

We would earnestly remind a large number of our patrons, that they are now running over four months into a new year's subscription of the DEMOCRAT, and have so far failed or forgotten to call at the office and plank down the dough.

The Foreign Reviews.

Our thanks are due the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, for late numbers of the Westminster Review and Blackwood's Magazine. These two numbers are exceedingly interesting.

La Cause Perdue.

We are pleased to learn that M. Emile Le Franc, the accomplished editor of La Renaissance has translated Mr. Pollard's Southern history of the war for the benefit of our numerous Creole inhabitants.

An lively and interesting sermonee is going on in regard to the appointment of Post Master for our Town. We cannot exactly get into the real merits of the affair, and do not even know whether the present incumbent has resigned or intends doing so.

An interesting and animated lawsuit is now going on in one of the New Orleans courts, between the State, the Louisiana State Bank and other parties as intervenors. Some five thousand bales of cotton of Confederate memory is the coveted prize.

The State of Louisiana will be numerously represented at the grand "Paris Exhibition"—that is if one tenth of the individuals appointed by Governor Wells should attend.

"THE DEAR OLD FLAG."—Bunting the cloth of which flags are made, is manufactured at only two mills in this country, in one of which Gen. B. F. Butler is a large owner.

The River has commenced rising very fast. It is coming up at this point at the rate of three quarters of an inch every hour.

See notices of H. S. Losee in regard to lost notes.

The State Senate has passed the Convention Bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 30 to 5.

We publish in the present issue the card of J. H. Carter, Wholesale Grocer and General Dealer in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.

The President's veto of the Colorado Bill has been sustained in the Senate. Four Radical Senators voted with the Democrats to sustain his veto.

EFFECTS OF THE MILITARY BILL.

At the present moment we are still unable to announce with certainty the fate of the Military bill for the government of the Southern States which recently passed the Congress of the United States.

Whether or not the bill will pass over the veto of the President it is impossible to say. It is evidently unpopular with certain members of the Radical party, for the reason, we presume, that its very radical Radicalism is not radical enough for men of the Sumner and Stevens school.

While it is barely possible that this bill may fail to become a law, we have about made up our mind that it either will, or that some other equally as objectionable will be forced upon us. It will be well, therefore, to reflect what is to be the condition of the South under the new order of things, and what the duty of her people in the impending crisis.

We are already under a military government, with a subordinate government erected under the direction of the President of the United States, which has never been recognized by Congress. It will be observed that, while the new bill provides for the continuance of the military, with a slight modification, it also recognizes the State governments as provisional.

But what should the South do when the bill shall have become a law? We hope there is no necessity for us to urge our people to decline the invitation to go into the Union on the terms offered by the bill.

Next Tuesday being Mardi Gras the Mistick Krew of Onus will take their annual walk, and give a grand Festival, as usual, at the Varieties. The favored ones have received through some unknown channel, their invitations to be present.

provisional government." Now here is a good opportunity for testing the Constitutionality of the Bill, and of the question whether the original State governments have been destroyed or not.

Whatever may be the final result of this Bill, its disastrous effects on the country are too plain not to be observed by all. Trade is stagnant, industry is paralyzed, and confidence weakened everywhere.

NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28, 1867. Friend Democrat.—Walking up Camp street last Saturday night I passed three persons staggering along under loads of paper, and curiously prompted me to ask: "What paper have you got there?"

A mania for dueling has taken hold of our city, and three or four "meetings" are reported every week. In nearly all cases they arise from some trivial circumstance, some imaginary slight or insult, and are followed out in a hot-headed, stubborn mood.

Madam Ristori the queen of tragedy, is creating a perfect furore here, and not only the lovers of the play and regular patrons of the stage are moved by it, but our more sober, staid citizens are anxious to see her.

Professor Melvov is here with his Panorama of Ireland exhibiting it at St. Joseph's Hall on Common street, giving the boys from the "old sod" an opportunity to visit again the scenes of their youth.

To-night Madam Ristori appears at the Bazaar, having tendered her services in aid of the Hospital Association, and of course there will be a great audience.

This is a very gentle world if you do not rub it back the wrong way of the fur. In case you do, you may be reminded of your indiscretion by sundry sharp claws digging through your pantaloons, and sundry sharp teeth making their marks and remarks upon your hands face.

Some "American poet" is responsible for the following: "How brave a soldier Butler was Let this one fact reveal, That even silver spoons and forks Were worthy of his steel."

the years in the form of bubbles, from his pipe—which, beginning with 1857, form nearly a circle around the paper—1857, '58, '59 and '60 are clearly shown, the next four years are clouded, then '65 and '66 are bright again, and '67 is just issuing from his pipe not yet fully formed.

One of the most outrageous acts that ever shocked humanity or started a community, was perpetrated Tuesday morning on Phillip Street. A man named Doyle, to celebrate the birth of his first child, went off on a spree and remained for two or three days.

Every day, for a week past, Ellar has been brought to court and placed in the prisoners' dock. Leis, with his wife and daughter, were also in attendance daily. It was understood that the case would be first one called this morning.

The special of the Crescent from Washington in date the 1st inst. sends the following: There have been dissensions in the cabinet under the President's military bill, and consequent protracted discussions today.

It is stated on satisfactory authority that Secretaries Seward and Stanton have advocated the signing of the bill by the President; while Attorney General Stansbury, Secretary Browning and Postmaster General Randall have remained firm in supporting the President as to the propriety of vetoing the measure.

Yours Truly, TIM. LINKINWATER.

No Veto Yet.

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We have one of the most extraordinary and marvellous items of important and startling news to announce to the public, this week, it has ever fallen to the lot of mortal editor to make known. We hope our readers will be charitable and believe it, if not for their own good, at least for the future welfare and prosperity of the institution par excellence of this or any other country on God's green earth.

General Joseph E. Johnston, Hardee and Pillow are in New Orleans. We are under obligations to the attentive officers of the B. L. Lodge No. 2, Lotus, Starlight, New Era, Monsoon and St. Nicholas for late New Orleans papers.

The weather up to Monday morning was at real May temperature, but all of a sudden Old Boreas made his appearance, kicked up a dust and now we are blessed with the best of March mean weather.

A fireman in the Galveston News, apologizes for the conduct of the fire department in failing to have any public demonstration in honor of Washington's birthday, by saying that the firemen are not aware that any order has yet been issued to allow a public demonstration over dead men—rebels, as Gen. George Washington was.

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A celebrated French preacher, in a sermon upon the duty of wives, said: "I see in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of the sin of disobedience to her husband, and in order to point her out, I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book and every female head instantly ducked.

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A Tragedy in Open Court.

PARTICULARS OF THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

A man named George Ellar was arrested on the 16th of last April, charged with the commission of a gross outrage upon the person of a little girl named Louisa Leis, the daughter of Thomas Leis, living at No. 850 Orchard street. Ellar lived at No. 870, in the same thoroughfare. Leis is a tailor. He is a stout and square-built man, about five feet seven inches in height, his eyes dark, as well as his hair and whiskers, the latter worn only upon the chin and upper lip.

The families of Leis and Ellar were intimate at the time, but about a year ago their friendly relations were disturbed. Leis became indebted to Ellar in the sum \$200, for the payment of which the latter made frequent demands, offering finally to settle the amount by a note for \$150.

Every day, for a week past, Ellar has been brought to court and placed in the prisoners' dock. Leis, with his wife and daughter, were also in attendance daily. It was understood that the case would be first one called this morning.

The coroner ordered her removal, promising that in the afternoon the body of her husband should be sent home. As soon as the crime was committed, Judge Ludlow secured the removal of good order, and then listened to the testimony of several officers and others who had witnessed the affair. The Judge said to the prisoner: "This is not the proper occasion for comments upon the occurrence of this morning but I must say, upon whatever the provocation, it was one of the most audacious, bold-faced deeds on record. I do not think you be kept in custody for many months. About Christmas she fell into a trance that lasted twenty days, and since that time Lopez have been entertained that some nourishment is given to her, but the physician in attendance states that so far as food and drink are concerned she cannot be said to have taken any for nine months."

It will naturally be asked if she has not become emaciated from such fasting. This would be the usual inference, but in her case she presents a picture altogether the reverse. She has grown more handsome and apparently more healthy than during her disease. No signs of ill health mark her cheeks. As she reclines upon her right arm, when not engaged in her employment, she might be regarded as in a gentle sleep.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 16, 1867. Editors Avalanche: Gentlemen—I see by the papers that Major General Best, Butler, L.L.D. (his like devils), has published a card in a New York paper, denying that he wrote to me at La Crosse, offering to discontinue his contemplated libel suit, as first noticed in a Republican paper of Chicago, if I would discontinue my remarks concerning him.

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Butler, annoyed at the truth told of him in the La Crosse Democrat, would silence its attacks by a suit for libel. This is his foolishness. Failing to frighten the editor thereof he offers to not prosecute the suit if the attacks are discontinued. This is his blundering idiocy. Failing to terrify, and not daring to stand trial, he seeks a retreat by a piece of strategic falsehood to him quite common. Permit me to say to you and the public that you be kept in custody for many months. About Christmas she fell into a trance that lasted twenty days, and since that time Lopez have been entertained that some nourishment is given to her, but the physician in attendance states that so far as food and drink are concerned she cannot be said to have taken any for nine months."

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It is wonderful a case as this of course is liable to be received as a report of imaginary facts, but the knowledge that the whole matter, for the sake of science, must soon be made public, is the only apology that is required for directing public attention to the case. The medical men of Brooklyn have been much interested in this interesting young patient, and are able to corroborate the statement made, but they have no opinion to offer, so far as can be ascertained, on the cause of the malady. It is thought by some that the epine has been injured, and that the clairvoyance is the result of some abnormal condition of the brain.

The jail at Danville was broken open by a mob one night last week, and a man named Trowbridge, imprisoned on the charge of horse-stealing, was taken to the College yard and hung to a tree.

Munchausen Bedivivus.

A PRODIGIOUS MARVEL IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. A YOUNG LADY SEES WITHOUT EYES AND LIVES WITHOUT FOOD OR SLEEP.

[From the New York Times.] Some publicity has recently been given to facts which for several months past have been familiar to many families in Brooklyn.

Some publicity has recently been given to facts which for several months past have been familiar to many families in Brooklyn. The inexplicable peculiarities of Miss Mary —, who has been afflicted, and is still suffering from disease, and who presents a study not only for the medical faculty, but for students in medical science. About a year ago this young lady had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse, and received severe injuries in consequence, but so far recovered as to be able to walk and ride out for exercise. On one of the occasions when she was riding in a car, she attempted to step to the street, her hoop-skirt caught, and she was thrown down and dragged some distance, receiving very severe injuries which caused apprehensions that she would lose her life.

It appears that Miss Mary —, after being taken home, was a sufferer from severe spasms, after which she declined on her right side, with her right hand under the back of her right ear. The left hand was at liberty, and one of the lower limbs was twisted around the other, and the toes being somewhat near each other. In this condition the patient remained, her eyelids and teeth closed so that the physicians were of the opinion that lock-jaw had set in. The patient not only took no food and no drink, but she did not sleep. Her eyes were closed, but her mind was always awake. The variation from these conditions and postures were only during spasms, when the limbs were set at liberty for a moment, and then flew back to their wonted places. While in the ordinary position and unaffected by spasms, the patient soon began to display remarkable powers, which will be comprehended when they have been described. She worked with her hands to her friends, and never failed to write on the blue ruled lines of the paper with the same ease as if she had the use of her eyes. Her letters to her friends and schoolmates are cheerful compositions, written in a elegant Italian cursive hand, although the use of the pen is entirely denied to her. The pen has always been taken by the forefinger and firmly grasped, the little finger and the edge of the hand being parallel to the paper. These letters have been familiarly signed "M. M. M." and have excited complaint at her sufferings. This young girl, however, has not been deserted by nature altogether, and left to be pined. She has been able to call up the dearest interest, because she seems to be gifted with clairvoyance to a remarkable degree. She reads, and that in colors. The materials are placed at the back of her head, when she uses the thumb and forefinger of her right hand and her left hand in producing very handsome results. She can crochet, thus, at the back of her head, without making any use of the colors. She reads, and that in colors. The materials are placed at the back of her head, when she uses the thumb and forefinger of her right hand and her left hand in producing very handsome results. She can crochet, thus, at the back of her head, without making any use of the colors. She reads, and that in colors. The materials are placed at the back of her head, when she uses the thumb and forefinger of her right hand and her left hand in producing very handsome results.

The last condition of the patient varies somewhat from that in which she has been seen for many months. About Christmas she fell into a trance that lasted twenty days, and since that time Lopez have been entertained that some nourishment is given to her, but the physician in attendance states that so far as food and drink are concerned she cannot be said to have taken any for nine months."

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Whiskey Brands in New York and Brooklyn.

It is estimated, on competent authority, that within the last three or four months the Government has been defrauded of revenue, in the cities above named, to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars in whiskey alone!

It appears, from the evidence thus far promulgated, that distillers, dealers, and inspectors are alike implicated in the most nefarious transactions, while assessors and collectors seem to have been most conveniently oblivious of the requirements of the law and of their sworn obligations as its ministers.

The illicit distillation and sale of distilled spirits is an evil that should be immediately suppressed by the most stringent legislation. So long as a revenue tax is levied on whiskey or any other article, the Government is under an obligation to every honest dealer, who complies with the requirements of the law and does not seek to evade his obligations under it, to protect him in the lawful pursuit of his business. If the officers of the revenue are without the power necessary to suppress fraud, it should be conferred upon them, and they should be held to strict accountability; and, further, the power to release persons from the penalties prescribed by the law should not be entrusted to any one man, unless it be the President. Let the law be made so severe that it is almost at the risk of life, and certainly at the risk of what every man ought to value more than his life, his good name, to violate it. If a man can make \$100,000 by defrauding the Government, he can well afford to pay a small portion of it as a penalty, to boast of his smartness, and maintain a position for himself and his family in the penitentiary in a term of years at hard labor, to the lasting dishonor of himself and all connected with him, be the certain and inevitable penalty of his crime, and he will be apt to hesitate long and anxiously consider whether he can cover up his tracks and make it pay. The Government will thus be likely to secure nearly all the revenue to which it is entitled, and honest men will be measurably protected in the pursuit of their legitimate business.

We publish elsewhere the advertisement of B. F. Butler, who has opened a mammoth establishment at Lowell, Mass; and, as business and company at present overburden us, we give "Brick Pomeroy's" puff of this new business concern and adopt it as our own:

Those in want of a watch torn from the dead body of a Confederate soldier, can find a choice assortment by applying to Benjamin, the Best, at Lowell, Mass.

If a person is in pursuit of a fine set of silver spoons, fished from the home of a defenceless Southern widow, he can be accommodated at the Brute's elegant store in Lowell, Mass.

If a person is in pursuit of a few forks wrested from the childish hands of little rebels, the Blundering Bully keeps just that kind in his shop at Lowell, Mass.

Jewels cut from the fingers of negro-violated Southern women, or wrenched with ruffian hands from the bosoms of gentle girls—Benjamin, the hell-begotten fiend of Massachusetts, has bushels of them in his silver-ware emporium at Lowell.

Second-hand coffin plates, with an endless variety of unmeasured valuable assortment constantly kept on hand at Big Bethel's splendid ware-rooms in Lowell, Mass.

And—the would-be impemperor of the President is too modest by half one whole floor of his establishment is set apart for display of silk dresses, underclothing, &c., "found" and confiscated by "Joyal" hirings of the "Brute" and Sherman's "bummers," affording rare opportunities for great bargains at Lowell, Mass.

And the third floor is devoted to books—parties in search of valuable, ancient, costly and expensive books, can be supplied from the greatest and best assortment to be found in New England. Private libraries furnished in whole or in part, at the "Bottled Up's" grand bazaar at Lowell, Mass.

Our readers and the public generally may rest assured that the Brute of Massachusetts, did not "go for to be" a Major General free gratis for nothing—for proof of which apply at any time, morning, noon, or night, at Butler's great depository of stolen goods at Lowell, Mass.

Will the dear, kind, noble, headstrong "Brute" let up on us just fifty cents!—Call his little damages, \$69,999.50! We have all the money but fifty cents!—Sweet Brute, be as generous as you are pretty, and we will not do so any more—that is if there is any way by which we can punch you harder or round you deeper!

THE PARSONS.—The following are the latest fashions for ladies, which will be universally adopted owing to their admirable adaptation to the season, and the climate of the latitude:

Winter Bonnets.—The latest style consists of a postage stamp with strings of green ribbons, the hair is carefully combed back so as to give the air uninterrupted access to the roots, and the ears and neck. This style is highly recommended by physicians. A box of Sheelin's Nerve-Glucine Accompanies each bonnet.

Skirts.—The new hoop skirt, also recommended by physicians, commences spreading under the arms—excellent article for skating and sleigh-rides. A bottle of Kaley's Rheumatic Lotion sold with each skirt.

Trains.—Crimoline is to be discarded, and trains from one-half to two yards in length will be worn. In view of this fact the city government have discharged the regular street sweepers, as their places will be filled by female volunteers.

Steady young ladies of even temperaments, who are not subject to a tight rein, will wear a train.

The wives of retired editors will wear the extra-pine train. The color for elderly ladies will render it necessary that theirs should be of a large size, as it will be a gray train (great train). There are getting to be more points to a lady's dress than her conversation. The point which they arrive at with little difficulty, except their husbands, is point lace. Most ladies, however, have an eye to the great waste when they are very snug with the lace.