



E. R. BLOSSAT, EDITOR

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1870.

NOTICE.

To the Editor of the Democrat: DEAR SIR:—Will you please to give notice, that the Right Reverend J. P. B. Wilmer D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, will visit St. James Church Alexandria, and Mount Olivet Church in Pineville on Sunday 20th of this month, for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation? Divine service in the morning, at the Hall in Alexandria, at 11, in Mount Olivet, Pineville 4 P. M.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARLOW.

We regret to announce the death of Judge James H. C. Barlow, at his residence in this town on the morning of the 4th inst. Judge Barlow was a native of the Parish of Avoyelles, but grew up on his boyhood in this Parish. On attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar and opened his office in Alexandria with brilliant prospects of success. With fine talents and engaging manners, together with energy and industry in business, he soon obtained a lucrative business. In the year 1855 he was elected District Attorney of this Judicial District, and served four years. He was a capable and efficient officer.

After the reconstruction of Louisiana Mr. Barlow, who had become a member of the Radical party, was elected Parish Judge of the Parish of Rapides. During the short time he sat on the bench his failing health interfered very materially with the discharge of his duties. We doubt not that in his judicial career he was prompted by a desire to do justice to all parties who happened to come before his Court.

We have known Mr. Barlow almost from his boyhood, and are familiar with his whole private and public life. He possessed many estimable qualities of head and heart. Faults he had, it is true, but they should be buried in the grave which covers his mortal remains.

Judge Barlow was forty-two years of age at the time of his death. He was buried with the honors of the Masonic fraternity, of which he had long been a member, and was followed to the grave by a large procession of his friends and neighbors.

Ringgold & Co., have opened a fine and complete Photographic Saloon and Daguerrian Gallery on Third Street, near the Post Office, and offer rare and cheap inducements to the public of Rapides to patronize a home institution. We have seen some of their work and pronounce it good as any coming from New Orleans.

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—Our friends visiting New Orleans, should not fail to call on R. A. Chiapilla, at the corner of St. Philip and Royal street where they will find a good assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, hats and fancy articles, at reasonable prices. Every one knows where the French market is; it is a place that will repay a visit and when there it is only a few steps to Mr. Chiapilla's store. His goods are all bought for cash selected with personal care, and comprise a large variety, a fact that is an advantage to his customers, because they can fill there entire bills with him.

A la fin we can brag on the bully doings of our cratic friend, the clerk of the weather. The whole of the past week we have been without rain, with very fair and Spring-like temperature. How long we can continue to write praises of such, we can't divine. Suffice it to say our planters and farmers have done good work during this good spell—the roads have improved—are now passable—and two feet scant in the lakes.

Robert Ray of Ouchita, and Harry Lott, of Rapides, have been appointed members of the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State Seminary.

The Texas Senatorial election is near at hand. Like Ames, Judas Iscariot Reynolds claims the reward of his perfidy in the shape of a seat in the Senate. We suggest that all the Generals who commanded Districts in the South be elected Senators for life.—They have certainly been guilty of meanness enough to obtain such a reward from the meaneast party that ever existed. In the mean time every decent man in the Federal Army must have a profound contempt for the men who thus disgrace the profession of arms. They certainly can have no higher opinion of Ames and Reynolds than of Longstreet himself.

The Senate has finally put a quietus on the judicial aspirations of Grant's man Hoar. He has been rejected and condemned to remain in the "gift enterprise," or else to retire to private life within the precincts of the Codfish State. Mr. Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, has been nominated in his place. Mr. Bradley is an old man and enjoys a very fair reputation as a New Jersey nisi prius lawyer, but never having held a judicial office, or an office of any kind, it is beginning to be quite a puzzling question why he has been put forward to run the gauntlet of a Senatorial scrutiny into his claims for a judgeship. Perhaps, by reference to some of Grant's gift subscription lists, the thing will more fully and at large appear, as the lawyers say. As he lives almost as far out of his circuit, as Hoar, opposition to his confirmation has already commenced, and an outside pressure set on foot to secure a Southern Judge. If confirmed he will be the Judge of our own circuit. Thus, with the Supreme Judge from New Jersey and the circuit Judge from Ohio, both of whose minds have been running in the ruts of the common law all their lives, the civil lawyers of Louisiana will have an up hill business in getting an idea of our jurisprudence into the heads of our Carpet-bag Federal judiciary.

It is understood that the seat on the bench made vacant by the resignation of Judge Grier has been tendered to Judge William Strong, of Pennsylvania, and that he will be confirmed. Judge Strong was elected to the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania five or six years ago as a Democrat, but soon afterwards joined the Republican party and resigned. He has a good reputation for legal learning and integrity of character.

Ten years ago Mr. Seward, smarting with the rest of his party under the Dred Scott decision, announced the intention of the party to remodel the Supreme Court. His object has been accomplished. There is not a single Judge on the bench who resides in a Southern State, and every Judge but two is a Radical bent on the propagation of Radical principles. The independence of the Court, as known in the days of Marshall and Taney, is gone. The Judges decide politically in accordance with the wishes of a Radical President, and at the dictation of a Radical Congress. A Court which was once the pride of the nation has fallen beneath contempt. Could anything more clearly demonstrate the downward tendency of the Republic?

Ames says that he has done his work in Mississippi so well that it will hold good for five years. Mississippi, he says, is Radical without doubt for five years to come. The fetters with which he has bound her will hold out that long, but after that time the party must take her in hand and reconstruct her again so as to secure five years more. Ames himself is a Senator for five years, and when Ames goes out the State quits the Radical party.—Ames and Radicalism in Mississippi are, therefore, each essential to the other. Will not Providence devise some means of getting clear of both before the five years are up?

WRETCHED.—Call not the man wretched, who whatever else he suffers, as to pain inflicted or pleasures denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee his pillow—but he has a gem, with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eyelid.

BRUTAL EXHIBITION.—One of the most brutal exhibitions of the age took place at Newton, L. I. Saturday evening. Thomas Carnochan and Michael Kilpatrick matched their respective wives for a mill, without regard to the rules of the prize ring, the only condition being that the woman who was first unable to come to time should be declared the loser. The stake was a barrel of whiskey. The room in which the women fought was packed with the friends and relatives of both families. The women wore short dresses, and their busts and arms uncovered. Their entrance was announced by the spectators with wild yells of delight and the battle was at once begun, without bottle-holders or squires. For forty minutes the degraded women fought like furies, and were all the while encouraged by the brutal spectators. On the expiration of the forty minutes Mrs. Carnochan fell in a fainting fit, and the Kilpatrick faction retired in triumph. The men were arrested for cruel treatment of their wives.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large assortment of Jet Jewelry of the latest fashions. LEVIN & FERGUSON.

The following resolutions, and a call for a State Convention, are published by authority of the State Central Committee:

Whereas, there can be no doubt, that if the party now in power in this State is permitted to go on in their extravagant, reckless and corrupt expenditures of the resources of Louisiana, and in passing the infamous acts known as the election bill, the school bill, the militia bill the registration bill, the constabulary bill, and other bills of a similar nature, the enactment of which are obnoxious to our people and detrimental to the State, that this State will soon be bankrupt, and the people deprived of their dearest rights as freemen; and, whereas, the Democratic party is the only conservative party that has preserved its political organization throughout the Union, opposing everywhere and at all times the radical Republican party and its destructive policy:

Resolved, By the Democratic State Central Committee and the citizens here assembled, that ignoring all past issues and political differences and prejudices which have heretofore divided us on men and on measures, we invite all good citizens of Louisiana to rally around the national Democratic party, and unite in an unanimous effort to hunt from power the political adventurers and rascals, who have come down on this State like vultures on a dead carcass, devouring it to the very bones.

Resolved, That in order to secure the co-operation of the great mass of the people in this movement upon the success of which the future agricultural, commercial and financial prosperity of Louisiana depend, a Democratic State Convention, composed of delegates from all the Parishes of the State, is invited to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on the 4th day of March, 1870, to confer together, and adopt such measures as the gravity of the present crisis demands.

Resolved, That Democratic meetings be convened in every Parish of the State, and in every ward of the city of New Orleans, to elect delegates to the said convention, according to the usages of the Democratic party.

F. H. HATCH, President.

THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

New Orleans Market.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed 12,300 bales, at rather easier prices, without any notable variation, and we continue to quote Low Ordinary, at 20 1/2c, Ordinary at 21 1/2c, Good Ordinary at 22 1/2c, Low Middling at 23 1/2c, Middling at 24 1/2c, Strict Middling at 24 1/2c, and Good Middling at 25 1/2c.

The market opened with a good inquiry and a fair business was done during the morning, mostly at previous rates, but partly at rather easier prices after which, as factors the met demand freely, the movement became more animated, and the sales summed up the large amount noted above, which is, in fact the heaviest reported this year. Prices showed some irregularity but became steadier as the demand was more fully developed. Low Middling sold as low as 23c, and even 23c, and 24c, was said to have been accepted for Liverpool Middling. But these transactions were regarded as exceptional, and most brokers quoted at our previous figures as above.—Some Havre Low Middling was reported as high as 24c. We also heard of sales of Strict Ordinary as high as 22c.

SUGAR.—The receipts since yesterday noon are confined to 257 hhds. The demand is good, and the supplies were all sold at full prices: Inferior 7 1/2c, common to good common 9 1/2c, fair 10 1/2c, good fair 11 1/2c, fully fair 11 1/2c, prime 12 1/2c, choice 12 1/2c to 12c, yellow clarified 13 1/2c, white 14 1/2c to 15c. 15c. 15c. 15c.

MOLASSES.—There were receipts since yesterday noon of 600 bbls. The demand continues good at firm prices, and the supplies were all sold. Common 50c to 60c; fermenting 60c to 72c, as in quality; prime, not fermenting 72c to 74c; strictly prime 76c per gallon.

FLOUR.—Is in good demand and firm especially for the medium and lower grades, which are scarce. The sales to-day embrace 2000 bbls., of which 50 and 100 superfine at \$5 40; 100 do. at \$5 45; 75 do. at \$5 50, and 100 double extra at \$5 85; 100 do. at \$5 80; 150 single extra at \$5 60; 50 fine at \$5 12 1/2; 288, on its merits, at \$5 30; 100 treble extra at \$6; 100 do. at \$6 10; 100 do. at \$6; 15 100 choice extra at \$6 75, and 550 single extra on private terms.

COIN.—The market is quiet to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales 2000 sacks of which 300 yellow, 1000 white and yellow, and 1500 white at \$1 10.

OATS.—Are scarce and firm. 200 sacks sold at 80c. 1/2 bushel.

BRAN.—Is in moderate supply and demand at \$1 30 per 100 lb.

HAY.—Is quiet but firm with a light supply and fair demand at \$2 25 per ton for prime and \$30 for choice.

PORK.—Is in good demand to-day at 450 bbls. mess on the spot, comprising 50, 70, 100 and 200 bbls. at \$29 50, and 200 at arrive, at \$29 1/2 bbl. It is retailing at \$30 1/2 bbl. A lot of 12 bbls. rump Pork sold at \$29 50 bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders are dull, but sides are scarce and in request, 5 casks shoulders sold at 14c; 5 and 5 do. clear rib sides at 17c, 13 do. at 17c, and 5 do. clear sides at 18c. Clear sides are held at 18c. 1/2 lb.

LARD.—There is little or no movement worthy of note. Tierces are quoted at 16 1/2c to 16c, kegs 18c. 1/2 lb. A lot of 50 kegs pressed sold at 18c. 1/2 lb.

The river has risen two feet since our last, and is again on a stand.

The officers of the Kate Kinney, Lizzie Hopkins, Frolic, Post Boy, Jefferson, Grand Era, and Bart Able have our best regards for late and interesting papers.

THE TIMES OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, February 3d, 1870.

This which in our climate is a Springing if not a Spring month, seems this year to have brought almost complete stagnation to trade, and as to fashions—why the winter ones have grown rheumatic, and are quietly sitting, still waiting a "change in the weather" that will bring new life and activity to them with it—Milliners find leisure now to look over their old stock of Spring goods; dressmakers are employing their time in improving old patterns and inventing new ones, and indeed storekeepers generally are "taking stock" and trying to make the best use of a very dull time.

DRESS GOODS. There is of course nothing new in Winter goods, the season is too far gone for that—and it is rather early for anything positive for Spring—Merchants whisper of large stocks of "elegant new styles" and speak mysteriously of their direct importations as far exceeding anything they ever had before in chastness and richness of pattern.

DRESSES. The fashions of last month hold good for this, but as there may be some who wish to make up Spring dresses we will give a few hints, as to how such garments may be fashioned so as to accord with those made up later. In all Spring dresses, puffs, ruffles, frills, and flounces are to hold a prominent, indeed the chief place in trimming and ornamentation—both on skirts and bodies, the latter are to be made open from the throat to the waist, either showing a chimesette underneath, or the dress may be brought together above the line of the bust, and a velvet band and lock-let worn round the neck. Barelegs and other thin woolen goods are made or may be made with revers either of the material or of silk—but muslins, cambrics and lawns with ruffles, and the bodies may be opened either square, heart shaped, or in the form of a V.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS. We have nothing new, in this department, but many beautiful things are promised for Spring. We notice however that white, buff and flowered piquies are much worn by misses and that boys of from six to nine, still wear blouses and larger boys wear vest, short jacket, and pants that reach to the heel of the boot. Capt. B. T. Walshe, No. 110 Canal Street has all these styles for boys and youths, and the good taste he has displayed in his selections, and his judgment in regard to styles and materials have made his store very popular. He has sold an immense number of our coats this season, having made that a speciality. His assortment of shirts and men's furnishing goods is also very complete, and his Spring stock will be one of the most extensive and attractive ever offered in our city.

FANCY STATIONERY. I am pleased to note that our energetic friends Christian & Hyatt, have returned to their old stand No. 38 Camp Street, where those wishing stationery, blank books and job printing can be attended to with dispatch, and in the best style. They are peculiarly at home in getting up fine work, visiting cards, monograms, wedding and ball invitations, and all that class of work.

Yours Truly, TIM LINKINWATER.

Model Republic of the United States.

As illustrating how the Model Republic of the United States is being governed at the present time, we copy the following from telegraphic dispatches:

ATLANTA, GA., January 29. "The Senate received a communication to-day from General Terry, through the Governor, declaring two Senators ineligible and the seat of another vacant. A resolution was passed to give the seats to persons receiving the next highest vote. Two white men and one colored man were sworn in to fill the vacancies."

It will be seen that a United States General declares who shall sit in the Georgia Legislature and who shall not. He exercises a power that the French Emperor dare not attempt to usurp. Now read this:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 29 "The Election bill to-day passed the Senate. The bill gives the Governor almost unlimited control of elections in Louisiana."

This action of the Senate was dictated by the bayonet, it being elected by that instrument; the Governor ditto. Into his hands it is proposed to put the control of all future elections. It is not necessary to comment upon these enormities. They mark the rapid ruin and overthrow of the Government, which is now ruled by tyrants worse than the French Jacobins of 1793. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 31, 1870.

The committee of Ways and Means has decided to impose a specific, instead of an ad valorem duty on foreign publications. The duty on books was fixed at twenty-five cents, and on pamphlets at fifteen cents per pound. This is an increase over the present tariff. Now that Virginia is no longer a satrap under the control of General Canby, some other portion of the country must be formed out that he may be taken care of. A new Department will be formed by including Virginia and a portion of the Department of the East. The army is the especial pet of General Grant and must be provided for, of course, I mean the West-Pointers. The "gold panic" investigating committee had General Butterfield, Mr. Belden and Mr. A. A. Low, of New York, before them on Saturday. General Butterfield's testimony was a contradiction of the testimony of Jim Fisk and others with regard to his being implicated in the combination. So far as we can glean, the investigation being secret, there is not the slightest doubt as to officials being engaged in the gold speculation which produced the panic last September. The evidence of Fisk, Gould and others point to the President's family as being interested, and no evidence was produced to clear up that point except that of Brother-in-law Corbin who denied Grant's complicity, and I know from Fisk's opinion of him that he would not believe one word of the testimony given by the old fox. The investigation will be through this week. The Senate committee on Post Offices have agreed to report Senator Ramsey's bill to establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the United States Postal telegraph company. The committee of Ways and Means have made a number of additions to the free list and reduced the tariff on iron, sugar, tea and coffee. There will be a lively time over the consideration of the bill as prepared by them. It is thought it will be submitted on Wednesday. The various interests are marshalling their forces for a general assault on these provisions of the bill which do not suit their sections. A great many changes not contemplated by the committee will be made. It has transpired that there will be considerable opposition in the Senate to the bill abolishing the franking privileges. The bill will be discussed very fully before a vote is taken, and an amendment will be added, most probably, to exempt from its operations all newspapers circulated within the county where they are printed, and all free list exchanges. I trust the press of the country will not be hampered by any provision of the bill. From the remarks already made by a number of Senators upon the manner in which the petitions, praying for the abolition of the franking privilege, were gotten up, both by using the Post Office employees and in having the blanks printed at the expense of the government, I anticipate that Mr. Postmaster Cresswell will get a "hauling over the coals" for his high handed attempt to manufacture public opinion and force Congress into his measures at the government expense. The statement recently published that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that no officer of the revenue shall receive moieties is without foundation. Both the Secretary and Commissioner Delano concur in recommending that the law should be so changed that informers not in the government service shall also receive moieties. The Secretary of the Treasury desires to foster and protect informers. The informers developed by the spy system, introduced into the Treasury by Boutwell and his tool Fullock aided by the Grand Army of the Republic, now number a large proportion of the Radical clerks in the Department, not content with having degraded a majority of his clerks into spies and informers on each other, he would have the people prying into their neighbor's business and informing for the moiety to be gained. If those who defraud the revenue can be checked by giving moieties to informers, probably, it is all right. I merely mention that spying, informing and meanness is a mode of doing entirely congenial to the no heart and little souled Secretary of the Treasury. A petition signed by 1300 officers of the army, asking for an increase of pay, is now in the hands of the Military Committee of the House. These officers show that their pay is actually less than it was before the war. These suffering pets of the Executive have his sympathy and will have his influence, of course. I am in favor of paying good living salaries to all employees of the government, any other policy is injurious. The leaks where-by the Treasury is depleted is not in salaries. But it makes some difference to his Highness Ulysses whether it is a poor devil of a clerk, who equally with the officers of the army gets less salary than before the war, or one of his class, the military, that

asks an increase of salary to barely enable him to live. It will be remembered that last Fall a bill was introduced into Congress giving clerks in the Departments 20 per cent extra on their salaries, which did not bring their salaries up to what it was before the war. Gen. Grant approved it, but at the bidding of that impracticable old ass, Horace Greeley, he withdrew his approval and defeated the bill. It was only a few days afterwards when this same Grant gave the benefit of his influence and a letter to Congress advising that 33 per cent additional be given to the officers of the army, which passed. This is only a sample brick of the President's love for the army and his utter contempt for the people, except they are wealthy and a man of means stands high in the esteem of our snob of a President. The great speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhies, of Indiana, furnishes food for reflection to the tax payers of the country. From the figures presented by Mr. Voorhies the following stupendous fact is made manifest. That the sum of \$1,550,558,956, which is now counted as a part of our indebtedness, not one cent, as proven by Mr. Voorhies, even left the coffers of the speculators or found its way into the Treasury of the United States. The sum total that the bond-holders did actually loan the government upon bonds from 1862 to 1868 was \$1,371,424,238. Thus we find more than one half of the stupendous debt is a fiction, a fraud, a cheat, created by unjust and scandalous legislation. This expose made plain by facts, figures and arguments most eloquently set forth and following right on the heels of Mr. Dawes' (Radical) attack on the administration for extravagance has created much consternation among the Radicals. TREBLA.

The Citizens' Committee and the Governor.

It is to be regretted that the Citizens' Committee that waited upon Governor Warmoth with the resolutions of the Lafayette Square meeting, did not put forward some one as spokesman who was acquainted with the political and moral record of the Governor, and familiar with the legislation of the State for the past two years. A man with this knowledge, after the remarks Governor Warmoth could have annihilated him upon his own statement of facts, and torn from his face the flimsy mask behind which he attempted to screen himself and cover up the deformities of his nature.

In the first place, a majority of the statements and charges made by the Governor were utterly false, and we defy him to substantiate them. When we recollect that he was dismissed in disgrace from the military service for deviating from the truth in his statements, it is not surprising that he should continue to manifest this moral failing in his subsequent official career. Let us now review the remarks of this adventurer from Illinois, who presumes to reflect upon the integrity of honorable men in this community, whose only crime consists in not recognizing Governor Warmoth as a gentleman, and in refusing all association with or tolerating him in respectable society.

With a good deal of assurance and impudence he flaunted in the face of the committee the bills which he had vetoed, prompted, as he would wish to convey, by the most upright; disinterested and honest motives. But when we analyse these famous vetoes in connection with many bills that the virtuous Governor approved, we will arrive at the correct reasons for his conduct in the premises. For instance, he cited his veto of the bill authorizing the sale of bonds of the city of New Orleans to the amount of five millions of dollars, which he says Mayor Conway offered him any amount to approve. Now, this example of his Excellency's honesty is a very poor one when the true reason of his veto of that bill is known. We now state upon the authority of no less an individual than John Ray, Senator from Ouchita, that the Governor vetoed the five million bond bill because Mr. Ray had in that bill inserted a clause providing for the appointment of the Commissioners to negotiate the sale of the bonds by the municipal authorities, and not by the Governor. Mr. John Ray, stated to several of the most respectable gentlemen of this city, who are ready to vouch for the truth of our statement, that Governor Warmoth sent for him at the time the bill was before the Senate, and requested him to change the appointing power, and to give the Governor the right to appoint these Commissioners. He said that the commission of two and a half per cent make a very handsome sum, which, in the hands of friends, could be made available for the relief of the Presidential canvass. Mr. Ray informed the Governor that no change would be made in the bill, and the appointing power would be left to the municipal authorities. The next that Mr. Ray heard from the Governor on the subject of the bill was his veto message. Thus, the facts of the case show that Warmoth vetoed the bill, not because he thought it was the work of brokers and others to swindle the treasury of the city, but simply because the bill did not confer upon him the power of appointing the Commissioners, so that an electioneering fund could be raised to carry the State for Grant, out of the commissions allowed. This is the version of the veto of the five million bond bill as given by Mr. John Ray, at a dinner party in this city, just about the time of the adjournment of the Legislature in 1868, and the gentleman who assisted at that dinner are all alive and ready to vouch for its truth.

Now, about the Ship Island bill veto. His Excellency makes it a point in his favor that he vetoed that bill; but the history of the passage of that act to those who know it proves conclusively the duplicity of the Governor. It can be shown by the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, that when his veto was being considered by the House of Representatives, he worked actively to have the bill pass his veto. Think of it! A Governor disapproves publicly a measure, and secretly works for its adoption. In olden times this would have been considered, not only

disgraceful, but highly criminal; now, a-gone, it is looked upon merely as a fine exhibition of keenness. Does the Governor also wish to claim the merit of having vetoed the civil rights bill in the summer of 1868? If disapproved, and for which he is all he claims he has not been properly credited by the people, we would ask him why he disapproved of the bill in the summer of 1868, and in January of February, 1869, he approved of the very same bill. In the preceding summer he thought the bill violated the philosophy of legislation by not making the proper distinction between that which is criminal and that which is a violation of a civil right. How underwent such a radical change in the course of three months!

To cap the climax of impudence the Governor informed the committee that he had been offered bribes by some of the best citizens of this city; but the only name which he instigated was that of E. J. Hart. The card of Mr. Hart, which appears elsewhere, reads: "This is an infamous falsehood, and call upon the Governor to name the parties. But what estimate will the people of the United States form of a Governor who, in a public speech that 'every day is offered bribes?' Will not honest men say at once that it was his duty to have denounced the first individual who offered him a bribe, and that by not doing this, he tacitly invited others? The Governor must have a very low and contemptible opinion of himself to admit to the public that others consider him corrupt enough to offer bribes to him daily. And every honest man will concur with us, that bribes daily offered afford a violent presumption that bribes are daily accepted."

Again, will the Governor deny that he is a large stockholder of the Republic newspaper, and that he not only signed the infamous printing bill but signed his personal influence to secure its passage? What act of the Legislature is a greater disgrace to the statute books of the State than this law? It not only robs the people of a million of dollars per annum, but it denies to the citizens one of the clearest rights of a freeman under a Republican Government. And yet Governor Warmoth approved this bill and has put in his pockets the money extorted from the people by virtue of this law.

Then, will his Excellency deny that he is a stockholder in the Slaughter House Company? Next to the printing bill, the most infamous of the Reconstruction House bill, that has aroused in this community such indignation. No one defends this iniquitous act save interested parties, and get Warmoth approved this bill. Another evidence of the desire of this honest and virtuous youth to protect the rights of the people and the interest of the State.

Now, as regards the election bill, the Governor states he had never read it. This is false. It is a notorious fact that the election bill was printed two months before the Legislature assembled. It was sent to all the leading Republicans in the State, and when Warmoth says he had never read the bill he simply says what is untrue, and no man in this city believes a word he says.

Again, the Governor says: "I do not think gentlemen, that you have had any ground hitherto to complain of my administration of the election law in this State." We would like to see by what authority he issued a certificate of election to Mr. Sheldon, a member of Congress, who received more than a thousand votes, when his Democratic opponent, Col. Hunt, received some twelve thousand.

Does Warmoth call this a fair administration of the election law. Finally, the Governor says we have a militia bill now, and he could have organized and called it out during the intense political excitement during the election. This, too, is false, and no one better knows it than Warmoth. He vows that an act of Congress specially forbade the organization of the militia in the reconstructed States. Warmoth stated this fact in his appeal to the Federal Government for military aid, and in his representations to General Sherman, that, having no militia, he was without power to maintain the peace and order of the State. Perhaps Warmoth has forgotten these things, but we have not, and had these facts been known to the spokesman, in what a position could his Accidency have been placed by an exposition of this false attitude attempted to be assumed by a man who acknowledges he occupies his position by "accident," and who, without any question, is the most degraded and dishonest occupant of the gubernatorial chair since Louisiana was a State.—[N. O. Commercial Bulletin.]

TIMELY HINTS ON THE USE OF COAL.—A common fault is to use too coarse wood for kindling, and too much of this. While it generally succeeds in lighting the coal, it leaves a bed of ashes below the coal, which interferes with the draft unless raked out—an operation which always retards the combustion of partially ignited coal. The wood should be of some rapidly burning variety, which gives a quick and high heat, and should be split fine. It should be so placed that the coal will remain on the top of it, and not fall through to the grate, leaving the kindling on the top of any part of the coal. The amount of kindling wood required depends much upon the size of the coal. A common mistake is to use too large sized coal. A good rule, when stoves or furnaces have a good draft, is to use coal as small as can be used, without inconvenience from its sifting too freely through the grate.

Grates should have their bars closely set for stoves that are cleaned out daily and have fires lighted in them each morning, while those which are intended to have fire kept in them continuously for days or weeks will not admit of fine grates, on account of the accumulation of ashes and small "clinkers." There is much difference in coal in regard to the formation of clinkers.—These are nothing but vitrified or partially vitrified earthy matters, and can form when a high heat is maintained. They are apt to be troublesome some when there is too great a draft. A coal stove or furnace should therefore be so constructed that its draft can be perfectly controlled. The bottom draft should admit of being closed air tight as nearly as is possible to make it, and there ought always to be provision made for a top draft. If, however, the draft of a chimney should be so strong that air in too great quantities is drawn in at the bottom when the dampers are closed, a damper in the pipe which will close it partially must be employed, though in sluggish chimneys such a damper is apt to force the gases of combustion into the room, and therefore it ought always to be avoided when possible.

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