

The Louisiana Democrat.

H. R. BOSSAT

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOLUME 24.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

NUMBER 7.

The Democrat.

TERMS:
THE DEMOCRAT is published weekly, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, THREE for six months, payable in advance. No Subscription taken for a less period than Six Months.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of \$1.50 PER SQUARE for the first insertion and 75 CENTS for each subsequent one. Eight lines or less, constitute a square. The following are our rates to yearly Advertisers:
One Column..... \$300 00
Half Column..... 175 00
Third of Column..... 120 00
Fourth of Column..... 100 00
Cards, (occupying space of eight lines, or less,)..... 20 00
Obituary Notices, Marriages, Public Meetings, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.
Personal cards, when admissible, charged double the usual advertisements.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

- WM. A. SEAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALEXANDRIA, La., Will practice in the Courts of Rapides and adjoining Parishes.
- CULLOM & KILPATRICK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ALEXANDRIA, La.
- THOS. C. MANNING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Alexandria, La.
- H. S. LOSEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE FRONT Rooms, up stairs, in Jas. W. Osborn's Brick store, Front Street, Alexandria, La.
- H. NEWTON SHERBURNE, H. L. DAIGRE,
SHERBURNE & DAIGRE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ALEXANDRIA, La.
- E. C. LECKIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY Public, Alexandria, La.
- R. A. HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALEXANDRIA, La.
- MAURICE GRIVOT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE 28 Natchez Street, corner of Bank Place, up stairs, New Orleans.

Gen. BUCHANAN'S PARTING ORDER.—The noble and generous sentiments expressed by Major Gen. Buchanan in the general order in which he takes his leave of Louisiana as its executive head under the laws of reconstruction, should not be allowed to pass from under our eyes without a response to them.

That distinguished old soldier whose whole life has been one of the most careful performance of duty, his wisely and delicately performed the novel and difficult duties imposed upon him by the exigencies of the service. It happened that under his command was the late election held, and that under him the State of Louisiana has passed from under military guardianship into the resumption, however shorn and crippled in the process, of her former State sovereignty.

Gen. Buchanan remarks to us:
Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the oftentimes influence of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union, mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

That these are the sincere expressions of the warm and generous heart of this well deserving old soldier of his country, none who have had the honor and pleasure of intercourse with him, during his command over us, will doubt.

May he live honored and revered by his countrymen, to see these wishes of his fulfilled, and to receive in our constant gratitude for his wise and prudent management of our affairs, that reward which we can in no way adequately make to him.—[N. O. Picayune.

A GERMAN GAMBLER.—Blanc, the proprietor of the gambling hall at Hamburg, is said to be worth 60,000,000. Thirty years ago he arrived at Frankfort with only twenty francs in his pocket. He is nominally the president of a stock company, but he waters the stock constantly, and keeps most of the shares in his pocket. The other stockholders do not complain, because they get from sixty to ninety per cent, interest on their capital, although they are entitled to much larger dividends. When business at the roulette and trente-et-quarante tables is dull, the news is spread everywhere that somebody has won enormous sums of money from the "bank." Guineas from all the other watering-places then flock to Hamburg.

It was Blanc who first introduced into his gambling hall the feature of female decoy-ducks. Ladies generally shrink from occupying the seats at the tables. The shrewd Blanc, therefore, employs half a dozen Parisian girls, with somewhat faded cheeks, to sit all day long at the tables, and gamble with funds which he furnishes them. They are very richly dressed, and the crochiers address them with "Duchess" and "Countess," and they like; but these wretched women have to doff their finery at 11 o'clock at night, when the kuraal is closed, and when they return in their own humble toilet to the garret where they live. Their expenses are paid by Blanc, who gives them, in addition five or six francs a day.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH Expectant.

West Virginia Democratic Convention.

SPEECH OF GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The Democrats of West Virginia held their State Convention on the 16th ult. More than ten thousand persons were in attendance, excursion trains being run over the various branches of the adjoining railroads. Mr. George H. Pendleton and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and others addressed the assemblage. Mr. Johnson, of Conover county, presided. The following nominations were made:—

For Governor, G. D. Camden, of Wood county.
For Auditor of State, Daniel Mayor.
For Attorney General, Captain Willey.
For Judge of the Supreme Court, E. M. Edmerst.

Resolutions endorsing the nominations and platform of the New York Convention and demanding the repeal of the Registry law in force in that State were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Pendleton on coming forward was received with great cheering. He said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—The Chairman of your State Executive Committee when he invited me to attend your meeting to-day told me that I had no true friends in the Union than I would meet here in West Virginia. You have proven his statement to be true. I came obedient to your bidding. I desired to see you, to make your personal acquaintance, and to return to you my thanks for the warm and constant support of your delegates to the National Convention. I came to show you that no personal disappointment lingers in my breast or dampens for an instant the ardor of my efforts for the success of your party—(cheers)—but that far above all personal considerations I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that whoever shall bear the flag on which these principles are inscribed, I shall be found close by his side in the thickest of the fight to cheer him with my voice and to aid him with my arm. I came to urge upon you, Democrats and Republicans alike, to trample under foot every prepossession and prejudice and passion, if it were as dear as life itself, and rising to the height of this great struggle, to remember that we have only a life to give and a noble and enduring government to save. (Applause.) I am a party man; I avow it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or sectarian sense. I am attached from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party; I have studied its history from the foundation of the government.

It would be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense audience unless you keep quiet, and I shall ask that while I am speaking, you will allow me to proceed without further interruption. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very cordial reception you have just given me. In the States I have found it to be the party of liberty and progress. In the Federal Government I have found it to be the exponent of that fundamental principle of the Constitution that all powers which are not granted are reserved. It has been the consistent opponent of consolidation in the one system and of excessive administration in the other. It has been at once the firm supporter of the rights of the States and of the just powers of the Federal Government.

In every vicissitude of our history it has appeared to direct us with its wisdom and to extricate us by its courage, and to-day it stands as it did in 1798 and 1799, under the guidance of Mr. Jefferson, pointing us to the path of safety, which is now, as it was then, the path of the Constitution, of fraternal harmony and peace. The Convention which sat in New York was an august assemblage. It was the true council of our party. It embraced our best and purest and wisest men. The roll of the States was called, and not one was without a representative. The roll of the districts was called, and not one of them was missing. The doctrine of State suicide was not recognized, the dissolution of the Union was not acknowledged. Every State selected such citizen as she chose, and thus it happened North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, sat as in the days of the Revolution in fraternal council with Massachusetts and New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that Hampton and Preston and Forrest sat side by side with Steadman and Morgan. The Convention was the sign and the symbol and the prophecy of a restored Union and a harmonious people. It rose to the dignity of its high duty. The eyes of the world were upon its proceedings. Greater than the holy alliance which subjugated people and divided empires, its mission was to enfranchise a people of our race, to restore the union of our States and to maintain the institution of civil liberty.

For the first time in their history the American people realized that free government was in danger and that the fact of the Republic trembled in the balance. They had been taught to believe that freedom was indigenous in our soil, and shutting their eyes to the teachings of all history shutting their eyes to the facts connected with our own revolution, they had hugged to themselves the delusion that in whatever storm of faction or passion or revolutionary fever, liberty was at least safe. They had awakened from the dream, and as they sent representatives to the Convention they charged them, as the dictator of old was charged, to see to it that no de-

triment happened to the republic. By a unanimous vote they adopted a declaration of principles, fidelity to the Union, fidelity to the rights of the citizen, fidelity to the principles of civil liberty, fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation which, by paying the public debt in legal tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burdens which oppress it and by lightening the measure of taxation will secure to it the just rewards of a cheerful and contented industry. (Cheers.) The speaker then referred in many eulogistic terms to the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and said if anything more were needed to fire their heart with enthusiasm, let it be drawn from the contrasts the country to-day presented. The republican party had been in absolute power for eight years. Where was the constitution they swore to uphold? where was the Union they swore to maintain? After briefly dilating on the course pursued by the republican party since the war, more particularly with respect to the reconstruction of States, he went on to state that Congress had usurped to itself all power over the State governments of the South, and had, in fact, destroyed them. Adverting to the military government, Mr. Pendleton continued:—It is reproducing in our country the lessons of all history. The despotism of the legislative assembly is the worst despotism in the world. It is the most cruel, the most audacious and the most short lived. It ends in anarchy, and this is speedily followed by the calm repose of the order of the sword. Recall the history of the Roman Senate and the Emperors. Recall the history of the Long Parliament and the tyranny of the Commonwealth. Recall the history of the Legislative Assembly of France and of the consulate and the empire and read in them the certain prophecy of the fate of this government if Congressional usurpation shall run its course. Have we not already a part fulfillment? Congress has despoiled the President of the just powers of his office and has vested them in the General. It has despoiled the States of their right of civil government and vested them, too, in the same officer. I have given him power over all the military commanders, and to his decision it has referred every question of interruption and execution of the Reconstruction laws. (Cheers.) And this same officer, wielding this enormous power, backed by the army, sustained by all the military organizations by whatever name they may be known, appealing to the fervor which yet remains after the struggles of a terrible war, demands that he shall be elected President of the United States. And this party which supports him declares that if they cannot do it by votes at the North, it will elect him by the votes of the negroes and carpet baggers in the reconstructed States of the South. Gentlemen do you see no danger here? When, years ago, we predicted this result and warned against the first step in revolutionary progress, the republicans laughed at our fears and called us copperheads and traitors. (Applause.) When Napoleon was called on, young, unknown to his countrymen, never having had command even of a regiment, to quell the revolt of the French people. How grand the theory which the Democratic party opposes to this whole system of the Republicans! I read from the declaration of principles:—

First—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union and under the Constitution and of civil government to American people.

Second—Amnesty of all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

The Republican party is the party of usurpation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Revenue. Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of speculation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the mutilated archives, and ask why they were destroyed. Visit the penitentiaries and count the public plunderers who are confined there. (Hear, hear.) He reviewed the expenditures of the Federal government from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1868, showing that the Democratic administrations had been much more economical. Moreover, he would ask why was it that the amount realized from taxes for 1869 would be less than the amount realized in 1866, considering that the rate of taxation was substantially the same. It is time that this Republican Congress had diminished in part or in whole the tax on the manufactures in New England, or on whiskey; but they would not materially change the aggregate. Payment was more difficult than previously. Labor found no occupation, energy and enterprise were paralyzed, and all because a Republican administration curtailed the currency, distributing all values, checking all enterprises, throwing out of employment all labor. In the meantime the work of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased. You will find that every dollar that bears no interest at all or that bears interest in currency is converted as rapidly as possible into the bonds which pay interest in gold; and why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation rife? No man

will dare affirm it, and yet this work of contraction still goes on and value is coined for the bondholder out of the sweat and tears, the blood and bones and muscles of the laboring man; and when we ask the reason, we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention of Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract. I deny that it is according to either the spirit or letter of the contract, under which the five-twenties bonds were sold. I say that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law under which these bonds were issued, nor good faith, nor good morals, nor exact justice to the bondholder, require that they should be paid in gold. They are payable in legal-tender, and in this opinion I am sustained by the Democratic Convention of New York. (Applause.) What the amount of indebtedness under the system of the Republican party would be he could not say. \$2,500,000,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be \$150,000,000 in gold, and this amount is to be drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives, and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the dogmas of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democratic party were opposed to extension and desired the immediate payment of the debt. (Hear.) It declared that the money collected from the people should not be squandered, but applied to the payment of the debt interest. It declares that the five-twenties bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all property. It declares there shall be one currency for the government and the people, for the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Cheers.] And how is it practicable to pay this debt—three hundred and thirty millions—if bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the national bank circulation. Redeem them the very moment you have the option to do with legal tender notes and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure alone, with very little inflation of the currency, and without any addition to the taxation, will reduce the debt and save the twenty millions in gold which are now paid as a bonus to national banks. He also recommended the redemption with legal tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first issue of the five-twenties payable this year at the option of the government. He urged that such measures would stop the contraction and reverse the policy of the Treasury Department, and give stability to the money market. He strongly advocated the expansion of the currency, and pointed out the folly and uselessness of contraction, citing many instances in favor of his arguments for the reduction of the national debt. The accruing revenues would enable you, without further expansion to pay off the residue of the five-twenties as they mature, and then to diminish still further the amount of interest, consequently the taxes. If then the currency were found redundant, gradual contraction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid, when the necessity for large sums of money on the part of the government had ceased, when taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which now attend it. I have been represented as universal to the bondholder. Gentlemen, you shall judge me. I am hostile to no class or interest in the country. I simply desire to be just—to the bondholder, just to the people. I would live up with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the interest of five-twenties in gold, because the government promised to do so. I would pay the principal of the five-twenties in legal-tender notes, because the bond-holders agreed to receive them in payment, and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so will I not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the public creditors. (Cheers.) He did not think that policy would give us a depreciatory currency, but, on the contrary, was of opinion that just as the public debt was thus discharged with the certainty of its ultimate repudiation be more apparent, and its value be rapidly and steadily increased. These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions of them. Pay off these two thousand millions, and will not the legal tenders be first in the proportion more valuable? I know the evils of a depreciated currency. I would not aid in depreciating our currency. I fought against it when it was proposed by the Legal Tender act, but since it was accomplished—since the debt was contracted in legal tender—since it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal tender—I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure the people who have already suffered all the evils, whatever good may be expected from the system. But gentlemen, I detain you too long. I have sought to bring in sharp contrast the two parties and their respective principles. Choose between them. (Cheers.)

Several other speakers having delivered addresses, the Convention adjourned at eight o'clock.

Stunstroke may be successfully treated by placing the person affected in a cool room, rubbing the body with ice and keeping ice in the arm-pits.

The Columbus (Ga.) Prisoners.

THEIR INFAMOUS TREATMENT—MADE ALONE RESPONSIBLE—THE PRISONERS' CARD.

The following appears in the Columbus (Ga.) papers:

JULY 25, 1868.

Upon resuming our personal liberty, we, the undersigned, known as the Columbus Prisoners, deem it proper to publish the following brief account of our arrest and confinement by the military authorities:

During the night of the 30th of March, George W. Ashburn was assassinated in a low negro brothel in Columbus, Ga. On the 6th day of April, thirteen citizens were arrested by Capt. Mills, of the U. S. Army. On the 10th they were released under bond. Four of this number have never been arrested. The man Mills stated that he did not know the charge against the party arrested, but no one believed him, and the fact is only mentioned to show the character of the proceedings.

On the 14th day of May four arrests were made; on the 24th, four; on the 2nd of June, four more; on the 16th, seven, followed the next day by two others. On the 24th, another and the last occurred. These arrests were made by the order of Gen. Meade. Several of the undersigned have in their possession written orders which show this fact. The arrests were made without warrant, affidavit, or charge. No preliminary examination was held. We were kept in total ignorance of the *ex parte* evidence against us, and the names of our accusers were concealed from us. No one who has followed the trial will be surprised at this apparent neglect.

While we were clamoring for the charges against us, Joe Brown, Whitley, Major Smythe and others, were suborning Betz, Marshall, Bennett and Amanda Patterson. The evidence for the prosecution acknowledges that disclosures were made under threats of imprisonment. This is bad enough, but a worse feature is, that the date of these disclosures is placed by the witnesses themselves subsequent to the arrest of a majority of the prisoners. The question naturally arises, upon what foundation were the arrests based? Of the twenty-two persons arrested on and since the 14th of May, four were suborned by bribery, torture and threats. Nine, after confinement in felon's cells and much suffering, were released without any explanation whatever.

The remaining nine are the signers of this card. The prisoners arrested in May were at Fort Pulaski before their removal to Atlanta. Their cells were as dark as dungeons, without ventilation, and but four by seven feet. No bed or blanket was furnished. The rations consisted of a slice of fat pork three times each week, and beef too unsound to eat the remaining days. A piece of bread for each meal, soap for dinner, and coffee for breakfast, finished the bill of fare. An old oyster can was given each prisoner, and in this vessel both coffee and soup were served.

It may be said that the soldiers received nothing better, but these citizens were not soldiers, and their friends were able, willing and anxious to give them every comfort. Refused all communication with their friends, relatives or counsel, they were forced to live in these horrid cells night and day, prostrated with heat and maddened by myriads of mosquitoes. The calls of nature were attended to in a bucket which was removed but once in twenty-four hours.

At McPherson Barracks (Atlanta) we were placed in cells 5 feet 11 inches wide by 10 feet long. These cells were afterward divided, reducing their width to 2 feet 10 inches. This is terrible, but true. Upon the arrival of the officer sent from Washington to investigate the arrests, the partitions were removed. Neither bed nor bedding was furnished for two to five days. We were not permitted to see our friends, families or counsel until after memorials to Congress had aroused the whole country to the enormity of the outrage. Even after this, our letters breathing the affection and sympathy of a wife or mother were subjected to inspection. The prison sink was immediately at our doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible.

At times, when some humane soldier was willing to transcend his orders and give us a breath of fresh air to soothe our distended, bursting veins, we would ask him to close the door, preferring to risk enforcement rather than endure the intolerable smell.

During all this time we were ignorant of the charges against us. Of course we accepted the common rumor that our arrest grew out of the murder of Ashburn; but after our counsel was permitted to visit us, no definite one of defence could be planned in the absence of all specifications.

We were furnished with a copy of the charges against us on the 27th day of June, our trial having been set for the 29th. The intervening day was Sunday, and we were 40 miles from the scene of the murder and the residence of our witnesses.

Several of the undersigned never saw the detective Whitley until weeks after their arrest. When they did meet him, he never presumed to treat them with disrespect. Recent developments, new to us, have shown him to be infamous, and his treatment of suborned witnesses will be proven by those who know the facts. Our friends and the press have not exaggerated the

barbarity with which we were treated, but they should not throw the responsibility upon a contemptible detective, who would only glory in the notoriety his infamy would give him. We fix for higher game. Gen. Meade told Gen. R. H. Chilton (during the war Gen. Lee's adjutant) upon the eve of his departure from Atlanta, that he had left full instructions with Gen. Sibley concerning the disposition of the Columbus prisoners. These instructions controlled our treatment, and leave no issue as to the question of responsibility. At the proper time and in a manner that will not intrude upon your valuable space, we will make good our position, and will show conclusively that this unparalleled prosecution was attempted solely for political purposes.

The officers and soldiers of the garrison were as kind as their orders would permit, and respectful, with but few exceptions. Gen. Dunn's courtesy during the trial, especially after Duke's *alibi*, was in strong contrast with the vindictive, ungenerous, unmanly and ungentlemanly conduct of Joe Brown.

Of the able and untiring efforts of our counsel, we cannot speak in too high praise.

To the people of Georgia, and especially to our good friends in Atlanta, we return sincere thanks for their sympathy and assistance.

W. D. CHIPLEY,
C. C. BRIDELL,
D. A. WOOD,
E. J. KIRKERT, M. D.,
R. HUDSON,
J. L. WIGGINS,
ALVA C. BOPPE,
W. A. DUKE,
JAMES W. BARBER.

The State Printing Law.

The law lately enacted by the so-called legislature delegating to three individuals the duty of selecting a State Printer, (the main portion of which we publish to-day) is one of the most indefensible and indecent acts of these carpet-bag Legislatures which have yet fallen under our observation. The person selected for that office has been guilty of the yet more indecent act of giving to his own journal the monopoly of all the printing, State, parochial, municipal and judicial, to be done in the parish of Orleans. And that journal is not read by one in a hundred of our capitalists, merchants or working men. So far as the State printing proper—the publication of the journal of the Legislature and the publication of the laws—is concerned, this monopoly might be submitted to for the short period during which these men may rule the State, but, when we consider the interference authorized by this law with personal rights, the outrage is not so easily borne. Our first objection to the law is, that it is enacted not for the benefit of the people at large, but for the special benefit of one or a few individuals represented by the person chosen as State printer, and is a monopoly as monstrous as any that could well be conceived. The Legislature might as well pass a law compelling the people to go to one church and support one priest, patronize one hotel, consult one lawyer and deal with one merchant as force them to support one newspaper. It is an abridgment of personal rights which finds no countenance even in the present Constitution of Louisiana. It weakens the remedy guaranteed by that Constitution to every person for injury done him in land or goods and is practically a denial of justice. So far as publication of judicial process is concerned, in cases where the parties litigant and interested in the judicial sale of property, have the control of the litigation, it is clearly one of those privileges inherent in the individual which the State is without the constitutional power to take away.

The object of making publication of a judicial sale is to give as wide a promulgation as possible of the sale, that a sufficient number of competitors may be drawn together and thus the full value of the property to be disposed of may be obtained.—The publication is therefore for the interest of the debtor and secondly of the creditor, the public at large being without any interest in the matter. The interest of the debtor and creditor was fully recognized by section 24 of the act of the Legislature of Louisiana of 1855, relating to judicial advertisements, which gave to the defendant in execution, or in his default, the plaintiff, the privilege of selecting the newspaper in which the advertisement should appear. This law worked well in practice, and no complaint has ever been made against it. It was a just law, and there was no good reason why it should have been repealed. None but robbers by nature would ever have thought of repealing it. And we repeat the difference in principle between the man who compels the people of the State in their individual capacity, for the publication of their personal affairs, to pay tribute to him, and the highway robber, is so little that it cannot be appreciated. That ways and means can be and will be discovered to resist or circumvent this wholesale spoliation we consider certain, if the people are true to themselves.—[New Orleans Bee.

It cloth is twelve shillings and pants eighteen, how many yards of butter-milk will be necessary to make a gander an overcoat?

DRILL FOR SINGLE VOLUNTEERS.—Fall in—love with some amiable and virtuous young lady on the first opportunity you have.

Attention—Pay to her, assiduously and respectfully.

Right face—Pop the question like a man, and she'll accept you.

Quick March—To her parents and ask their consent.

Right Turn—With her to the church, and go through the service of holy matrimony.

Half—And reflect seriously for a few moments; then determine to devote yourself to your wife.

Right About Face—Front the haunts that you frequented when single, and prefer your own home.

Advance Arms—To your young wife when out walking together, and don't let her walk three or four yards behind you.

Another Printing Bill.

The following Act, says the New Orleans Bee, passed the so-called House of Representatives of Louisiana on Monday last and was sent to the so-called Senate for concurrence. The machinery of these bodies is an admirable contrivance for the purpose of fobbing the people of Louisiana and for forcing the sale of newspapers, which otherwise would hardly be touched by a pair of tongs. But it remains to be seen whether the plan will work so far as the dissemination of their vile and poisonous ideas is concerned.—Many of course they cannot be prevented from making, no more than you can prevent the highwayman from presenting his pistol at your breast and commanding you to deliver to him your valuables or lose your life. It has come to that. These wretches will never be satisfied until they have extracted the last dollar the people have, and the sooner it is paid to them the sooner we shall be rid of their offensive presence.

The Act is entitled:
A joint Act to regulate the printing of legal notices, the proceedings of Police Juries, and the proceedings of Town Councils or Trustees.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, to designate one newspaper in each and every parish in the State in which all legal advertisements required by law to be made in a newspaper, viz: Orders of publication, attachments, and non-residents' notices, sales of land by decrees, executions, mortgages, and for taxes by sheriffs, clerks, and all other officers, proceedings of police juries and town councils or board of trustees of towns, together with all other advertisements required by law to be made and published in a newspaper, of whatever nature, shall be published, which newspaper shall be printed and published in the parish in which it shall be so designated, and that in case there is, in the judgment of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or majority of them, no loyal newspaper published in a parish, then, and in that case, all the legal notices before mentioned or referred to shall be published in a loyal paper convenient to said parish, to be designated by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a majority of them, for the publication of legal notices, etc.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each newspaper so designated shall be the official newspaper for the parish or parishes for which said newspaper shall be designated, in which all the legal advertising of such parishes shall be made as required by law. And it shall be the duty of the editor or publisher of such newspaper, upon the payment of the printer's fee, to file in the Clerk's office of the court having jurisdiction of his affidavit, with the printed copy of such affidavits, advertisements appended, together with his receipt for the payment of the printer's fee, paid by the party at whose instance, and for whose benefit such advertisement shall have been made, and to be collected as other costs.—The said affidavits shall give the date of the newspaper in which the advertisement appeared, and be filed and recorded by the Clerk as legal evidence of the publication of the same, to be read, or a certified copy thereof, in all courts of law and equity; and any such publication made contrary to the provisions of this act in the parish or districts where newspapers are so designated shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the compensation to the editors or publishers of newspapers in this act shall be one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion for the publication of the notices hereinbefore mentioned, one square being ten lines solid set.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts not consistent with the foregoing sections of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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