

We would earnestly remind a large number of our patrons, that they are now running over six months into a new year's subscription of the DEMOCRAT, and have so far failed or forgotten to call at the office and plunk down the dough. All such we hope will take the gentle hint and come and see us.

EASTER SUNDAY—CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass of Demont for two sopranos, to which a base has been added by the Rev. J. P. Bellier; seven sopranos, four alto, four bases, with organ and full orchestra. Office to begin at 9 o'clock.

Collection.—The object of the collection is to raise the amount necessary to rebuild the fence in front of the Church, Presbytery and Convent; this fence having been destroyed by the late overflow.

Bishop Wilmer will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation at Cheneyville to-morrow and at Alexandria on Sunday next.

THE WEATHER.—Since our paper went to press we have had the most beautiful weather known to the Almanac. It is made to order for ducks, but is just the weather that one of Louis Nays' loyal subjects would pick to commit suicide. It has rained, showered down, misted and performed other fantastic tricks known only to the clerk of the weather in Rapides. For full three days it has rained all the time—only this and nothing more.

"We dislike to see the darker side, Dislike to hear complaining, But hang us if our temper stands, This raining, raining, raining." On Fool's day the clerk changed his antics and all was bright over head, but miserably juicy under foot. This morning, Tuesday, is rather wintery, accompanied with a heavy white frost. What change next we hope to live to chronicle in our next. We pray for the best to be let of Rapides, late of the State of Louisiana, now the 5th Military District of one of the Southern Provinces.

We are pained to announce the death of one of our best, purest and most honored fellow-citizens, Patrick Kelly, who died on last Sunday evening at the ripe old age of past three score and ten. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country many years ago. Since a resident of this town he has endeared himself to all who knew as a man possessed of all the best attributes that tend to make an honest man and a good citizen. He was followed to the grave, on Monday morning, by a large concourse of relatives, friends and citizens.

General Sheridan, Commander of the 5th Military District, has issued General Orders No 5, in which he removes the Attorney General of the State, the Mayor of New Orleans and Judge Abel of the First District Court. He appoints in their places: B. L. Lynch, Edward Heath and W. W. Howe.

The Ordinance, passed by the Town Council at their meeting of Friday the 22d day of March 1867, closing the stores, shops and all places of business within the limits of the Corporation at 9 o'clock A. M. every Sunday, goes into effect on next Sunday.

We are glad to make the announcement that Red River still continues to fall steadily. The continued rains of last week did not check the fall in the least, and we may hope from this fact that we are not to be overthrown this season.

Bingham, of Ohio and the Benet are having quite a lively little backslapping spell at each other in Congress. Woman murderer and spoon thief are among the complimentary encomiums bestowed on each other. Bear and husband! Husband and Bear!

We are favored with several new advertisements from New Orleans. They are from the best, staunchest and most trusty merchantly houses in the Crescent City, and we invite particular attention to them.

The institution has rallied and behaved very well—three mails last week in tolerable regular time.

The Radicals in Congress are trying their hands at it with a vengeance. They have tacked a special clause on to the general appropriation bill for the support of radical newspapers in this State. It is needless to remark that this is a shameless and infamous violation of law.

Company K. 20th U. S. Regulars, are ordered to this Post to reinforce the Company, already on duty here.

Our regular weekly packet, St. Nicholas, was well up to time this trip. She goes down this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Legislature has adjourned and the members all gone home. Our members arrived on the St. Nicholas and are looking well, fat and saucy, notwithstanding the situation.

The Frolic, Bart. Able, New Era, T. D. Hine, Starlight, St. Nicholas and Monson have our best regards for late papers.

THE MACHINERY OF RECONSTRUCTION

The first step towards the reconstruction of the State under the Military Bill is to cause a registration of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years who are qualified to vote for delegates to the Convention. This will include all persons not prohibited from holding office by the following section of the new Constitutional Amendment:

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

It is pretended by the Radicals that the object of this section was to disqualify those who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and then broke it (as they say) by participation in the rebellion. But a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that it is not the taking of the oath but the holding of office which works the disqualification. Lawyers took the oath, and are not disqualified. Members of the Virginia Legislature have not taken the oath since 1849, and yet they are disqualified by the supplementary bill. The object of the law was to strike at all the distinguished public men at the South.

Discarding, then, the idea of the oath from the mind, one can readily understand whether he is entitled to vote by reflecting what kind of an office, if any, he has ever filled.

In the first place he cannot vote if he ever held before the war, any office of the United States whatever, and then gave "aid and comfort" to the Southern cause. Mr. Conrad, who was a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Sandidge, who was a member of Congress, Judge Boyce, who was U. S. Judge, Mr. Hunter, who was U. S. Marshal, General Bragg, who was a member of the old army, all postmasters, and all others similarly situated, are therefore disqualified.

In the next place every member of a State Legislature, or executive or judicial officer of any State before the war, who sided with the Confederates, is disqualified and, therefore, cannot vote. By the word "executive officer" is meant the Governor of a State, and among "judicial officers" are numbered justices of the peace. It is evident, therefore, that there are many State officers, who, though they took the oath of allegiance, are not disqualified. Of this number are members of the State Cabinet (i. e. Auditor, Treasurer &c.) Sheriffs, Clerks, Recorders, District Attorneys, Police Jurors, Municipal officers, Clerks of the Senate and House, and many others. Governor Moore, who was an executive, Judge Voorhies, of the old Supreme Court, Judge Culom, of the District Court, Mr. Ryan, who was a member of the Senate, and Mr. Sanford, who was a member of the House of Representatives, and many others in the same category, are therefore disqualified. On the other hand, General Hays, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852, Mr. Herron, who was Secretary of State, Mr. Stith, who was Mayor of New Orleans, and all other officers not "executive, legislative or judicial," are not disqualified.

It will be observed that it is impossible to disfranchise a black man under the Act, no matter how rebellious he may have been, for the reason that no black man ever held a State or Federal office. As no man ever held office before he was twenty-one years old, and as it has been six years since the war commenced, no man under twenty-seven years of age is disfranchised. No matter how high an office, civil or military, one may have held under the Confederacy that would not disfranchise him. General Forrest, who was a Lieutenant General, and General G. W. Randolph, who was Secretary of War, are not disfranchised.

There are many who held the prohibited offices, but who, though they were firm adherents to the Confederate cause, never actually took up arms. They are evidently among those who gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." Every ex-member of the Legislature, therefore, who gave a cup of water to a Confederate soldier, and all other such officers, are disfranchised as well as those who fought in the field.

Voters must be twenty-one years old, must be residents of the State for one year previous to the day of election, and may be black or white.

On offering himself for registry the voter is to take an oath. The oath contained in the bill which first passed the House was as follows:

I, of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county or parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and government of the United States, and that I will steadily support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and that I will, to the best of my ability, engage all others to such support and obedience; so help me God.

This oath which was intended to exclude all the "rebels" was finally struck out and the following substituted:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear, (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of \_\_\_\_\_; that I have resided in said State \_\_\_\_\_ months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ or the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in said State, (as the case may be); that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or felony against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I

have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God." Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

There is nothing in this oath, not even the allegiance part of it, which any good citizen need object to. The whole of it can be readily understood except that portion of it which says, "I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States," which, as the President says in his veto message, is vague and indefinite. It evidently does not refer to the disabilities of holding office, because these same things are repeated in the oath. We believe that every one in this State, who can take the non-office-holding oath, can take this, because we know of none who have been disfranchised, in any other manner, for participation in the late war.

The registry must be completed before the first of September, and thirty days public notice of such completion must be given. An election shall then be ordered by the commanding General for members of a Convention to form a State government. This Convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives in 1860 and the delegates shall be apportioned by the commanding General according to the ratio of registered voters. All who are entitled to vote can be elected as delegates to this Convention.

At the same election a vote shall be taken whether or not the people will have a Convention, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of a Convention, then one shall be held; if a majority shall be against it then it shall not be held; provided that the Convention shall not be held unless a majority of all the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention. The registers of voters and superintendents of election are to be appointed by the commanding General, to whom the returns are to be made. Within sixty days after the election, if a Convention is decided to be held, the commanding General shall notify the delegates to meet in Convention and form a civil government in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Convention shall submit the Constitution framed by it, to a vote of the registered voters, for ratification or rejection, at an election, of which thirty days notice shall be given. If the Constitution be ratified by a majority of voters cast at said election (if at least one half of the registered voters shall vote) the President of the Convention shall transmit it to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress for its approval.

It will be remembered that the military bill requires that the Constitution shall adopt the same qualifications of electors and office-holders as those we have stated above to be the qualifications of voters for delegates to the Convention, and that, at all elections under the present provisional government the same qualifications are required. Under the State government all such are eligible to the State offices. But it is required of members of Congress, on their admission, to take the test oath. Until that oath shall be repealed, therefore, no one except an original Union man, who was faithful to the Union cause throughout the war, can become a member of Congress.

We have thus thoroughly analyzed the reconstruction bills and stated everything that can contribute to their proper understanding. In themselves they are so obscure as not to be readily understood on a cursory perusal.

Mr. Drake, the new Senator from Missouri, recently made a speech in which he proclaimed himself a "radical Radical," and shows a disposition to go further in extreme legislation than Mr. Sumner himself, who is acknowledged to be the leader of the Radical Senators. Of the Radical party in the Senate Massachusetts furnishes the *dux* and Missouri the *Drake*, (and a *rara avis in terris* he is too.)

The Late Reconstruction Bill.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has written the following letter to Wm. K. Grassland, of Georgia:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, March 12, 1867. Dear Sir—Your letter of the 8th inst. is received. The bill you referred to was passed in the earnest hope that it would tend to the full restoration of all the States to all their rights in the Union. The sixth section I think too harsh, but it was put in the House as the result of opposition from both extremes. At the request of large numbers from the South, we are passing a supplementary act to provide machinery of reconstruction. The original bill left all this to each State, but there was danger of double organizations and conventions, and therefore, to avoid further strife or difference, this new act will be passed. It is merely a scaffolding.

My earnest conviction is, that the South should not forget this opportunity to be restored to representation, and you may rely upon it, that a majority in both Houses will adhere to this offer, and execute it in good faith, and to the letter, if you people will do likewise. Neither section can be prosperous while the present condition of military surveillance prevails. You can do as you please with this. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

Anna Dickinson gave the physician who cured her at Rockford, Ill. two chased silver medalion goblets. The exchange does not say of what she was cured.

NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1867. Friend Democrat.—The "brokers harvest" in city money has commenced in earnest, and the discount becomes heavier every day, it is quoted to-day as low as seven per cent. discount. If our City Fathers do not take steps to have it funded, a great deal of distress will be the result, as it has heretofore been the principal medium of circulation in trade, and the loss will fall amongst those of our citizens who can least afford it. There was a rumor that its use as money would be altogether forbidden—and that it would then be redeemed only as taxes were paid, in which would be a long and tedious process. Strange as it will seem to the outsider, with all the resources at the command of our city authorities, issuing money, taxes and all—the debts have not been paid promptly, and even those in the employ of the city were not paid when due. The Police men have sometimes been obliged to wait two or three months, and hundreds of them, (and other laborers as well) were compelled to sell their warrants on the City Treasury at a heavy discount. A broker told me a few days since that it was "a very pretty business," the warrants can be bought from ten to fifteen per cent. discount, and are just as good as greenbacks. A nice state of affairs, truly.

Last Sunday the remains of the late Rev. Theodore Clapp were buried with appropriate ceremonies in the Firemen's Cemetery. Mr. Clapp was for many years one of the most distinguished divines of our city and country, and was highly esteemed by all classes of our population. During the fearful epidemics which ravaged our city while he was a resident, he remained faithful to his post—and when thousands fled to Northern climates, he was always found relieving the distressed, consoling the afflicted and waiting upon the dying. Although of widely different creeds, he and the late Father Mullen were warm friends and co-laborers for the advancement of our city.

Great anxiety is felt now in relation to our levees, which are reported in a very dangerous condition—and the prospect of being reduced to water navigation through our streets, is not as encouraging as it is romantic. There are two or three weak spots reported above Carrollton, and if the water once breaks through there, it would be impossible to estimate the amount of damage that would be done. Our neighbors of Jefferson City are very nervous on the subject, and some of them have gone to boat building, but it is not probable that the city proper would escape in such a case. The "old fogey" concern known as the Water Works company would then be useless, for once at least, we would be independent of them—the ladies of the Fourth would have an ample supply of water "to do their washing" and our boys could find enough for all the "machines." The last crevasse we had here was in 1862 about six weeks after the arrival of Butler, and nearly the whole of Jefferson City was under water for several weeks. By great exertions the inundation was stopped at the upper limits of the city, but the river was not as high then as at present. In Jefferson at that time, the people went to market in boats, reached the railroad in boats, and were, before it was over, quite expert in boating and rafting. The experience was dearly bought, however, for thousands of orange, plum, lemon, peach and ornamental trees, were killed. The gardens were all ruined, and have hardly recovered from it yet. Such matters of internal improvement should command the first attention of our law-makers, and no time ought to be wasted on other subjects while a single foot of weak or insecure levee exists. It was certainly fair to presume, that after the experience of last year, the great loss and wide-spread distress occasioned by the overflows of that time, our public officers would have taken prompt measures to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, yet from all quarters we are daily receiving news that the levees have given away, or are momentarily expected to do so.

We have had a warm week, with a great deal of rain. Our fat men are beginning to puff and blow, and wipe the big beads of perspiration from their faces, while the "birds of passage," those fortunate individuals whose pile of "greenbacks" admit of an annual jaunt, to some northern mountain, some distant sea-beat shore, or some mineral spring, "good for the goat, or a pleasant flirtation" are once more overhauling their trunks and making ready for a start. A great number will go to Paris to be present at the great "Exposition," and Miss Flora McFlinsey will astonish the natives this year, if never before. Hard times! Nonsense—there is no such thing now-a-days. Canal street never before was so thronged with ladies as fashionably and expensively dressed. You may stand for hours on the Loufers Exchange, (if the crowd of ogling, simpering, impudent male Do-littles, don't sicken and drive you off) and nineteen out of every twenty ladies that pass, will have an outfit expensive enough to drive any calculating, sane man, crazy; silks and laces, richly embroidered skirts, bonnets of every conceivable shape, color and material, real lace points, and silk basques, and sacks with trimmings that make them equally expensive, shawls of every hue, from sombre black, to gay and gaudy casimere, all these pass and re-pass, until in perfect wonder you exclaim—"Where the d—l does the money come from?"

General Sheridan has taken the first step towards remodeling our city government by removing Mayor Monroe from office. This was expected from the first, and will probably be followed by other changes. Mr. Edward Heath has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Heath is an old resident of New Orleans, was for many years previous to the war in the Custom House—but since then, a careful, energetic merchant. Although one of the "original Union men" Mr. Heath is rather conservative, and will be disposed to encourage a return of good feeling amongst all classes of our people. The Commanding General has also removed Attorney-General Herron

and Judge Abel, appointing B. L. Lynch to fill the first and W. W. Howe the latter vacancy. These are an offset to the appointment of Mr. Heath, as they are well known ultra Radicals. The "Ball is a rollick, gentlemen, a game I introduced myself, I did indeed—make your bets while the ball is in motion."

Yours Truly, TIM. LINKINWATER. Influence of Sewing Machines on the Health and Morals of Women. We have received from the publisher, Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, the last number of Ranking's half-yearly abstract of the medical sciences. The selections of articles on the different branches of medical science, is remarkably good. In practical medicine, surgery, obstetrics and *melema medica*, the best contributions to the English and Continental journals are reproduced, whilst the reviews, bibliographical notices, &c. are of more than ordinary interest. A very striking article, by M. Guibout, of Paris, on the "influence of sewing machines on the health and morals of work-women," is published in this number. The fact that these ingenious labor-saving contrivances have come into such general use in this country, invests this article with uncommon interest, and we produce its leading features for the consideration of our readers. The editor says that "any one who witnessed the wonderful activity of that ingenious contrivance, the sewing machine, worked by an intelligent seamstress, would scarcely imagine that it is calculated in some degree to endanger the morals of work-women." This appears to be the case from a report of M. Guibout to the Medical Society of Hospitals. He produces cases to illustrate his theory.—He says: "A month ago two women, entirely unknown to each other, and employed in different factories, applied to me for advice on the same day." The first was a pale, lymphatic woman, much bent and emaciated, and suffering from severe epigastric pain, dyspepsia, incessant leucorrhoea and a marked state of general debility. She attributed all her symptoms to the effects of the sewing machine. Before her admission into the factory, when she was in the habit of using it, she was strong, fresh colored, in vigorous health, and had never suffered with disease of any kind. Since seven or eight months she had observed a gradual decline in her health, strength and appearance, and the diseases above mentioned had set in and were growing worse daily. She also stated that when the moral effect of the work had been very perceptibly felt by her, it was not so with her companions, and that many of them had experienced the most disagreeable symptoms in this respect."

The same author speaks of another patient, who was a strong, dark-haired woman, of sanguine temperament. She worked a sewing machine in a large factory, and had enjoyed perfect health up to the period of her admission in the establishment, where she had remained about twelve months, and was obliged to leave on account of fatigue and pains caused by the nature of her occupation. She alluded to the moral effect of the work on herself, and said that of five hundred women employed in the house at least two hundred experienced the same effects that she had done; that the work women were constantly changing, and were unable to persevere at the trade any length of time. They entered the house in good health, but all left it thin and debilitated.

Recently, Dr. Down, physician to an Asylum for Idiots in England, has made some observations confirming M. Guibout's conclusions. His attention had been attracted by the constant recurrence of cases characterized by pallor, lassitude, pain in the back, leucorrhoea, etc., attended by the moral symptoms mentioned by Guibout. Upon inquiry he learned that these cases occurred amongst the women who worked habitually at the sewing machine.

Many of the physicians of our own city have lately met with cases presenting all of the physical and moral symptoms mentioned by the authors above quoted, and concur in attributing them to working on the lower extremities, and the ceaseless motion of the entire body wear them out, and cause pains in the back and stomach, and the symptoms mentioned above. It is therefore highly desirable, if sewing machine are to be continued in use, that mechanical skill contrive some other motive power than the feet of the women who use them.

Financial Developments—How Fast Men Operate.

[From Boston Correspondent of the New York Times.] Some three or four years ago, a nice new iron store on Congress street was occupied, for the first time, by three young men, under the style of Mellen, Ward & Mower, with a capital of \$30,000, it is said. They started well, but how sad the ending. The first two years they did a large and prosperous business, being agents for the sale of Government securities, on which their commissions were large, and as commission stock brokers they also received an excellent share of that sort of business, which was then in the "full tide of successful experiment." But a change came over the spirit of their dreams. The sale of Governments had its run, and their profits from that source rapidly declined; the speculation in stocks, which was so rampant in 1864, became a thing of the past. Office expenses and cost of living were both heavy, and something must be done. Mr. Mower retired from the firm, and after some unfortunate operations in gold, retired to the Green Mountains, the home of his relatives.—Mellen and Ward kept on, and admitted Carter, a director of the First National Bank at Newton, into the firm.—He is reported to have paid in \$30,000. "Big things" now began to be talked of. Carter has big ideas. He was building a big house at Newton; he kept a big span of horses, and was considered a "big bug." He was interested in the raising of swine. He was recently had on hand 100 big hogs. He soon conceived of big operation in stocks, and matters were arranged for a big corner on Copper Falls, but the thing seemed to hang fire—the brokers were shy, and outsiders could not see why Copper Falls, which never paid but one dividend, should sell at \$70 per share. Finally an "old stager" in Copper was found, who thought the thing had gone about far enough, and was willing to "sell short." Another joined him; between them both some two thousand shares were oversold. Now was the opportunity, through Carter, but money must be used, and freely too. The entire funds of the Newton First National were absorbed; the funds of the United States sub-treasury had been used through the cashier, as usual, at one time as high as \$1,200,000, until suspicion began to rest upon him, and he could not go on in that way. It was too much for his nervous organization, and was killing him. His cash was to be examined—the deficiency was to be made right on examination day. What was to be done? A large amount of gold certificates were to be purchased in New York and sent here (how they were paid for, if at all, does not appear.) They were carried to the Merchants Bank and deposited, and a loan of \$600,000 obtained from Mellen, Ward & Co. That was something in the way of working capital to carry on the "corner." To get the certificates away from the Merchants Bank, Mr. Smith, the Cashier of the State, was called. He requested that the depositors be allowed to remove the certificates to the State Bank. The point was not seen by the Merchants until Smith stated that the check of Mellen, Ward & Co., on that bank was good, and was willing to certify to it, which he did, and the certificates were removed, but not to the State Bank. Down they went to the sub-treasury, the cashier wishing, as he told them, to bridge over the first of the month, when he would return them next day. He had no idea of doing this, however, for he was already tired of the game. His wife had found out about it, and, it is said, a detective was at the time on his track. The certificates once in the treasury office of the custom-house, the Government cash was made right; the cashier resigned, and the certificates were not delivered to the Copper Falls "ring," when they applied for them the next morning. The jig was up—the explosion took place, very fortunate, perhaps, for had the clique again got control of the certificates as they intended, and of the sub-treasury cashier, the matter, as bad as it is, might have ended worse a month or two hence. The men who have caused this row are all young, and all have now or have had hard-working and frugal ancestors, but they were not willing to tread in their footsteps to acquire wealth—a short cut must be resorted to. They thought they had the game in their hands, and were excited to make the "old fogies" of State street take off their hats to them. It is possible that State street may be instrumental in having their heads shaved at Charlestown. The father of the cashier of the Newton Bank (who is thought to have known all about the matter) is said to be a clergyman at Somerville.—Carter lived in style at Newton, and moved in the first circles. Smith, of the State Bank, was keeping his fast horses and building a large house at Jamaica Plains. The directors of the bank supposed he was a prudent and economical young man. Hartwell, the sub-treasury cashier, was keeping up appearances, living in a large house, with rich merchants for neighbors.—Neither of them have been arrested as yet. Everybody wonders why. State street has experienced no such financial excitement before, and it will not soon be forgotten. But it seems that only innocent parties are to suffer. The treasury reports its cash all right to-day. About a year ago the salary of the cashier of the sub-treasury was raised. Mr. Hartwell deemed his pay insufficient. Most of people here say, with them, soon become a majority, reorganize the State and get admitted to Congress. Whether this can be permanent prevented we are no judges, and our Southern fellow-citizens are. It all depends upon whether the whole Southern people are sound to the core and inflexibly resolute. If enough of them finally yield to make the negroes a majority, all the intermediate opposition will be a loss of time, temper, quiet and material prosperity, without any compensating advantage. They ought either to stand firm and stand together, or else take time by the forelock, and make the best of what cannot be helped. If they are going to bluster how and yield by-and-by, they will draw upon themselves the evils of both lines of policy and secure the advantages of neither.

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Influence of Sewing Machines on the Health and Morals of Women.

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The same author speaks of another patient, who was a strong, dark-haired woman, of sanguine temperament. She worked a sewing machine in a large factory, and had enjoyed perfect health up to the period of her admission in the establishment, where she had remained about twelve months, and was obliged to leave on account of fatigue and pains caused by the nature of her occupation. She alluded to the moral effect of the work on herself, and said that of five hundred women employed in the house at least two hundred experienced the same effects that she had done; that the work women were constantly changing, and were unable to persevere at the trade any length of time. They entered the house in good health, but all left it thin and debilitated.

Recently, Dr. Down, physician to an Asylum for Idiots in England, has made some observations confirming M. Guibout's conclusions. His attention had been attracted by the constant recurrence of cases characterized by pallor, lassitude, pain in the back, leucorrhoea, etc., attended by the moral symptoms mentioned by Guibout. Upon inquiry he learned that these cases occurred amongst the women who worked habitually at the sewing machine.

Many of the physicians of our own city have lately met with cases presenting all of the physical and moral symptoms mentioned by the authors above quoted, and concur in attributing them to working on the lower extremities, and the ceaseless motion of the entire body wear them out, and cause pains in the back and stomach, and the symptoms mentioned above. It is therefore highly desirable, if sewing machine are to be continued in use, that mechanical skill contrive some other motive power than the feet of the women who use them.

Senator Wilson's Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following is Senator Wilson's letter: WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867. J. M. Waskom, Esq.: My Dear Sir.—In reply to your question, "Does the law, as it now exists, disfranchise the rank and file of the soldiers, who had never taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States?" I have to say, that it does not disfranchise them. The constitutional amendment disqualifies from holding office certain persons who have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and who engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to it. This class of persons are entitled to vote. These persons are mentioned in the constitutional amendment so that all persons will know who are disqualified and disfranchised. HENRY WILSON.

UNION AND PERSISTENCE.—The New York World says:

We do not doubt, that in the end, the Southern people could battle the Radicals by simple, steady persistence. But for this policy to prevail, they must be substantial unity will be the result. If the Southern people split on this question, the negroes and minority will write with the negroes and, with them, soon become a majority, reorganize the State and get admitted to Congress. Whether this can be permanent prevented we are no judges, and our Southern fellow-citizens are. It all depends upon whether the whole Southern people are sound to the core and inflexibly resolute. If enough of them finally yield to make the negroes a majority, all the intermediate opposition will be a loss of time, temper, quiet and material prosperity, without any compensating advantage. They ought either to stand firm and stand together, or else take time by the forelock, and make the best of what cannot be helped. If they are going to bluster how and yield by-and-by, they will draw upon themselves the evils of both lines of policy and secure the advantages of neither.

We invite particular attention to the advertisement of G. L. Knoss & Bro. New Orleans, concerning an article of Southern manufactured Bitters. They are highly recommended by all who have given them a trial. We have been sent a bottle, which our office sampler, on mature deliberation, pronounces good, very good.

A bigger in Ben. Butler's town, (Lowell, Mass.) was sentenced to State prison for life, on the 20th, for an outrage on the persons of Mrs. Rebecca Mann, 72 years old, on the 10th of January.

Address to the People of Louisiana.

The following address, presented by Mr. Foute on the part of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, has been adopted by the Legislature: The recent action of Congress in the passage of the measures commonly known as the "military reconstruction bill" and the "supplemental bill," precipitates upon the people the consideration of most momentous questions, affecting not merely their present and future welfare, but involving the very political existence of the State.

It seems evident that active participation at once taken for the reorganization of our State Government, in accordance with the principles of these measures, and that general elections will be speedily held for that purpose. In this emergency it becomes absolutely necessary for the people to determine forthwith what line of conduct is most proper for them to pursue. Your representatives in the General Assembly have not failed to give to the question the most anxious and earnest deliberation.

The subject matter is placed beyond the pale of our legislative action by a power over which we have no control, but we feel it our duty to give our constituents the benefit of our sober and serious reflection, and to advise them as to the course we think they should adopt under the circumstances.

Whatever may be our opinions of the justice, magnanimity or constitutional-ity of these Congressional measures, they are imposed upon us by an authority which we have clearly no power to resist, and therefore we solemnly believe it becomes our duty not only to abstain from fruitless and factious opposition, but to exert all our power and influence so to direct events as that the least harm may come to the State from their execution.

We, therefore, exhort the people to organize thoroughly, and take an active part in all elections, under whatever authority they may be held. Avoid all semblance of opposition to the free and fair suffrage of every man having the right to vote under the authority of Congress.

Let there be no collisions or conflicts of any kind. Avoid discussions among yourselves. Bring forward as candidates, citizens in whose wisdom, discretion and courage you can place implicit confidence, and whose qualifications shall conform, as far as practicable, to the requirements of Congress. Suppress, as far as possible, the consideration of all questions which may lead to division of opinion among you.

Look to the characters of the men whom you elect. Do not seek to bind them in advance by any particular course of policy, the wisdom and propriety of which must at last be determined by the "logic of events," but leave them free and untrammelled to act as their judgments may dictate, for the interest and honor of the State.

Let moderation and temperance guide you in counsel and conduct. Restrain and control the ebullitions of inconsiderate, rash and turbulent men, who may precipitate collisions from which nothing but injury to the State and people can possibly result. Use all fair and legitimate means within your power so to influence and direct the suffrage as to elect trustworthy men to office, and thereby to prevent the power of the State from falling into unworthy hands; but at the same time be sure that your choice shall be respected, and that the men so chosen shall be clothed with authority which none can question.

In following out the course of action here indicated you will be called on to exercise a spirit of extreme tolerance and forbearance; but we believe it to be the only course consistent with our present condition and the safety of the State, and you will not hesitate at any sacrifice necessary to that end.

In conclusion, we would say that we place an abiding confidence in the people, and believe that by the exercise of wisdom, prudence and patriotism they will so conduct the State through the ordeal as to command the respect of friends and foes.

M. A. FOUTE, Chairman Senate Committee. L. M. NUTT, Chairman House Committee.

Mr. Davis.—We published, says the N. O. Crescent, a paragraph recently in regard to Mr. Davis and his pecuniary condition, which has called out the following letter. The Baltimore Gazette vouches for the high character of its author:

If Gen. Miles received remittances for Mr. Davis to the amount of \$25,000, as reported, the fact was concealed from Mr. Davis. It is not true that all restrictions upon Mr. Davis's correspondence have been removed. Letters addressed to him are still sent to the commanding officer, and as they reach Mr. Davis consist of applications for autographs and northern letters of low malignity. The only pecuniary evidences are notes, purporting to be issues of the Confederate government, but generally, if not always, counterfeits of the style advertised for sale in Philadelphia some years since.

About Christmas some friends in Maryland and Virginia did send boxes of provisions as presents appropriate to the season—say three or four boxes. There was also from Boston a box of books, sent by one whose kind nature revolted at the barbarity