## The Garb of Infamy.

We give prominence to a philosophical and inexorably logical argument, taken from a recent number of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Much wisdom is crowed into a brief space without the sacrifice of lucidity. The article in question is specially appropriate at this juncture of affairs, and should command the attention and reflection of every conscientious man. The Enquirer says:

"The Northern Congress has constructed a penitentiary uniform for the people of the South; and the people of the South are discussing the question whether or not they shall put on the penitentiary uniform. *It is true that it is the garb of infamy. It is true that voluntarily to put it on is to plead guilty to an infamous offense. But it is also true that to entertain and discuss the question whether or not to put it on is almost as shameful as it would be to get into it without discussion.*

"Admitting that the state of things under the military governments is hard, it is not dishonorable. A people may dishonor themselves by accepting an infamous place when it is offered to them; but they can not be dishonored by the act of another which they only endure, not having the means to resist. It is not the worst imaginable condition for a people to be in, when they have lost every thing *except honor?* It is worse when honor is gone, though many other things may have been retained. The distance between the two extremes—rising in arms to vindicate a right, and after a defeat voluntarily accepting a wrong—is very wide indeed; and the moral condition of a people who show themselves able to span this space will be likely to set the rest of mankind to thinking, and to excite considerable more surprise than admiration.

"It is true there is, by implication a bribe offered for compliance; but a bribe is not a thing calculated to add to the respectability of the transaction into which it enters. In reality there is no promise by the party in power that the representatives of the complying States shall be admitted to seats in Congress on their compliance. The man is politically, more than half an idiot who imagines that Congress can confer upon the States of the South a title to Federal representation superior to that which they now possess, and he who infers that by the act of compliance the States will establish a claim upon the party in power which will insure the admission of their representatives, will find in the result no reason to set himself up as a miracle of sagacity. *There is enough in it to seduce those who want to be seduced; but the Southern man who goes before the people and asks them to put faith in a Northern promise, which the North has never made, and which he only infers from an act of Northern wrong and injustice, should have a face of brass, warranted not to blush under any circumstances.*

"There is also, by implication, an appeal to the interests of the wealthy. It is true that Mr. Stevens does not say, reconstruct and I will not press my project of confiscation; but there are, doubtless, many who have so much faith in Northern honor and magnaninity, that they are ready almost to swear that, if they only put on the striped uniform of political felony with sufficient readiness, and kiss the reconstruction rod with sufficient show of alacrity, the cup of confiscation will be removed. With such it is of little use to remonstrate. *The notion that there are human bodies in the world, is probably the most absurd idea—the one most utterly at war with facts and phenomena—that was ever entertained:*

"The journals and orators of the party in power do not even pretend that a compliance on the part of the Southern people with all that is required, will release them from further demands, impositions and exactions. On the contrary, they make no secret of the fact that the party mind is at work, industriously and vigorously, to contrive new burdens and new forms of humiliations. The problem to be solved is how to put down the South so that it shall remain down, subservient and subordinate, for all time to come. And if the almost universal rule is operative, the more the people of the South concede, the more the party power will demand; and having made the first concession and given away the principal, there will be no suspension of the process until they are trampled into the earth.

"A government of military satraps, silly, conceited, ignorant and domineering, may not, in the abstract, be a pleasant thing to contemplate, and many have its practical disadvantages; but the party that is unable to resist, and simply endures, has this source of consolation, that the wrong under which it suffers is the work of another, not its own. *The institutions which a people put on under restraint, remain badges and memorials of the ignominious servitude after the durance has been removed.* It is not the encroaching spirit on the one side that constitutes slavery; it is when that spirit is met by a spirit of craven subordination on the other.

"It may seem to many in the South a very easy solution of all difficulties, to comply with the terms proposed and put on the uniform; but *this seductive appearance of comfort will pass away as soon as the garb is fairly on; and the decision made irreversible.* Then the discomfort will be perceptible, and the dishonor of all things most plain and palpable. He who supposes that in any respect the new condition will be practically better than the present, will find himself grievously mistaken. Political servitudes grow worse continually. Voluntarily accepting the fact of political slavery is to proclaim its principles. Once established and sanctioned by principle, the slave is in the hands of the master; and it is not the abstract rights of the one, but the interests of the other, that constitutes law of the relation."

FATE OF A DAUGHTER OF HON. AARON V. BROWN.—A most interesting will case has just been decided in Nashville. Miss Cynthia Saunders, the daughter of Mrs. Aaron V. Brown, was married during the war to a Colonel Williams, a Federal officer. He won her affections while affording some protection to her family's property during the war. He no sooner married her, according to some of the witnesses, than he coerced her by his treatment into his trembling and wretched slave instead of his adored wife. In this condition he moved her to his mother's home in Philadelphia, where she pined away and died. While thus tortured he is alleged to have coerced a will which leaves all the property to him and his heirs in perpetuity, proscribes from its benefits her fond mother and loving sister and brother. Before dying he sent her mother a blasphemous dispatch informing her of the approaching dissolution of her daughter, his wife. Mrs. Brown hastened to Philadelphia, where she was subjected to the most cruel indignities, such as humbling herself on her knees, before he would permit her to see her dying daughter. When she reached her room her daughter was insensible. This was the close of this ill-fated woman's career. We knew her as a lovely young school girl, the favorite of all who visited her family circle, and afterward as she blossomed into lovely womanhood, and can sympathize with her relatives in the deep misery which her marriage entailed. The jury found against the will. Williams resorts to the usual devices of a desperate and defeated litigant—the gross misconduct of a jurymam and that other howl, so fashionable in these days of undue outside pressure, because he is an ex-Federal officer.—[Memphis Appeal.

## General Sickles Offers to Resign His Position as Commanding General of the Second Satrapy.

General Sickles is one of the political Generals who have grown out of the war. He was not bred a soldier as his resignation, just tendered, sufficiently, shows. He was first brough into notice by President Buchanan, who, when he was Minister to England, appointed him—then a young man about New York—his Secretary of Legation. He subsequently represented New York city in Congress, and became notorious by shooting Phil. Barton Key, for seducing his wife. His political fortunes seemed on the wane when the war broke out. He entered the army, showed courage and capacity, and has since become notorious again, if not famous. Such is the history of Dan. Sickles; but it is not with his history that we care to deal at present; our purpose being to look, for a moment, at the position occupied by the commanding Generals under the reconstruction acts, and to see what their duty as military men requires of them. The Radical papers which have taken exception to Mr. Stanbery's opinion, seem to assume that the Generals are executors of the reconstruction acts, independent of the President. But this is not and cannot be so. The military, under our system of government, is an entirety, of which the President is the head. Every duty, therefore, confided to the military, is necessarily confided to it, under the supreme direction and control of the President. In theory, every act of every subordinate is the act of the President himself, for which he is responsible. And every attempt on the part of Congress to overthrow this theory, and put a military officer beyond the control of the President, is subversive of the Constitution—for it is the Constitution which makes the President the commander-in-chief of the army. When, therefore, Congress passed the reconstruction acts, and placed the execution of these acts in the hands of Brigadier Generals, to be appointed by the President, it did not and could not exempt these officers from obedience to the President's orders, as their commander-in-chief. It was his duty to construe the acts, and in case of difference of opinion between himself and his subordinates, to set the latter right, for the simple reason already stated, that these acts were, of necessity, his acts, and he was responsible for them. The reconstruction acts did not, in any wise, make the Brigadiers civil officers. They spoke of them as officers of the army, and all the duty required of them was to be performed as such officers. General Sickles, it seems, has failed to comprehend this. He seems to have fancied that the law put him above and beyond the control of his commander-in-chief, and that an unwarrantable liberty has been taken with him by Mr. Stanbery, in undertaking to construe the law for the guidance of that commander-in-chief. A true military man, who was not a politician, looking to outside influences, would, from the beginning, have asked for instructions from headquarters, as to how he should perform his duties. Discipline, as well as a proper respect for the President, required this. General Sickles should have obeyed any order received from his commander-in-chief on the subject of his execution of the reconstruction acts, precisely as he would have obeyed an order as to the clothing, equipment or quartering of his men. But instead of this, he seems to have defied the authorities duly set over him. And now, in dungeon, and with the hope of making capital out of it, with the reigning party of the country, he asks to be relieved. The explanation is, that Dan. Sickles is the same old party hack that he was, when he was dabbling in the party politics of New York City, and is not able to comprehend the significance of the uniform he wears.—[Memphis Bulletin.

## For the Girls—How to Get a Husband.

From an excellent communication published in the Columbus (Miss.) Index, of June 8, we copy the following "expressly for the girls:"

Being old, and therefore allowed license for teasing the girls on matrimonial subjects, I consult them about their future prospects often; and find that the opinion obtains with them, that the young men were never so slow in proposing as in these days; which, we must admit, gives them a good, not to say all-powerful reason for not taking a husband. Now, young ladies, the whole secret with ninth-tenths of you, of not being able to get off your parents' hands, is simply this: you don't know how to work. You can't keep house. You can't make a pair of breeches. You can't tell, for the life of you, the difference between brain and shorts or which cow gives the buttermilk. The young men generally came out of the war "with the skin of their teeth," with no fortune, I might say, but their wardrobes of gray and their canteens, and to marry with them now, rest assured, relates more to making a living with the assistance of a loving, industrious helpmate, than indulging in opera music, moonshine and poetry. Do you know what they say of one of your butterfly young ladies who has held them in the parlor engaged by the hour listening to "elegant nothings?" Nineteen times out of twenty is this—"Well, she is all right for an evening's entertainment, but she will not make a good wife!"

There is no possible objection to the accomplishments of music, painting, and the like, as such, but the idea is to be able to set these parlor amusements aside for the period when the stern duties of married life call for your practical knowledge. Show the young men that you can do your double-business; that you can cook a meal's victuals on a pinch; that you can sweep up, and dust, and darn old stockings, and save a penny toward an accumulated pound; that you will not be a dead expense to him through life. Believe me, young friends, as many true, heroic, womanly hearts beat over household duties, as flutter beneath the soft light of a parlor chandelier. Your kiss is just as sweet, your smiles just as bright, your heart as happy and tender, after a day's exertion in a sphere worthy of true womanhood, as in places of dissipation, frippery and silly amusement. Have an ambition to do your part in life; cultivate industrial habits, and let the parlor accomplishments go with the higher accomplishments I have roughly enumerated. It is astonishing how soon a domestic young lady is found out and appreciated. It is because she is such a rare exception to the general rule.

WILKES BOOTH AND THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, says:

The Judiciary Committee recently sent down to Nashville a confidential person to ascertain the relations that existed between J. Wilkes Booth and President Johnson when both were in Nashville, during the latter part of the war. After interrogating many prominent men of both parties, nothing further was discovered than that Booth and the then Military Governor of Tennessee had no connection with each other whatever. Apropos of this, a Nashville paper says: Strange to relate, Gen. Grant, who knew that Booth was rank rebel, and had refused to take the oath, gave him a pass to go to New Orleans in the early part of 1864, writing and signing the document himself."

☞ If you want cheap Clothing, call at J. E. Gibson's.

## Sheridan and His Letter.

The country has had enough, and more than enough, of Phillip Sheridan's impudence. * * * * He has done nothing but make mischief and trouble since he was appointed to command in Louisiana and Texas. He has assumed, as Attorney General Stanbery said in his opinion, that he was the State, and has made and unmade Governors, Judges, Attorney Generals, Mayors, Levee Commissioners, and annulled statutes, at pleasure. * * * * His last letter to General Grant should procure his dismissal in disgrace from the army. A more impudent concoction was never conceived by a military commander, and Sheridan would not have dared to write it had he not supposed that Congress would meet in a few days and so tie the hands of the President as to make District Commanders independent of him. It is this idea, and the incense with which he has been fed by the Radical press, which has stuffed him with vanity and insolence. He imagines it to be his province to rebuke the President, and, in writing to the officer second in command in the nation, to question the motives of him who is highest in command, and to berate and vilify the Attorney General of the United States, because, forsooth, that eminent jurist has seen proper to declare what are the provisions of a law submitted to him for examination.

It is charitable to suppose that Sheridan was drunk or crazy when he wrote this letter to General Grant. It is in fact an insult to Grant. It assumes that he will indorse its insolence and its censures of the President and the Attorney General. It assumes that Grant will approve of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and will sympathize with the feelings which actuated the writer. Sheridan has forgotten the rebuke which Grant gave the Radicals in Cincinnati for disrespect shown the President.

The letter intimates that the writer has the affairs not only of Louisiana and Texas on his hands, but those of the nation. He refuses to comply with the President's instructions, because "he does not feel like keeping up expensive Boards of Registration to suit new issues." What have his feelings to do with the matter? What new issues were raised by the opinion of the Attorney General? Sheridan had his orders. He refused to obey them, and assigned a lie as a reason for doing so. The opinion raised no new issue. It settled old ones. It settled issues which the vanity and malevolence and contempt of law in Sheridan had raised. It defined his powers and those of Boards of Registration, and if the registry has been completed in Louisiana, it has been done in defiance of law, and thousands of voters have been excluded from the lists who were entitled to vote under the law.

He "does not feel like" affording to white men an opportunity to vote, but he does "feel like" registering the ignorant and degraded negroes in Louisiana, and placing them in control of the government of New Orleans and of the State. This criminal and infamous work suits him. He feels like performing it at the bidding of venemous profligates, who play the toady to him in his apostasy, and who, were he true to the political principles which he advocated before he became debauched by the advancement he has received, would curse him as a rebel, a drunkard and "a red-mouthed Irishman." His head is turned by adulation. * * * * He prates of the opinion of the Attorney General as "opening a road for perjury and fraud to travel on." The registration which he says is completed in the State, was carried on by these very agencies. It was carried on contrary to the law which he had sworn to support. It was carried on under his direction in all its stages, and the unanswerable argument of the Attorney General writes perjured broadly across the forehead of Phillip Sheridan. We have seen for what the perjury was committed. It was to assist in the perpetration of a crime so enormous and revolting that, in comparison with it, deliberate perjury is a trivial error.—[Chicago Times.

## West Point and Annapolis.

The recent examinations at these two public schools, have made some curious developments. The Radical greed for office is well known, but we had hardly supposed that it had been gratified by the practice of such shameful and bare-faced frauds as have just come to light. The class of cadets which graduated at West Point, the other day, was appointed in 1863. Under the laws of Congress, each Congressional district is entitled to one cadet, who is appointed on the nomination of the representative of the district. Each cadet is required to be a *bona fide* citizen of the State, and resident of the district from which he is appointed. The late examination at West Point developed the fact that about one half of the gradnating class were from the Southern States, and that, almost without exception, they were Northern boys! There were no representatives in Congress from the Southern States, in 1863, and, of course, no legal appointments could be made from these States—but under the "war power," that elastic principle which has been vouched for so many enormities, Massachusetts and other New England boys, the sons and nephews of Northern members of Congress, were sent to the Military Academy to represent the seceded States. There used to be a little sectional pride connected with this school, but we warn the unsuspecting Southern reader, when he runs his eye over the list of graduates, not to give way to any emotion of satisfaction when he observes that the six boys who head the list, and have carried off all the academic honors, hail from Southern States! It is a cheat; they are all from the North, and were foisted into the institution in plain violation of the law. The same pretty little game was played at Annapolis. We are well aware of what a god-send the war was to manufacturing New England, and banking and Shoddyite New York, but we had no idea until these developments came to light, that any Northern man who wanted a son educated at the public expense, was also directly interested in the continuation of the war. It doubled his chances. We presume one of the reasons for practicing upon the Southern people, the enormity of collecting back taxes from them, or taxes which became due during the war, and which they had already paid to the Confederate Government, as they had the right to pay them, under the laws of war, is to assist in paying for the education of the sons of our pious Northern brethren, who have practiced this fraud upon their own government, and upon us. These are the fellows who tell us that the officers of the old army and navy, who went South to defend their homes and firesides when a choice between defending them and desolating them became inevitable, were doubly traitors, because they were untrue to those who educated him; the fact always having been that the South not only educated its own boys at the public schools, but three-fourths of the Northern boys to boot.—[Memphis Bulletin.

TO SAVE ICE FROM MELTING.—The following simple method of preserving ice is doubtless worthy of a trial:

A German chemist publishes the following simple metsod of preserving small quantities of ice, which he has practiced with success. Put the ice into a deep dish, cover it with a plate, and place the dish on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, by this means excluding the eternal air. Feathers are well known conductors of heat and in consequence the ice is preserved from melting. Dr. Schwarts states that he has thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days.

☞ The efforts of the elder Dumas to escape the uncomfortable notoriety which he brought upon himself by being photographed in very familiar and affectionate relations with the Menkin celebrity, seem only to have recoiled upon himself. The judge granted his application for an order to prevent the further sale of the picture, but that only increased the demand for it, and it was at once reproduced by half a dozen foreign photographers.

## Massachusetts' Brains Oozing Out.

The publication we made recently of the order of merit of the late graduating class at West Point showed that Massachusetts' brains were not adequate to achieving a high standing in that class. The "God and humanity" State holds a mortifying low position in that institution. It did, indeed, have a representative at West Point, who did himself honor and reflected lustre on the State of Massachusetts, through one of whose representatives he engaged his appointment to that National Military School. But no Puritan blood runs in his veins. He does not belong to the families which represent "great moral ideas," and practice general proscription and tyranny, and the whole catalogue of individual and social rascalities and crime. He was a poor Irish boy, from Cheshire, Thomas Turtle by name, appointed by Representative Dawes. It is stated that Mr. Dawes, a good Radical, had yielded to the application of Radical friends and made several nominations to the cadetship within his gift, and most of them, weak-brained and worthless, broke down under the discipline of the military school, to the great mortification of Mr. Dawes, who had in fact compromised himself by nominating such Radical blockheads. He determined to pass by the "great moral ideas" stock, and take another breed. He found the boy he wanted in Thomas Turtle, the son of a poor, laboring Irishman who had displayed a love of books and fondness for study, and to him he offered the vacancy in his gift. It was accpted, and that which the degenerate brains of the pure "God and humanity" stock could not achieve, the Irish brain of Tom did. He graduated this month, standing first in mineralogy and geology and second in engineering and ethics, the highest branches and the most stringent tests of scholarship. With the going out of Webster, Choate and that grand class of patriotic, broad-midded statesmen who glorified Massachusetts for a generation, came in the sentimentalists and pigmies, Sumer, Banks, Wilson and others of like Radical order, whose cry is "God and humanity," who boast of "great moral ideas, who are impertinent, wrong-headed intermeddlers with business not their own, and who persecute their opponents with the malevolence of a Torquemada and with the petty resentments and bigotry of very marrow and weak minds. Massachusetts' brains have oozed out, and nothing remains but passionate intolerence and tyranny. An infusion of Irish and German blood may restore the degenerate race. At all events the Irish seems to have the needed brains to win West Point honors for Massachusetts."

[Missouri Republican.

## A Congressman in an Ugly Fix.

Hon. Mr. Kelley, on his return to Philadelphia from his Southern stumping tour, was welcomed home by the Union League of that place. In his speech on that occasion, Mr. Kelley said, speaking of the Mobile riot, that "the man who was shot beside the chair of the correspondent of the New York Herald, who was the first victim on the platform, would have fallen just as certainly if he (Kelley) had been reciting the Lord's Prayer, instead of making a speech." Colonel Mann, editor of the Mobile Times, addressed a note to the members of the Coroner's jury over the dead of that riot, asking "if there was any evidence of any person being shot upon the platform, by the side of the correspondent of the New York Herald as charged by Mr. Kelley, with an intimation that there were several victims of shots on the platform." To that inquiry members of the jury reply that "no one was either killed, shot or wounded on the stand." The only suggestion that has been made, to relieve the Congressman from the ugly fix he is in of wilful lying, is, that he was so badly scared at the time that, falling with others and creeping under the table in the general fright, he did really believe that several had been shot on the platform. This opinion is corroborated by another statement, that prominent citizens of Mobile went, immediately after the breaking out of the disturbance, to the platform, to assure Mr. Kelley of his safety; but, on account of the crowd, were delayed, and by the time they reached the platform, Mr. Kelley and the reporter for the New York Herald had left. Anxious to accomplish their mission, they hurried after, and were guided through alleys and by-streets to the Battle House, by a peculiar odor which the fugitives had left along the route of their flight. We do know that that will help Congressman Kelley's case, but it is proper that he should have the benefit of whatever is in it of a mitigating character.

## The Influence of Senator Wilson's Southern Trip.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in his letter of the 4th inst., says:

Senator Wilson's Southern trip has unquestionably done him, and through him, as any influential member of the Republican party will do the country, a great deal of good. It has not in any positive sense made him Conservative, but it has convinced him that there is neither wisdom nor statesmanship in the extreme measures proposed by Sumner, Stevens and others, who know nothing of the South or the Southern people except what they have learned from private letters written by a set of worthless fellows, whose only hope for preferment and profit is in such legislation as will prevent respectable men in the South from participating in politics for years to come.

Mr. Wilson comes back fully convinced, so he tells me in conversation, that confiscation would be a ruinous policy for both section of the country, and that those who are preaching that doctrine to the negroes of the South now are doing incalculable mischief to the country and to the Republican party. He says if the negroes want land they must work for it; that it is easier for a negro in the South, at the present time, to earn five acres of land, than for a white man in Massachusetts to earn one; that land is cheap and work is plenty, and a man who, under the circumstances, is not able to earn a farm, is not fit to own one. He himself, at the age of twenty-one, worked on a farm for six dollars a months, when six dollars would't buy as much land in Massachusetts as one dollar will now buy in the South. He believes the Southern people are disposed to treat the negroes well, and will educate them, and pay them, and enable them to take care of themselves. This much, coming from a man who has done more than any other man—at any rate quite as much—to shape the policy of the Republican party since its organization, and to whose practical common sense as opposed to Sumner's political Quixotism the party owes much of its success, is quite significant.

☞ Emerson says; "It is pleasant to see refinement penetrating into retired homes. The more piano the less wolf, the less dirt. The beautiful should never be out of thought. It is as right that the bread should be put upon the the table in a comely shape, as that it should be eaten."

SHERIDAN RULENTS.—The New Orleans Registry Board rejected an applicant because he was an *auctioneer* before the war, on the ground that an auctioneer was "a public officer." Gen Sheridan, says the Mobile Register, has indulged in the extreme liberality of over-ruling the ruling of the Board. And so *auctioneers* are not included in the disqualified class. "God and Liberty!"

## The Witnesses Against Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Mercury calls attention to the character of the men who have testified to seeing Surratt in Washington on the day of the assassination. Some of them are not at all reputable. Dye has been arrested for passing counterfeit money, and another of them is thus spoken of:

Another delectable witness was William E. Cleaver, the man who outraged the little beggar girl of the Seventh Ward, until she died from his lust, and for which he was convicted and sentenced. For some reason, best known to General Carrington and Judge Fisher, this damnable brute and murderer was ordered a new trial, and the benefit of bail extended to him about two weeks ago, and now he appears in a new *role*—a witness against Surratt.—Now is not this a picture to be commented upon by honest people? Upon the cross-examination of Cleaver, it came out that both Impeacher Ashley and Conover had had a talk with him—Cleaver—and it was through them that he was summoned as a witness.

Here is a man with the halter almost around his neck, and with the gallows staring him in the face, brought into Court to bear false witness against his neighbor. Who believes that Dye, or Cooper, or Dave Reed, the gambler, or his blood-hound, Cleaver, ever saw Surratt in town at the time of the assassination? No one in this community. John Surratt was known to thousands of people here, and yet there is not one of our populace who saw him, but mere sojourners and strangers, who never heard the name of Surratt until after the murder, now state they saw him muffled up and disguised at the theater, and in two years after they are able to swear to him in open Court as the man.

HIGH HEELED BOOTS WITH WATCHES IN THEM.—In the days when high heeled French boots were the pride of fashion, there was a shoemaker in London who made a fortune by the sale of the best Paris boots at a price which all his fellow tradesmen declared ruinous. He understood the trade, and obtained troops of customers. "These boots must be stolen," said his rivals, but there was no evidence that they were; certainly they were not smuggled boots—for any one could satisfy himself that the full duty was paid upon them at the customhouse. The shoemaker retired from business with a fortune.—Afterward his secret was accidentally discovered—although he had paid for the boots, he had not paid for everything that was in them. There was a heavy duty on foreign watches; and every boot that was consigned to him from Paris had contained in its high heel a cavity exactly large enough to hold a watch. The great profit obtained by the trade in smuggling watches made it possible for this tradesman, when he had filled up their heels, to sell their boots under prime cost.—This was worth while again, because, of course, by the extension of his boot trade, he increased his power of importing watches duty free.

☞ There have been seventeen Presidents, and thus far no "impeachments."—The subjected scrap—the work of some unknown bard—will inform you who all have been Presidents, and the order in which they occupied the chair:

Great Washington was number one;
Then Senator Adams next came on.
Jefferson made the number three—
Then Madison, the fourth was he,
Monroe, the fifth, to him succeeds;
And sixth, the junior Adams leads.
Then seventh, Andrew Jackson came:
And eighth we count Van Buren's name.
Then Harrison made number nine—
And tenth, John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know;
The twelfth was Taylor in the row.
Fillmore, the thirteenth, took his place—
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race.
Buchanan, the fifteenth, is seen;
Then Lincoln, as sixteenth, came in.
Johnson, the seventeenth and last,
Still lives to close the illustrious past.
Now let us stop until we see
Who our next President will be

WHAT CAN'T A MILITARY GOVERNOR DO?—A Military Governor, under the reconstruction act, can—

Suppress newspapers.
Silence lecturers.
Remove Mayors of Cities, Governors of States, Boards of Commissioners, &c.
Can exclude white aldermen and appoint black in their places.
Can take possession of savings banks.
Can enact stay laws and postpone the payment of debts.
Can prohibit the distillation of corn and the sale of liquor.
Can run down city stocks and repudiate city currency.
Can spend $500,000 for registering black voters and ask for $500,000 more.
Can abolish local taxes and regulate the circulation of papers.
Can settle the rate of wages and the price of corn modities.
Can disobey the President and insult the Cabinet.

They can do all this, and far more.—What they can't do, no one has ventured to say.

Yet an extra session of Congress is called to give more power to these military chieftains; to make them so absolute that for even the President to question the limits of their authority will be a ground of impeachment.

This is what the dog-day Congress is to do. Is it not madness?—[Albany Argus.

☞ A Special Washington correspondent says: There is a good deal of feeling in Congressional circles about Mexican matters. Part of it been presented. More of it will appear in speeches before the end of next week. Senator Chandler will probably speak to-morrow, and two or three members of the House are ready to speak as soon as they can get the floor.



## JUDGMENT.

*The State of Louisiana, District Court---Parish of Rapides.*

SHANNET BLUM, vs. Her Husband EDWARD LEVY. } July Term—A. D. 1867—No. 617.

IN THIS CASE, by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, Shannet Blum, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that Plaintiff recover of the Defendant, Edward Levy, her husband, the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1800) with five per cent interest thereon from the rendition of the judgment, and her cost. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said Plaintiff be separated in property and estate from her said husband, that the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them be dissolved, and that she resume the administration and control of her separate property and all her rights be enforced to the entire satisfaction under this judgment.

Done and signed in open Court, on this Sixth day of July, A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

W. B. LEWIS, Judge of the 9th District.

Filed, July 6th, 1867.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF RAPIDES.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Alexandria, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1867.

W. W. WHITTINGTON, D'y. Clerk.

July17-3t—Printers Fee $15 00.

## JUDGMENT.

*The State of Louisiana, District Court---Parish of Rapides.*

E. J. SPURLOCK, vs. Her Husband, HENRY L. C. SUTTON. } July Term—A. D. 1867—No. 387.

IN THIS CASE, by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, Eliza J. Spurlock, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff recover of the Defendant, Henry L. C. Sutton, the sum of Eleven Thousand and Two Hundred Dollars, ($11,200,) with five per centum per annum interest thereon from the rendition of this judgment, and cost. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said Plaintiff be separated in property and estate from her said husband, that the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them be dissolved, and that she resume the administration and control of her separate property, that her tacit and legal mortgage be recognized and enforced against the immovable property of her said husband, from the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, and the mortgage accorded by law be recognized and enforced against his, Defendant's property, to the entire satisfaction of her rights under this Judgment.

W. B. LEWIS, Judge of the 9th District.

Filed, July 6th, 1867.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF RAPIDES.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Alexandria, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1867.

W. W. WHITTINGTON, D'y. Clerk.

July17-3t—Printer's Fee $18 00.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Joseph M. Sollibellas vs. Boomer & Mills. } No. 879—District Court, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued from the Honorable the District Court in and for the Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, and to me addressed in the above entitled and numbered suit, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, the 3d day of AUGUST, 1867,

between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the Town of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, the following described property, seized as the property of the Defendant, to-wit:

Seventy saw logs, more or less.
1 Blacksmith Bellows.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months' credit, purchaser giving good bond and security. J. R. ANDREWS, Sheriff.

July 17, 1867-tds.

Printer's Fees $12.