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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872

TEMPERATURE

Table with 4 columns: Date, Morn., Noon, Night. Rows for dates 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The Firemen's Parade.

Our little town presented a gay appearance on Thursday last, the occasion of the anniversary celebration of the Pacific Fire Company No 1. Our reporter was on hand at an early hour and witnessed the celebration from its beginning to its end.

The Ball came off at night and we hear was a grand affair. As we are getting just a little too old for such things we have to speak only from hearsay.

We call attention to an article in another column from the Picayune in which the reasons given by Judge Daigre in his recent decision against the existence of the office of Public Administrator are elaborated and supported by other authorities.

The Israelites of Alexandria, have, during the past week, celebrated the Passover. This observance is dictated by one of the laws of Moses, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews from bondage, and, according to the Jewish Calendar, commences on the fourteenth of Nisoun, the first month in the Jewish year, which, in this year, occurred on the 22d of April.

A delegation of sixty prominent Radicals, from this State, headed by Governor Warmoth, left New Orleans, on a special train Saturday, to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

New Police Jury.—Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments for our Parish: Judge G. Baillie, John Clements, Michael Paul, E. J. Barrett and Jesse Clifton.

There will be no Jury this term of the District Court. A recent decision of the Supreme Court decides the panel illegally drawn.

Weather fine and clear all of the past week. Everybody and everything want rain.

Bear in mind the grand May Day Festival and Ball, at the new Court House to night.

The Parish officers, with all the records, move into the new Court House this week.

The Cincinnati Convention—Gratz Brown to be Nominated.

The Cincinnati National Convention of Liberal Republicans meets in the "Queen City" to-day at 12 o'clock. It is one of the most important political conventions that has assembled for many years, and will attract general attention. It is the consequence of a rebellion within the ranks of the Republican party against the extravagance and unconstitutionality of the leading measures of the Grant administration. The administration office holders affect to sneer at it as a small and insignificant affair; but it is evident that the movement is too extensive in its relations to be the object of contempt.

The Convention will be an assemblage of Republicans. The Democrats have nothing in the world to do with shaping its policy or nominating its candidates. On the wisdom of its counsel will depend the question whether the Democrats will have anything to do with contributing to the success of the movement. But it is impossible that Democrats should not take an interest in such an important meeting, and it is no less impossible that they should not have an opinion as to what the Convention should do.

1. Though the Convention was called somewhat informally it will be large enough, and a fit enough representative of the Liberal sentiment of the country, to justify it in making a nomination. Its origin was much more authoritative than that of the Buffalo Convention which nominated Martin Van Buren in 1848.

2. Many of the ablest and most prominent men in the Republican party will be pressed by their friends for the Presidential nomination. Among them the names of Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Salmon P. Chase, David Davis, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Francis Adams and B. Gratz Brown will readily occur to the minds of all.

Judge Davis is a good judge, a better Republican, an upright man, and was the bosom friend and executor of President Lincoln. Perhaps the Republicans like him well enough, but some other people do not. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Missouri, a Catholic priest, was incarcerated soon after the war for refusing to take an oath that he had not aided the rebellion.

The country will breathe freer and deeper; there will be a healthier spirit when the public mind finds utterance. All over the land there is an evidence of awakening to these great impulses that throbb in the American heart.

As much as men talk about policy, or the scheming of political tricksters to amalgamate directly or indirectly with the corrupt party now in power, the sense of American patriotism revolts at it. The Democracy will enter the political contest of this year with a firmer front, a more bold and defiant reliance upon principle, and more confidence of success, than of any period of the history of the grand old party that for three quarters of a century made our country the most noble and prosperous of either ancient or modern times.

JOY TO THE WORLD! WOMAN IS FREE!—Among the many modern discoveries looking to the happiness and amelioration of the human race, none is entitled to higher consideration than the renowned remedy—Dr. J. Bradford's Female Regulator, Woman's Best Friend. By it woman is emancipated from numberless ills peculiar to her sex. Before its magic power all irregularities of the womb vanish. It cures whites. It cures suppression of the menses. It removes uterine obstructions. It cures constipation and strengthens the system. It braces the nerves and purifies the blood. It never fails, as thousands of women will testify. This valuable medicine is prepared and sold by H. Bradford, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga., Price, \$1.50 per bottle. All respectable drug men keep it.

his childhood. He would arouse no enthusiasm and could not be elected.

If the Cincinnati Convention is to accomplish anything it must, therefore, nominate Gratz Brown. He is young, able, capable and has a reputation for dash and courage which will win the hearts of the people. His coup d'etat in the Missouri campaign gave him prestige, and thousands of men will think that the same tactics will win success on a wider arena. A serious question will be before the Democratic-convention, viz whether it will not be best for the Democracy to support the Cincinnati nominee. Of all the Liberal Republicans none would be more acceptable to the Democracy than Governor Brown. He is perhaps as good a Democrat as many whose names would be brought before a National Democratic Convention. He is doubtless a better Democrat than any Democratic nominee who would be likely to get elected.

As we said before, the Convention which meets to-day is a Republican convention. The Democracy are supposed to have nothing to do with it. But it is impossible that Democrats should view without concern a movement so full of the promise of Reform.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Louisiana Democracy assembled on the 18th ult. and adjourned after a session of three days. It was one of the largest, ablest and most harmonious conventions that ever assembled within the State. Every parish was represented, and at least six hundred delegates were present.

The question of making nominations at once, or adjourning to a future time, was sprung early in the session and called forth a long and interesting debate. It was finally decided by a large majority in favor of meeting in a second convention in New Orleans on the 3d of June, when nominations will be made.

To Messrs Charles O'Conner, Jeremiah S. Black, Robert J. Brent, David Dudley Field, and Edgar Cowan, however, Governor Jenkins says "the people of Georgia owe a debt of gratitude they can never cancel" for the services of these gentlemen on their behalf.

Democracy Gaining Ground.

As little as a people think of it, the American mind is undergoing a remarkable change. The reflecting, honest, patriotic men of the United States are beginning to realize that the legislation of the country and the men in power, are unworthy of a Republic like ours. They contrast the condition of the Federal Union, before the war, with what it is now.

In these sordid days it is pleasant to know that the old sentiments of official dignity and devotion to principle still live; and in Georgia, where the history which Governor Jenkins recalls has special significance, it is easy to see with what enthusiasm the matter of his letter will be received. The stout fight made by his Excellency in 1867-8 has never been forgotten, and, from the reception accorded his account of that contest, it is not at all unlikely but that in the regular election of this fall Mr. Jenkins will again be chosen the Executive of the State.

The river, up to yesterday noon, was three feet, four inches below the highest water mark of last season. It is now on a stand for the past 24 hours. Our latest news from above is very favorable to an early decline, falling as low down as Grand Ecore.

Levin's Saloon opened for the season on last Thursday. Every thing has the appearance of neatness, coolness and fine taste. The people of Alexandria should feel proud of such a fashionable resort.

We return Mr Levin our sincere thanks for his kind remembrance of our office.

A paper tells how a servant girl mends her stockings: When a hole appears in the toe, Bridget ties a string around the stocking above the aperture.

Thanks, as usual to the B. L. Hodge and C. H. Durfee for late New Orleans papers.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

In a letter of the 10th ult. to Governor Smith, of Georgia, ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins makes public some interesting information relative to the financial and political history of the State during his incumbency. When the other Southern Governors were dispossessed by the military at the inception of the scheme of Congressional reconstruction it will be remembered that Mr. Jenkins stood stoutly on the defense, instituted suit in the Supreme Court of the United States—removed all the available funds of the State from the reach of the carpet-bag convention, and only yielded his office in the direct presence of a force with which he found it impossible to cope, accompanying his withdrawal, however, as he says in his letter, "with a protest against the proceeding as a flagrant usurpation, violative of the Constitution of the United States, and a declaration that I forbore resistance only because I was powerless to make it."

I entered that court with all the veneration for it inspired by a Marshall, a Taney, and their co-peers. I left it with the painful impression, which time has not mitigated, that the then incumbents (or a majority of them) had by procrastination, deliberately evaded a judgment they could not have refused without dishonor to themselves, yet could not have rendered without offense to the despotic and menacing faction then and still wielding the power of the Government.

The books and papers I herewith transmit to your Excellency, that they may resume their place among the archives of the State. With them I also deliver to you the seal of the Executive Department. I derive high satisfaction from the reflection that it has never been desecrated by the grasp of a military usurper's hand—never been prostituted to authenticate official misdeeds of an upstart pretender. Unpolluted as it came to me I gladly place it in the hands of a worthy son of Georgia—her freely chosen Executive—my first legitimate successor.

"If we should scare up another?" "I'd shoot the rascal for traveling on Sunday."

ENGRAVING BY ELECTRICITY.—The London Lithographer says: "The efforts which have been made from time to time with but poor encouragement, to engrave on metals by means of electricity, seems at last to have resulted in the attainment of practical results. An ingenious French mechanic has produced an invention by which a metal plate upon which a design is drawn with a chemical ink of some kind, is slowly rotated with its face vertical, and several other similar plates, graduated in size, are also slowly rotated by appropriate mechanism. The object of the invention is to engrave on the smaller plates the design traced upon the largest, on different scales of magnification, which is accomplished by applying a cutting point to the face of each plate, and which is pressed against it by means of an electric current whenever a blunt point applied to the large plate encounters the ink in which the design is traced, the cutting points being at other times withdrawn. The point presented to the first plate is merely a "feeler," which determines by electrical agency whether the ink is beneath it or not. If it is, the points are pressed into the surface of the other plates; if not, they are withdrawn and prevented from cutting. The feeler and the burins must, of course, all follow the spiral track. This is crude, and can be made applicable to the reproduction of certain kinds of designs only; but it is considered a long step in the direction of practical success.

An bill has been introduced into Congress to incorporate the "Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America."

See notice of James Moore.

Johnson's Amnesty Proclamations.

The Supreme Court of the United States has once more decided that the amnesty proclamations of President Johnson have had, full force and effect. One Pargoud brought suit in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of cotton seized and sold under the Captured and Abandoned Property Act of 1863. The court held that he did not show that he had never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, and on Pargoud's appeal, the Supreme Court decides that President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25, 1868, relieved him from the necessity of proving that he adhered to the United States during the war. The pardon in other words washed out his participation in rebellion, and made him in law a new man, so that the Court of Claims could not go into the question of his "loyalty." As Pargoud's case is the case of every man participating in the rebellion, the amnesty of December 25, 1868, being absolute and universal, it can be seen that any man may now sue for his property in the United States Court without being hampered by the question of "loyalty."

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.—[New York World.] VIOLATING THE SABBATH.—A rigid Sabbatarian, who occasionally exhorts in church, and fill the office of justice of the peace in a Western village, not long since went on a deer hunt with a party composed of five or six young hunters. By some unaccountable mistake he lost his reckoning, and, much to his mortification, he found, on reference to his papers on the third day of the hunt, that it was Sunday, when he had supposed it was Saturday. He opened the morning with a prayer, and told his companions that, as a Christian and a magistrate, he could not hunt that day; and accordingly drew forth his pocket Bible and commenced reading. His worldly-minded companions thought, with the Baltimore bank man, "that there were no Sabbaths in Revolutionary times," and took the hounds and started in pursuit of game. It was not long before the whole pack were in full cry, and the worthy magistrate, on looking up from the sacred volume, discovered a fine buck making for the camp. Without a minute's deliberation, he seized a loaded rifle and plugged the deer between the antlers.

"Gentlemen," said he, when his friends came to the spot, "it is contrary to the laws of Moses and the revised statutes of Pennsylvania to travel on Sunday, and for that reason I shot that fellow. Still, I have violated the Sabbath as a Christian, while I have maintained the dignity of the law as a magistrate, and acting in the latter capacity."

"If you should scare up another?" "I'd shoot the rascal for traveling on Sunday."

TALK AND INSPIRATION.—Good talk is not a matter of will at all; it depends—you know we are all half materialists nowadays—on a certain amount of active congestion of the brain, and that comes when it is ready, and not before. I saw a man get up the other day in a pleasant company, and talk away for about five minutes, evidently by a pure effort of will. His person was good, his voice was pleasant, but anybody could see that it was all mechanical labor; he was sparring for wind, as the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., would express himself. Presently—Do you—beloved, I am afraid you are not old enough—but do you remember the days of the tin tinker, the flint and steel? Click! Click! Click! Ah-h-h! knuckles that time! Click! click! click! a spark has taken, and is eating into the black tinder as a six-year-old eats into a sheet of gingerbread. Presently, after hammering away for five minutes with mere words, the spark of a happy expression took somewhere among the mental combustibles, and then for ten minutes we had a pretty wandering, scintillating play of eloquent thought, that enlivened it, it did not kindle, all around it.—If you want the real philosophy of it, I will give it to you. The chance thought or expression struck the nervous center of consciousness as the rovel of a spar stings the flank of a racer. Away through all the telegraphic radiations of the nervous cords flashed the intelligence that the brain was kindled, and must be fed with something or other, or it would burn itself to ashes. And all the great hydraulic engines poured in their scarlet blood, and the fire kindled, and the flames rose; for the blood is a stream that, like burning rock-oil, at once kindles, and is itself the fuel. You can't order these organic processes, any more than a milliner can make a rose. She can make something that looks like a rose, more or less, but it takes all the forces of the universe to finish and sweeten that blossom in your button-hole; and you may be sure that when the orator's brain is in a flame, when the poet's heart is in a tumult, it is something mightier than he and his will that is dealing with him.—[O. W. Holmes.]

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—A Paris correspondent says: Bonapartist journalists who recently visited the ex-Emperor at Chislehurst professed to have been much struck by his physical and mental vigor. He expounded to them a fully elaborated programme, embracing compulsory instruction and obligatory military service; income tax to be levied on the bourgeoisie, whom he regards as the authors of his downfall. He emphatically said that in the event of his restoration he would return to his old policy.

A Strong State-Rights Man.

We find a sketch of a speech delivered in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 25th of March, by Honorable William Eaton, who was chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the New York Convention to nominate a President in 1868. Notwithstanding he is a Democrat, his speech sounds strange, coming as it does from east of the Hudson. It is indeed a rare one. It is so game and gay. Men's tongues must be allowed unusual freedom in New England when we hear such talk. We interest our readers, we know, by the following extract from it:

He said: I wouldn't have drawn up the platform of the Democratic party made in New Haven in the words that were used because Connecticut can draw a better platform than Missouri. [Applause.] Because I would use my own brains [applause] and not the brains of other people. Not because the platform is right or wrong, but because it doesn't go far enough. [Great applause.] But it is asked: Are you in favor of plantation negroes voting? I was not nor am I now. [More applause.] I am opposed to letting negroes vote under a law of Congress. I would have South Carolina make her own laws. That's my doctrine.—[Laughter and applause.] Mr. Hubbard has read what I regard as a State-Rights speech to-night. [Great applause.] That's his doctrine. [Applause.] That's my doctrine. [Applause.] I believe that the States are superior to the Federal Government. So does he. I hope the reporters will write it down. I don't believe with the lamented Lincoln that the Government made the States. [Laughter and applause.] I think that Ulysses S. Grant is not my master, but my servant, and a poor one at that. I pay him a part of the \$25,000 a year he receives, and he has laid up, I have been told, a million of dollars last year. [Laughter and applause.] But I digress. I would not have written the New Haven resolutions as they were written, because they don't go far enough. [Applause.] But I can take that platform and make it suit Democrats and Republicans. Here's my platform: The Democratic party of the State of Connecticut now, as always in the past, the party of the Constitution, and we accept to-day the Constitution of the United States as the organic law of the land; and we will support any man, no matter what his past record may have been, that will stand on that platform to destroy the Radicalism of to-day. That's my resolution—[applause]—that's my platform. [Bully!" and great applause.] If it differs from the New Haven platform, it's stronger and larger. [Applause.] Gentlemen can take it and make the most of it. That's the platform of the Democratic party of Connecticut.

1. Resolved, That our designation of "Democratic party of Louisiana" is significant of the power of the whole body of the people, and is used to express our determination to secure to every citizen of the State, the equal rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Louisiana, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to effect a thorough reform in every department of the government of the State.

2. Resolved, That the union and cooperation of all the honest and patriotic citizens of Louisiana are necessary to defeat the unprincipled party now in power in the State and to place the destinies of the State—the rights, liberties, interests and honor of the people in the hands of her noblest sons; and that we do most earnestly and respectfully invite the good people of the State to support the candidates who may be presented to them for the great and necessary work of reform.

3. Resolved, That the candidates for the officers of the State, whenever selected by this Convention, must be honest and capable men, known by the people, and entirely worthy of their support and confidence.

4. Resolved, That this Convention is of opinion that Governor Warmoth is unworthy of the respect and confidence of the people; and that any political connection with him would be dishonorable and injurious to the best interests of Louisiana.

Greeley on the Cincinnati Convention.

The New Orleans Republican publishes the following important letter: Hon. W. W. Conway, New Orleans.

Sir; I have yours of 21st inst. I think colored people will be benefited by, and should sympathize with, the Cincinnati Convention, because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the past five or six years, especially in the South. The monstrous exaggeration of taxes and debts in most of the Southern States is the fruit of white villainy. The thieves who perpetrated these robberies are now seeking to escape the just punishment of their crimes by bawling lustily, "Grant," "Grant;" "I'm for Grant;" "Hurrah for Grant." The Cincinnati movement is at deadly feud with these robbers and their evil deeds. Let the honest and upright colored men join it then, and thus rid themselves of crimes which others only have perpetrated.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A DRIVE FOR LIFE.—The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat says:

One incident of a startling nature occurred during the day. At noon, when the ice commenced moving, the only team upon it was that of David Hill, the driver being that good "whip" Martin P. O'Brien. Martin was on the Rock Island side, where there was a water channel one hundred feet wide. He saw his peril. There was no time for parley—the ice might break up in a minute. He sprang to his seat, yelled to his spirited bays, Cap and Doc Porter, and across the ice-bridge they came, like wild horses. It was the quickest half mile the team and their driver ever made. At this side there was another water space, which had been bridged, but when Martin reached the end of the road the bridge was not there. He yelled to his team, and into the water they plunged, sinking eight feet, and made for the shore. Martin stuck to the sleigh and his plucky horses took him safe to land, where a hundred men, who had witnessed his perilous ride, extended their hands and shouted their congratulations. Martin says he was the first man to cross the ice-bridge with a team, and he was the last one to use it, but he is perfectly willing somebody else may put in a claim for the latter honor ex spring.

The total value of the exports of the United States for 1870, amounted to \$306,681,859. Of this sum, cotton and cotton manufactures, and other products purely Southern furnished \$260,000,000.

Address of the Democratic Convention.

The present struggle of the people of Louisiana is for their homes and their liberties. They are crushed under the weight of taxes; their courts are but a mockery of justice, and their Executive is a tyrant who exercises an open and boasted control of the Legislature. It is time, fellow-citizens, to assert your manhood and dignity—to cleanse the Augean stables—to establish the rule of law and justice, of economy and constitutional liberty.—It is time to put the brand of infamy upon the brows of those who have dishonored and plundered Louisiana; to expel them from their high places, and make them give way to honest and capable men, the only fit representatives of a free and truly republican people.

Citizens of Louisiana, the Democrats of the State here assembled in Convention, after deliberation, in a spirit of harmony and patriotism, have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party should confine its action to the selection of proper men for the redemption of the State from political and financial ruin—from tyranny and oppression. Let us, while we do justice to the colored man, do equal justice to the white man, and secure to every citizen the blessings of liberty and good government.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That our designation of "Democratic party of Louisiana" is significant of the power of the whole body of the people, and is used to express our determination to secure to every citizen of the State, the equal rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Louisiana, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to effect a thorough reform in every department of the government of the State.
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