



OFFICE—CORNER OF SECOND & JACKSON STS.

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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Wednesday, December 16, 1874.

REMINDER!

THE DEMOCRAT has many country subscribers who are in arrears one, two, three and four years, and as the crops have turned out well, and Christmas times approaching, we would suggest to these delinquents, who have enjoyed our paper so well and long, to now come to our help and send us some little remittance in way of payment.

ABOUT HOME.

Weather still the same fine sort—the like of a season unknown to the oldest inhabitant—rain wanted badly, in Town at least—cisterns nearly all dry, certainly a wonderful occurrence in mid-December—the past one, the busiest and liveliest week of the season—really good and profitable for our merchants—produce of all sorts and kinds hauled to Town, and country purchasers as thick as flies around a honey tub—river yet low, with no improvement in navigation—and all our merchants radiant with smiles for the Holidays—and a fine rain is, as we conclude this, coming down in good style.

THE WHITE LEAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS.—We have been surprised that this excellent and formidable organization has not before now vindicated itself from the aspersions of the blatant Radical demagogues who have so long misrepresented its purposes. A publication of its Constitution or by-laws would have answered these calumnies. That publication has now been made. In another column will be found communications from Mr. Southmayd and Gen. Ogden to the New York World, from which paper we extract them. The vindication is timely and complete.

A MODEL STORE.—B. C. Duke, who has full charge of the establishment of Mrs. E. S. Hetherwick, who is now the oldest business man in Alexandria, and whose experience ranks with the best of anti-bellum merchants, still successfully keeps that reputable business house high in the calendar of a first class and varied wholesale and retail country store, and still holds its good toils well earned and inherited honor, and is determined to receive and merit the patronage of a just and appreciative public.

The Scour of the firm of Ferguson & Schnack has returned from New Orleans, and everybody may be assured that his purchases for the Holidays have been commensurate with the importance of the times, and the promises made in the card of the firm have been more than fulfilled. A mere casual, but business entree to the Bazaar will prove all of our assertions certain facts.

Julius Levin is home and to his post, under the Town Hall, just now the centre of attraction with all Holiday devotees. Everything in the eating line, substantial, luxurious, princely can be found at his establishment. No one coming to Town for Christmas doings can finish off without giving him a call.

MODER.—Among many exorbitantly modest sums asked for by the Secretary of War, in his recent report, are the sums of \$515,352.77 for "payment of arrears of pay due to officers and men of volunteers," and \$384,147.23 for "payment of arrears of bounty due the same."

Bear in mind that on Saturday comes off the grand letting of the fine plantations, as advertised in our columns by Judge Ryan, the Attorney of the Citizens' Bank.

In our columns this week, among other interesting reading matter, will be found in full the proceedings of the Police Jury, at its first and recent session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Grant has done us a small service unintentionally. The thing he ought to have done is to confess his error in recognizing the Kellogg government and announce to Congress that he would recognize it no longer. He has shewn himself incapable of this straightforward conduct, and the next best thing was for him to make a muddle he is in yet over the Louisiana case, notwithstanding he has had so much time to inform himself.

No one ever pretended that Kellogg was elected by a majority of ballots. Mr. Morton admitted that a majority of the votes actually cast was against Kellogg, but he, and all the adherents of the Usurper have hitherto justified the President's recognition of him on the assumption that he would have received a majority of ballots had every one voted for him that wanted to. But Grant did not use the same argument in his own justification. He chose a different ground, selected by his legal adviser, Landaulet Williams, which was that in installing Kellogg, he was merely enforcing the decrees of the U. S. Court (Durell's midnight order) and in continuing to recognize him, he was only following the recognition by the highest State Court.

Both these proprs were knocked from under him in the Senate discussion last winter. Morton announced Durell's order as illegal, and hence the President's enforcement of an illegal order was itself illegal and wrong. Carpenter proved that the Supreme Court's decision was of no validity so far as it affirmed the legitimacy of the Kellogg government, because that question was not before the Court. Landaulet had to shift his ground, and so in his subsequent conversations with Grant, he has taken a new departure and instilled in his mind the idea that Kellogg received a majority of legal votes actually cast, and Grant, who does not think of public business longer than he is talked to about it, imagines that is the reason he always gave for his official action and thus repeats it in his message.

On account of the frauds and forgeries committed at that election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen, but from the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election.

The frauds and forgeries so mixed and confused the matter that there could be no certainty—the returns, such as they were, were never legally canvassed—and these two things make it impossible to tell who was chosen, but nevertheless he believes Kellogg was chosen. Even the Lynch Board never pretended that they had the ballots, legal or illegal to count. With all this lying effrontery they could only venture to count Kellogg in by substituting affidavits for ballots, but the President is so unconscious of the exalted place he fills that he conceives such a sentence as the above fit to be inserted in a State paper.

If anything more were needed to make the President's message ridiculous, he has taken care to furnish it in the crude observations on finance with which he opens it, but what artistic polish there is in such sentences as these, "Violence has been rampant in some localities." "While I remain executive all the laws of Congress will be enforced."

Lastly what do our gentlemen of color, who are shocked at our using the general term negro, say to Massa Grant who thus mentions them, "Under existing circumstances the negro votes the Republican ticket, because he knows his friends are of that party," and much more of the same sort that will distinguish this Message from all others that have preceded it by its coarseness of diction and absence of a single statesmanlike thought, or even sound political suggestion.

ANOTHER BOAT SUNK.—The Bosier, Captain Boardman, while descending over the Upper Falls, took a shear on the pilot, struck one of the rocks and the shaft of the muner R. W. Adams, and in a few minutes sank barely over her guards. She had on board a cargo of 800 bales of cotton, 250 of which were thrown overboard in double quick time to save the boat from breaking in two; many bales of the cotton floated down here, and were saved in a big hurry and with energy by many of our people. The cotton is held here for salvage, and many and varied are the discussions we have heard of the probable amount of money the "wreckers" will divide among themselves. The boat is supposed not to be a total loss, and efforts are being made to raise her.

The cargo of the Sabine, when she sunk, consisted of 615 bales of cotton, 135 hogsheads of sugar, 251 barrels of molasses, 30 sacks of cotton seed, 61 sacks of seed cotton and one barrel of sugar.

RAPIDES IN RETURNING BOARD.

Our turn has come in the turning board as the darkies not inaptly call it. The Board have taken up the returns from this Parish and the N. O. Republican thus introduces us—

"This is another of those parishes in the Northern part of the State where the voice of Republicans has been stifled by the reign of terror inaugurated by the White League in the early part of last summer and kept up until after the election."

Does the Republican pervert the truth willfully or from ignorance of the actual facts? There is not now, and there was not last summer, nor has there ever been a White League in this parish. There has not been and there is not now any man or body of men in Rapides organized in a White League. The only pretext for such a blunder as the Republican's statement (if it is not a deliberate and intentional falsehood) is that at the Mass Meeting held here to inaugurate the late political campaign, it was determined to call the party the "White Man's Party," and so it was called by those who liked that name better than the old one of Conservative Democracy. But the Republican is not content with one misrepresentation. In the next line it says, "Rapides in a free and fair election under our present law of suffrage, has repeatedly gone Republican by majorities ranging from 1200 to 1500."

When did it ever give that majority at any election for the Republicans? The organ has got this mixed up with the affidavits of Lott and Kelso in Durell's Court to the effect that 1500 Republicans were prevented voting here in '72, the perjury being manifest from the fact that that number added to the vote actually cast very far exceeded not only the registered votes but all the males in the Parish over twenty-one years old.

The official organ of the Republican Party at New Orleans has noticeably stiffened its backbone. Its issue of the 6th was bolder and more defiant than of late and since then it has repeated its threat—"let them undertake to set aside the decision of the Returning Board, and they will probably begin to bring down upon their heads some such hail storm as they saw in 1861."

To all which we answer, that we will set aside the decision of that Board if it is contrary to the already ascertained result. No power—not even the hail storm of 1861—can compel us to submit to a Government, either State or Parochial, that has not for its sanction the consent of the governed. We submitted in '72. Once is enough. Let our friends in New Orleans be of good cheer.

Mr. Wiltz and the Speakership.

Our neighbor the Caucasian don't mean either injustice or unkindness to ex-Mayor Wiltz, but it has done both. It "don't bring any charge of dishonesty or incompetence against him." Our creole friend ought to be very grateful for that. Considering that Mr. Wiltz's personal character is above reproach, he gains much by this abstention of our neighbor.—The Caucasian confesses that it "don't know him," and it might with equal frankness have confessed it did not know the facts of his candidacy for re-election to the Mayoralty of New Orleans.

Mr. Wiltz was nominated for re-election. When the count disclosed that he was nominated by one vote, there was a clamor that the count was wrong and the Secretary was ordered to count again, but pending this three persons changed their votes from Wiltz to Leeds, and the latter was declared the nominee.—Mr. Wiltz's friends insisted that votes could not be changed after a count had been made and the result proclaimed, and they declared their purpose to insist on his candidacy.—There was imminent danger of a split. Mr. Wiltz nobly came forward and declared there should be no division. He refused to have his name used—refused to discuss whether he was beaten by jugglery or Leeds was fairly nominated. He compelled his partisans to support Leeds. The people of New Orleans were so impressed by the magnanimity of Mr. Wiltz, that they sought some way of exhibiting it. The nominations for the Legislature had been made, but one of the candidates withdrew for the express purpose of having Wiltz take his place, and since his election he has been everywhere marked as the probable Speaker. There is little doubt that he will be chosen, and we say this, endorsing every word of the praise given by the Caucasian to the one of our Representatives mentioned for the same honor.

In the report of the Inspector General of the Army he comes out hot and heavy against soldiers marrying without permission, takes strong grounds against the "boys in blue" having wives, even laundresses; states that it is well known that it takes as much transportation for four laundresses as it does to move a whole company, and winds up by stating that a soldier can be detailed to do the washing just as well as the laundresses.

Moses Rosenthal is selling his goods cheap for the Christmas Holidays—do not fail to give him a call.

Jonas Rosenthal is just back from the City with a replenished stock of every novelty in his line.

Another gobbler has been added to the Democrat's Christmas commissary.

Mince Meat for Christmas pies at J. Levin's.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

The Board is shewing its hand now so plainly that the weak vessels that have until now expected fairness from it begin to bow. DeSoto was rejected—that is the latest news. It don't matter what was the reason assigned. One is as good as another. We have proclaimed to the public from the beginning that a Board in which the leading spirits are Mat Wells and Keno Anderson cannot do right, and it is no use to expect or look for it. Rapides knows both of these worthies. Wells was born and raised here and has been after some villainy ever since he left his cradle. Anderson lived here some time and one night was caught—well ask him how he got nicknamed Keno.

To suppose that the people of Louisiana will submit to this jugglery is to accuse them of the most arrant cowardice. We know that the radicals were beaten at the polls last month, and the figures have been so often published that the whole country knows it too, and all newspaper-men north and south have been watching the Returning Board, and noting its suspicious acts. That is the difference between now and '72. Then our countrymen were not convinced that we had carried the election. Now they know it as well as we do, and our determination not to be cheated out of our victory will be applauded by them.

For Rapides we can speak. The Radical candidates here admit they were fairly beaten, and disclaim any purpose of filling or attempting to fill the offices. But if any one of them shall change his mind and try his hand on our people, his punishment will come so swift and sure that a lightning flash won't be a circumstance to it.

We elected our men fairly, and no foul play of the Returning Board shall reverse the people's verdict.

Prepared Mince Meat for Christmas Pies, at Julius Levin's.

Fighting at Vicksburg.

The columns of the Democrat have more than once started with the caption of this article, but that was during the late serious unpleasantness, and now in peace times a la radical, we again fall back on it. Our people of Mississippi, like we of Louisiana, have seen fits at the hands of the same saviours, and are now going through a 14th of September emette in which they are of course victorious. The story is a short one and is soon told. The chief municipal and county officials of Vicksburg are negroes, and of the real patented stamp, who have been acting simply in infamy ways, regardless of law and the purse of the county, which the whites and property owners could no longer endorse, hence they took short means of abating the nuisance. All the officials, save the negro sheriff, ran off to Jackson, the latter resigning and remaining. But by some means, always known to negro radicalism, the faithful were summoned to arms and at once 700 strong made for Vicksburg ready to take her *volens*, but the whites would not consent to this nice put up job, but rebelled, which brought on a fight. The negroes were badly whipped, losing 70 of their numbers, as killed and wounded. The white loss was very slight. At last accounts all was serene again and the whites masters of the situation.

Commodore Heinn's Packet the Garry Owen, on her up trip Monday had a full load, the champion trip of the season. She goes down tomorrow evening at 5 o'clock. Her chief clerk, William Culpeper, left us the biggest bundle of varied newspapers we have received this season.

Grant seems to have some doubts about the grinding of the outrage mill in Louisiana, for he recommends Congress to hitch up another smelling committee and report all about it. Verily the old hulk died and yet clings to all its riling passions strong in death.

The Bart. Able, Capt. Dick Sinnott's excelsior packet, is ready to take her place in our trade at a minute's notice. The river rising as we now write, she will find water sufficient to leave on her maiden trip this Saturday.

The C. H. Durfee, the regular Monday Packet to reach here, came up to sharp time, and leaves for New Orleans early this morning.

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LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference will hold its next session in our town, commencing on the 6th of next January. Bishop Payne will be the presiding Bishop, but we understand that Bishop Keener will also be present, as well as many other distinguished ministers, from other Conferences. Doubtless the various colleges, schools, papers and periodicals belonging to, or under the patronage of the M. E. Church South will be represented.—Chief among these, as well as chief among the great literary and scientific institutions of the country, will be the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, with its donation of \$600,000 by Vanderbilt, and its patronage from the 600,000 members of the M. E. Church South. But after all that representation which will interest us most will be its 116 members besides lay members from every nook and corner of Louisiana, who can tell us of its every day life, of its every day schools, of the Sunday schools, and of its churches, which are the little rills that make up the great tide of education and christianity.

There are still other matters of interest and higher enjoyment to those who delight in learning and eloquence, for among its minister are many, who as pulpit orators, have made for themselves a national reputation. No more interesting occasion has been offered to our citizens since the war, and we hope that one and all will embrace the opportunity to enjoy it. They may there meet with old friends, not seen for years, and learn of many more of whom it will be a delight to hear from.

Arrangements are made, and being made for this by our citizens, for entertaining this large gathering of visitors, and we hope that when they leave, they will be as favorably impressed with our kindness and welcome as they must be with our unrivaled country.

Law and Order.

Aiding the civil authorities to keep the peace and preserve good order, has been the patent hue and cry of radicalism, even its excuse, for the presence of the military in our midst, whenever asked what they were sent for. A recent disgraceful scene in the Court House at Colfax, Grant Parish, forcibly reminds us that the Rads don't always hit the truth on the head or make good excuses for their misdeeds. A few days since, while the notorious *Register*, the spurious Parish Judge, was holding Court and scattering his legal lore broadcast through the cesspools of classic Colfax, a fight, a free fight, took place between a soldier cavalry man, stationed in Colfax by orders, to preserve the peace and aid the Judiciary in its sittings, and Shelby, the Deputy Sheriff of the Parish, Register's Court officers. It was a regular good old-fashioned, rough and tumble dog fight, lasted for ten minutes, in which the bold soldier boy came off first best. Though victorious, our preserver of the peace was not fully content, for he then struck a magnificent position and turning his attention to the Court, gave Register a round, sound cursing, in language though appropriate to the occasion, won't bear repeating here for fear of offending ears polite. After all this side show in full Court, for over half an hour, the guard came to the relief of the Court and its offended dignity, and after several other rounds a la Heinn, and boisterous cursing, the bully boy who whipped the Court's peace officer in full session, was dragged off to the guard-house, not, however, without a parting round of rough curses to the Court and whole audience.

The World.—According to promise we publish the prospectus of the New York World, the best, ablest, and most complete Democratic Journal in America, and have no doubts our people will club together in its behalf, and this secure for 1875, something worth reading. Our fellow-townsmen, A. Hilton, has already sent us a very good list of names for the first Club, since which we have had handed us three names, for to make up another Club, and either Mr. Hilton or the Democrat will attend to all those of our people wishing to become subscribers to the Weekly World, price one dollar, postage paid, for the year 1875.

The St. Louis Times.—This sound, able and orthodox Democratic Journal, to which we called attention last week, can now be understood in a business point of view, by reading its Prospectus in to-day's Democrat. We again cordially endorse the Times as a first class newspaper, published in the great City of St. Louis, and at really cheap rates. We will take pleasure in aiding all Clubs in behalf of the Times.

RAFFLE.—The raffle for the large wax Doll will be held at the Convent of Mercy, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. That call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of that State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the Statehouse. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only government in that State for nearly two years; that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent lawlessness by an armed mob, under pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries committed at that election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress, I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me. I regret to say that, with preparations for the late elections, decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by acts of

VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION.

to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot, bands of men masked and armed, made their appearance, White Leagues and other societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations, military drills with non-combat demonstrations were held, and with all these means enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by those intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they voted otherwise; and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions, the object of both being to guarantee to citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed and that a widespread and dangerous disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officer was instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and act did not provide for such interference under the circumstances, as above stated, they would, without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether or not the purposes of the laws referred to are being carried out, and the reports thereon manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia, at the time of the election were 4082. This embraces the Garrisonian Regiment, sent from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of that State (which was adopted in 1868, and the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union) provides in effect that before any amendments proposed to this constitution shall become a part thereof they shall be approved by three successive assemblies and then submitted to a vote by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which on the 16th of the same month passed an act providing for the election of a new set of State officers, in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State, on the 15th of October, 1874. The constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and on the 15th of the returns were approved by a majority of those qualified to vote thereon; and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor elected under the new constitution, who upon the 15th of the Governor, elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings, by which a new constitution was made, a new set of officers elected were unconstitutional and void, and called upon the other party to protect the State against domestic violence as Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of

EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE.

with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion; and the feeling of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interference, and to humor those who must acquiesce. Unless most clearly on the side of such interference becomes a crime with a hearing, it is as clearly and necessarily a crime, and therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unauthorized proceedings, and not a disposition on one side to magnify wrong and outrages, and the other side to belittle them or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct study of this it is, and to making wrong

and siding the popular authorities in punishing a better state of feeling would be incited, and the States free to regulate their own domestic affairs. Believe me, as part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better part of them, I am disposed to sympathize with those who are endeavoring to bring the law into existence, and to resist to the utmost the violence of those who are endeavoring to prevent it. I sympathize with their protest, and would do in my power to relieve them, should I have most trying instances they have had most trying ones in the way of taxation for national improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed. But can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for their condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities and has either been justified or not, and those who could have prevented it, if they were even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect peace, THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

In a State where the State authorities fail to give protection, this is a great misfortune. While I remain Executive, the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with vigor; but with regret that they should have added one jot of title to the executive duties of the State, I have been far from the discussion of Southern questions, the advocates of both parties giving honest, faithful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. In an existing condition, the negro votes the Republican ticket, because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principles of State, which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delicate question.

Put the negro in a position and voter he is not, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interference. The report of the Attorney General contains valuable recommendations relating to the administration of justice in the courts of the United States, to which I invite your attention. I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of judicial districts in the United States to eleven; the present number being nine, and the condition of two additional judges.

Blackwood.

The reprint of the November number of Blackwood has been sent us by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., of 41 Barclay Street, New York. One of the principal articles, entitled "Modern Scientific Materialism," is a criticism upon Prof. Tyndall's late address to the British Association. The writer contends with much earnestness that Science should confine itself to its legitimate province of investigating the physical laws of the universe, and not indulge in vague speculations inconsistent with all ideas of spiritual worship. The great conclusions of religion take their rise in a wholly different sphere, and find all their life and strength elsewhere.

"Valentine and his Brother, Part XI."—This instalment is a little tedious. We know that Edward Ross is a very selfish man, and would prefer a little more action to an analysis of the state of his mind, when so many many recognitions are about to take place.

"The Abode of Snow, Part III."—The Valley of the Shadow of Death is the fitting name given to the valley of the Suley, up which the narrative now leads us. Snowy peaks, precipitous slopes, gorges thousands of feet deep, present almost insurmountable obstacles. The paths are such only in name. Sometimes the traveller is carried in a basket, which consists of a single bamboo nine or ten feet long, with two pieces of carpet slung to it. Their feet are on two beams, one at each end of the pole, and the traveller rests on the carpet at right angles with the poles in a position which has peculiar disadvantages in a narrow pathway having a wall of rock on one side and a precipice on the other. Sometimes the sides on a wet or wild day with a small party at the base rising in front, and another prodding it behind with an alpen-stock. Travelling on roads like these have described would test the endurance even of an Alpine tourist.

The other articles are, "Prussian Military Manoeuvres," by Captain Keely, of the Royal Artillery, who was present at a late review of the Emperor's Guard, and comments on various tactical errors, and comes to the conclusion that the Prussian army has little to learn from the Russian; "Ancient Classics in Latin Literature," a summary of the characteristics of that literature, with some notices of the principal writers, and with many interesting extracts; and a review of Lord Dalling's Life of Lord Palmerston in which the career of Lord Palmerston is treated in a more friendly temper than is usual with a Tory reviewer.

The particulars published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all.

The actual expenses of the War Department for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, were \$41,326,074.71, a rough sum indeed for profound peace times. As these rates in war times, we will take 5 cents interest on the amount for our share.

We owe thanks for papers to the clerks of the Lotus No. 3. C. H. Durfee and Garry Owen.