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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Wednesday,.....April 16, 1873

Death of J. W. Hadnot.

We regret to announce that this esteemed citizen and good man died yesterday morning at four o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Cockerille, in this town. He died from wounds received on Easter Sunday, at the Colfax fight. That J. W. Hadnot was one of the very best, honorable and purest of men, and a citizen favorably known and highly esteemed by the communities of Rapides and Grant, needs no recording in the Democrat. Such he was, such he lived, and all who knew him will more than attest our assertions, and his death at this time, and under its peculiar circumstances, can but throw a pall of grief and regret over our whole people. Persecuted and hunted down, for the past three years by the barbarians who have murdered him at last, he goes to his last home, sleeps his last sleep amid the regrets and the sorrows of a family and a people, who knew him but to love and honor him. Peace, everlasting rest to the good man!

The Connecticut Election.

The Democracy of Connecticut has achieved the greatest victory known in that State for many years. The Democratic candidate for governor is elected by a majority of 3600 over all others and by a plurality of nearly six thousand over the Credit Mobilier candidate. The Senate has a Republican majority of only one vote, and in the House the Democratic majority is twenty three, being a gain of nearly forty on joint ballot since the last election. The present Republican governor was elected last year by one thousand majority, and Grant's majority in November was nearly five thousand. Such a sudden and thorough revolution does not often occur.

Thus within five months after Grant's overwhelming election he has been repudiated in two out of three New England States in which elections have been held, to say nothing of the local elections in large cities in New York, Ohio and Missouri. The minds of the people are beginning to revolt at the infamy of the Radical party in the Louisiana outrage, the increase of salaries, and the Credit Mobilier scandal. Before the end of the year the Democratic party will have more than recovered the ground it lost through the blunders of last year. Let the good work go on.

We cannot justly complain of the weather this week; it might have been worse, and certainly could have been better. Planting operations are up to time and all well up with work; so far no complaint in the labor line. But we fear the recent Colfax affair will disturb things materially; however, we trust for the best and hope all will come down peaceably and calmly.

For the benefit of the public abroad we will state, that the arrest and detention of W. S. Colhoun, in the interest of the Colfax rioters, was done in the most orderly and decent manner and in no wise was he ill treated or threatened. The whole was a forced necessity in behalf of peace, law and order.

We call particular attention to the advertisement of Peterson & Snils to be found in the proper column of our issue of to day. Besides being the U. S. Mail Contractors for our section, they propose to carry on a Livery business in all its branches and ask a fair trial from a generous public.

The river is still receding steadily, and we may add rapidly. We may look for low water in less than a fortnight.

The Colfax Riot.

Since our issue of last week we have taken some pains to post ourselves in regard to the serious troubles at Colfax, in the Parish of Grant, and have arrived at a clear statement of the whole cause of the trouble and its natural consequences, and we assure our readers they can rely on the perfect truth of the facts we shall write.

The Lynch Returning Board ignored the election of the Parish officers, and Mr. Kellogg appointed a set of men to fill the vacancies, but who did not qualify according to law, and allowed the time to elapse in which they are required by law to do it in. Mr. Kellogg commissioned all officers who were elected, including both Republicans and Fusionists, white and colored, except a Parish Judge, who had already qualified and was a Republican.

Ward, a member of the Dryades street Legislature, learning that Mr. Kellogg was going to issue these commissions, hastened to Colfax and took violent and forcible possession of the Court House and offices with a mob. There was a proposition to hold a mass meeting of the people for the purpose of expressing their condemnation in a quiet way at the course pursued by these men, but when the day arrived for the meeting to have been called together there was such violent demonstrations made by Ward, Register and Flowers, and the armed band that was backing them, that the few white people who had the matter in hand did not pretend to do anything, but quietly returned to their homes without going near the Court House, or assembling anywhere. And at once, and without law or the shadow of authority, they (the negroes) installed and proclaimed themselves full masters and possessors of everything in Colfax. All being armed and prepared for the occasion proceeded to throw up intrenchments and all necessary war precautions were at once improvised by these rioters and opponents of law and order. They sent out miles in the country foraging and scouting parties and made good use of their temporary and usurped powers. Nothing was left undone to deprive peaceable people of all their houses, mules and provisions, and thus matters went on till last Sunday when fearful retribution brought them to grief. What then occurred we have gathered from many sources and thousands of rumors, all of which we have sifted and set down naught but what reliance can be placed in. The whole affair, as we stated last week, is the teaching and legitimate fruits of negro Radicalism in Louisiana, as taught and preached here for the past four years. It is simply, we fear and regret, a war of races, wholly inaugurated and forced on by the negroes, who from the start have been arrogant, dictatorial and willingly disposed to hunt down the white man, at all risks and under all circumstances. Politics is the only excuse but not the cause of the whole affair, and we know and feel that none but the white people of poor crushed Louisiana could have been so long enduring, and we may say meek, under the many and continued taunts, insults and persecutions they have been forced to bear from an inferior and deluded race. But so it is and so it will be forever and all time that the best intentions and conduct will cease to be virtues. Here is the finale and sad result:

The whites of the surrounding country, on whom these wrongs had been heaped with vengeance time and time again, were at last aroused and gathered and banded together in self defence and in the protection of their homes and families; and in that just and sacred cause instilled into every man in this country, at last struck the long delayed blow. The fight was short, quick and decisive, and success perched upon the banner of the just, and the wrong doers and barbarous rioters and outlaws were made to pay the penalty with the forfeit of their lives. In the bloody conflict over eighty of the rioters were killed and the balance fled in all directions, leaving Colfax decimated of all her male negro population, with the Court House and Warehouse in ashes. The casualties among the whites were—one killed and seven wounded. Among the latter are J. W. Hadnot and Sidney Harris, who were brought down to this town early Mon-

day morning on the South-Western. Both are the best citizens of Grant Parish and both seriously wounded.

We forbear minute details and description of all the incidents coming to us of this forced and lamentable affair, for we consider it bad enough recorded as we write it for the guilty and bad men, who have the terrible sin on their souls to answer for. The whites of Grant were driven in pure self defence to act the part they did, and in the eyes of God and man were justifiable in all and every particular. Let the awful and terrible responsibility fall on the guilty alone.

The Colfax Troubles.

After the improvised double crime was committed against Judge Rutland and his property, he made an affidavit before an officer of Mr Kellogg's own appointment, who, thereupon issued warrants for the arrest of the leaders in the affair. The warrants were placed in the hands of a discreet officer for service; who attempted to make arrests, but could not, owing to the armed force arrayed against him, he having summoned a posse to assist him. The officer then made his return to the Governor, stating that he could not execute the warrants for the reason, as above stated; and he also sent a copy of the warrant and affidavit with the return. The Governor failed to take any notice of the proceedings officially, but advised Rutland to seek redress in the United States Courts, and went with him to see the United States District Attorney, who also failed to take any notice of it, alledging that it would be attended with great expense to the Government and would in all probability fail to mete out justice to the guilty.

Immediately thereafter, the men who were accused, went to New Orleans and made affidavits against the persons composing the posse, who were summoned by the officer, who was appointed to make the arrests, and upon their affidavits, warrants were readily issued and the United States Deputy Marshals are now here hunting up the men who were trying to sustain law and insure peace.

The conflict Sunday was the result of the continuation of an armed organization, and the frequent excursions, the armed negroes were making over the country, killing stock to subsist upon, and ransacking houses and otherwise insulting people. It is known that they were getting so violent that they seriously contemplated invading the country and burning and otherwise destroying all of the houses and property in the parish, to drive the white people from it.

This is the result of the policy of Mr. Kellogg to trifle with the people. The election in that parish was a fair one. It was ignored by the Lynch Board. Kellogg appointed a set of officers for the parish. He sent word up to the officers in the discharge of their duties under commissions from Warmoth, to hold on to them—that he would commission them, and the New Orleans Republican of the 24th March, contains a list of the names, embracing those in office, elected in part on the Fusion ticket. He withholds the commissions but sends word by men of respectability to hold on to the offices, the commissions were coming. He immediately duplicates the commissions to the officers first appointed, thereby giving both parties reason to believe that he was supporting them. This vacillating policy has caused bloodshed and it will cause it everywhere.

After the Fusion officers were forcibly ejected by Ward, Register and Colhoun, the work of lawlessness should have stopped, but the party inaugurated could not be restrained, and the work of destruction, and Rutland was the first victim but by no means the last; had he been, the work of Sunday might not have been.

MAGIC OF THE MOUTH.—Odoriferous Sozodent renders the mouth enchanting. Composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth. Spalding's Glue, handy, mends every thing.

Thanks for late New Orleans papers from the clerks of the Lotus No. 3, Maria Louise, B. L. Hodge No. 2 and St. Mary.

A Worthy Protest.

Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, in a message to the Legislature, recommending that a respectful but earnest and solemn protest against the unwarrantable intervention of Federal authority in Louisiana should be prepared and laid before Congress, reviews, in a moderate and impartial tone and with signal ability, the extraordinary proceedings through which the people of Louisiana have been deprived of the right of self-government.

After reciting the measures taken by the conspirators of the Kellogg faction to overthrow the legal government of Louisiana, and quoting the opinion of the United States Senate Committee, that it is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal and in every way inexcusable act than the order of Judge Durell, on which the claims of the Kellogg Government to authority are based, Governor Leslie proceeds to expose and tear in shreds the flimsy pretense by which President Grant would excuse his participation in an atrocious outrage. We quote below his words:

The President must have been ere this fully convinced that the Government which was created and is still maintained in Louisiana by the authority and military power of the United States is not in anywise the lawfully elected Government of that State, and yet he continues to recognize and support it as the de facto Government, forgetting that it is such only by the intervention of his authority and the Army of the United States, for all concede that but for the illegal interference of the United States authority, civil and military, the lawfully elected Government would have been peaceably inaugurated as the Government both de facto and de jure, and as such submitted to by the people.— Upon what plea can any authority be justified in taking advantage of its own wrong, or derive a legal right from its own violation of law? The proposition which claims a right in such a case to recognize a de facto Government, when fairly interpreted amounts plainly and simply to this: That a President of the United States may, in the interests of party, if so inclined, through the agency of the Federal Court, supported by Federal troops directly or indirectly, crush out the Government elected by the people, and installing the defeated candidates of his party, recognize them in defiance of constitution and laws as a Government de facto, denouncing and treating all recusants as rebels.

Governor Leslie maintains that the Governor and Legislature who have been wrongly superseded should still assert their claims to the offices to which they have been fairly elected.— They are entitled, he says, to the largest sympathy and support from the people of their sister States, since the President in his last annual message has declared, in full view of this case, that "no Executive control is exercised in any one of the Southern States which would not be exercised in any of the States under like circumstances." He also calls attention to the fact that the present status of Louisiana is quite different from that of the seceding States after the late civil war, when extraordinary measures for reconstruction were acquiesced in as a political necessity. Louisiana, he contends, is now fully entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the sovereign and independent States of the Union.

The Kentucky Legislature will doubtless act upon the recommendation of the Governor, and send to Congress a remonstrance against the revolutionary proceedings which have been carried on in Louisiana under the sanction of President Grant. The Governor and the legal Legislature of Louisiana have appealed to their fellow-citizens in other States to exert their influence with Congress for a recognition of their just rights, and their appeal should not be disregarded.

If the Republican leaders have any political sagacity they will not permit Democratic Legislatures to be the only bodies to make official remonstrance against the bold and lawless usurpation which has been consummated in Louisiana. The people of the United States have not yet become sufficiently familiarized with unwarranted manifestations of Executive presumption to calmly witness the spectacle of a lawfully constituted State Government overthrown by the illegal and worthless orders of a drunken Federal Judge and the will of President Grant, all for the exclusive benefit of a reckless and greedy band of public plunderers, even if one of the foremost conspirators is a near relative of the President. The

people of Louisiana have endured a great deal from the robbers who have fastened upon them, and it worst comes to worst they may have to endure still more. But the Republican party in its present condition cannot afford to accept the ignominy of such a violation of law, honesty and public morality as this Louisiana usurpation.—[New York Sun, April 8.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings. In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support. By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

A HEALTHY DIGESTION.—Life is rendered miserable when the digestive organs are impaired. Food becomes repulsive; the body emaciated; the mind depressed, and melancholy broods over you. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills is the remedy for these evils: they produce sound digestion; create a good appetite, impart refreshing sleep and cheerfulness of mind.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.—All who have used this invaluable medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Inflammation of the Lungs or Chest, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs attest its usefulness. For Lung affections it has no equal.

Our regular and punctual Packet, B. L. Hodge No. 2, touched our wharf, on Monday morning, before sunrise, long before the paper brigade had risen from their slumbers—hence her clerks had a peaceable time of it. She leaves to-day at 12 o'clock.

The bully little St. Mary, our other Packet, also sure and punctual, blew her whistle early Monday morning, and was fully up to her accustomed time. She, too, leaves at 12 o'clock to-day. We are fortunate in having two such Packets.

A new use has been found for mica. It is now attracting public attention as a material for roofing buildings, for which purpose it has been found to be peculiarly adapted.

TEMPERATURE

AS REPORTED BY LEVIN AND FERGUSON

Date.	Morn.	Noon.	Night.
8.	58°	54°	50°
9.	60°	63°	60°
10.	58°	64°	66°
11.	65°	70°	65°
12.	68°	70°	68°
13.	64°	71°	68°
14.	64°	66°	72°