The Lord and Conway.

The vultures who have swarmed from the North to whet their beaks upon the carcass of Southern liberty, whenever they fly back to their Northern home carry with them the fœtid air of the corruption from which they draw support, and aim to proclaim to the North their fitness to minister the laws of the Southern States by blackening and traducing the institutions and the people. With a nice discrimination, as commendable as it is subtle, they feel that some grave justification is necessary to public opinion when such debased creatures as they claim positions of prominence and honor. Knowing their own unworthiness they seek to lower the status of the communities they would represent to a standard more debased and despicable than that occupied by themselves. Recognizing the fact that in a nation of reptiles the viper may be king, they act upon this principle and assert their fitness, by falsifying, villifying, and degrading our people. To such a class of unclean birds belongs Hon. T. W. Conway, who, when making his debut in this country, carried the prefex of Rev. to his name. We are not aware what were the theological qualifications, nor what ecclesiastical authorities invested him with the title, any more than we are of the reasons that prompted him to stow it away so speedily in his carpet bag when his keen nostrils scented the plunder of the political carcass of Louisiana. Perhaps it was convenience, perhaps, and more likely, a sense of his utter unworthiness to wear the sacerdotal robes while grovelling in the slimy paths of politics. Certain it is that with its putting off, went all dignity, and apparently all regard for truth, respect and decency. This truant lamb lately made a speech at a mass meeting where, according to our contemporary of Boot-black Row, he romanced as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:—As I was approaching New Orleans this evening on board the cars on the Jackson railroad, I overheard two rebels of this city in conversation concerning myself.—One said to the other, as he pointed back to where I was seated, "There is that d—d Conway sitting back there." His friend said, "Yes, the Radicals have a big meeting in the city to-night, and I only wish that the train might break down so that he could not reach there." I simply remarked, "The cars will do nothing of the kind, for the reason that the Lord is on Conway's side and not on yours." So it has turned out, and by the aid of His good providence I am here to witness this wonderful assemblage of the loyal citizens of New Orleans."

We pass over the probabilties of such a doubtful occurrence, out of respect for its great antiquity, and its long service to tyro speakers of all shades of opinion and politics, and simply call attention to the blasphemous assertion, "The Lord is on Conway's side." If this chamelen carpet-bagger is such a favorite of Heaven it is fair to presume that he has been specially cared for through many years of service, and we feel, upon the common ground of humanity, justified in inquiring of Conway whether he experienced much divine support when regulating the domestic affairs of the Zenana on Baronne street while Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau. Were the dusky houris who hung upon the honey of his lips actuated solely by a desire to share the reflex of his divine effulgence? In fine, was his grace so boundless and his surplice so unstained by earthly taint that he could afford to brave public scandal and risk worldly reputation in the discharge of his divine duties? We must believe so. A man who would thus associate his name with that of the Almighty can certainly do no wrong. He must be first among men, yea, even among angels.—[N. O. Times.

Letter From Washington.

[Special Cor. of N. O. Picayune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 25, 1868.

The devil to pay, you see, and no pitch hot. That is to say, the President is just as I have previously informed you he was—utterly powerless to help himself. The Radicals have so completly drawn his teeth one by one, that there is no bite left in him and he will be compelled, so it looks at present, to put up with all the indignities and insults they may heap upon him—even to banishment, "within thirty days." to his old home in Tennessee.

Yes, thirty days is the extreme limit of grace left him to remain in the White House. Others fix the number at twenty: while old Thad., Beast Butler, and the Baby Sumner declare that he shall be out of the Presidential chair, and old Benjamin Wade in, by next Saturday!

But this would involve the immediate passage of Edmund's resolution, which includes the suspension of the President pending the impeacement proceeding, and at the present moment there is no prospect of this resolution being passed. It is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

Yesterday's doings, which placed the impeachment cap upon the head of the President, have so startled the community that they scarcely know what opinion to express upon it, or to predict what the upshot is to be.

That the blow struck deeply at the foundations of the Government, no well-informed or calm-thinking person will deny, and that our Government will be utterly overthrown should the hot headed fanatics succeed in placing Wade in the White House (as they surely will) is equally certain.

Few however, are willing to believe that this will really be the result. They say the Senate will never consent to endorse the revolutionary proceedings of the House, and they point to the gold market, which they say is a sure barometer in proof of their belief.

"Why," say they "gold is to-day only one per cent. higher (42) than previous to the impeachment resolution being passed, and is it not reasonable to suppose that were the Government in absolute danger of overthrow that the premium would be nearer 60 than 40."

It certainly does look reasonable that gold should be higher under the startling events that have taken place, but the fact that it is not so, is no doubt because the mass of the people do not fully realize the seriousness of the situation. The Government credit does not shake, say they, and why should gold be worth any more?

But wait awhile. All such arguments will be quickly dispelled once the eyes of the nation are open to the fact that the President has been driven from the Executive Mansion, and then we will see the government credit is, and whether gold stands at "42."

To return to the President as he at present appears to us, he is fairly in the hands of the Philistines, and if they can get a snap impeachment condemnation against him, before the courts have an opportunity to decide upon the bogus law under which he has been arraigned, it will be all day with him and the country, and Andrew Johnson will be the last American President.

Four o'clock P. M.—I have just learned that the Government credit is begining to feel the effect of the revolutionary movements, now in progress, and that bonds of all classes are off about ½ per cent. But this is only a drop in the bucket to what the fall will one day be. Mark that!

Here, then, is the milk in the cocoa-nut for gold not rising and bonds not falling.

At this hour, however, it looks as if this support to the revolutionists, in order to make all lovely with the public and not cause them alarm, was about to disappear to give way to the stern realities of the situation. Look out for the impeachment and removal of the President. It is certain.

SNOW BALL.

☞ The Pope has proscribed short dresses.

A PRAYER.

BY E. T.

[Written for the Louisiana DEMOCRAT.]

Look with pity on us, Father,
See us bow with bended knee—
Rend the chains from off our country,
Let us all again be free.

Long we've striven in silent anguish,
Weeping, praying for the day,
When our fetters shall be broken,
Peace and Justice shall have sway.

We have erred and sinned, our Father,
To Thy rod we meekly bow;
But oh, have mercy on our country,
Blessed Saviour, hear us now!

Hear our people's bitter moaning
For their brave and loved ones slain;
See gaunt famine stalking boldly,
Desolating hill and plain.

Bend Thine ear in pity, Father—
Listen to our earnest prayer,
Bless, oh bless our Southern Country,
Let it peace and plenty share.

ALEXANDRIA, March 3d, 1868.

Is Lager Beer Intoxicating!—Terrible Drinking Sworn to.

The vexed question as to the intoxicating qualities of lager beer was tried in Poughkeepsie, New York, a few days ago. Charles Bohrer was indicted for selling intoxicating liquor without a license. The liquor sold was lager beer, which the defendant claimed was not intoxicating. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and it was observed that their evidence was determined by their respecttive nationality, all but the Teutons admitting that they were victims of the beverage. The latter testified to heavy potations with impunity, as may be seen by the following evidence:

Frederick Blume, the first, had taken fifty or sixty glasses in a single day, and was never intoxicated!

A Wimpleburg had been acquainted with lager beer for many years, and never was intoxicated.

Lorens Ramstetter had been accustomed to drinking lager for thirty or forty years, and drinks from forty to sixty glasses per day, and never gets intoxicated.

Leonard Biegel had drank lager for forty years, at the rate of twenty glasses per day, and was always sober, as far as he knew!

J. Buntley had drank this beverage for eighteen years, and sometimes sixty glasses in a day, without being drunk.

Martin Kuhn says that he is a brewer of lager ank weiss beer, and takes his own medicine at the rate of from forty to fifty glasses per day. He was never drunk, but it "makes him feel good!"

Henry Seitell says that he keeps a lager beer saloon, and patronizes his own bar to the extent of from twenty twenty-two glasses per day, without any intoxicating effect.

Frank Hengstebecker says that he has swallowed as much as eighty glasses per day, when he is dealing in rags, and experiences no intoxication therefrom!

L. Buntlin said he had drank lager for nineteen years or more. That a few days ago he was in company with thirteen other church members, and that each of the fourteen drank twenty-eight glasses of that Tuetonic beverage in one hour and a half, and no one was intoxicated.

The jury, notwithstanding this weight of testimony, fined the defendant $50, thus virtually declaring that lager beer has intoxicating qualities.

DISGUSTED WITH ITS WORKINGS.—The editor of the North Georgian Republican a paper published at Dalton, has set all white men who have an interest in the South a worthy example. Though a Republican and advocate of the Reconstruction measures, he has seen the workings of the latter and come to the conclusion that they are obliged to destroy every valuable interest, and even society itself, at the South, if carried into operation. He thus discources in a recent number of his paper:

As the former Reconstruction measures, under which the Conventions of most of the seceded States are now in session, have not been productive of such satisfactory results as we had hoped and expected, and we believe that many and grave evils will result from the present measures, we, out of self-respect, cut loose from our moorings and seek an openseaf with the Constitution and flag of the Union at the masthead of our little craft. Under the sunlight of humanity and reason we cruise, and shall only make harbor at such time and place as will neither expose ourselves to raging Charybdis on the one hand, nor insatiable Scylla on the other.

"AS GOOD AS A NIGGER."—By hook or by crook, the editor of the Cleveland (East Tenn.) Banner has obtained a "'tificate to vote," over which he crows in the following rompageous style:

All Settin'—"Rally 'round the flag boys"—sound the hugges—beat the tin pan—proclaim it from the house-tops and publish it through all the streets of "Askalon" that we are as good as a nigger, and want every body to know it. Yes, sirs, we have a 'tificate to vote—right bran new at that, and the way we are going to pop it against Radicalism will be some. We've been occupying a "back seat" in the cold until we've got d—d mad, and we are now hurting badly for an election to come along so we can enjoy our "independency." Who's afraid? Clear the track, here we come with our 'tificate and the single barrel.

COTTON FRAUDS—*Gen Grant implicated*—A Memphis dispatch, of the 24th, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says:

The suit pending here in the courts, regarding the forcing of citizens in 1862 to sell cotton to army speculators at stipulated prices, or have the same confiscated has brought to light important facts. It was proven in the trial that Gen. Grant and other officials were privately connected with the cotton speculators during the advance of the army through Mississippi and Tennessee in 1862.

In this case defendant, a Northern man, saves himself by proving, by several witnesses, that where the citizens would not accept the prices offered for cotton, it was confiscated by the quartermasters. Gen. Grant received a per centage on all cotton bought.

AN ARKANSAS NEGRO'S BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.—The negroes, not being read in the Talmud nor conversant with the fathers, frequently give very orignal comments on scriptural facts, often accompanied by no less original versions of the facts themselves. The Des Arc (Arkansas) Crescent February 11, contains the following instance:

A few days ago we heard a freedman, who seemed to be the Nestor of the crowd he was talking to, discoursing fluently on the longevity of the antedeluvians. He said, "in dem days people didn't marry 'till dey was two hundred years old, and at eighty dey was little children. A sable bystander remarked to the group of hearers: "Dat's so. Before the flood people was twenty-five years old before dey was born."

General Hancock's Financial Order.

The following order, says the New Orleans Picayune, from General Hancock will be read with great interest by all classes of citizens, especially by those who pay taxes, and those who receive the benefit of them.

Owing to the fact that the depreciation of State warrants and the absence of the usual appropriations has left the State officers without salaries, and our charitable institutions without support, the General has ordered that the taxes be hereafter collected in United States Treasury notes, and that all payments from and including the last quarter of 1867 be paid in that currency so far as regards salaries, public schools, rent of the Mechanics' Institute, and the support of State convicts. He also directs the assessments for 1867 to be adopted without further expense as to 1868.

This has been a very perplexing matter to General Hancock, but it was so necessary that the machinery of the State should be kept in motion, and so impossible to do this without the requisite oil for the works, that he has been in a manner compelled to do that for us which the Legislature would doubtless have done had it been permitted a session.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MIL. DIST., New Orleans Feb. 22, 1868.

[Special Order No. 40.]

[Extract.]

1. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State of Louisiana have officially represented to the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, that "the indebtedness of the State is such, that under present revenue laws, the debt cannot be paid;" and the Governor of the State has, in an official communication to the Commanding General, declared that the State Treasury is totally bankrupt, that the udges and all the other officers of the State cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied, the machinery of civil government in the State must stop. The collection of arrear taxes for four years was, by act of the Legislature, suspended until the year 1870, and the appropriation act of the State, passed on the 25th of March, 1867, to meet the current expenses of the State, expired on the 31st of December 1867, so that no adequate provision for the current year now exists, and no payments can be made by the Treasurer. The emergency of the case is so pressing and immediate, and prompt action so indispensable to prevent anarchy and confusion, and the loss of all semblance of civil law, that the Commanding General feels it his duty to use his authority for the relief of the State in this exigency. Upon the recommendation of his excellency Gov. Baker it is therefore ordered:

I. That from and after this day, all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, the revenues, dues and taxes, of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender Treasury notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payments as above.

II. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State shall be required to keep a special and separate account of all dues, taxes, funds, or other public moneys, which will be received by them, hereafter, from any and all collectors of taxes, or from other sources; and it shall be their duty to appropriate the same to the payment of the salaries of the judicial, executive and civil officers of the State; and to pay and discharge all the appropriations made in favor of the charitable institutions, the free public schools, for the rent of the Mechanics' Institute and for the support of the State convicts. The act of the Legislature making appropriations for the general expenses of the State ending the 31st of December, 1867, so far as the appropriation therein set forth apply to the above enumerated officers and institutions, will be adopted by the said Treasurer and Auditor, and other officers, as if the said Legislature had passed the same act providing for the year 1868, making appropriations for the objects hereinbefore specified in this order, for the sums contained in said act; provided, however, that the Treasurer of the State shall not pay any other outstanding warrants or other obligations of the State than those that are issued against appropriations for the last quarter of the year 1867, restricting himself in the payment of these last mentioned obligations, to those applicable to, and issued in favor of the officers and institutions hereinbefore referred to in this order, and for whose special benefit and protection this order provides, and for no others.

III. For the purpose of carrying out this order without delay, the tax collectors throughout the State of Louisiana will report immediately under oath, to State Treasurer, the kinds and *amounts* of funds and moneys collected by them up to this date.

IV. For the purpose of avoiding expense throughout the State, the assessment which have been made for the year 1867 are adopted, as if the same had been made for the year 1868, and the collectors will be required to perform their duties under existing laws.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major Gen. Hancock,
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Startling Facts.

OHIO PAYS MORE TAXES THAN ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, Hon. A. G. Thurman, United States Senator elect, stated some facts which are well calculated to impress the people of the North with the direct interest which they have in restoring the peace and prosperity of the South. Speaking of the taxes derived from internal revenue alone, Mr. Thurman says that the amount paid by the whole ten of the Southern States for the last fiscal year was $19,693,740; in the same year Ohio paid $25,081,409, so that the Southern States, which formerly paid their full share, if not more, of the taxation of the country, are now so reduced that, in the last fiscal year, Ohio paid $5,387,000 more than them all. Senator Thurman then undertakes to demonstrate that the taxation of the people of this country is far greater than ever was imposed upon any people. In the last fiscal year, five hundred millions were collected in taxes by the General Government alone. The taxes collected by the States amount to not quite two hundred millions more, making the entire taxation, in round numbers, seven hundred millions of dollars. The gross annual production of the industry of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was two thousand millions of dollars. Allowing for the diminished productioc of the South, and for increased prices, it is not supposed to be greater now. Thus more than one-third of the whole product of the country is absorbed by taxes.

THE SITUATION.—There have been numerous attepts to define "the situation" but with all due deference to pundits everywhere, we think the following as good as the best and far more epigrammatic:

"A gentleman of color working on one of the boats on the Alabama river, was asked the other day whether he was best off now or before he free? He scratched his wool said: 'Wall when I tumbled overboard before, the captain he stopped the ship and put back and picked me up, and the gave me a glass of hot whisky and water, and then they give me twenty lashes for falling overboard. But now, if I'd tumbled overboard, the captain he'd say what's dat? oh only dat dam nigger—go ahead.'"

The Morals of West Point—How United States Officers are Trained.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a private letter from a graduate at West Point, which is rather severe on the morals of our military academy. After praising it as a school of science, the writer says:

At West Point there is no moral influence. Not even the common barriers of society are there to check and restrain the strong tendency toward vice. Religion there is not even a name, save to be scoffed at and derided. The nattural result of all this is immorality, vulgarity, profanity and licentiousness to a fearful degree. Much of this is checked by the strict confinement and rigid discipline, but it burst forth at every opportunity, and nothing but a strong, thorough reorganizing of the whole course of training can ever change the moral atmosphere of West Point.

Young men go there every year with good habits, with unsullied reputations, and ere six months have passed they are completely debauched—their ideas are all changed. The principles which were as dear to them as life are broken and forgotten. Morally they are shipwrecked, and those who come after them imbibe their ideas, and follow their bad example. In order to make their practices more distinctly known to you, I will begin with the time the new cadet reports. He is put under the charge of the older cadets, who, under the pretense of teaching him discipline, treat him with the greatest brutality; and those whose duty it is to care for him will assist the other cadets to heap insults and petty indignities upon him. He is made to repeat, from the mouths of his tormentors, the vilest and most indecent stories and songs; stand upon a mantelpiece and address (upon some vulgar subject) his audience of old cadets, until his limbs are ready to fail of their duty; and many other harrassing things (some of which it would not be decent to write) he is made to do.

You may ask why an American youth of any spirit will endure such things, and why the officers allow it. First, when a new cadet arrives he is alone, without friends, and at once he is set upon by twenty or thirty old cadets, whom he hardly knows whether he ought to obey or not. If he dares to disobey he must fight, else the opinion of the corps will be that he is a coward. If he fights he is sure of being beaten, for a strong man is always pitted against him, and it is the custom of the corps for the the third class to go into "training" about a month before the "Plebes" arrive, so as to be able to flog the new comers. You may exclaim, "What high-toned honor!" It is the honor which West Point cadets show to new cadets.

After going into camp the new cadet, or "Plebe," as he is called, must do the work of the old cadets, make beds, clean guns, run errands, light pipes, and fill pails of water, which have been upset on purpose to make work for him; these and other things must he do; and at the same time hear the most brutal language addressed to him at all times. If he refuses to work he is struck, or a pail of water is thrown upon him, and then the public opinion of the corps requires him to fight, and with seconds, umpire and all the equipments of the prize ring, these affairs of honor come off. Even at mess this petty, tyrannical spirit is displayed; the "Plebes" are only allowed what the older cadets do not wish to eat themselves.

There are a certain number of the upper classes of the cadets appointed officers over the rest, and if they have a dislike for any of the fourth class ("Plebes"), they show their revengeful spirit by reporting them for deeds which they have never committed. The old cadets do not consider it dishonorable to treat a "Plebe" in this manner. They are dead to every idea of justice, decency, or even common humanity.

THRILLING SCENE ON A RAILROAD.—*Destruction of a Sleeping Car in Rapid Motion.*—The Chicago Rapublican gives the particulars of the burning of the magnificent palace sleeping car "City of Chicago," on the Burlington, Quincy and Chicago railroad a few nights ago. It says: The train was moving at good speed, when suddenly a kerosene lamp in the rear end of the car exploded, and instantly that part of the coach was in flames, which, with frightful rapidity, seized the bedding and woodwork. Had it been the forward lamp, and the flames been driven back upon their prey, there is little doubt that several lives must have been lost, with such fierceness did the devouring element make progress even against the headway of the train. Mr. Bishop, our informant, was sleeping in the middle section, and, answering the first alarm, sprang for the door. Returning to get his boots from beneath his berth, he was driven back in haste by the flames and stifling smoke. For a few minutes the utmost alarm prevailed, and one or two of the passengers were with difficulty saved from their own frantic efforts to leap from the train. All, however, safely reached the car in front, but most of them left behind in their berths such articles of apparel and valuables as they had laid aside in disrobing for the night. This brought two unfortunates out in the light undress uniform, for a winter night, of cotton shirts and drawers—a state of affairs which instantly called for contributions from the baggage of their more fortunate fellow-passengers.

White all this was transpiring in the escape of the passengers, the flames had taken, possession of the entire ill-fated car, forward and aft, and were leaping and streaming through the rear windows, presenting a most extraordinary spectacle, as the train kept on its way with heightened speed, it having been decided, on short consultation, to make for the water station at Buda, a run of twelve miles, where it was hoped the flames might be drowned out. Vain hope! for the unfortunate car, instead of being rescued, dragged the water statom and an adjoining woodpile to share its fate, all being burned together.

The instance is full of warning that none will take earlier than the managers of the Pullman line, to instantly and forever banish the fatal kerosene from these splendid cars. They were chosen, we know, with a view to securing a brilliant light, and adopted with the best and most secure of known applicable. But this recent proof is enough to demonstrate their peril and decree their banishment. The "City of Chicago" was a magnificent coach built at the Aurora shop, at the original cost of over twenty thousand dollars.

WHAT ONE RADICAL THINKS OF ANOTHER.—A Radical paper in the interior of Alabama seeks, Socratically, to arrive at the status of a brother Radical of the other wing in this wise:

Were you in the Federal service in the late war?

When you came out of the penitentiary to join the service, had you served your time out?

Was the regiment you entered the one out of which you were drummed?

Did you ever steal a horse?

How many?

Are you an expert in slandering a gentleman, when you cannot make anything out of him?

Are you a good boot-licker, for loaves and fishes, etc.?

Are you not ashamed of yourself, generally, when in the presence of gentlemen? Don't you feel mean?

HAY! HAY!!

100 BALES for sale by BIOSSAT & FRENCH.

Jayhawker No. 2.

We have refrained thus far from publishing any of the proceedings of the infamous Radical bastard-unconstitutional Menagerie, which has been in session in New Orleans for seventy-six days. As the layout is about to wind up we copy the following from one of its last days' proceedings:

The constitution was then adopted as a whole with but six dissenting votes, viz: Messrs. Wm. H. Cooley, Thos. S. Crawford, Geo. W. Dearing, Jr., G. W. Ferguson, Thos. P. Harrison and John B. Vandergriff. Mr. Blackburn, of Claiborne, voted for it, but protested against the 8th title.

The announcement of the vote created applause.

Judge Crawford entered the following protest in writing:

The undersigned, member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, respectfully submits the following as some of the reasons which impel him to vote against the adoption of the constitution framed by this Convention:

1. In the bill of rights, social equality is attempted to be enforced, and the right of citizens to control their own property is attempted to be taken from them.

2. A judicial system has been adopted, which, in my opinion, is radically defective, and will render uncertain and insecure the rights to property and the lives and liberties of the people.

3. A system of public education has been adopted, which, in my opinion, will force heavy contributions from the taxpayers of the State, and will entirely prevent any public schools from being carried into effect, and tend to prevent the rising generation from being educated, and to entail upon the State a large class of ignorant inhabitants, and will subject the State to the exclusive control of the ignorant and uneducated.

4. A system of proscription is adopted which attempts to deprive a large class of citizens of the privilege of voting or holding office, who are liable to pay taxes and assist in bearing the burden of government, and the manner of restoration, is calculated to invite the meaner and unprincipled to participate in voting, and holding of office, and to drive away the good and honorable.

5. The oath of office is inconsistent with the constitution, is absurd, disgraceful and ridiculous.

6. The direct tendency of the constitution as a whole is to engender and perpetuate a state of strife between the citizens of the State to such an extent as will lead to hostile collisions, anarchy, and the utter subversion of all law and government; that the adoption of the constitution will drive many good citizens from and prevent emigration to the State, retard her progress, destroy her internal improvements, blight her prosperity, and destroy her peace and happiness.

He respectfully asks that these reasons be entered upon the journal of the Convention.

T. S. CRAWFORD,
Of Caldwell and Ouachita.

Dr. Harrison entered a protest, as follows:

In addition to the reasons assigned by Judge Crawford, I vote against the constitution because—

1. I am opposed to any disfranchisement.

2. In my opinion the whole plan of re construction is agrarian and adverse to Christian civilization.

THOS. P. HARRISON,
Of Carroll and Morehouse.

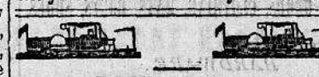
Mr. Dearing entered a written protest, giving some reasons similar to those given by Judge Crawford.

Judge Cooley said he thought his vote "no" was the strongest protest he could make.

For want of room we defer the other protest till our next issue.

The Convention adjourned to-day, when it will doubtless adjourn *sine die*.

THE STYLE.—A housemaid writes to a friend respecting the fashions of the city. She says: "As for lo hecs, the loer it is the more fashunabil yu air; and the less cloz yu ware the more fashunabil yu air drest. Miss Goolra gave me a blue silk ov hern, and I cuts its nec orf, and Susin Simmons cut off hern, and we attrax a great eal of attenshun to our hecs, prommodin in the streets lyke uther ladys and holding up our cloz. Nobody isn't nothin how whitch doesn't hole up her cloz, and the hier yu holds them the more yu is noticed."



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MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

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From Washington, La., to all Landings on Bayou Bœuf in connection with Steamer ANNIE WAGLEY, during the high water season, and will sign the old form Bills of Lading through.

We Have the only Fireproof Warehouses in Washington,

Where all freights in transitu will be stored FREE OF CHARGE, if unable to forward for want of water, provided it is sent by our Line and in our care.

O. HINCKLEY & SON.

For further information, apply on board Steamer Annie Wagley, on Wednesday and Thursdays, in New Orleans, or at our office in Washington, La.

☞ BRIDGES that are not in opening order on Bayou Bœuf must be made so according to law.

TARIFF OF FREIGHTS THROUGH.

Wet Barrels	$ 2 00
Dry Barrels	1 50
Corn, Oats, Bran, Salt, Nails etc	1 00

N. B. Ours is an entirely INDEPENDENT LINE, having no connection whatever with the Steamboat Association.

O. HINCKLEY & SON.

Alex Mar. 11, 1868—3m

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Ravines—District Court.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Succession of Pierre Lacour. Account of Administrator. No. 876.

WHEREAS Malafret Laysard Administrator has filed in this office his account with the Succession of P. Lacour dec'd: Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, within 30 days from the date hereof, why the same should not be homologated.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., Mar. 6th 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

Mar. 11 5t

$50 REWARD.

LOST on Monday March 2d 1868, between Talbert Bridge and Cheneyville, a Morocco Pocket Book containing three $100 bills, a five dollar bill and some small change. Any one returning the same will receive the above reward.

THOS. L. TALBERT.

March 11 3t*

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court.

Mrs M M Gordon vs. Smith Gordon Her Husband. } No. 1269. March Term A. D. 1868.

In this case by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff Mrs Margaret M. Gordon, It is ordered adjudged and decreed that Plaintiff do have and recover from the defendant Smith Gordon, Her Husband, the sum of Six Thousand Five hundred Dollars, with five per cent per annum interest thereon from the 17th day of February A. D. 1868, until paid, and the costs of this suit. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the legal or tacit mortgage on all the immovable property of the said defendant in favor of the Plaintiff for the payment of the said sum of Six Thousand Five Hundred dollars, all interest and costs be recognized, confirmed and enforced to date, and take effect from the first day of February A. D. 1863 and that the same be seized and sold to pay and satisfy this judgment. And it is further ordered that the community of acquets and gains existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant be dissolved and that the Plaintiff do have the sole management and control of her separate and paraphernal property apart from her said Husband.

This done read and signed in open Court on this the 7th day of March A. D. 1868 W. B. LEWIS,

Judge Ninth Judicial Dist Court.

Dist Court—Parish of Rapides—Filed March 7th 1868.

W. W. Whittington, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

Clerk's Office Dist. Court—Parish of Rapides. }

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of Said Court at Alexandria this 9th of March A. D. 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clk.

March 11 1868—Printer's fee $21 00.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court.

Mary Duiel vs Joseph H. Duiel Her Husband. } No. 1245. March Term 1868.

In this cause by reason of the law and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff Mrs. Mary Devil. It is ordained and decreed that she do have and recover from the Defendant Joseph H. Duiel, her Husband, the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars, with five per cent per annum interest thereon from the 12th day of February A. D. 1868 until paid and the costs of this suit.

It is further ordered and decreed that the legal mortgage in favor of the plaintiff for the restitution of her paraphernial property be recognized and enforced for the sum against all the movable property of the said defendant, to date and take effect from January 1st 1860. And it is further ordered and decreed that the community of acquits; and gains existing between the plaintiff and the defendant be dissolved, and that the plaintiff do have the sole and exclusive management and control of her paraphernal property and effects.

This done read and signed in open Court on this 7th day of March A. D. 1868.

W. B. LEWIS,

Judge Ninth Judicial Dt. Court.

District Court Parish of Rapides.

Filed March 7th 1868.

W. W. WHITTINGTON, Jr. D. C.

Clerks Office Dt. 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 the seal of said Court at Alexandria, this 9th day of March A. D. 1868. J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

March 11 3t Prs fee $18,

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court.

Mrs. Margaret E. Haggood vs. Samuel B. Haggood. } No. 1261. March Term A. D. 1868.

In this case by reason of the Law and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff Mrs. Margaret E. Haggood. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff do have and receive from the Defendant Samuel B. Haggood, her husband, the sum of two thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars with five per cent per annum interest thereon from the 18th day of February A. D. 1868 until paid, and the costs of this suit.

It is further ordered adjudged and decreed that the legal or tacit mortguage in favor of the Plaintiff Margaret E. Haggood and against all the immovable property of the Defendant. Samuel B. Haggood be recognized, confirmed and enforced, to date such take effect as follows, to wit: for the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty-five Dollars from the 1st day of January 1861 A. D. and on the sum of five hundred and seventy Dollars, from the 1st day of January A. D. 1863, and that the same be signed and sold for the payment of and satisfaction of this Judgment.

And it is further ordered and decreed, that the community of acquits and gains existing between the Plaintiff and the Defendant be dissolved and that the said Plaintiff do have the sole and exclusive management and control of her separate and paraphernal property apart from the said husband.

This done, read and signed in open Court on this the 7th day of March A. D. 1868.

W B. LEWIS.

Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Court.

District Court Parish of Rapides.

Filed March 7th 1868.

W. W. WHITTINGTON, Jr. Deputy Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE. Dist. Court-Parish of Rapides. }

I certify the above to be a true Copy of the ortginal on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Alexandria, this 9th day of March A. D. 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

March 11 3t Prs fee $21.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court.

Catherine Clifton, f. w. c., vs. Carroll Jones, f. m. c. } District Court, Rapides Parish, Louisiana—No. 1316.

IN THIS CASE, by reason of the law, and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, Catherine Clifton, f. w. c.: it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff do have and recover from the Defendant, Carroll Jones, f. m. c., her husband, the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars, with five per cent. per annum interest from the 7th day of March, A. D., 1868, until paid, and the costs of this suit. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff be decreed to be the owner of the land and improvements occupied by the Defendant, six hundred head of horned cattle, three hundred head of sheep and seventy head of hogs, her separate and paraphernal property, and she do have and take possession of all the said stock, land and improvements.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the legal and tacit mortgage in favor of the Plaintiff, and on all the immovable property of the Defendant be recognized, confirmed and enforced for the payment of this Judgment, all interest and cost to date, and take effect from the 1st day of January A. D., 1860, and that the same be seized and sold for the payment and satisfaction of this Judgment. It is further decreed that the community of acquets and gains be dissolved which has heretofore existed between the Plaintiff and Defendant, and that the Plaintiff have the sole management and control of her separate and paraphernal property apart from her said husband.

This done and signed in open Court on this 7th day of March, A. D., 1868.

W. B. LEWIS,

Judge of Ninth Judicial District.

District Court, Parish of Rapides—Filed March 7th, 1868.

W. W. WHITTINGTON, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DIST. 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 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

m11—3t—Printer's Fee $24 00.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court.

Parmelia C. Layssard vs. Marafret Layssard, Her Husband. } District Court, Rapides Parish—Louisiana—No. 1305.

IN THIS CAUSE, by reason of the law and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, Mrs. Parmelia C. Layssard: it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the Plaintiff do have and recover from the Defendant, Malafret Layssard, the sum of Eight Thousand and Fifty Dollars with legal interest thereon from the 1st day of February A. D., 1868, until paid, and the costs of this suit. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the legal or tacit mortgage in favor of the Plaintiff and against all the immovable property of the Defendant, for the payment of the said sum of Eight Thousand and Fifty Dollars, all interest and costs be recognized, confirmed and enforced to date, and take effect from the 1st day of January, A. D., 1853, and that the same be seized and sold to pay this Judgment. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the community of acquets and gains existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant, be dissolved, and that she have the management and control of her paraphernal property separate and apart from her said husband, the Defendant.

Thus done, read and signed in open Court on this the 7th day of March, A. D., 1868.

W. B. LEWIS,

Judge Ninth Judicial Dist. Court.

Filed March 7th, 1868.

W. W. Whittington, Jr. Dep. Clerk.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DIST. 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 of said Court, at Alexandria, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN, Clerk.

m11—3t—Printer's Fee $21 00.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides—District Court.

Zelenie Layssard vs. Francis Layssard Her Husband. } No. 1177. Dist Court—Parish of Rapides—March Term A. D. 1868.

In this cause by reason of the law and evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff, Mrs Zelenie Laysard, It ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said Plaintiff do have and recover from the Defendant, Francis Laysard, her Husband, the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars with five per cent per annum interest thereon from the 18th day of January 1868 until, paid and the costs of this suit.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the tacit or legal mortgage in favor of the said Plaintiff, and against all the immovable property of the Defendant Francis Laysard, be recognized, considerd and enforced for the payment of the said sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars, all Interests and costs to date and take effect from the 1st day of January A. D. 1860; and the said property be seized and sold, to pay and satisfy this judgment.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the community of acquets and gains existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant be dissolved and that the said Plaintiff do have the sole and exclusive management and control of her seperate and paraphernal property.

This done read and signed in open Court on this the 7th day of March A. D. 1868.

W. B. LEWIS,

Judge Ninth Judicial Dist. Court.

District Court—Parish of Rapides—Filed March 7th 1868.

W. W. Whittington, Jr., D'y. C'k.

CLERK'S OFFICE, DIST. 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 9th day of March 1868. J. W. HICKMAN, Clk.

March 11 Printer's fee $18 00.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

District Court—Parish of Rapides.

Maria R. Morantine, vs. John C. Morantine Her Husband. } No. 1209. March Term A. D. 1868.

In this cause by reason of Law and the evidence being in favor of the Plaintiff Mrs. Maria R. Morantine: It is ordered adjudged and decreed the Plaintiff do have and recover from the Defendant; John C. Morantine, her husband the sum of five hundred Dollars ($500) with five per cent per annum interest thereon from the 29th day of January A. D, 1868 until paid and the costs of this suit.

It is