ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For District Attorney.

☞ We are authorized to announce
COLONEL DAVID PIERSON,
of Winn Parish, as a candidate for *District Attorney* of this, the Ninth Judicial District, at the ensuing election.

For Sheriff.

☞ We are authorized to announce
JAMES R. ANDREWS
As a candidate for Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
C. V. LEDOUX
as a candidate for *Sheriff* of the Parish of Rapides at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
A. J. McCRANIE,
as a candidate for *Sheriff* of the Parish of Rapides, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
COLONEL M. A. GROGAN
As a candidate for *Sheriff* of the Parish of Rapides, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
J. L. CONNELLA,
As a candidate for *Sheriff* of the Parish o Rapides at the ensuing election.

For Clerk of the Court.

☞ We are authorized to announce
JOHN W. HICKMAN
As a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of the Parish of Rapides at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
W. W. WHITTINGTON, JR.,
the present incumbent, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court o the Parish of Rapides, at the ensuing election.

For Recorder.

☞ We are authorized to announce
W. L. RICHARDSON
As a candidate for Recorder at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce,
Dr. John J. Myers,
as a candidate for RECORDER at the ensuing Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
J. A. Crawford,
as a candidate for RECORDER of the Parish at the ensuing Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
CLINTON R. HAYWORTH
as a candidate for *Recorder* of the Parish of Rapides at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
J. W. MOORE,
as a candidate for RECORDER, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce
FRANK E. FORBES,
as a candidate for *Recorder* at the ensuing election.

For Assessor.

☞ We are authorized to announce
J. M. CAVANAUGH
As a candidate for Assessor of the Pari h of Rapides at the approaching election.

For Coroner.

☞ We are authorized to announce
GILES C. WOOD,
the present incumbent, as a candidate for CORONER of the Parish of Rapides at the ensuing election.

A Striking Extract.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, is a Republican who has not bid adiue to his senses; in his late speech, referring to the Negro Rights Bill, he forcibly and pointedly says:

"It would inevitably produce a conflict between the State and National Governments. No one could tell where it would stop. Let no one delude himself, in these revolutionary times, that it would stop at any limit. If this was intended as a remedy for the wrongs of the emancipated African, it was no remedy at all, and to hold it up to the world as such was a delusion and a snare. Mr. President, such a law cannot be enforced, it is not suited to our machinery of government. Who ever heard of punishing a State judge for deciding against the constitutionality of a law of the United States? In the full blaze of the nineteenth century, it is proposed to substitute an indictment for a writ of error. Mr. President, the slavery amendment must be of a most potent character, when it elevates a negro to the same position as an ambassador extraordinary from Great Britain, or from all the Russias. I have no other word for this bill than an atrocity. It is an atrocity, and so it will be stigmatized and handed down to the latest generations if we pass it. Mr. President I have another objection to this bill. It establishes the office of public prosecutors, who are to be appointed by the President, and paid out of the people's money for acting as spies against them. What is the character of this officer? He is so nearly allied to a thief that it is difficult to distinguish between them. There is scarcely an attorney in the United States who would be guilty of acting as a spy or informer to bring business to himself.

It is enough in this nineteenth century to make a man tremble for the fate of constitutional government. I much fear that some United States judge, actuated by avarice, party feeling, or other motives, may draw in and monopolize all the business of the State courts."

WIFE.—There is no combination of letters in the English language which excites more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man than the word wife.—It present's to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely woman who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup of weal or woe which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest blessing, and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled by fate's severe decree to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.

☞ Why is a dog that is lame on one leg like a school boy ciphering? Because he puts down three and carries one.

Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In reply to the crowd of soldiers and sailors assembled at the White House this evening to pay their respects to the President.

President Johnson said: I confess that in the present state of public affairs your presence and address has given encouragement to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and in what I have to say, I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. [Applause.] We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying situations that have occurred since the Government came into existence; and the nation has another test still to undergo, and that is, to give evidence to the nations of the earth and to its own citizens that it has the power to restore internal peace, and that it has strength enough to put down treachery and treason within its own borders. [Cheers.] We have commenced an ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. [Cheers.] I feel complimented by the allusion of one present to the fact that in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this ordeal, I raised my hands against treason, treachery and traitors. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] I stand here to-day, holding to and maintaining the same position which I then enunciated. [Cheers.] I stand here today opposing traitors and treason, whether they are in the South or in the North.—[Loud cheers.] I stand here to-day, as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve the nation in going through this struggle for its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are dispersed and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are still no enemies against our present Government and our free institutions. [Applause.] I then stood in the Senate denying the doctrine of separation and secession, and I denied then, as I do now, that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the Government, and I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now want to know why that whole train of slanderers and calumniators have been barking and snapping at my heels? [Cheers.] Why is it they have arrayed themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people? and when I say people, I include sailors and soldiers. [Cheers.] Why is it they are engaged in traducing and falsifying and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion just ended? Ever at home and in bed. [Laughter.] In the Senate I raised my voice against it, and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation to assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate, a place of emolument, ease and distinction and take my position where the enemy could be reached and men's lives were in danger. [Cheers and cries of that's so.] While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the fire and were enjoying ease and comfort. [Cheers and laughter.] But I care not for them. I care not for their slander, the foul whelp, that has been turned against me. I care not for all that they may tell you to-day. Although pretty well advanced in life I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. [Applause.] They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. Verily, they cannot do it. Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all, come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. [Cheers.] The American people, citizens, soldiers, and sailors, know that from my advent into public life to the present moment I have always stood unwaveringly the advocate and defender of their rights and interests. (Cheers.) We are now in the nation's third ordeal, and we are not yet through. We denied that States had a right to secede, we denied the doctrine of secession, and have demonstrated that we were right—we demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes, the soldiers and sailors, God bless them, have demonstrated by their patriotism and strong arms that the States have not the power to leave the Union. (Applause.) What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back in obedience to the law, and acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of our Fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal, that was to prove the principle that no State had the power to break up the Government? It was to put down the rebellion. The rebellion has been put down and for what? Was it to destroy the States? Verily, never. For what have all these lives been sacrificed, and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No. It was for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift its own head above and beyond internal wars, or treason and traitors at home. When the rebellion of Massachusetts was overcome, did the Government want to destroy the State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? When the great rebellion was put down, and the Constitution and laws of the country restored in the States engaged in the rebellion, the rebellion being crushed, the law restored and the Constitution acknowledged in them, they stood in the Union a portion of that bright galaxy of States. I came in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union with one exception, the relation of representation. I came to Washington under extraordinary circumstances, and succeeded to the Presidential chair. The Congress of the United States had adjourned without presenting its plan. I then proceeded, as I had done in my own State in reconstructing the government, to restore the other States, and how did we begin? We found that the people had no Courts, and we said to the Judge, the District Attorney and Marshall: "Go down and hold your courts. The people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened.—What else? We looked out and saw the people had no mails; they had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General, "Let the people have facilities for mails; let them again begin to understand that we all feel and think we are one people." We looked out again and saw there was a blockade, that the Custom Houses were all closed. We said, "Open the doors of the Custom Houses and remove the blockade. Let the pursuits of peace go on," and it was done. We thus travelled on step by step, opening the Custom Houses, appointing Collectors, and restoring the mails, also railroad communications that had been interrupted by the rebellion.—Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the Constitution—that was not justified by the great necessity of the case, and that has not been clearly consistent with the Constitution, and with the generous spirit of our government? (Cheers.) What remained to be done? One other thing remained: To show the civilized world that we had passed successfully through the trying ordeal for national existence, and prove our government was a popular government.

A great principle was to be restored, which was to be established. In our revolution, when our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation, without being allowed representation. [Cheers.] One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which was from their hearts, was, there should be no taxation without representation. How now does the matter stand, and who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operation of the Constitution? What now remains to be done to complete the restoration of the States to their former relations with the federal government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation. [Cheers.] When we say admit representation, what do we mean? We simply mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding manner, which has been since we were united at the beginning of the government. The Constitution declares in express terms that the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns of elections and the qualifications of its own members, and to settle that question under the Constitution and solemn sanction of an oath. Can we believe that either House will admit any members into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who have not been qualified. They have the power, not the two alone, but each one of the Houses for itself. The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States, without its consent. Where now do we stand? All that we have need of to finish the great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectivily to decide the question. But some one will say a traitor might come in. The answer to that is, that each House must be the Judge of it, and if a traitor presents himself, I cannot help it. The House will know that he is a traitor. Can they not kick him out of doors and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "You must send us a loyal man?" [Cheers.] Is there any difficulty about that? [No, no, and cheers.] If a traitor presents himself to the other House, cannot that House say to him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body, go back; we will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal Representative." [Cheers.] And when the States do send loyal representatives can you have any better fidelity to the constitution and laws. There is no one learned in the constitution and laws who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress, that body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say let us stand by that Constitution, and in standing by it the Government will be preserved.

While I have been contending against traitors and secession and the disolution of the Union, I have been contending at the same time against the consolidation of power. Hence I think solidation of power is equally dangerous with separation. [Cheers.] The one would run into anarchy, while the other would concentrate and end in anarchy. But there is an idea abroad that one man can be an usurper. Mr. Jefferson tells us, and so does common sense, that tyranny and despotism can be exercised by many more vigorously than by one. What power has your President to attain? What can he do? What can he originate? Why he exercises the veto power. [Laughter.] What is the veto power? [A voice, to put down the nigger.] Who is your President? [Several voices, Andy Johnson.] Is he not elected by the people? The President is the tribunal of the people. In olden times when the tribunes were first elected in the Roman Republic, the people chose a tribune and placed him at the doors of the Senate, so, that when that body ventured an oppressive act, he was clothed with the power to say, veto, "I forbid."

Your President now is the tribune of the people. I thank God I am, and I intend to assert the power which the people have placed in me. [Cheers] Your President standing, here day after day, and discharging his duty, is like a horse on a treadwheel, and because he does differ in opinion in regard to public measures he must be denounced as an usurper and a tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto Power? I think the veto power conservative in its character, and affirm that all that can be done in the veto power is to say, when legislation is hasty and unwise and unconstitutional stop action until it can be submitted to the people and let them consider whether it is right or wrong. [Applause.] That is all there is in it. Hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the executive. He is powerless. All that he can do is to check legislation, and to hold it in a state of abeyance until the people can consider and understand what is being done then what has been done I have done what conscience, I believe, required me to do. [Applause] And, so believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgement and the intelligence of the people, the soldiers and sailors expressly. [Cheers.] Then, for my life, I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the President and the best acts of a man's life. If you come forward and propose a certain thing, your motives are suspected and condemened and if you withold your opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other, so far as certain persons are concerned. In the American people is my hope for the salvation of the country, I am with you soldiers, sailors and citizens. Who has sacrificed or perilled more. Has not my all been put upon it? My life, my property, everything sacred and dear to me has been staked upon it, and can I now be suspected of faltering at the close of this third ordeal of the nation? Where is he, in public or private life who has sacrificed more or has devoted his life and energies to the accomplishment of the great end, than I have done from the promptings of my own heart? I believed it was right and with your hearts and your countenances, and your encouragement. I shall go through on that line. [Cheer and laughter.] And when I come to talk to sailors and soldiers about this to be done and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see if I don't stand by you, although every other man may falter and fail—[Cheers.] I want to see measure of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of the people, of that portion of the people who constitute the gallant, brave men, who, in both branches of the service, have upheld the national flag and restored the country in the recent struggle.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement. I thank you for your countenances on this occasion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves, it is not far distant when this government will be restored. Let us go on and restore the government. Let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade, and let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation reassume its career of greatness. I know that some will find fault with me, and say I am too lenient, too kind, and all that. If we were all to be put to death or punished and thrown away for one offence, or for the second offence, and were to be lost and excluded from society and communion with our fellow men how many of us would be left? We must reason with each other, and understand our nature and what is necessary to restore peace and harmony and concord to a distracted and delivered people. In time of war it is right to burn villiages, sack cities and devastate fields, to lay waste a country and cripple and reduce the enemy. But in time of peace the converse of that course is precisely the right one, and the policy of a nation to rebuild its cities, restore its villiages and renew its fields of agriculture. I know there are some who have at home cultivating during the war, and who bring to the consideration of these questions of peace, harmony and avocations of civil life all the feelings of resentment which animated us when the war was running high. But take the brave men who sustained the flag on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find within those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelled gunpowder. [Cheers.] Yes, from the private to the General they know how to treat the present circumstances better than any of those closet patriots and humanitarians.

Then, my countrymen, soldiers, sailors and fellow citizens, let us rejoice that peace has come, let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored, and let us make every effort we can on proper principles to restore the relations which existed between the Federal Government and the States.

I thank God that peace is restored. I thank God that our brave men can return to their families and homes and resume their peaceful avocations. I thank God that the baleful planet of fire and blood which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the star of peace, and now that the star of peace is suspended in the Heavens, let us cultivate the earth and the relations of peace, and all those associations which are appointed to men in peace. The time is not far distant when we can have a political millenium and a political jubilee, and when we can proclaim to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people, and that we have triumphantly passed through our third ordeal; have peace at home and the power to bid defiance to all the world [Loud Cheers] Remember one thing, gentlemen, that in my past life, through slanderers may misrepresent me, none can say that I ever deceived or betrayed him. It will be for you to see in the future who will redeem all his promises, and who will be the most faithful.

I thank you, gentlemen for the compliment you have paid me.

Kissing.

People *will* kiss; yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, no more than they know how to make diamonds out of charcoal. And yet it is easy—at least for us! First know who you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, though a mistake may be a good thing. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, on the ear, on the corner of her forehead, on the end of her nose, or knock off her waterfall. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, a mouth full of expression, Don't kiss everybody. Don't sit down to it; stand up. Need not be anxious about getting into a crowd. Two persons are plenty to corner and catch a kiss; more persons spoil the sport. Take the left hand of the lady in your right; let your hat go to—any place out of the way; throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down upon the right side toward the belt. Don't be in a hurry: draw her gently, loveingly, to your heart; her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder—and a handsome shoulder-strap it makes! Don't be in a hurry; send a little life down your left arm. Her left hand is in your right, let there be an impression to that, not like the grip of a vice, but a gentle clasp, full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry! Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder! You are nearly heart to heart! Look into her half closed eyes! Gentle yet manfully, press her to your bosom! Stand firm. Be brave, but don't be in a hurry. Her lips are almost open! Lean lightly forward with head, not the body. Take good aim; the lips, meet—the eyes close—the heart opens—the soul rides the storm, troubles and sorrows of life—(don't be in a hurry)—heaven opens before you—the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening—(don't be afraid)—the heart forgets its bitterness—end the art of kissing is learned! No noisy fuss, no fluttering and squirming like hook-impaled worms. Kissing don't hurt; it dont require a brass band to make it legal. Don't jab down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing for frogs! Don't grab and "rank" the lady as if she was a struggling colt! Don't muss her hair scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squeeze her rich ribbons, and leave her mussed and rumpled! Don't flavor your kisses with onions, tobacco, gin cock tails, lager beer, brandy, etc.; for a maudlin kiss is worse than the itch to a delicate, loving, sensible woman.

The Mobile Cathedral.

The Mobile Register gives the following history of the cathedral of that city, which has remained incomplete for many years, but which it is now contemplated to finish in a style of architectural magnificence worthy of the original design:

The Mobile cathedral was founded by the late Bishop Portier, by whom the corner stone was laid in the year 1839. It was begun on the principle of making it an edifice worthy of its sacred uses—not a flimsy, temporary structure, but one that should endure for future generations. This principle has been steadily acted upon. The funds available for its erection have not been squandered in hurrying it to hasty completion, but have been devoted to carry out the original design; slowly and steadily building up its solid foundation and massive walls, until exhausted, when the work would be suspended until further means could be obtained.

Old residents of the city will remember this seemingly fitful but really steady and consistent progress by which the building was brought to its present state of advancement, between the years 1839 and 1850. On the 8th of December, 1850, it was consecrated by Bishop Reynolds, of Charleston, South Carolina, assisted by Bishop Portier, of the diocese of Mobile, and four other prelates.

Since its consecration, the improvements made on the building and grounds have consisted mainly in the stuccoing and painting of the exterior of the edifice, enclosing the square with an iron railing, and the construction of new windows since the great explosion of 1865, together with the completion of the altars and some other work on the interior—the cost of all which improvements (since 1850) has been about twenty thousand dollars. We are unable to state the entire expenditure upon the building since its foundation.

The original plan, drawn by the late William S. Alderson, Esq., contemplated the erection of two square towers—one at the northeastern, the other at the southeastern angle of the building—each to be surmounted by a dome and cross. This plan has been superceded by that of the Messrs. Foley, very inadequately described above.

Bishop Quinlan intends, at an early day, to appeal to the laity of his diocese, and to the well-known liberality of the people of Mobile, of every denomination, for the means of completing the cathedral, according to the grand and imposing design of Messrs Foley & Son. It will then be an edifice, of which not only worshippers of the same faith with Bienville and Chateauge—founders of the city—but all the people of Mobile may be proud.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—When General Butler was recalled from the Department of the Gulf and superceded by General Banks in the command of New Orleans, the Mayor's office was tendered to him to take his *congé* of such persons as felt desirous of paying their respects previous to his departure. Among them were several Hibernian ladies, with their babies, who came to shake hands with the General.—One Irish woman handed her baby for a kiss, and taking the General by the hand, addressed him as follows: "Good bye, General; I'll say this for ye—that ye niver stole anything from me. Good bye, General."

☞ A timid fellow, who, on being challenged to fight a duel, was informed that he had the privilege of selecting weapons, time, place, &c., said he should prefer "pistols and a mile."

The Civil Rights Bill passed by the Senate over the Presidents veto.

The Senate of the United States, or we should say a portion of the United States Senate has passed the unconstitutional measure falsely called "the Civil Rights Bill" over the veto of the President, and the Radicals are everywhere jubilant. So far as they have the power they have manifested a determination to level every defense raised by the Constitution about the liberty of the people. Solemn compacts, legal guarantees, State rights, all are set at naught, and the traitorous purpose is openly avowed to deprive nine or ten millions of Americans of the rights of citizenship. The hope was entertained that after the clear and able exposition of the bill by the President, it would as in the case of the other infamous Radical production now defunct, never be resuscitated; but the Congressional traitors have, it seems determined to court their fate, and it may be like that of the French Jacobins, to whom they bear a remarkable resemblance. It was at one time feared that they would avoid a conflict with the President, but all apprehensions on that score have been set at rest, and the line of demarkation is too distinctly marked, too sharply drawn, to permit of a coalition hereafter. In the meantime it is well to consider, now that the law has been passed, how it is to be carried into operation.

1. The law must be sustained by the State Courts before it can be carried into effect.

2. The President's proclamation restoring civil law throughout the country, and re-establishing the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, renders this bill nugatory and void, and it cannot now be applied to the South any more than to the North, East or West.

3. As the President has in his veto message declared the law unconstitutional, he himself would be acting in violation of the Constitution were he to execute the provisions of the bill.

4. Congress being simply the Legislative Department of the Government cannot execute its own laws, and must depend exclusively upon the Executive, sustained by the Judiciary.

5. It was admitted by Senator Trumbull that the bill authorized the arrest of a State judge who should pronounce a judgment in conflict with its provisions, and a ministerial officer who should execute processes based upon such a judgment. We have no idea that arrests made under such circumstances would be tolerated by the judges of the United States Courts. And now that the writ of Habeas Corpus has been restored, suppose that a State judge should discharge from the costody of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau persons believed by him to have been unlawfully arrested and to be illegally restrained of their liberty, where would be the remedy?

6. Again, suppose a civil suit is instituted against a negro by a citizen of a State which does not place a negro on an equal position with a white man in all respects. The bill provides that the negro shall have "the right to remove such cause for trial" to the United States Court. Who will enforce his assumed right? Under the Constitution of the United States, the jurisdiction of the State Courts in such a case would be unquestionable, and the State Courts would certainly not relinquish it.—The Court would disregard the provisions of this bill and proceed with the case, and there is no power to prevent it. The judgment might be appealed, but the highest Court of this State would be the last resort. The same would take place in case of the indictment of a negro for an offence against a State, or a prosecution instituted by a State against one of its own officers for refusing to execute one of its own officers for refusing to execute one of its own laws. The jurisdiction of the State Courts would be maintained by them, and could not legally be interfered with. The days of arbitrary resistance to the judiciary of the country have passed. At any rate, the President will not resort to extraordinary means to enforce measures which he has declared to be unconstitutional, unjust and impolitic.

All things considered, it is likely that the Radicals will have very little cause for rejoicing. It is said they will impeach the President. Let them; but it is fair to presume that the legally constituted executive will not remain idle, and that he will not permit our liberties to be further imperilled by the conspirators who are now plotting their overthrow. Mr. Johnson has been to tolerant; he has allowed men to remain in office who are in direct antagonism with the policy of his administration, and to make use of their official position and influence in favor of his political opponents. He owes it not only to himself, but to the people of whose rights he is now the champion, to make a clear sweep of his enemies and theirs, and to put good and trustworthy men in their places. Let him do this, and there need be no fears of the future, but there is no time to lose.—[Metropolitan Record.

A PUNGENT SERMON.—St. Jerome, in one of his sermons, gave a rebuke to the women of his day, which has seemed to be so *apropus* to our own, that it is circulated just now in Paris quite universally:

"Ah! I shall tell you who are the women that scandalize Christians. They are those who daub their cheeks with red, and their eyes with black—those who plaster their faces too white to be human, reminding us of idols—those who can not shed a tear without its tracing a furrow on the painted surface of their faces—whose ripe years fail to teach them that, they are growing old—those whose head dresses are made of other people's hair—those who chalk wrinkles into the counterfeit presentment of youth, and those who affect the demeanor of bashful maidens in the presence of troops of grand-children.

A NEW METHOD OF SHOEING HORSES.—A Paris blacksmith has invented a new system of shoeing horses. Instead of the shoe being placed on the hoof and burning its own resting place, the outside of the hoof is cut away around the foot to the depth of half an inch; this leaves a ledge into which the shoe fits, and is then flush with the frog, which just touches the ground, instead of being raised, as of old, by the shoes. The advantages of this are that the foot is little pared, and that instead of a heavy shoe the animal is shod in what are little more than racing plates.—The advantages claimed by the inventor are that the horse never slips; that the shoe allows the foot to expand naturally, and that it lasts as long and is as cheap as the old plan.

☞ The following was posted about the city of New York last week:

"Wanted, for the Fenian army, 100,000 pair of patent leather boots, of the O'Mahoney Killan style. Samples to be submitted at the Union square mansion, before St. Patrick's day."

☞ An Irishman, who, with a neighbor, had just landed from an emigrant ship, noticing a brass button on the side walk, he picked it up, and turning to the other, exclaimed!

"See here, Jamis, what a fine counthry this is where you git guineas, wid handles to em.

Mr. Jefferson Davi .

The President's late proclamation seems to have been generally interpreted as restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to the States lately "in insurrection." This fact has again directed the public attention to Mr. Davis. On Tuesday. Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts offered a series of resolutions, instructing the Committe on the Judiciary to enquire whether any legislation is necessary to bring him and Mr. Clay to trial upon the infamously false charge of complicity with the assassins of Mr. Lincoln; and also upon the charge of treason. Against this ill omened movement of the Radicals, obviously designed to bring about the trial of Mr. Davis before a Military Commission, Mr. Raymond of this city kindly protested, by offering resolutions requesting the President to take steps for the speedy trial of Mr. Davis, upon the charge of treason, in the State of Virginia, "or in some other district in which he may be legally liable for trial." Mr. Raymond proposed that these resolutions should be at once put upon their passage; but Mr. Thadeus Stevens, the Cleon of the Assembly, insisted that they should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and to this Mr. Raymond, after some feeble remonstrance, consented. We presume that the Committee will make its report at an early day.

The President informed Congress on the 2d of February that the difficulty in the way of the trial of Mr. Davis lay in the fact that Chief Justice Chase, whose Circuit embraces the State of Virginia, was unwilling to hold a court in that State until *Congress* had "had an opportunity to consider and act upon the whole subject of the restoration of the broken relations of that State with the Nation, and the superecedure therein of the military by the civil administration." The conflict between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government, thus sharply defined by the Chief Justice as long ago as October, has not ceased, and still delays the trial of Mr. Davis; for we presume that there is no doubt that he will be tried. The question really at issue between the President and the Radicals is whether the Chief Magistrate of the late Confederate States shall be tried before a Commission "organized to convict," or before a court wherein he shall be fairly and impartially tried before a jury of his countrymen. This issue the President can at any time decide in accordance his own views of duty and wishes; and more than this, he has at all times in reserve his great prerogative of clemency.

Meanwhile a Fortress Monroe correspondent of a city paper, who never willingly says a word that can arouse sympathy for the distinguished prisoner of State, says:

The great rebel chieftain himself continues on the even tenor of his way, pretty much as for months past. His obdurate will and intense pride of character have borne him up thus far; but there is an end to human endurance, and the words, "I breathe; and I can bear," of Byron must merge into a poetic fiction. It is becoming thus with Davis. *An officer told me to-day that he felt sure that he would not live the summer out if kept in prison.*

In confirmation of this statement, we hear of the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Doctor Craven, the kind-hearted gentlemen and dutiful physician, through whose humane interference Mr. Davis was removed to his present comparatively comfortable quarters, from the damp and unwholesome casemate, in which he was first imprisoned, and where he was so brutally treated by his unfeeling jailer—that General Miles, who is either so ignorant that he knows nothing of the shame that covers the name of Hudson Lowe, or so base as to desire it to blast and disgrace his own.

We infer from this visit of Dr. Craven to Fortress Monroe that it is the President's intention, as it is his manifest and bounden duty, to see to it that Mr. Davis shall not be murdered by the rigorous confinement to which he is still subjected, through the caprice and hatred of General Miles—that such a stain, so dark and so disgraceful, shall not be ineffacably affixed to his own name nor to the escutcheon of our country. If the Chief Justice will not hold his court, and if Congress will not act in the matter, let the President, if he is unwilling to win the applause of good men everywhere by setting his great captive free, at least transfer him to some healthful place of confinement, and subject him to the custody of a gentleman, or at least of a *man*.

[N. Y. News.

☞ "Mother, I should't be surprised if our Susan gets choked some day."

"Why, my son?"

"Because John Wipsy twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him to let her go, he would have strangled her."

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.—A wide-awake minister, who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Bretheren, this isn't fair; it isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get along a piece, and then if I aint worth listening to, go to sleep: but don't go before I get commenced; give a man a chance"

THE NEW YORK COLLECTOR.—The appointment of Henry A. Smythe, Esq., to the responsible position of Collector of the port of New York, will give general satisfaction to the mercantile interests. The politicians may be disappointed, but chagrin will be the gain of the people. He has been known for a series of years, as a leading member of a down town firm, and more recently as the President of the National Central Bank.—[Mercantile Journal.

PADDY'S STRATAGEM.—An Irishman, driven to desperation by the stringency of the money market and the high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveler, he stopped him with "Your money or your life." Seeing Pat was "green," he said, "I'll tell you what I'll do—"Agreed." Pat received the money and handed over the pistol. "Now," said the traveller "hand back that money, or I'll blow your brains out." "Blaze away, my hearty!" said Pat: "never a drop of powther there's in it."

☞ A young lady of California recently broke her neck, while resisting the attempt of a young man to kiss her. This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies.

☞ A gentleman just returned from the North informs us that on a bell in Jersey City he read the following inscription: "This bell was taken from the plantation of Jefferson Davis."—[Columbus Sun.

There can be no objection to the labelling of things, in order to know where they came from—only the custom ought to extend to silver spoons, pianos, watches, and little things of that sort.

THE WAY THE REVENUE IS RAISED.—First, they ascertain your business. That is taxed. Then they find out how much you earn every month, and that's taxed. Then they find out all about your profits, and on that they lay their tax. Then they manage to get some tax on what you owe. Next comes what they call income, and that's taxed. Then if anything is left, the preacher calls around and gets it to sustain the church and convert the heathen.

The Civil Rights Bill in Tennessee.

THE LAW NOT TO BE OBEYED OR RESPECTED.

The Memphis Argus of the 14th makes the following interesting report:

There was an animated discussion before the Criminal Court yesterday, between Attorney General Wallace and Messrs. Sale and Chalmers, on a legal point involving the civil rights bill just passed by the United States Congress. Some free persons of color in this city have been indicted for keeping tippling houses and billiard saloons, both of which are prohibited by the statutes of the State are annulled, since they make a distinction between the free persons of color and white citizens; that the recent law of Congress is now the supreme law of the land, etc.

Attorney General Wallace, on the other hand, contends that in all matters pertaining to the internal polity of the State the acts of the State government are the paramount laws of the land: that the Congress of the United States has no authority "to legislate legitimately over the subjects now before the court," as the States have never transferred to the United States Congress jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to the domestic regulations and internal polity; that is to say, "all powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the States respectively."

Shall we have a test of their famous "civil rights bill" here in Memphis by the arrest and imprisonment of our Attorney Gen. for the acts of Congress."

Attorney Gen. Wallace emphatically declared that he would neither obey nor respect a law so palpably violative of the rights of each State to legislate on all subjects of a State character, and one which the General Government neither has, nor can have, under the delegated powers of our constitution, any legal control. The question is important, and we are sure the Attorney General will not shrink from any responsibility which a full discussion of this question may involve.—Having been a "Union man" through the whole war, Gen. Wallace cannot be assailed by the Radicals as "a rebel in disguise." Besides, his whole heart is in the proper decision of the question, and we sincerely trust he, and all of us, will soon have an opportunity, through his instrumentality, of having a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality of the civil rights bill.

☞ The people of the North seem apprehensive that both the cholera and the hog disease are at their doors. The only remedy with which we are acquainted is to keep clean and eat no pork.

☞ One "Judge Underwood" who was once expelled from Virginia for general rascality, and who now holds a Federal Judgeship in that State, recently undertook to decide that he knew more about the President's peace proclamation than the President knows himself. Having decided that the proclamation did not restore the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, an order from the Attorney General gave him better information on the subject.

☞ What is the difference between the Mexicans and Fenians? One wants to get rid of their Max-a-million—the other wants a million of Macks.

☞ A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair lady, "don't you think my moustaches are becoming?"

"Well sir, they may be coming, but they have not yet arrived."

☞ Why are pretty women like barking dogs? Because they show their teeth and don't bite.

DIED.—On Tuesday, April 24th, of pneumonia, at his residence in this place, WILLIAM H. H. DROWN, aged 53 years.

The deceased was a native of New York, but a resident of Alexandria for the last eighteen years. He leaves to mourn his loss several small children, who but a short year since, were deprived of the tender care of a fond mother. This last sad blow leaves them orphans indeed.

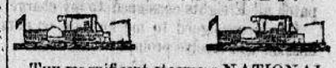
Peace to his soul!

☞ New Orleans papers copy.

NEW ORLEANS AND SHREVEPORT PACKET LINE

Leaving ALEXANDRIA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

For New Orleans.



THE magnificent steamers NATIONAL, Richard Sinnott, master, ALABAMA, W. T. Boardman, master, LOUIS D'OR, Cheney Johnson, master, will leave as above, as per schedule:

NATIONAL.

Wednesday, May 2.	Saturday, June 2.
Saturday, " 12.	Wednesd'y, June 13
Wednesday, " 23.	Saturday, " 23

ALABAMA.

Saturday, May 5.	Wednesday, June 6
Wednesday, " 16.	Saturday, " 16
Saturday, " 26.	Wednesday, " 27

H LOUIS D'OR.

Wednesday, May 9.	Saturday, June 9
Saturday, " 19.	Wednesday, " 20
Wednesday, " 30.	Saturday, " 30

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Rail Road Depot.

May 2, 1866, tf.

SUBSCRIPTION FUND

FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCLOSING THE CEMETERY AT PINEVILLE.

THE Vestry of ST. JAMES CHURCH, Alexandria, earnestly appeal to the public, more especially to parties having relatives and friends whose remains are deposited in the Cemetery, to aid them by subscriptions to purchase lumber to have the Cemetery inclosed.

Funds will be thankfully received by Major Fred Seip, or the Treasurer

HENRY ST. JOHN.

May 2, 3t.

NOTICE!

I HAVE, in my pen, THREE COWS AND CALVES, owner not known.—One is a Brindle Cow, one Black and White, and the other a Red Dun; all three branded A. S.

The owner can have them on proving property and paying charges.

L. ABADIE,
m2–1t. Pineville, La.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } DISTRICT COURT
PARISH OF RAPIDES. } Clerk's Office, April 30th, 1866.

A FINAL ACCOUNT of the Estate of JAMES SIMPSON, having been filed at this Office, all whom it doth or may concern, are hereby notified to show cause within ten (10) days, why the same shall not be approved and homologated, and the Administrator discharged.

B. B. BURGESS,
may2–2t. Dept'y Clerk.