The Louisiana Democrat.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.:
WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1868.

8060.

This trick has again been placed on probation by the Post Master. The mails, until further orders, will be sent to the mouth as of old. In justice to the Institution we must record that *she* has made a good beginning, and it is fervently hoped *she* may be fully reconstructed and never play truant again.

☞ The District Court adjourned *sine die* on Saturday night. The Civil docket has been considerably thinned down.

☞ We desire to call the attention of all Planters and others interested to the advertisement of O. Hinckley & Son, which will be fonnd among our new advertisements. Captain Hinckley is an old and competent steamboatman, possessed of great experience and energy and will be sure to give satisfaction to all who patronize him.

☞ General Grant is bent on gaining the top notch of Radical meaness and infamy. He has ordered the restoration of Baker, the Street Commission of New Orleans, removed by General Hancock for malfeasance in office. Baker is now under indictment by the Grand Jury for the offence, for which he was removed.

☞ The River fell up to last Friday evening about five feet, came then to a stand and has been rising since Saturday morning, having gone up fully three feet. Plenty of rain Saturday and Sunday—and even now the atmosphere and clouds indicate more rain. Every thing bids fair to give us soon a big river.

☞ "Dis Convention" am not adjourned yet! They still hang to the willows and draw ten dollars a day.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of the officers of the National, B. L. Hodge No. 2, St. Nicholas and Bart Able for late papers.

☞ "Dis Convention," following in foot steps of "glorious Phil Sheridan," have chosen hangman and free nigger days to vote on the adoption of their constitution. The grand farce if fixed for the 17th and 18th of April, at which time also State, Judicial, Parish and Municipal officers, Members of General Assembly and representatives to the Rump are to be chosen.

☞ Every one going to New Orleans will please take notice that the St. Nicholas goes down this morning at ten o'clock, and the Bart Able on Saturday at 12 M.

☞ George F. Vickers, of Kent County, has been elected U. S. Senator from Maryland, vice Thomas, rejected.

WHEN YOU want COOKING SODA Send to H. St. John's and Procure the Genuine article.

Military Domination.

IMPERIAL STYLE SPROUTING AT WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of Chicago Times.]

Gen. Grant has ordered a detail of soldiers to officiate as a body guard at his receptions. They are picked men; not quite up, as yet, it is true, in discipline, uniform and equipment, to the Cent Gardes of the Emperor Napoleon, or even the so-called Household Troops of "our good cousin Victoria." But we are a young empire as yet, and age will necessarily bring with it those artistic tastes in politics, as well as general culture, which must one day place us in the front rank of nations that have acknowledged the imperial purple. The younger branches of the General's family I observe, go about the city escorted by military equerries. So, you see, we are gradually more and more aping the style and taste of the old world despots. I remember the time when old President Taylor used to go to the market here and purchase a milch cow, and help the man to drive her home, too, if she was contrary. Now, the city is filled with carriages decorated with coat of arms, bogus and genuine; with the drivers' seats covered with immense hammer cloths, as yet unornamented by the gilt coronets of the nobility; the seats in front and the "dickeys" behind occupied by servants, black and white in every shade and description of livery. But the latest form in which military rule presents itself is the clause surreptitiously slipped into the appropriation bill by E. B. Washburne, and which provides that the police force of the capitol building shall be composed of officers and soldiers from the regular army, under the command of a military engineer. The number is moderately limited to forty; but of course the number can at any time be increased indefinitely under the plea of "military necessity." Even if there were not a purpose in these innovations upon republican simplicity, the whole thing is utterly inconsistent with the genius of republican institutions as to be revolting to every genuine Republican. Certainly, the days of republican simplicity are fast passing away. Mr. Washburne's plan for the Pretorian Guard was squelched for a time on the plea that it involved a matter of independent legislation in the appropriation bill. There is no doubt, however that it will be again revived at an opportune moment.

MARSDEN'S Pectoral Balm for Asthma.

QUACK!—Forney says the "flag is imperiled." Sergeant Bates thinks its chief peril comes from Forney. When we cursed the "old flag," the Dead Duck quacked out "the flag is imperiled."—When we give it a rousing reception, as at Montgomery, Forney quacks out the same old song

THE WAR OFFICE COOK.—It was the man Stanton, now so "trooly loil," who roared out like a bull of Bashan in 1861: "Why hunt gorillas in Africa when you have one in the White-House."

☞ The St. Nicholas, besides New Orleans papers, favored the Democrat with plenty from the North and West.

PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT.

A Northern Radical paper, contrasting the difference between the government of Great Britain and the "best government the world ever saw," takes occasion to say that it took seven years to finish the trial of Warren Hastings, while the trial of Andrew Johnson would probably be concluded within the space of seven days. This state of the case may be rather flattering to American vanity, in these days of railroads, telegraphs and Atlantic cables, but recent advices from Washington do not seem to indicate such a speedy trial, conviction, and removal of the President as the Radicals evidently desire. There are many little obstacles in the way of the Radical programme, and, as the trial progresses, doubtless others will arise which were not bargained for in the original bill of procedure. In the first place the Chief Justice is not so pliant a tool as the Radicals had hoped to find him. Judge Chase has a reputation which is dear to him, which he is not willing to tarnish for the purpose of elevating to office a *parvenu* rival who claims promotion to the honors for which he himself has so long and so undustriously toiled. He evidently views the whole impeachment business as got up for the special benefit of Sam Grant, and he cannot see why he should ruin his own reputation for a drunken vagabond who has not sense enough to keep Andy Johnson from publishing him to the world as a liar and an imbecile.—He has, therefore, intimated pretty strongly in advance that, when he takes an oath as President of the high Court of impeachment, to try the case impartially, he will keep his oath whether his conduct shall redound to the advantage of General Grant or general anybody else. He has already thrown overboard the rules the Senate endeavored to impose upon him, and has inspired the friends of the President with the hopes that his rulings will all be on the side of law and of justice. The Chief Justice knows that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that an impartial demeanor on his part will be worth more to him than all the advantages his party expects to derive from the persecution of Andrew Johnson.

There are other evident drawbacks to the Radical scheme of impeachment and removal of the President. Mack, the intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnatti Commercial says that four of the seven Radical Senators who are required to acquit the President, have already been secured, and intimates that the other three can be readily obtained. Out of the fifteen Senators who have been repudiated by the people it would seem to be no difficult matter for such an experienced politician as Andy Johnson to manipulate matters so as to secure the desired number. Foreign missions, judgeships for life, employment under the next administration (which is sure to be Democratic) might be considered a fair consideration for the votes necessary to secure the acquittal of the President in the present emergency. That every device will be resorted to we feel confident when we call to mind the ability of the President and of those who are now supposed to be his principal advisers.

As to the result of a failure to commit the President there cannot be two opinions. It is the last struggle of the Radicals for power. If they fail, it will be the death-knell of the party.—They will be held up to the ridicule of the people of all parties, and the organization will sink into the most utter contempt. Even the unlawful admission of the Southern States will not save them. The reaction at the North, which has commenced, will gather fresh strength, and there will be an overwhelming defeat of Radicalism at the polls at the election in November. If, therefore, any feel despondent at the present gloomy aspect of affairs we would advise them to take courage, as the end of the Radical lease of power cannot be far off.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH Expectorant.

BY CONSENT, NOT FORCE.—In the course of his report on naturalization, General Banks compliments the new German nation, which unites many States, by the remark: "She seeks to hold them together by *consent*, not *force*." It required some effrontery in the General to state such a fact to the Congress. Nor does he soften the rudeness of the announcement by a comment which immediately follows. He declares the German constitution "redolent of the future," and says "the Republic of the new world" (this "Hail Columbia" of our's) "must adopt with profit many of its wise provisions." How can Puritan Radicalism stand that? Radicals have assumed perfection, and called on all nations and all lands to copy and worship their system—which made "the greatest nation in creation." But that they should be taunted in this manner is the greatest piece of impudence of the times! Has it, indeed, come to this? That we are to learn wisdom from a confederation not two years old? And will it be tolerated that a man shall rise in Congress and say so? We tremble for General Banks.

But let us not mistake the "situation." The Radicals are for holding us by our "consent." All their bills look to that. The constitutional amendment and all the "reconstruction acts" provided for one "consent." Indeed, they consider "consent" so important that they have determined to "*force*" us to "consent." Away with your German confederation! It is but in its infancy, and has never learned this great stroke of policy in a free country—this *forcing* people to *consent!*—[Richmond Dispatch.

PARENTS cannot be too particular in observing any symptoms that predispose their little ones to an attack of Croup, which is always distressing and often fatal. *MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM* is now recommended as the most effective, safe and pleasant remedy known. For sale by all Druggists.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH Expectorant.

OLD TIM AT THE CARNIVAL.

BALLS, PARTIES AND OTHER DOINS—M. K. C.—MARDI GRAS &c.

[*Correspondence of the La. Democrat.*]

NEW ORLEANS, February 27th, 1868.

Friend Democrat;—The din and excitement, hurly burly, don't care a d—tear is over, the tumult has dwindled into a calm and now we will take a backward look at

THE CARNIVAL WEEK.

To your readers I need not tell, what they already know, that the fasts and holy days of the Catholic Church are well observed in our city, where so large a majority of the population are of that faith, that the return of any of the days observed by the church always produces a marked effect on the appearance and business of the city. As Lent came nearer people began to talk about amusements, balls were set on foot, and even the poorest of us were bent on having some fun. Last Thursday night the Dry Goods and General Mercantile Clerk's Association gave their second annual ball at the National Theatre. J. C. Patton, Esq., the efficient Secretary, sent me a neat little card marked "complimentary," and as Mac., the jolly good fellow who has charge of the iron safe of the society, said they were "going to have a gay time," I borrowed Mr. Ned's coat and brother Charles' hat and put out for the scene of action.—Henry Switzer, the President, met me at the door and took me in out of the rain. Under his kind guidance I was at home at once, so we took a smile. When we entered the ball room there were about one hundred couples on the floor, the music was enlivening and the scene was one of the most charming I have ever seen. The toilettes were elegant—silks, swiss, laces, ribbons and all the other auxiliaries of female beauty and grace, were employed of the finest quality and in profusion. A crowd of representatives of the press were on hand, for the gentlemen of this association, are famed for hospitality and good fellowship. Messrs. James Lee, O. S. Babcock, Henry Brandt, Charles Brown and other members, exerted themselves to make the time pass pleasantly, and succeeded admirably. With my Carnival so well began, you will not be surprised to hear that I carried it through in style.—(Don't let this leak out.)

Balls, parties, weddings, and social gatherings have been numerous and all well attended. The grand jubilee was was not reached, however, until

MARDI GRAS

dawned upon us bright and clear. It had been generally conceded that times were dull, money was scarce and the spirit of revelry was dead. Early in the morning, however, people began to go out and wander about to see what was going on *if any thing*. By ten o'clock Clay Statue was covered, the steps and railings loaded and the streets in the neighborhood full of people waiting to see the sights. Before long the maskers began to come out, and until dark the scene was one of the wildest and most exciting ever witnessed here. An ape made a great deal of amusement, jumping and running and going through different performances. A tall negro, with stove pipe hat, long tailed coat and a carpet bag hung on a broom handle, came along and was loudly cheered. Here comes a troup of about a dozen negroes, some with banjos, others with bones, and some with *carpet bags*. The leader had a large blank book, and when they reached Clay Statue the leader mounted the railings, called the roll and made a speech.—There goes a company of spirits on horse back, devils with horns, spirits of all colors, a grotesque medley of characters. Here are several women in fancy costume, some dressed as men and playing the gallant for the others, and now comes a crowd of children, romping, whooping and yelling, all in mask and enjoying it hugely. Now comes a band of negroes, with drums, bones, horns, cymbals and banjo, making all sorts of unmusical sounds. Several of them have carpet bags and look as they had come to stay awhile. It would take too much of your valuable space to notice all of the strange, interesting, grotesque and handsome characters that paraded our streets. The actors were continually changing, and the fun was big all day long. Towards evening the crowds began to grow stationary, ladies and children looked for seats and men for good standing places.—The throng was very great and the cars arriving every minute from up and down town brought fresh additions all the time. There was something more expected, and although every one knew it would be hours before that something came, they waited with patience, and the best of good feeling prevailed. They were waiting to see that mysterious company, whom everybody likes, yet nobody knows, the famous

MYSTICK KREWE OF COMUS.

"That's one of 'em," said a youngster near me.

"Where, where?" asked a dozen eager voices.

"That's him," replied the urchin, pointing to a portly good natured gentleman who was passing leisurely along, complacently noticing what was going on "he was a big bottle last year!"

"He's seen many a good bottle, I'll bet" said another, whereat the crowd laughed, and the jolly looking gentleman passed on.

"Oh! I know who they are" said another "they are some of them Washington Artillery men, and they are going to start from the old armory to-night, cos I saw 'em taking in the things to-day," "Did ye Johnny? What did they look like?" anxiously inquired another, "Oh! a hull lot of big boxes, I tell yo it'll be grand." "Here they come, here they are" shouted a dozen or more and a rush was made for good positions, but it was a false alarm. The Krewe first appeared on Mardi Gras day in 1857, as spirits from the regions below, and gave tableaux at the Varieties (then Gaiety) Theatre, founded on Milton's "Paradise Lost" which were followed by a ball, the parquette having been floored for the occasion. The invitations were all complimentary, both to their lady and gentlemen guests—and this rule has been adhered to ever since. The first of these entertainments proved so pleasant and each subsequent one has been if possible an improvement on the former, so that the invitations are anxiously looked for.—Every year since the Krewe have turned out, excepting in '62, '63, '64 and '65, during which time it is probable that Comus and his gay followers were performing on other and sterner fields. His return in '66 was heartily welcomed, last year's performance I have already reported to my readers, and now we turn to the one just passed. A little before eight o'clock in the evening, faint strains of music were heard coming from Chartres street and in a few minutes more the head of the column turned into Canal street. The procession was an illustration of

LALLAH ROOKH'S ENTRANCE INTO DELHI.

Slaves in oriental costume preceded, and on either side for the whole length of the line accompanied the procession, bearing flaming torches, giving a good light and adding much to the attractiveness of the scene. First came a troup of horsemen, armed with scimetar, javelin and bow-carrying bright and flashing banners blazoned with the insignia of royalty. Then followed the courtiers appointed to accompany "Tulip Cheek" on her route. Then came the elephants bearing the Princess and her attendants, dressed in all the gorgeousness of Eastern fashion, then came a lovely troup of maids of honor—along the line foot soldiers and servants bore fanciful lanterns, varied in shapes and colors.—The procession closed with another cavalcade of horsemen, richly costumed and armed in Eastern fashion. Such a brilliant, tasteful and magnificent pageant, was well worthy of the fame of Comus, and could have been gotten up by none others but his Krewe. After marching through the principal streets they proceeded to Varieties Theatre and there gave a number of tableaux, founded on Moore's beautiful poem of Lallah Rookh. The Theatre was crowded by one of the most select and intelligent audiences ever gathered there, and after the tableaux the dance began and lasted until —— the milkman rung his bell for the kitchen girl to come out and get her allowance of chalk and water!

And now a word about our street rail road cars. If I was a cussing man, which I am not, 'specially when Mrs. L. is about, I would have one real good time cussing the whole tribe of managers, directors and superintendents. From three in the afternoon until after midnight the travel was immense, and yet the accommodations afforded by the cars were poor, the number of cars was entirely inadequate to the demand, the passengers were hustled and packed in like Sardines, the cars stood on the starting points for several minutes after they were full, even according to rail road calculation, and when they started the poor, lank ghostly looking mules had a hard road to travel, and went it slow.—(This blank mark is the cussing aforesaid.) However we must stand these with the other troubles and annoyances "that we read about." Altogether Mardi Gras was a gay time—although the stores were open there was no business done—clerks and employers stood about the doors or strolled off to enjoy the sights. Our friends of the Carpet Bag organ, *yclept* the Republican, couldn't see the fun of the thing, but by and by, when our people rally to exercise their rights, there will be sights for them, with less fun than Mardi Gras.

POLLY TICKS.

I did not mean to say a word about the Jade, when I commenced, but I really must tell you that there has been something of a row in Washington. President Johnson has removed Stanton and appointed General Lorenzo Thomas, Secretary of War, *ad interim*. The Senate says the removal is unlawful and Stanton will not retire. The House of Representatives har passed the impeachment articles, but the constitutionality of the law is seriously questioned and will probably be tried, the President wishes to test that point and all hands are waiting patiently to hear "what my big brother will say." Telegrams have flashed across the wires from all directions offering the President support in men and money, and the Radicals say they will carry their point at all hazards. I say—did you ever see, two great lubberly, overgrown school boys, one with a chip on his shoulder daring the other "to knock it off," neither of them daring or caring to strike first? Well look at our National school boys—whopee—golly aint they m-a-d—go in Andy—hit him Thad—hip, hip hurroo—ain't we a gal-o-rious nation!! Ciss has got the whooping cough, dad sprained his leg, the old cow's gone dry, and wishing you the same blessings and many happy returns, I remain "until death do us part,"

Ever Thine,

TIM. LINKINWATER.

STICK POMATUM
(FRAGRANT AND CHEAP.)
For Sale By
Henry St. John.

ALL THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The articles of impeachment presented by the committee, were adopted by the House to-day, by a vote of 125 to 41.

In connection with the trial of the President, a question has arisen which has given cause to some diversity of opinion in both Houses. It relates to the transaction of general business during the progress of the trial. The Houses have not decided whether to pursue ordinary legislation or not under the circumstances.

The House selected as managers of impeachment, Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, and Wilson, of Iowa.

The Radicals are so much elated by the successful passage of the articles of impeachment through the House, that they have almost determined to serve a notice on the President to appear for trial within two days. The President's counsel, however, insist upon being allowed twenty days for preparation.

It is expected that the McCardle case will occupy the Supreme Court several days.

The Supreme Court, to-day, formally announced the postponement of all cases involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act until next session.

The McCardle argument will be continued from day to day until completed.

The managers of impeachment selected their own chairman. They will approach the Senate formally to-morrow, and court will commence Wednesday, unless the Senate's rules of procedure are amended, when Johnson will appear and ask time for preparation: after the expiration of which the court will sit every day till the trial closes, Sundays excepted.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron cotton ties are subject to a duty of one and a half cents per pound.

Twenty officers of the reserve corps will be detailed to relieve Civil Bureau functionaries, thus reducing expenses.

The Election Committee will report against Jones and McKee, who are contesting for a seat from Kentucky.

10 P. M.—Senate still in session.

Sumner's motion, in executive session, that during the pending proceedings Congress hold no official communication with the President, was supported by his own vote only.

HOUSE,—The House assembled at 10 o'clock, and impeachment articles were discussed throughout the day. Several verbal amendments were made, the seventh article was stricken out, and at 4 o'clock they were adopted. The vote on the first article was 126 to 40, and nearly the same vote on all the others, except the last, which was 108 to 48.

The protest signed by forty-five members was not received nor allowed printed. Butler, Stevens and Jenks failed getting in new sections.

The managers elected are the same as those nominated in caucus. A Democrat was chosen as teller, but declined to act, wishing to have nothing to do with it.

Stevens, alluded to his articles, which he claims were omitted by mistake and which charge Johnson with an attempt to seduce Grant, says in conclusion: "What chance, then, has Johnson, with that article, which was left out to give him a loop-hole? You see how fair we are. [Laughter.] What chance has Andrew Johnson if that article is inserted? Unfortunate man, thus surrounded, hampered, caught, with his own wickedness. Unfortunate, unhappy man, behold your doom."

The above article was shut out by the arrival, as per agreement, of the hour when amendments and speeches should cease.

The Clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate of these proceedings Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It has heretofore been stated in these dispatches that the Radicals had experienced a bitter disappointment in respect to the unplastic Chief Justice, who had shown, on a recent occasion, a regard for the constitution, in connection with the impeachment trial, which developed an independence of party coercion that proclaimed him to be the last man in the Republican ranks to be made a tool by shallow fanatics.

To-day Mr. Chase gave additional cause for rage and gnashing of teeth to the Radical cabal. In a communication, addressed to the Senate, the Chief Justice criticises the action of that body in prescribing rules of procedure in the impeachment trial, in advance of its organization as a court.—This snap proceeding the Chief Justice pronounces irregular and illegal. More than this, Mr. Chase, with scarcely veiled contempt, reminds the august Senate that the most undignified feature of its rules is the restrictions which are imposed upon the Chief Justice, in the matter of legal decisions. In brief, Mr. Chase declares that unless the proceedings are properly taken he will not preside.

Here is a dilemma. If the Senate refuses to recede from its action and insist upon the rules prescribed, under the opinion of the Chief Justice if it proceeds to try the President, the body will sit in its Senatorial capacity and not as a high court of impeachment. This increases the chances of conviction, which, of course, will be an imperative reason with the Radical majorty to adhere to the existing order of affairs.

WASHINGTON March 6.—At one P. M. the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the question of impeachment.

The Chief Justice stated briefly the condition of the question before the Senate, and announced that Senator Dixon had the floor.

Senator Howard thereupon raised a point of order that the Constitution gave Wade the right as a matter of course, and the Senate rules on impeachment, provide that he shall be sworn at once, and asked that the Chief Justice decide the point without debate.

The Chief Justice felt constrained on account of its importance to submit the point to the Senate for its decisions. The point raised is that the point of order cannot now be urged.

Howard insists that Dixon shall not proceed.

The Chief Justice decides that the court not being organized the rules adopted for impeachment do not apply at this time.

Drake appealed from the decision of the Chair. The yeas and nays were taken and the decisions of the Chief Justice was sustained by a vote of twenty to twenty-four.

Applause in the gallery.

At 2:35 P. M., the Chief Justice announced that the Senate was now organized as a Court to try the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; that he felt it his duty to say that it was now a distinct organization from the Senate; that it was a Court.

At 2:45 the House was notified that the Senate was so organized; and at 2:50 P. M., the managers of the House appeared. They are now being seated.

WASHINGTON. March 6.—Both branches of Congress assembled at the usual hour to-day. But very little interest was manifested in the proceedings in the House; the galleries there were completely deserted. A steady stream of people commenced at an early hour moving towards the galleries of the Senate, and by the time that body had assembled, all the galleries were closely packed, except the diplomatic gallery. No person was admitted who could not be provided with a seat, and extra policemen were stationed in the halls to keep them from being filled up, and thus prevent passage to and from the Senate.

At one o'clock the Acting Vice President stated that the hour having arrived for the consideration of questions appertaining to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, he would now vacate the chair. Chief Justice Chase, who had entered by a rear door, instead of by the main door of the Senate as on yesterday, then took the chair, and the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. John W. Forney, proceeded to read the proceedings of yesterday.

The Chief Justice then stated that the order of business before the Court was the consideration as to the question whether Senator Wade was entitled to be sworn in, and upon this Senator Dixon had the floor. Senator Howard arose to a point of order, and maintained that the rules adopted by the Senate required that the Chief Justice should swear in all Senators before organizing said Court, and therefore, before any further proceedings was had, he called upon the Chief Justice to decide this question. Mr. Dixon arose to reply, but Senator Drake called him to order and insisted that there should be no debate. The Chief Justice then arose and said that he should recognize the rules of order of the Senate as the rules governing these proceedings, but that in view of the importance of this question the Chair would feel constrained to submit it to the Senate for decision, and and would ask the Senator from Michigan to reduce his point of order to writing. This having been done, the Chief Justice read it to the Court, and ruled that the point of order was debatable. Senator Dixon then arose to speak, but Senator Drake again called him to order, and insisted that points of order were not debatable under the rules. Senator Howard read the 23d rule adopted by the Senate, and urged that under it debate was out of order. The Chief Justice reiterated his decision, and Mr. Dixon again took the floor. Things at this point began to look a little mixed, the Senators generally showing more feverishness than is their usual placid wont, and the Chief Justice appearing not particularly pleased with the drift of affairs. Mr. Dixon had proceeded but a moment when Mr. Sherman called him to order and insisted that the Senator from Connecticut was not confining himself to the question of order, but to the main question. The Chief Justice decided that the point of order was well taken, and that Mr. Dixon must confine himself to the discussion of the question of order. Mr. Dixon had proceeded but a few minutes when Mr. Drake, for the third time, called him to order and maintained that under the 23d rule he could not proceed. The Chief Justice decided that the court not being organized, these rules did not apply to this body. Mr. Drake appealed from this decision to the Senate, and the yeas and nays were called, and the Chief Justice was sustained by a vote of 23 ayes to 20 nays. Some persons in the galleries upon the announcement of this vote commenced to applaud, but the Chief Justice arose and called out quickly, "Order," "order," and quiet was restored. This decision, and the fact that it was sustained by the Senate, created quite a buz amongst the newspaper men present as establishing that the Senate is not yet organized as a court, but is proceeding under its ordinary rules as a Senate, and the questions how far this would complicate the proceedings was discussed with animation in all its bearings. Mr. Dixon commenced to speak when Mr. Congress called him to order, upon what point, owing to the confusion prevailing, could not be heard. The chair decided that Mr. Dixon was in order, and he commenced again, when Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, called him to order and insisted that he was discussing the main question. The chair decided that the whole question was debatable, and therefore Mr. Dixon had a right to proceed. At 2:30 P. M. Mr. Hendricks withdrew his objection to Mr. Wade, and the latter was sworn in by Chief Justice Chase. The other Senators' names were then called, and all present were sworn in. After all the Senators had been sworn in, the Chief Justice arose, and stated that the Senate was organized as a Court for the trial of Andrew Johnson. The Sergeant-at-arms then made proclamation for all persons to keep silence while the court was in session. The Chief Justice then arose and said that the rules adopted were in his judgment not rules to govern this court, they being framed when the Senate was a legislative body and therefore he wanted the court to act upon them. The question was then put by the Chief Justice and the court adopted the rules for their government as a court.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Northern Democratic papers are flowing with display lines announcing Democratic victories and gains in municipal elections.

Republicans paper are denouncing the Associated Press reporters as partisan.

Close reading here shows unmistakably that the Democrats have gained immensely, and the gains are so widespread as to preclude the idea that local issues have controlled these results to any great extent or that the Associated Press agents have failed to forward truthful reports.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH Expectorant.

The Democratic Convention.

The Convention of the National Democracy of the State of Louisiana, assembled in New Orleans, on the 5th inst., and was in session two days.—The assembly was a large one and composed of the best, purest and ablest men of the State. All the old parties were represented and the best of good feeling prevailed. We have only space, this week, for the Resolutions adopted and passed:

☞ *Resolved*, That we invite all Conservative citizens, regardless of past political attachments or differences, to unite with the National Democratic party in the State and throughout the South, and that we cordially approve of the address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

That we recommend to all conservative citizens the propriety of immediately initiating a thorough organization in all the parishes of the State, and the wards of this city, preparatory to the electoral and political contest in which they will be called on to take part

Resolved, That we will unite with the National Democratic party in any policy they may adopt to preserve the threatened integrity of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, and to counteract the designs of a relentless and a tyrannical party to subvert the Constitution, and to convert our republican institutions into a centralized despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty, personal rights, and the sovereignty of the States.

Resolved, That we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to the Democratic party of the North for their zealous, earnest and persistent vindications of constitutional freedom and personal liberty; that although under the fatal influence of the reconstruction laws we witness the decline of commerce, the decay of agricultural industry and the paralysis of enterprise; and although, in the success of the reconstruction policy of the dominant party we can anticipate only a confirmation of these sad results, and the final lapse of Caucasian civilization into African barbarism, yet we hopefully declare to our Democratic friends and brethren of the North, that the spirit of the people of this State has been revived by the late cheering and auspicious Democratic success; and that, upon these successes, we base an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the American people, and in their firm determination to preserve the guarantees of a constitutional Union and the safeguards of public liberty.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana, remembering the past only to be admonished by its misfortunes of the inestimable value of a government based upon constitutional superiority as thee best guarantee for the preservation of the Union and the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of our people.

Resolved, That laws based on the Constitution are our only sovereign, and to it, and it alone, can freemen be expected to yield a cheerful submission.

Resolved, That in the declaration of the above sentiments, we expressly disavow any motive or feeling of disrespect towards the gallant soldier and patriot, Major Gen. Hancock, commanding the Fifth Military District, or to his administration as a civil and military ruler; for in him we recognize one who merits in an eminent degree the character of a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman.

☞ HON. J. R. INGERSOLL, formerly a prominent Whig politician, and Minister to England during FILLMORE'S Administration, died the 21st ult. at Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-five.

BAKING SODA!!
COOKING SODA!!!

PURE English, Newcastle can be procured at H. ST. JOHN'S at the same price that is paid for COMMON IMPURE SODA so frequently palmed off on the public by gnorant dealers.

POLICE JURY PROCEEDINGS.

ALEXANDRIA, March, 2, 1868.

The Jury met according to the call of the President:

Present:—D. D. Arden, J. H. Ransdell, J. J. Myers, C. L. Zimmerman, S. D. Williams N. Villian, K. M. Clark, C. W. Boyce.

The Jury then went into an election for Beneficiary Cadets to fill the vacancies of Frank Bringhurst, and J. Murphy Lewis. Upon the first ballot there was no election, on the second ballot, John Ransdell was elected, on the third ballot no election, and on the fourth ballot, Angus T. Compton was elected.

On motion of K. M. Clark the Jury then adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock,

Attest: W. W. Whittington Jr.,
Clerk P. J.

ALEXANDRIA, March 3, 1868.

The Jury met according to adjournment; Present.—D. D. Arden, J. H. Ransdell, J. J. Myers, K. M Clark, C. L. Zimmerman, S. D. Williams, N. Villian, C. W. Boyce.

On motion of Jno. H. Ransdell, be it

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be a fine of not less than twenty five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, and not less than ten days nor more than thirty days imprisonment for any person or persons to hunt and carry fire arms on another person's lands enclosed, without first obtaining permission from the owners of the land or from the agent of lands when the owners are absent; and be it further

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of any free holder to report any person or persons violating this ordinance to any Justice of the Peace who shall have power to have the persons arrested and deal with them according to law, and that all the laws or parts of laws conflicting with above are hereby repealed.

On motion of J J Myers

Resolved, That the petition to change the Public road from Eddleman's store to Alexandria, to come in at Pole Branch, be rejected, which was carried.

On motion of C. W Boyce,

Resolved, That the President of the Police Jury be, and he is hereby authorized to issue a license to persons who wish to retail spiritous liquors, provided that they establish to his satisfaction that they are of good moral character, and provided further, that they, comply with all the requisites of the law.

On motion of J. H. Ransdell,

Resolved, That Mary Butler, commonly known as blind Mary be, and she is hereby placed on the Pauper list, and that she be allowed seventy-five dollars per annum, and that Gov. Thos O. Moore be appointed her disbursing agent.

On motion of C W Boyce

Resolved, That the sum of fourteen dollars be allowed John Perkins for services rendered in holding an election at Ten Mile precinct in November 1866, and that the President of the Police Jury be authorized to issue a warrant to Jno. L. Walker for the same.

On motion of C. L. Zimmerman,

Resolved, That P T Kerrigan be allowed to change the road, so as it will run in the rear of his house, instead of the front, provided no expense is incurred to the Parish.

The Finance Committee then reported on the following claims to wit:

Estate of J. Bogan Sr.	$ 3000 00
J W Hickman for registering books for Parish warrants and for Subpoenas for Grand Jury.	85 00
W W Whittington Jr., ½ year's salary as Clerk of the P. J.	100 00
Joe. Fellows rent of room for for Grand and Police Jury	45 00
S K Johnson stationary for Parish of Rapides	8 85
W W Harris, Jailor	216 75
Frank Kelly services in waiting on Grand Jury	14 00
Thos. Murphy three sets of shackles for prisoners	30 00
J C Knight Justice fees	12 18
C K Oakes Justice fees	26 50
A J Sypher, Sheriff's fees	494 20
Jno Perkins for services in holding election at Ten mile Precint	14 00
Geo W Compton wood for jail	13 00
Zephaniah Squires Constable	13 62
Ar Miltenberger	1416 12
William Waters	311 00

On motion of C W Boyce,

Resolved, That the President of this Jury is empowered and directed to execute three bonds on the part of the Parish of Rapides each for the sum of one thousand dollars, which shall bear 8 per cent interest per annum from this date payable respectively two, three and four years from date, and deliver them to the administrator of the succession of John Bogan Sr., deceased in full payment and settlement of the claims of that succession against the Parish, for a gold debt of borrowed money, and further for the sake of convenience, as it is intended to pay the interest upon these bonds annually, that the President execute coupons to each of these bonds to represent and provide for the payment of the annual accruing interest.

On motion of J. H. Ransdell.

Resolved: That the President issue two bonds in favor of Ar. Miltenberger of New Orleans, for seven hundred and eight dollars and six cents each, the first made payable on the 3d of March, A. D. 1869, and the other payable on the 3d of March, A. D. 1870, both to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, after maturity until paid.

Resolved further: That the next estimate of taxes for the Parish, the Police Jury shall make full provision to pay all the obligation which it has bound itself to pay by its acts of the present session.

Resolved further, That the President also issue his warrant in favor of Wm Waters for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars, payable in twelve months from the 1st of June A D., 1869, with eight per cent interest after maturity, until paid, which warrant shall be taken as payment in full for all claims he may have against the Parish for lumber, furnished the Plank Road in the year 1862.

On motion of J H Ransdell,

Resolved, That in the event of the order of Gen. Hancock in regard to the collection of State Taxes for the year 1867, being carried out, James R Andrews be and he is hereby authorized to collect, at the same time, the Parish Taxes for the same year.

On motion of J H Ransdell,

Resolved, That James McWilliams be placed on the pauper list, and that he be allowed seventy-five dollars per annum, and that J B Smith be appointed his disbursing agent.

On motion of C W Boyce,

Resolved, That the license for Warehouses be, and they are reduced to fifty dollars for the year 1868.

On motion of J H Ransdell,

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be allowed out of the appropriation for the Lamourie Ward, to repair the bridge over Bayou Lamourie, and that Dr. Reuben Carnal and Abram Martin be appointed commissioners to superintend said work, and make their reports to the next session of the Jury.

On motion of C W Boyce,

Resolved, That R A Dean be appointed Syndic on the Claiborne Road, from Mathew Nugent's to the Parish line, and that Wm Nugent, from the Clear Branch on the same road, to Mathew Nugent's.

On motion of J H Ransdell,

Resolved, That the Act passed at the last meeting of the Jury, imposing a fine of Twenty-Five Dollars for trespassing on lands enclosed by a lawful fence, shall be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: "The fine is hereby increased to forty dollars, recoverable before the nearest magistrate, and that one half of which shall go to the informer, and that the Parish Attorney be requested to refer all cases of trespass to the District Attorney for prosecution, under the Statutes of the State, which authorize fines and imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the Court.

On motion of C W Boyce,

Resolved, That the fee bill presented by A J Sypher, Sheriff of the Parish of Rapides, be doubled on account of the depreciation of Parish warrants. The yeas and nays being called for by S D Williams, the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—C W Boyce, C L Zimmerman.

Nays—J H Ransdell, S D Williams, K M Clark, J J Myers.

The motion was therefore lost.

On motion of N. Villain,

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) be allowed to build a bridge across old River Bayou, and that the said bridge be let out to the lowest bidder, and that J Spears, A Layssard and N Villain be appointed commissioners to let out the same. The builder to give bond and security for the maintenance of the same for five years.

D. D. ARDEN,
President Police Jury.

Attest:
W W Whittington, Jr.,
Clerk Police Jury.