The Louisiana Democrat.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.:

MONDAY.....NOV. 2, 1868

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR ELECTORS

STATE AT LARGE.

GEORGE W. RACE,

Of Orleans.

W. F. BLACKMAN,

Of Claiborne.

District Electors.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

ANTHONY SAMBOLA.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

M. B. BRADY.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

C. WARD.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

SAM'L. J. POWELL.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

F. M. GOODRICH.

For Congress,

Hon. M. RYAN,

OF RAPIDES.

POTATOES.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the undersigned, a fine lot of IRISH POTATOES, by the barrel.

E. R. BIOSSAT.

Nov. 2, 1868.

Judge Ryan.

From all parts of the District we have the most gratifying accounts of the prospects of our candidate for Congress. Judge Ryan made a decided impression in Natchitoches by his speeches in that parish, and it is believed that the large Radical majority will be entirely overcome. The upper end of the District is all right and so, we understand, are parishes on the Mississippi. Rapides will give him a large majority. A large number of the colored voters in the Radical party will give him their support on personal grounds. We look upon his election as a fixed fact.

☞ George Kelso, F. M. C., Senator from our Parish, elected by the Radicals, has been the only colored man or radical in the Senate, who on more than one occasion, has cut loose from the strings of his party, and acted fairly for the people he represented. Credit must be awarded when due, and as such we accord him thanks for the part he took in the Alexandria Corporation Bill. Unlike the other three fellows who drew pay as members from Rapides, he refused to be made the tool of a broken down old dolt, who endeavored to crush a whole people, to wreak picayune vengeance against one single individual, whose pity he has cordially; but rose above party and acted with his people.

☞ We desire to call the particular attention of our people to the official notices for the preservation of the public peace in Alexandria on to-morrow. We are certain beforehand that they will be cheerfully and implicitly obeyed, and that no trouble will ensue in our Town. We know our people and are ready to endorse for them. They ask but fair play and their rights and nothing more.

☞ We are obliged to the Lizzie Hopkins, Glide, Rose Franks, Judge Fletcher and Lizzie Tate for late New Orleans papers.

☞ River falling very fast, weather beautiful, clear and bracing; cotton nearly all picked, corn in abundance over all the plantations; sugar planters in fall blast all over the Parish and Seymour and Blair stock firm, steady and ruling at 148 150.

☞ The Seymour and Blair Club, on Saturday night, had a thundering, glorious and enthusiastic meeting.—The Brass Band surpassed themselves, on the occasion, and Judges Manning and Ryan certainly treated the immense audience to the best speeches of the season.

☞ Out of the 1655 white registered voters in Rapides, less than a baker's dozen will vote the Radical ticket. Stick a pin there and let us hear of any Parish in the State that can show so proud a record.

☞ Our New Orleans correspondent gives a full account of the recent troubles in New Orleans and St. Bernard Parish.

TO-MORROW.

The election day is at hand. To-morrow the qualified voters from one end of the Republic to the other will proceed to the polls and deposit their ballots for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.—The suspense will soon be over and in a few days we shall know the nature of the government under which we are to live for the next four years.

We have discussed fully in these columns within the past four months the issues in the campaign and the claims of the candidates who have been presented by the two opposing parties.—The time for argument has passed; the time for action has come. It is the duty of every one, even at the sacrifice of some personal convenience, to come forward and cast his vote for the electoral candidates to-morrow. It is to be decided whether the revolutionary party, which now controls the government, shall perpetuate its power, or whether it shall give way to other rulers who will introduce a radical change into the administration of our national affairs. It is to be decided whether a military despotism, under a virtual military dictator, is to be erected on the ruins of the Great Republic, or whether the Republic shall be restored to the proud position it occupied before it passed into the hands of the Radical Republican Party. It is to be decided whether sectional strife shall continue, or whether peace and harmony shall reign throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Seymour and Blair are the representatives of peace and prosperity; Grant and Colfax of strife and political ruin. Let no good citizen fail to make the proper choice between them.

And let no Democrat think that the cause is less hopeful than before and give himself up to languor and inaction. Our friends at the North have recovered from their panic and are confident of success if they are only aided by the Democracy of the South. From all appearances now the Democrats will carry every one of the Southern States. If so, their triumph will be easy and complete.

And even though Grant should be elected, the safety of the State of Louisiana depends upon its being carried by the Democrats to-morrow. If we can obtain control of the State government we shall be in a measure independent of foreign dictation, and shall be able to protect ourselves against the carpet-baggers who have foisted themselves into all the offices in the State.

Let no voter, then, remain away from the polls to-morrow. Let us all take a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and we may rest assured that Louisiana will give a good account of herself when the sun goes down on the 3d day of November.

The Seymour & Blair Club.

We cannot let another issue of our Journal, pass by without paying a deserved and well merited compliment to this Democratic Club. They were the first to snatch the trailed banner of democracy from the dust and hold it aloft to the breeze, and from the first day of its organization, to the present hour they have proudly and defiantly breasted the storm of Radicalism and have fought the good fight to the last. Composed of every solitary white man in the Alexandria Ward, save about *seven* belonging to the Carpet-bag and Scalawag tribe, it is no wonder that their respectability, good standing and genuine patriotism should have made them the proud champions of so pure, so sacred a cause. From first to last they have never faltered and to-morrow's sun will find them on duty every man of them, with their banner flying to the breeze, shouting as the great wave of Democratic progression will sweep across this continent, overwhelming the last remnant of Radicalism, and bearing on its proud crest the powdered ruins of Carpet-baggism; and the joyous shouts of millions of freemen will go up from every mountain top and every valley to this once empire of freedom, announcing to the world and to God that the last great victory over the nation's enemy has been won.

Once More.

We make an extra democratic bow to our patrons and friends before the election. The DEMOCRAT and its *employees* are too firm in their democratic faith, too ardent admirers and supporters of Seymour and Blair and the just and glorious political tenets they represent, to let an opportunity pass without lending substantial aid, with willing hearts and stout arms, to that cause. They have put on extra steam and launched the DEMOCRAT, with flying colors and crest erect, to stem triumphantly against the billows of Radicalism, full two days ahead of time. Once more then Democrats, let us entreat you to be on hand to-morrow morning at peep of day, ready to fight the good fight, ready to do your proud share in the redemption of Rapides from the ignominious and degrading vassalage of Carpetbagism and Scalawaging. The edict has gone forth, he that runs can read the handwriting on the wall—the doom of Radicalism is sealed and damned in Rapides, in Louisiana.—Come what will elsewhere, we have the sublime and proud consolation to know that we have asserted our rights, under the laws and the constitution and have repudiated the scamps and pauper-felons, who have, buzzard-like, flocked in our midst. So, men of Alexandria, men of Rapides, to the breach, to the charge! Charge the whole line, with a shout, a wild shout, for Seymour and Blair, and the day is ours.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS.

The recent disturbances in New Orleans and the lower parishes should show the colored people of Louisiana the dangers and troubles into which the carpet-baggers are leading them. By instilling into their minds a hatred of their Southern neighbors, they provoke collisions, in every one of which the blacks are worsted and many of them killed, while the carpet-baggers take care to seek a safe place to escape from the danger to which they have exposed the thoughtless negroes. And so must it always be. In a contest between the two races the race which possesses the intelligence and education must prevail over that which is destitute of these advantages. The Radicals know this, but they have, in their insolence, taken up the idea that the Southerners had been cowed into submission and would never think of resistance. But they have over shot the mark. The Southern men have determined that this thing shall stop. They have borne so much, that they can bear no more. No matter who is elected President they are determined to defend themselves against insults or violence, whether at the hands of Radical carpet-baggers or their deluded colored followers. The Southerners are the friends of the negro, and will protect him in all his legitimate rights, if a friendly disposition is manifested on his part. But they will not be run over by him, or by the corrupt men who are making a tool of him. Let the colored voter remember this and let him cut loose forever from Radical carpet-baggers and scalawags. His only safety lies in voting the Democratic ticket.

Personal.

The canvass in Rapides is over, the battle is fought and won and, as a last and simple act of justice, we must mention favorably the names and acts of some of the colored democracy, who have acted well their parts in behalf of our time honored principles. First and foremost W. H. Mills has been the first in the breach, the first to cut loose from Radicalism in the humble commencement of our canvass, and without flinching, amid the curses and the threats of the wild maniacs of his race, has he given his time and his talents to the support of Seymour and Blair. Stephen White, David Moles, Ben. Turner, Cupid Brooks, Toney Hamilton, William Hilt, Jim Monroe, Geo. Clark, Edward Hobbs, Edward Collins, are the names of those we now remember, as having also done their duty and stood by us through thick and thin. Many others who have also given us their support, will vote to-morrow for Seymour and Blair, and thus will all of them prove themselves sensible and honored men in a trying canvass, and we are more than certain, they will be kindly and favorably remembered by the whites of Rapides.

☞ Democrats! to your posts to-morrow morning bright and early. We repeat it again vote early and then remain on watch all day and do your duty to your party and to your country. Do not sneak in and around with a closed ticket, slip it in the box and sneak off like a miserable *white* negro and scalawag, ashamed and abashed to catch the eye of nature's nobility. Walk in proud and erect with your ticket open, for we know, you cannot be ashamed of its being seen and known. And when you walk out go to your post of duty again and then don't beat a retreat till the last vote is counted and you know the result at your box.

☞ Our regular issue will again be resumed on Wednesday, the 11th inst. We shall issue an extra as soon as the result of the Parish is known.

Grant on the South and Southerners.

General Grant a few weeks since entertained a correspondent of the Independence Belge, and in the course of conversation with him thus expressed himself as to the people of the South, the chances for war of races, the disposition of the negroes, and the use of the Federal army to suppress an uprising of any kind in our section. As the fullest expression of Grant's views as to the South and Southerners, we present it to our readers. He said:

The Southerners are possionate, and lose out of sight their own interests in serving the Northern Copperheads, who will laugh at them when their aid is no longer required. It is absolutely necessary to give political passions a sufficient time to pass away; the young generation comprehends its duties and interests better. A new war is impossible, and as to a war of races, I do not believe it; the Southern negroes are not so reckless nor so determined as those in San Domingo, and if ever the whites should take the initiative in such a conflict the Federal army would soon put a stop to it. The pacification of the country will come by and by, and whatever occurs, the North, which has abolished slavery, decreed the political and social equality of the blacks and whites, and opened the South, hitherto closed to emigration, is always ready to go to war, if unfortunately circumstances should demand it. Jealous of its work, the world will never permit it to be imperilled by any fatious doings.

SNODDY AT SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—The gossipy Mail tells the following:

A prominent Boston merchant recently gave a grand dinner party at his villa at Swampscott to celebrate the birthday of his eldest daughter. The expense of the entertainment is said to have been two thousand dollars, and when we mention the fact that eight different kinds of wine were served, this can readily be imagined. Waiters with powdered wigs and attired in scarlet coats and silk hose glided noiselessly in and out with silver dishes; canary birds sang from gilded cages, from which hung baskets of choice flowers, and sweet music lent additional charm to the affair. The guests appeard in full evening dress, and each lady was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, upon rising from the table. In the evening dancing took place, everybody congratulated everybody else upon the success of the entertainment, and the company broke up at midnight. Such a birthday must, indeed, be pleasant.

FROM OLD TIM.

THE RIOTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CRESCENT CITY—ALL THE NEGROES DROPPED OUT OF THE POLICE FORCE—THE INNOCENTS PARADE AND ARE FIRED UPON—RADICAL CLUB ROOMS SACKED—WARMOTH & CO. IN A FRIGHT—GENERAL STREDMAN CHIEF OF POLICE—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OVER TWO HUNDRED IN NUMBER, &C., &C.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 29th, 1868.

FRIEND DEMOCRAT—

A season of terrible excitement we have again had in our city and vicinity, the natural fruits of Radical misrule and carpet-bagger's teachings to their negro friends and allies. In the Parish of St. Bernard several white men consorting with the negroes, incited them to acts of violence and advised them to commit outrages on the people. Two of these, Mr. Lee, father of General Lee, of the Republican, and Mr. Thos. Oug, a member of Banks' "American Parliament," have been arrested, both charged with leading and advising the negroes in their lawless conduct. Those who knew Mr. Oug in former years will be surprised to hear, not that he is a Repnulican, but that he is a Radical of the most bitter type, and is said to have prepared breastworks for the negroes to fight behind, and that on his place their arms and ammunition were stored. Mr. Oug was, thirteen years ago, a member of the popular Western produce firm of W. S. Wright & Co., and afterwards of their successors Harris Bercier & Co. He removed to Cincinnati and attended to the business of the firm in that city. He returned to this city shortly after it fell into the hands of the Federal army, and although he was then a Union man, his character as a merchant and citizen was so much esteemed, that his old friends received him cordially. A thirst for office and honor (?) caused him to accept a position in the notorious Convention of '64, since which time he has been more or less connected with the extreme Radical party. Some of the negroes who have been arrested in St. Bernard Parish, state that a white man, whose name has not been ascertained, made them a speech a few days ago, advising them not to care for guns and pistols, but to arm themselves with axes and when the white men were away, they could strike at the root of the family, by making way with the women and children.

THE RIOT IN ST. BERNARD

was started by the negroes who were inflamed by these speeches and other acts of encouragement from the white Radicals. The Constitution Club of St. Bernard were parading, accompanied by a delegation from the Seymour Infantes, of this city.—One of the latter Club was insulted by a negro, a few were bantered, when the negro drew his pistol and shot the white man, who died soon after. A melee then occurred in which two negroes were killed. Quiet was then restored and everybody supposed the trouble was over. At night the negroes commenced arming at the plantation of Mr. Ong, and soon after surrounded the house of Mr. Pable Tellio, a baker, a well known Democratic citizen. There were fifty or more of them, and being refused admission, they broke in and immediately murdered Mr. Tellio, a lady relation and three children. Having ransacked the house, set fire to it and burned it. Mrs. Tellio escaped through a back window. Her husband is said to have fought the fiends desperately, but was overpowered by numbers. The negroes then went to the house of Mr. Manuel Serpas, which they burned, but the family fortunately escaped. The colored man who drove the bread cart for Tellio was murdered for being a Democrat and another well known Democratic negro, a sugar boiler on the plantation of Olive & Wogan, was searched for by the Radical mob and when found he was also murdered. These outrages caused a stampede amongst the residents of the Parish, and they came up to the city in vehicles of every kind

RIOTS IN THE CITY.

On Saturday night a fuss occurred between a procession of white Democrats and black Radicals, on Canal Street. As near as can be ascertained this was the result of an accident, and would never have taken place if there had been an energetic police force on duty. The two processions passed each other near the corner of Poydras and St. Charles Streets, and both came down the latter street, the Radicals leading the way. On Canal Street they took opposite side-walks. The Radicals being some distance ahead, crossed over and continued out towards Claiborne Street.—While they were crossing, a report of some kind was heard, thought by many to have been the explosion of a lamp, but which the Radicals took for a pistol shot, and turning about they fired into the Democratic procession which was coming towards them. A fight ensued in which seven negroes were killed and several wounded. The Democrats had two or three men wounded. During the night two white men were killed in the neighborhood of the negro headquarters on Thalia Street, and several others who were quietly going to their homes were attacked and only escaped with their lives by flight.

THE PROCESSION OF THE INNOCENTS

which had been advertised to take place on Monday night, came off as announced. The Club was out about three hundred strong, and looked splendidly. Their march through the city was attended by nothing unusual until they reached Tivoli Circle on their way down town again. At the corner of Triton Walk and Dryades street, shots were fired at the procession from a house occupied as a Radical Club room.—The fire was returned, between twenty and thirty shots were fired altogether. One man was killed, and for a time quite a crowd gathered near the place. After this the Innocents continued their march down town. They were dismissed and quietly returning to their homes, when one of the members was shot by some party who could not be found. Some of his friends heard the report of the pistol and hastened to his assistance. They removed him to a drug store near by where he soon expired. The Club then re-assembled and for the balance of the night patrolled the streets of the Second District, looking for the perpetrator of these deeds of violence and outrage. General Rousseau hearing of these occurrences sent some of his aids down to investigate the matter. They were courteously received by the Innocents, who assured them that they would do no violence to any peaceable person, their only object being to maintain order and quiet. In the morning United States troops patrolled that part of the city and the Innocents retired. During these days, as you will readily believe,

THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed throughout the city. Canal Street was filled with excited crowds, who anxiously inquired the latest news, or discussed the position of affairs. When the news from St. Bernard parish come on Monday many volunteered to go down and aid the citizens. The Wide awake club whose headquarters are on Elysian Fields Street, met for the purpose of going down on three barges engaged for the trip. They were stopped by some of General Rousseau's staff, who stated that the barges were wanted to take troops down to St. Bernard. Monday night many of the Radical Club rooms were visited and the contents demolished or carried away. The negro church on First Street was entered and everything smashed. This has long been a nuisance to that neighborhood and a prominent Radical strong hold. A serious riot occurred on Orleans Street about noon on Tuesday which lasted for several hours. A party of citizens were passing along that street and were fired upon by a crowd of negroes. The alarm was at once given and a crowd of both parties gathered when the firing become general. The negroes were driven to the rear of the city and finally the United States stroops came, and took possession of the place. Order was restored about four o'clock but in the mean time several on both sides had been killed. A fight took place on Crossman Street near the Levee in which one member of the Innocents, and two negroes were killed. It is impossible now to get at the truth in regard to all these disturbances, as rumors are rife every where, and the number of killed and wounded is differently stated by every one who tells the story.

It is probable, from all that I can learn, that in the several melees since Friday last, the number of killed and wounded will reach two hundred.

THE RADICAL LEADERS WERE BADLY SCARED.

Governor Warmoth called upon General Rosseau and stated that he was unable to maintain order, and therefore requested the General to take the direction of affairs.—This was a practical acknowledgment of his inefficiency and total unfitness for the position he holds. General Rosseau declined to accept the proffered charge, but telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Parson Conway has been in hot water all the time. The Reverend gentleman, who has come down here to teach us how to conduct our schools and to improve our morals, lives in a boarding house kept by a lady of color, next door to the well known establishment of Jennie Hannen, a boarding house for accommodating young ladies. There are several young ladies, slightly colored, boarding in the same house, where the Parson has taken quarters, but as ladies of that class are peculiarly remarkable for their chastity and virtue there is nothing improper in that.—Major Williamson, the Chief of Police, was frightened into resigning his position. The total inefficiency of the police force as organised of late was fully proven during these days of turmoil. The only forces out for two nights, were voluntary patrols of citizens. The work of organizing the police was begun on Monday and all the NEGROES WERE DROPPED FROM THE POLICE FORCE.

During all the fusses not a policeman could be found on duty and the negroes of the force retired to their homes and would not come out again. Nearly an entirely new force has been sworn in.

Yours Truly,

TIM. LINKINWATER.

Those Arms for Arkansas Destroyed.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The steamer Hesper, sent from Little Rock by the Radical Executive Committee for arms here, left yesterday afternoon, with one Houston commanding and a full crew, carrying four thousand Belgian muskets, one hundred rounds of cartridges for each gun, several kegs of powder and a million and a half caps, for the Loyal Leagues of Arkansas.

Before dark the tug Nettie Jones was boarded at Fort Pickering, two miles below the city, by a hundred masked men, perfectly quiet and disciplined. They followed and overtook the Hesper, twenty-five miles below. The Hesper made a landing. Houston and his pilot escaped in the swamp. The crew remained and were not molested.

The Hesper was towed up the river several miles. The guns were broken by the party and thrown overboard and the ammunition likewise. The tug was abandoned below the city by the party, and brought in by its crew to-day. The Hesper also got back. No person was hurt, Houston was picked up and brought back.

Much excitement and speculation prevails here. It is alleged that certain officials procured this for political effect. Northern carpet-baggers are wrathy and threatening. The whole thing is looked on as a Rodical concoction to furnish a Kuklux horror to use in the election. More arms are reported coming down from the Grand Army of the Republic for negroes. Some ammunition was sent ahead to Arkansas.

FALSE HAIR.—The following information supplied by M. Pierre Vernon in a late *Paris feuilseion*, may interest some chignon-wearing readers, who are not aware of the orgin of many of the false head-dresses with which the fashion of the day disfigures them:

Long hair now costs as much as 110fr. a pound; short hair ranges from 18fr. to 35fr. One of the principal dealers in human tresses occupies a house five stories high entirely to himself, and last year he did business to the extent of 1,233,000f. The capillary *razzias* executed among the peasantry no longer suffice to meet the enormous demand. The hair of dead persons, cut off the corpses in the hospitals, is a great help, but still insufficient. So importations from abroad are had recourse to. Certain German provinces specially supply fair hair. Black hair is to be found in South America, whence whol cargoes of it come, while to North America we export immense quantities of hair made up into head-dresses. The dearest hair is the completely white. Of a certain length it is hardly to be found, and a chemist thought of seeking means of taking the color out of hair. He has got so far as mottled gray, but the true white has yet to be discovered.

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

General Grant in the South.

WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO IF GRANT BE ELECTED?—A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

[From the Louisville Democrat, (Democratic) Oct. 3.]

We have been asked very frequently, and by those most interested, what would be the effect of the election of Grant upon the South? When we look upon the vindictive feelings exhibited by the radical party, their utter unscrupulousness and disregard of life or property in securing power, and when we remember the disturbing element in the South, our apprehensions can scarcely exaggerate the ruin that will come. Still we would like to encourage the Southern people. We would like to relieve them of the dark fears that we and they have, and to be able to give them some assurance of safety in the event of Grant's election. Let us say in the beginning that from a calm and considerate view of the canvass, founded not on the opinions of one, but all parties, we believe Grant will be defeated. This is our sincere and candid belief. Yet we must not deny that the result is by no means certain. The questions are so new, the people so unsettled, the indications so unreliable and the great lever of control held by the Radicals in Congress so powerful, that the election of Grant is possible, and we look at that possibility.

Let us say once for all, that all those who advise the South to resist, who assert that it will resist, or under the circumstances think it ought to resist are wrong. There would be no help to them from the North; they must not believe it. There may be some in the North who urge them to take up arms, but these are mere demagogues. If a resistance was again organized in the South it would be met as it was before, by the whole power of the North, and crushed as it was before.

We say this not because we believe there is the slightest intention in the South to resist, but because we see the silly utterances of some Southern and Kentucky papers are caught up in the North and used. There is no such design in the South. They are powerless and know it. Before any Southern resistance to oppression can come it must be first organized and commenced in the North. It would then be right and proper for the South to strike a blow for her freedom, but it would be madness to strike a blow before that time.

There will be therefore, no resumption of hostilities. The question recurs to the internal condition of the South. We do not belive disturbances in that section will greatly increase. We do not believe the radicals themselves will carry out the threats of their speakers, and we do not believe Grant will allow it. We have no confidence in his humanity or statesmanship, or his consideration for the the Southern people. We rest our hope on a lower level, suited to his character and capacity. Grant is a disciplinarian. He is arbitrary, but he will have no orders but his own. The probability is that he will depend more on the army, which he knows, than on the people he does not know. He will not have much respect for these bogus governments in the South, but he will aim to keep up a sort of order by the military.

There is another point in Grant's character. Although he is now the head or instrument of Radicalism, Grant is, by education, prejudiced against the negro. It is not the prejudice of a philosophic statesman, who sees their incompetence to discharge the full duties of citizenship, but the narrow prejudice of caste, and it is personal against the negro. When he comes to be tried, when his natural peculiarities are allowed to come out, just as he would have been cruel as a slaveholder he will be cruel and violent as a ruler. The strong prejudice will find a vent. The negro will not be protected in his sphere as he would be under Seymour; but it is likely he will be persecuted. It will be a vindictive government. The negro, when he commits any violence, will be extirpated, and the race will be treated by Grant with cruelty and contempt. The Southern whites may expect little sympathy from him; the Southern negro need expect none. It will be a bad government in the South—as bad as can be. Still, it will be a government. Grant is not a man who will allow his rule to be a nullity. He is much more likely to be a tyrant than a King Log. He may be arbitrary, violent, vindictive; but he will not permit anarchy and a disregard of his edicts—and a tyrant is better than a mob.

To the Southern people we would say, remember how little the happiness of any person depends on the government. If we are not mistaken, order will be preserved. The peace of Warsaw will prevail. Their republican governments will be gone, but as a general thing, the people will not be disturbed in their homes. They can plant, and cultivate and harvest. They can live—not so prosperously as before—but still life and property will be untouched. We speak of a general rule and not of particular cases.

We do not see that they ought to despair. How many persons live happily even in Mexico? Ireland has many prosperous and happy people in it. Hungary and Poland contain many natives of wealth, living peacefully and happily. In the South, under a tyrannical government, the people may live peacefully even under Grant. We would not recommend emigration much less ineffectual revolt. If, as we do not apprehend, Grant sqould be elected, *there will remain much, if not all, that domestic peace that governments cannot disturb*, and at last a strong hearted people like the Southerners will be abld to live down oppression and see before them a long career of freedom and prosperity.

EATING CLOUDS.—Dr. Livingstone, relating his adventures on Lake Nyassa, thus tells of one curiosity which he fell in with:

During a portion of the year, the Northern dwellers on the lake have a harvest which furnishes a singular kind of food.—As we approached our limit in that direction, clouds, as of smoke arising from miles of burning grass, were observed bending in a Southeasterly direction, and we thought that the unseen land on the opposite side was closing in, and that we were near the end of the lake. But next morning we sailed through one of the clouds on our own side, and discovered that it was neither smoke nor haze, but countless millions of minute midges called "kuego" (a cloud or fog) They filled the air to an immense height, and swarmed upon the water, too light to sink in it. Eyes and mouth had to be kept closed while passing through this living cloud, they struck upon the face like fine drifting snow. Thousands lay in the boat after emerging from the clouds of midges. The people gathered those insects by night and boiled them into thick cakes, to be used as a relish—millions of midges in a cake. A kungo cake an inch thick, and as large as the blue bonnet of a scotch plowman, was offered to us; it was very dark in color, and tasted not unlike a caviare or salted locust.

☞ There is but very little difference in the strength of the armies of France and Prussia as they are now organized. The French army has, all told, and ready for service at short notice, 1,300,000 men.—Prussia, ditto, 1,140,000. Should these immense armies be brought in conflict, there would soon be a decision as to the permament victory. No long contest could possibly be maintained between powers so well provided with available forces.

STOCK POMATUM

(FRAGRANT AND CHEAP.)

FOR SALE BY

HENRY ST. JOHN.

The Situation.

However men may doubt and differ as to the facts and causes of the recent disturbances in this city and throughout the State, one thing is very certain and will be acknowledged by all persons. It is, that the present State government is utterly impotent to maintain law, peace and order, that the incumbents of the State offices, who have been foisted into authority by the votes of the negroes, are suppliants for protection and safety, from the very associations and citizens against whom they have sought to rally the negroes of the State in violent hostility.—Governor Warmoth, yesterday, acknowledged this fact. He called upon General Rousseau for a guard to protect himself, and offered to deliver the State archives into his charge. Others of the prominent Radicals freely confessed the utter failure of their government, that they could not control the negroes, and that even with their aid they could not maintain their authority. Governor Warmoth offered also to commissions, as justice officers, any number of respectable and peaceful citizens belonging to the Democratic clubs, to assist in preserving peace.

We do not know what reply was given to these propositions, but we know that Gens. Rousseau and Hatch agreed that the State authorities were utterly helpless, and thought that they and the citizens who desired peace and order to be maintained, should unite in a telegram to the Executive at Washington to that effect, so as to obtain orders to authorize that Gen. Rousseau to assume the police of the State.

The General was emphatic, however, in demanding the admission of the utter impotency of the State authorities, and the failure of their efforts to govern a people who reject and despise them. It is a very sharp dodge of Governor Warmoth whenever he gets scarced by any of the legitimate consequences of the infamous government of which he is the head, and which is opposed by the whole white population of the State, thus to place himself under the protection of the white men whom he has assisted to load with every species of wrong, insult and ignominy.—We do not think, however, that either General Rousseau or the Democratic clubs will respond very promptly to his hypocritical call. They will unite in all proper measures to maintain order and protect the lives and property of the citizens. But they will do so not by the authority of, or to afford protection to, the false, usurping and hateful government which has been imposed upon them.

There is a far better and more effectual mode of preserving peace and order, which we commend to Governor Warmoth and his associates. It is the very easy and simple process of resigning and abdicating an authority which they cannot support and defend. Let them bundle up, and with their bloated carpet-bags, hie to their proper and real homes; or, if they have so great an affection for our State that they desire to remain here, let them betake themselves to some useful and honest employment in the walks of private life, and abandon forever the disgraceful business of stirring up strife and discord between the two races, which, before they came among us, lived together in harmony and good feeling.

Thus may they restore immediate peace and order to our State. To no class would such an event bring more security and contentment than our negro population.—Their rights would then be guaranteed by the only people who can afford them protection, security and all their civil rights.—New Orleans Times.

Earthquakes.

"There is," says Humboldt, "no other outward manifestation of force known to us—the murderous inventions of our own race included—through which, in the brief period of a few seconds or minutes, a larger number of human beings have been destroyed than by earthquakes." Lightning and storm, war and plague, are but weak and inefficient agents of destructions in comparison with earth's internal forces.—And as earthquakes surpass all other phenomena as agents of sudden destruction so the impression they produce on those who for the first time experience their effects, is peculiarly and indescribably awful.

Men of reputed courage speak of a feeling of "intolerable dread" produced by the shock of an earthquake, even when unaccompanied by subterranean noises. The impression is not that of simple fear, but a feeling of absolute pain. The reason seems for a while to have lost the power of separating real from imaginary causes of terror. The lower animals also are thrown into a state of terror and distress. "Swine and dogs," says Humboldt, "are particularly affected by the phenomena of earthquakes." And he adds that "the very crocodiles of the Orinoco, otherwise as dumb as our little lizards, leave the shaken bed of the stream and run bellowing into the woods." Humboldt's explanation of the peculiar sensations of alarm and awe produced by an earthquake upon those who for the first time experience the effects of the phenomenon, is in all probability the correct one. "The impression here is not," he says, "the consequence of the recollection of destructive catastrophes presented to our imagination by narratives of historical events; what seizes us so wonderfully is the disabuse of that innate faith in the fixidity of the solid and surest foundations of the earth. From early childhood we are habituated to the contrast between the mobile element of water and the immobility of the soil on which we stand. All the evidences of our senses confirm this belief. But when suddenly the ground begins to rock beneath us, the feeling of an unknown, mysterious power in nature coming into operation and shaking the solid globe, arises in the mind. The illusion of the whole of our earlier life is annihilated in an instant."—[Cornhill Magazine.

☞ Griffin, an Alabama carpet-bagger, is openly charged in the papers of that State, with having sent a schooner and a cargo of 150 negro men out of the port of Mobile, about eighteen months ago, ostensibly for Texas, where the negroes were told they would find work at high wages; and that the schooner actually went to Cuba, where they were sold, says the Mobile Register of the 17th ult., for the benefit of "some of the party carpet-baggers who have now got hooks in the noses of the radical negroes of Mobile. Griffin is from Chicago. He denies the charge of engaging in the slave trade, but says Geo. F. Harrington, another carpet-bagger, who has just been elected Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, "is the leading man who sailed the slave schooner." Griffin confesses that the deed was done by radicals, and says if a lawyer is sent to him he will tell all he knows about it.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A journal, entitled the New Times, published at St. Petersburg, advocates a more intimate alliance and co-operation between Russia and the United States. The New Times enthusiastically exclaims: "Our national hymn and Yankee Doodle, our double-headed, eagle and the starry banner might, on occasions, show to Europe that the Russian monarchy and the great American Republic can march together in earnest for earnest ends."

GOOD REPORT.—The World has this happy paragraph:

"A vote in Newburg Jail resulted: Seymour, 30; Grant, none.' This is going the Radical rounds. We have no objection to give it, as it shows how the Radical governors are pardoning all the Radical criminals prior to election, and also proves that there are absolutely better men in Newburg Jail than out of it.