski, Prairie, Conway and Pope. jan26-1-ly

R. FURNESS MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Brownsville, Prairie county, Arkansas. Will practice in the counties of Prairie, Pulaski, Conway, Pope, Yell, Perry, Saline, White, Arkansas, Jefferson, Jackson and Monroe. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Also, the locating, selling and paying taxes on land. jan17-1-ly

THE COUNTRY LASSIE.

She blossomed in the country,
Where sunny Summer flings
Her rosy arms around the earth,
And brightest blessings brings;
Health was her sole inheritance,
And grace her only dower;
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

Far distant from the city,
And inland from the sea,
My lassie bloomed in goodness,
As pure as pure could be;
She caught her dewy freshness
From hill and mountain bower,
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

The rainbow must have lent her
Some of its airy grace;
The wild rose parted with a blush,
That nestled on her face;
The sunbeams got entangled in
The long waves of her hair,
Or she had never grown to be
So modest and so fair.

The early birds have taught her
Their joyous matin song,
And some of their soft innocence—
She's been with them so long;
And for her now, if need be,
I'd part with wealth and power,
I never dreamed the wild wood
Contained so sweet a flower.

Agriculture—Its Importance.
BY C. N. BEMENT.

Agriculture is the body, while the other professions are members, and, although the body and members are mutually dependent and reciprocally useful to each other, the body can exist without the members much better than the members can exist without the body. For the purpose of comparison agriculture may be considered as a trade, an art, and a science. The trade is mechanical, requiring muscular strength. It is imitative—it is to do a thing as one has been taught to do it before. The ox, in a measure, acquires it. He knows his master and his master's crib. He treats the accustomed furrow, turns at the headlands, and obeys the driver's commands.

The art implies co-operation of the mind with physical power. The mind contrives; it is a lever which greatly assists and abridges the labor of the hands. The mind, like the soil, makes returns in proportion to the culture which is bestowed upon it. Both are unproductive without culture. The mind is improved by observation and reading, which makes it familiar with the best models of practice, and enables it to profit by the improvement of others.

The science teaches the laws and proportions of inorganic matter—as of rocks, earths, manures, &c.; of organic matter as animals and vegetables; of their structure, food, and uses; and the agency of heat, water, air, light, and electricity in their development and maturity; the employment and adaptation of these matters for the best uses of man. It contradicts the experience of ages and the labors of nations upon these interesting subjects, and makes them subservient to our wants and our comforts. The science is a collection of facts and leading truths, illustrated in practice and confirmed by experience.

Land and labor are the legitimate sources of public wealth. The first to be productive must be cultivated, and the labor of doing this is abridged by the culture of the mind, which guides its operations.

Without agriculture there is no wealth. Gold and silver are not wealth; they are its convenient representatives. Commerce produces no wealth—it simply exchanges it. Manufactures and the arts recombine it. Agriculture is the prolific mother of wealth. The rest simply handle it when produced and delivered into their hands. The earth itself, originally, spontaneously produces wherewith to keep the race of man from starving—only whilst he is making ready to till the soil. Without it he soon degenerates into a wild animal, living here and there in small squads, a little superior to other beasts of prey. The earth breeds savages. Agriculture breeds enlightened nations. It breeds houses and ships, temples and seminaries; it breeds the manufacture, sculpture, painting, and music and its offspring. It would be folly to speak of the existence, or beauty, or power of any of these things, without agriculture.

The pulpit, the professor's chair, the scientific laboratory, the tripod, the library, the ship, trip-hammer, the loom, and the anvil—all would go down in one generation. It is by the superabundant produce and stability of agriculture that all things exist. Nor gold, nor silver, nor diamonds could replace it. The state of husbandry in any country is the test of its enlightenment. The thermometer of civilization rises and falls as drives the plow. "You must send the plow," exclaimed a man who had traveled all over Christian missionary ground in heathen lands. A barbarian needs but to be plowed up—deep, subsoiled, continued, sowed, planted, and the inevitable harvest will be an enlightened empire. A practical, working agricultural society will dig barbarism and mental and physical and spiritual poverty out of a nation as effectually as any powerful grubbing machine will "snake out" the stubborn sumps.

A few centuries ago, a learned writer describes the times in these words: "Rude were the manners then; the man and wife ate out of the same trencher; a few wooden handled knives, with blades of rugged iron, were a luxury for the great; candles were unknown. One or

at most, two mugs of brown earthenware formed all the drinking apparatus in a house. Rich gentlemen wore clothes of unlined leather. Ordinary persons scarcely ever touched flesh meat. In noble mansions a little corn seemed wealth."

This is history. Any one of our neighbors, if compelled now to live as the highest and wealthiest of mankind lived in those days, such a neighbor would excite our sympathies. We would consider him as good as starving; would carry in gifts to supply his wants, and start a subscription among our friends to feed and clothe him.

A few hundred years ago—and all the wealth of a nation could not buy a loaf of bread, such as you will see on any farmer's table at the present time. The fine flour could not be made. The table of our farmer is much more princely in its furnishings than was the table of a monarch then. We have now in common use several species of most delicious fruits then unknown. We raise several kinds of grain not then in use. The very word corn, then applied to wheat and barley, is now applied to a grain then undiscovered. Men then lived on a few vegetables with flesh on extraordinary occasions; and at their great feasts their chief viands were flesh and wine. Their crops, as well as in the palmiest ancient times, rarely yielded over ten or twenty fold. Now a hundred fold is considered a very small return. Then, as in the ancient world, they gathered the harvest by pulling off the heads, pulling up the stalks, or by almost as slow a process of reaping with the sickle. Compare these methods with the great reaper now in use, that sweeps over acres in an hour and leaves the glorious harvest on the fields of a farm in a day. Thus formerly the patient ox slowly tramped out the grain, week after week; and the winds of heaven and the fan in the hands of the laborer slowly and imperfectly separated the kernel from the chaff and straw. Now, the mighty threshing, with tumultuous whirl, takes into its crushing teeth thousands of sheaves in a day, and scattering the emptied heads and straw and chaff in rich streams, the separated golden grain runs out upon the ravished sight, all ready for the marts of trade—for food for man and fowl and beasts, and for the hopper and the stone, swiftly driven by the vast and ponderous wheel. From its mighty pouch comes out flour, white as the driven snow, which makes the kneaded bread better than the fabled ambrosia of the gods.

In short, Agriculture clothes all—Agriculture feeds all.—[Valley Farmer.]

VIOLENT POISONS.

From time to time, there is a revival of the opposition to strychnine rum and mania-a-potu brandy; and the opponents of poison make a desperate rush, first in one newspaper, then in another, at the red and inflaming enemy. The mildest form of attack is certainly that in which fault is found with grocery-keepers for putting water in their liquors. One of the hardest anecdotes at present afloat of this rum, which is so weak that it freezes rather more easily than anything else known, is told by a Cincinnati journal:

Out in Vermont, during the cold cycle, an invalid procured a junk bottle of "new rum" from an "agent," carried it home, tied a string round the nozzle, and hung it up near the stove, to keep it "safe." In the morning he found the bottle on the floor, and on looking up, saw the frozen rum still hanging by the neck.

If this were only the worst which could be said of low grocery rum, there would be little complaint. But the fact is notorious, and capable of proof, by every old doctor and every chemist, that the effect of using intoxicating liquors now is much more fatal than it was thirty years ago.

A pamphlet by E. C. Delavan, recently published, on this subject, contains many really terrible facts. Within a year or two, the selling of recipes for making liquors has become a heavy business; five dollars teaching the art of making almost anything—brandy, gin, or wines—from common whiskey. There is an extensive manufactory of cheap Madeira in New York, where it is made "by extracting the oils from common whiskey, and passing it through carbon." Immense establishments are devoted to this business. Prof. C. H. Lee, of New York, says:

"The trade in empty wine-casks, in this city, with the custom-house mark and certificates, is immense; the same casks being replenished again and again, and always accompanied by that infallible test of genuineness, the custom-house certificate. There is also in this neighborhood, it is stated, an extensive manufactory of wine-casks, which are made so closely to imitate the foreign, as to deceive experienced dealers."

Every year sees the business of adulteration increase, and, according to a late number of Chambers's Magazine, it increases also in France, in the very vineyards themselves. The following extract from an article in the New York Journal of Commerce, shows also that people cannot be too careful in buying their liquor, and how utterly unreliable all cheap and second-rate wines are:

"Hiram Cox, M. D., of Cincinnati, is quoted as having analyzed, in that city, sixteen lots of wine, of different varieties, which did not contain one drop of the juice of the grape. The basis of the Port wine, for example, was diluted sulphuric acid, colored with elder-berry juice, with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The basis of the Sherry wine was a sort of pale malt, sulphuric acid, from the bitter almond oil, with a per centage of alcoholic spirits from

brandy. The basis of the Madeira was a decoction of hops, with sulphuric acid, honey, spirits of Jamaica rum, &c. President Nott, in his published lectures, in relation to this subject, speaks of the examination, by his assignee, of the papers of a house which had suspended payment, resulting in the discovery that many hundred barrels of cider had been purchased during the previous year, but none of wine; yet nothing but wine had been sold. Many other similar facts are recounted, and extensive quotations made from foreign periodicals, and other authorities, showing that adulteration is practised in both England and France, to an extent not readily credited."

A beautiful state of affairs, truly, and a nice state of health in prospect for imbibers of cheap brandy! Think a minute, ye who complain of nervousness, of neuralgia—ye young men, who see visions and dream dreams; and when you next are merry around the sky-rocket and rifle brands, let one of your number sing, in full cups, the following, from the Author:

"Come! fill a fresh bumper, for why should we go,
While the logwood still reddens our cups as they flow?
Pour out the decoction still bright with the sun,
Till o'er the brim'd crystal the dye-stuff shall run."

"The half-ripen'd apples their life-dews have shed,
How sweet is the taste of the sugar of lead!
For summer's rank poison lies hid in the WINE!
That were garner'd by stable-boys smoking 'long-nines!'"

"Then a scowl, and a howl, and a scowl, and a sneer,
For strychnine and whisky, and ratsbane and beer!
In cellar, in pantry, in attic, in hall—
Down, down with the tyrant that masters us all!"

There is "more truth than poetry" in these verses. Every year makes them truer and truer. There have been sneers at those whose poverty, though not their will, consented to make them "drunk beer and wine;" but what shall we say of those who sing of wine and drink—RATSANE?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A SERMON OF THE TIMES.

"IN HARD TIMES RETRENCH WISELY."
The subject may be treated negatively and positively.

1. Negatively. Under the necessity of doing something, men often do first that which they should do last, or not do it at all. It is well, then, to consider wherein a family should not retrench.

1. They should not withhold the minister's stipend. It is so small already as hardly to make him comfortable. It will not bear curtailment.

2. Do not diminish your benevolent contributions. These have always been too low. Missionaries and students for the ministry have been always kept so near to the lowest point of a decent subsistence, that a further reduction should not be thought of.

3. Do not withhold from the poor. In their case the Lord is a borrower, and he will repay.

4. Do not stop your home journal. It costs but a trifle, and it repays many fold. If you stop it, you stop a source of joy and edification to all the household. You will get behind the times. Knowledge will decline. A stimulant to activity will be removed. A means of mental growth will be abstracted. Intellectual, social, and spiritual edification will be sadly impeded.

Then hold on to your paper, help the poor, contribute to Christ's cause, and sustain your minister to the last.

II. Positively. Retrenchment is to be made. God calls for it in his providence. He makes it a necessity.

1. Cease to spread your luxurious table. Your body and mind, as well as your purse, will be benefited by this curtailment.

2. Give up expensive dress, and repair the old garments. This will be so much clear saving, without diminishing one comfort.

3. Cease from liquor and tobacco. This will require great self-denial; but it will be an immense benefit—physically, morally, spiritually—in your family, and to your pocket. If you shall succeed effectually in this, you will live to bless the "hard times" which induced the reformation.

4. Buy no more trashy literature. To the waste of money, it adds a loss of time, pollutes the imagination, defiles the moral nature, wastes or chills the benevolent affections, disqualifies for life's higher joys, and incurs, in the end, fearful responsibilities.

ADDENDUM. Be industrious—father, mother, sons, daughters—all industrious, in something that will pay, even though it be on a scale which is very small. This will not only relieve from the pressure, but it will tend to a good habit, leading to competence and wealth.

The hard times may be so met, and retrenchments so made, as that not one real joy shall be diminished; and so as that many most important benefits shall result.

Whoso is wise, let him consider these things.—Presbyterian Banner.

Scientific men assert that there is an intimate connection between the nerves and muscles of the face and eyes, and allowing the beard to grow strengthens the eye. It is said that surgeons have proved, by experiment in Africa, that soldiers wearing their beard are much less liable to disease of the eye, and it is generally conceded that it is a protection from disease of the throat and lungs.

NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

The interests of the Mississippi valley, as distinguished from the Atlantic States, are among the prominent points which ought to be considered in every assemblage of western and south-western men. That large and increasing region, which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies, is not only now entitled to a majority of voices in all our federal affairs, but is so rapidly enlarging in numbers and influence, that its vote will go far to control that federal legislation which has been hitherto exercised for the advantage of the Atlantic States.

In particular, the now pressing matters of Cuba and Central America demand special attention. Those states and governments are in the possession of a race traditionally hostile to men of our blood, and they occupy a geographical position dangerous to us in any war. They might any of them be a refuge for the men-of-war sent by any nation against our commerce, and might, with the greatest ease, form a blockade of the Gulf of Mexico, with the ships of European powers, or any of them; or any European power might do the same thing, if we were not the owners of all the outlets to the Gulf of Mexico.

It is quite certain that the South-west and North-west are equally interested in a free outlet through those passages threatened with danger by the existing diplomacy of Europe. The cotton of the South-west, and the corn, wheat, and salt provisions of the North-west, alike demand an open outlet to Europe on one side, and all the Pacific coasts on the other. Any predominance of a European power in the Gulf of Mexico would threaten Illinois as well as Louisiana, Wisconsin and Iowa as well as Mississippi. We, therefore, ask of these States of the Mississippi valley, that they take into serious consideration the future of their commerce, and see whether or not they are entitled to a final settlement of the long-voiced question of their right to command the Gulf of Mexico. While England is in possession of Gibraltar, and France occupies Rome, it does not sound well in the mouth of any European power to complain of anything we may choose to do here. Geographical position is a large element in statesmanship.

Whether there be peace or war in Europe, we must maintain our rights. Cuba must be ours, sooner or later; Central America and the Isthmus must precede or follow. The Gulf of Mexico must be an American sea.—Louisiana Courier.

WHISTLING GIRLS.—All ye gals w'at whistle, and all ye hens w'at crow, take notice—

Whistling girls and crowing hens, Always come to some bad end.

In one of the curious Chinese books recently translated and published in Paris, this proverb occurs in substantially the same words. It is also an injunction of the Chinese priesthood, and a carefully observed household custom, to kill immediately every hen that crows, as a preventive against misfortune which the circumstance is supposed to indicate. The same practice prevails through many portions of the United States.

We do not see why, if crowing hens are disposed of for fear of misfortune, whistling girls should not also be made the subject of visitation. They are rather in high favor. Witness the popularity of the song.

"Whistle and I'll come to you," A girl who can whistle, has music in her of no common kind, that is evident; and the "bad end" she comes to is evidently to whistle her way into some old bachelor's bosom. Pretty bad place, but a spot into which a great many "unprotected females," would be most glad to find an asylum—particularly if it was accompanied by a fine suit of rooms, and servants to match! Pitch in you fellows, w'at are in favor of whistling gals.—[Spirit of Democracy.]

GOD'S PROTECTION OF YOUNG DEER.

An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer are not all killed when young, (as they breed once a year, and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them, such as dogs, wolves, bears, panthers, &c.), is that "no dog or other animal can smell the track of a doe or fawn, while the latter is too young to take care of itself." He stated that he had often seen it demonstrated. He had taken his dogs over the ground where he had just before seen them pass, and they would take no notice of the track, and could not be