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Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

OUR FRIENDS and subscribers will be pleased to hear that we have perfected arrangements with the publishers of the INDUSTRIAL RECORD of St. Louis, whereby we are enabled to furnish the DEMOCRAT and the INDUSTRIAL RECORD, (both weekly,) for the low price of \$4.50. We make this offer for the purpose of largely increasing our circulation. Those who have been in the habit of subscribing for a foreign paper instead of that published in their own Parish, can now have both for the price of one. The INDUSTRIAL RECORD is an Agricultural, Mechanical and Family Newspaper, of sixteen pages, full of choice reading, market reports, &c., costing alone \$1.50 per annum. We want the subscription of every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the Parish for this splendid offer.—NOW IS JUST THE TIME TO BEGIN.

ABOUT HOME.

Far fetched and languishingly droll are local items for a poor devil of an Editor, who weekly has to cater to the numerous wants of his readers and answer to the call of copy from three lightning compositors. Political and miscellaneous items, just now, are like hens' teeth, very scarce and far between, hence we must fill up with something in the local line, and precious little is at our disposal in our strain.

The two old hackneyed institutions are nearly played and out of gear—the river and the weather—though as ever fickle and changeable as a charming widow of sweet two and twenty—must have a passing stroke of our "Faber"—the first, as we write, is on an easy and slow decline, and bids fair, if you are not too particular in what you dot down, to be anything but too high this season—some consolation this well thrown in—our second institution is certainly a sphynx to the first and it is not in our power to unridle its freaks—cold, cloudy, heavy winds, rains, clear sunshine, only a while however, then real hot and oppressive—these and many more have been its freaks, and like a hungry pap seeker you can't define its status—this mention must suffice for way-off folks, for home ones know how it is themselves.

Our planters and farmers are, as a matter of course, behind usual time in full plowing and in planting corn. Very little, indeed, thus far has been effected in this important branch of agriculture, but many expected to commence in full force Monday and keep it up—provided it didn't commence to rain once more—almost time to think of cotton planting, which will quickly follow the finishing strokes in the corn line—all of which we pray, and pray often and hard, will be effectually consummated in full time for a grand harvest in the Fall.

Finally, our merchants and traders, and the sharps on the sidewalk, are complaining bitterly and with loud voices at the keen stringency of the times, and grave-yard dullness all around seems to rule supreme and with harshness. Like the world of Rapides "and the rest of mankind," they seem to take it well and sing merrily—

What can't be cured Must be endured.

CAPTAIN JEFFRIES, our able, efficient and plucky Representative, returned home on the Maria Louise, and we are glad to know and announce in good health and fine spirits. He was here but a few minutes, and proceeded on the boat to Avoca, his home, and we regret that his constituents had not the time to see and exchange congratulations with him. We are pleased to know, however, that he will be in Alexandria in a few days, probably Saturday, when his people will be glad to see and greet him.

GENERAL EMORY has been removed from New Orleans, and General Angur takes his place. We are to be bored again.

THE Maria Louise, as usual, left us a full package of the latest papers.

OUT OF JOINT.

To those who are accustomed to think of government carried on according to certain established forms and by rules, the binding force of which is acknowledged, these times must appear sadly out of joint. We have all been under the delusion that the United States was the country par excellence where law was paramount, and arbitrary power could not be exercised—where nothing could be law, unless it was made so in a prescribed way, and where so many safeguards surrounded the liberties of the citizen that they never could be seriously endangered. But the events of the last decade give a rude shock to all these pleasant fancies.

It is generally conceded that there was never a quorum at any time in the House of Representatives of this State in its late session, or in other words that it had not enough members present to pass any law. But there are acts with all the outward marks of laws published in the official journal—signature of one man as Speaker, another as Lieutenant-Governor and the approval of a third as Governor. They look like any other veritable laws in print. How are you to determine that they are not laws, but only spurious counterfeit?

It is also perfectly well known that a large number of acts that were said to have been passed last year were never passed at all. The legislating body dispersed, but the negro Clerk under the manipulation of the Ring kept on passing laws and cooking the journals to show they had been passed, and the printer put them in the book, and judges expound them, and the people's rights are affected by them.

Again the men who sign these laws, if ever the Legislature was properly constituted, are very certainly not the officers they pretend to be, no more than Sypher was a Representative of this State in Congress, yet he voted on bills and helped to do the legislation of this great country for two years in a body that finally declared he had no business there, and so they act the part of Governor etc., and as much virtue and vitality is given to their official acts as if they were chosen by the people. Not only is this true of those two branches of the government, but we have constant demonstration of its truth in the judicial administration of this District. The person who holds Courts and decides cases here was not elected Judge. On the contrary he was beaten by a heavy vote, and the law prescribes that a Judge shall be elected and never once says that the man who gets the fewest votes shall act as Judge, and yet that is the case here, and in future times how much will it benefit any debtor, sold out under a judgment rendered by him, or a criminal who has lost his neck or his liberty by his sentence, that he was not really and legally the Judge, and that he had no more right under and by the law to hold that place than the criminal whom he sentenced.

When the Fathers of a century ago put their heads together to devise constitutions for the national and State governments they provided all the machinery as they fondly believed for starting and keeping in place a government of the people by the people, but the recent experience of their descendants has proved how flimsy this fabric when any serious attempt is made to tear it in pieces.—A man may be now called to answer for a crime which was made by a Legislature that never had a quorum, and condemned by a Judge, and hung by a Sheriff who were never elected, and nobody is guilty of murder. It had been thought and was often boasted that the old tyrannical system of making decrees by a King, stand in place of laws, and have the force of them, had passed away. And so it is in free England, but in the model republic that every one is expected to admire and praise, who will say it is not possible there.

THE BART. ABLE, our fine and reliable weekly Packet, will start out anew on Saturday for her home in the Grand Ecore trade. Listen for her sonorous whistle early Monday morning, and be ready for her as she goes down at sharp 12 M. on next Wednesday.

GRANT has commenced providing for his own friends repudiated by the people. Godlove S. Orth has been nominated to be Minister to Austria, and Horace Maynard to Constantinople.

ANDY JOHNSON is upon the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, so are McCreery and Boggy; Thurman is on that of the Judiciary. These are all Democrats, otherwise we would not note it.

THE Parish of Rapides is not the home of the great race horse, Lexington, nor are there any mad dogs in Alexandria.

TO-DAY is "St. Patrick's Day in the morning."

THE DEFUNCT CONGRESS.

The Forty-Third Congress which closed its constitutional term of office on the 4th of the present month, left no exigency behind which demanded an extra session of its legitimate successor. The end of Republican rule in the most important branch of the Government proves to be even a subject of congratulation by Republicans themselves, judging from a terrible arraignment which greeted its outgoing members in the Administration at Washington.—That Journal, which is Grant's own says that "more than one-half of the members of the present Congress will deservedly retire to the seclusion of private life" with a record for stewardship which it denominates as "white-feathered," it declares that, "The finances have been tinkered at, and a piece of sentimentalism known as the Civil Rights bill has been enacted into a law." The Republican members are further charged with having "wasted their time in frivolous debate," and "fearful of their own personal interests, frightened by the howlings of their political opponents, and generally demoralized by an abject and cowardly spirit of self-distrust, they have yielded themselves to be the willing tools of the independent press. As Republican representatives, they have proved themselves to be despicable failures. With rare exceptions, the strong minded, bold, determined statesmanship which illustrated the earlier period of the party's history stands forth in marked contrast with their chicken hearted and pusillanimous dilly-dally, makeshift like of policy."

It goes on to say—this article written with Executive approval—that the mistake of the Republicans was made at the outset in the organization of the House. That Speaker Blaine was chosen because he was a good parliamentarian, and not because he was known to be a steadfast Republican. That he had previously planned a deliberate disruption of the Republican party, and had attempted to organize a conservative one with recruits from its ranks.—"But his greatest mistake," adds the article, "was the selection of the committee-men from among those whose political cuticles had been lacerated by Credit Mobilier and back pay scandals."

This it will be remembered, is precisely what the Democratic Journals have charged time and again. After stating that "a mean conspiracy" was started in the Republican ranks in Congress to destroy Grant, the article criticises Congress further, and then says: "The truth is, the party has too many politicians and too few statesmen, too many schemes and too few patriots."

MURDER.

A most foul and unprovoked murder is supposed to have been committed, on Bayou Rapides, near the Archinard Place, some ten days since. A negro woman, Isabella, wife of Steve Smith, a negro man well and long known here, from some cause have been on bad terms for some time, though man and wife for thirty years. On Thursday, the 11th inst., the woman Isabella was missed, and for several days thereafter strong suspicions of foul treatment were rife among the negroes in the neighborhood, and all were outspoken against Steve, her husband, as the author and cause of her sudden and mysterious disappearance. Early in the day last Friday morning the mystery and murder were unveiled by the finding of the body of Isabella in the bayou, near the old Blacksmith shop on the Clarke Place. The Coroner was sent for, and an inquest at once held, and the finding thereof justified the just suspicions of the negroes. A large gash in her head, given with a heavy instrument of iron, plainly indicated that she had been killed, and then thrown in the bayou. The verdict of the Jury was in keeping with these facts, charging Steve as the murderer, and a negro woman as accessory to the same. The woman has been arrested and lodged in jail; Steve is still at large, having left for parts unknown the night previous to the finding of the body of the murdered woman.

TO Captain John Heinn's accommodating clerks, all of the fine side-wheeler Bradish Johnson, we are indebted for complete files of newspapers from various localities. And especially are we thankful to our old friend, Mike Foley, her mate, for something useful which came in the nick of time.

JAKE IRVING has a word to say about his Pasture, which is a public benefit for our stock, and we trust interested ones will heed his advertisement.

MATT. WELLS and a whole crowd of negro politicians have gone to New York in search of Phelps' office and the counting papers; all this in connection with the "Compromise."

COMMUNICATION.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—As an "Old Whig" has been in your two last issues tracing the weakly covered tracks of one, whom I consider against our people and their true rights, and has not minced his words concerning the subject matter, permit, if you please, a few words from an old Democrat, a Bourbon and Hard-Shell one. As such, Mr. Editor, I only want to endorse the sentiments of "Old Whig" as well as yours in striving to vindicate our people and bring to light the Wells-Frye letter, which by stealth was used against us, all at once was claimed as "private" and suppressed as by magic. Thanking you, your Journal and the author of the communication alluded to, I take the trouble to assure you in the name of the people of my section of the Parish for the zeal and the true boldness you have brought to bear on the infamous slander, which must be contained in that letter, that they are at your back and are in with you in their own cause, of which you are the outspoken champion. Surely the author of that letter cannot remain much longer silent, and must sooner or later take advantage of your fair offer and make it public. It was, as "Old Whig" rightly says, used against us privately and we now have a right to know its contents. Again, like you and "Old Whig," I demand in the name of an oppressed and slandered people the publication of "that letter," and if convenient that "intimidation testimony." Both demands are just and due my people, more specially the slandered ones of BAYOU RAPIDES.

We learn from fair authority that the "leading" negro Radicals here, sometime back in February last, held a caucus and resolved that John Osborn should resign his Judgeship, or at least that Kellogg should ask or force him to do so. The milk in the cocoa-nut of the little game was that an old one here ran the caucus in order that he might be appointed by Kellogg in the Court's warm seat. So far the fruit has not ripened and the grapes are sour, but such things are, such things will happen, and Democracy is yet pure and unsullied. But such Democracy we lay no claims to and can't understand it.

The report of the Parish Treasurer will be found in this issue of the Democrat. After all we think for a Parish like ours her finances are not in the worst of conditions, and we can only thank one another that they are no worse. The present Police Jury we consider fully up to the situation, and are sure they will soon financier out of the woods. We learn that they intend retiring seven thousand dollars for every two thousand dollars of new issue, which they will put in the market. This is a good funding principle and must soon see old Rapides once more out of debt and her paper at par.

HIRSH R. STRELE of Tensas Parish, has been appointed by Kellogg assistant-Attorney General of the State. A Vermontor by birth, and ex-Mayor of the Federal army to this extent he answers the description of a first class carpet-bagger, but it is said lacks the great distinguishing essential. He is a man who attends strictly to his own business and entertains an honest respect for the opinions of his neighbors; therefore his appointment can but be generally regarded as satisfactory.

We learn that the Annual Meeting of the Rapides Agricultural Fair Association will take place at the Town Hall, in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 3rd day of April 1875. This specially for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors. As the Democrat's columns have teemed with fair editorial notices, in the past, of the Association and its objects and its prospective merits, we deem we are now again rendering another service to it in dashing off this item in our present issue.

AT LAST.—David C. Paul, whom the people of Rapides have twice elected, and elected fairly and honestly to the Sheriffalty, has qualified and been duly sworn into office. Though twice defrauded by that herculean cheat, the Returning Board, tardy justice has at last forced the powers that be to accord us this long delayed right. William J. Neal, formerly Sheriff of Rapides, has been sworn in as Mr. Paul's chief Deputy.

None of the Counting Board's memorandums in the Legislature, from "blood-thirsty Rapides" have as yet returned to their shebangs. They have not recovered from the "intimidation" fever.

MANY thanks to Captain James Jeffries for the full complement of late papers he sent us.

THE DEMOCRAT is under renewed obligations to the clerks of the Semaphore for late New Orleans papers.

The Westminster Review for January.

The following are the contents of the Westminster Review, for January, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York:

- 1. John Stuart Mill's Three Essays on Religion.
2. Railway Regulation and Railway Practice.
3. The Bible and Strong Drink.
4. Rocks Ahead; or, the Warnings of Cassandra.
5. Aristotle.
6. Charity, Pauperism and Self-Help.
7. The First Metallurgists.
8. Home Life: English Dwellings.
Contemporary Literature.

Mr. Mill's posthumous work, "Nature, The Utility of Religion, and Theism," is the subject of the first article. Those who have not access to the work itself will find here a summary of the author's opinions on natural perfection, the evidences of design in creation, the immortality of the soul, and the claims of revelation; and the essays are welcomed for their "comprehensive and intelligible restatement of old problems," and for their "courageous originality."

"The Bible and Strong Drink" is a short article showing the probable effect of the passage of a bill to prevent the sale, manufacture, purchase or importation of intoxicating liquors in England, and also that the use of wine is not only permitted, but enjoined on both Testaments.

"Rocks Ahead; or the Warnings of Cassandra," is the review of a recent work by Mr. Greg, "which is remarkable alike for the gloomy views it depicts and the great ability with which it is written." It portrays the difficulties likely to arise from the parliamentary rulers of the country becoming more and more, members, in some sort, of the aristocracy.

"Aristotle," the work which occupied the last six years of Mr. Grote's life, has just been given to the public, and is the subject of this essay. The object of this work, as well as those on Plato and the companions of Socrates, which preceded it, is to "show the speculative activity of the Greeks, by a critical examination of the works of their chief thinkers." It begins with a sketch of the life of Aristotle, an account of his works, of which there are two distinct lists, and an analysis of a few of them. This analytical part of the work was terminated abruptly by the author's death, and is therefore very incomplete. The present article is devoted principally to his treatment of the treatises known as the Organon.

"Charity, Pauperism, and Self-Help," suggests a modification of the English Poor Laws and sets forth the plan for a Friendly Relief Society.

"The First Metallurgists" is an anthropological article. It mentions the traces left by prehistoric man in the shape of tumuli, etc., which we find in all parts of the world, and the gradual advance in civilization proclaimed by their contents. It is probable that the Turanians, who were dwellers in caves, were the first discoverers of metals, and the appearance of the Serpent Symbol in all places where metal implements are found is interestingly commented on. The supposed case of the "warrior chieftain, armed with spear and arrows of flint, and a great stone hammer, attracted by a glittering yellow lump lying in some hollow of a cave into which he has pursued some deadly serpent," is ingenious, but we cannot help thinking that his thought "Surely this stone, so curiously malleable," etc., sounds unlike the utterance of an untutored savage.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41, Barclay Street, N. Y.) 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, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in New Hampshire is over, and the Democrats are not beaten, though much fuss has been made here in certain quarters, that we had been beaten. The returns are not in, but we are sure we have held our own, though the Prohibitionists this year went in a body with the Republicans. Last year the Republicans had two members of Congress and the Democrats one, now things are reversed. We conclude then we have held our own and have cause to rejoice. Below we annex the latest:

CONCORD, March 13.—Latest figures: House—191 Republicans, 179 Democrats; four towns unheard from. Senate—5 and 5, with no choice by people in two districts. The Council stands, 3 Democrats, 2 Republicans.

In a vote of 78,000 for Governor, the plurality will not reach a hundred. Neither have a majority. Two Democrats and one Republican are elected to Congress.

FERRY, of Michigan, a true blue Radical, has been elected President of the new Senate, which assembled on the 5th inst. Thurman, of Ohio, received the complimentary votes of the solid Democratic side.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

We have never been able to understand thoroughly the true state of the recent Vicksburg Troubles, out of which the Radicals have made great attempts at further election capital, until we have had the luck to meet with the Minority Report of Congressmen Speer and O'Brien.—We now publish it in full, that our readers may know for themselves the true state of the case, and further state that these two gentlemen are Democrats and feel, act and write like true Democrats. And it will be food for those who are always asking what does the Democracy for the cause of the Southern people. The Report will fill the bill and answers all such doubters:

From a review of the whole testimony we briefly state our conclusion: First—That in the city of Vicksburg and county of Warren the white citizens pay about 99 per cent. of the taxes, which have grown enormously oppressive, and that the negroes chiefly assess, collect and disburse them.

Second—That the debt of the city, which in 1869 was \$13,000 is now \$1,400,000, as far as can be ascertained. That it has accumulated to this sum by the reckless and improvident legislation of the Republican officials, and is a grievous burden imposed on a population of 11,000 people, less than half of whom are white people.

Third—That a corrupt and infamous Ring, composed of negro officials, has existed in said city and county for several years, who by forgeries, speculation, and systematic frauds on the revenues, have injured the public credit, impoverished the people, and augmented the taxes to rates resulting in practical confiscation.

Fourth—That Peter Crosby, the Sheriff and Tax Collector, was the political and personal friend of the corrupt officials, and by his power in summoning juries their conviction was rendered practically impossible. That the Sheriff admitted to bail his political friends when charged with the gravest offences on bonds notoriously worthless, and was the chief impediment to the administration of justice in the courts.

Fifth—That Judge Brown had publicly declared that the prosecution of Cardozo, the leader of the Ring for malfeasance in office, was persecution when no honest man in Vicksburg of either party doubts his guilt; and by his patzanship had destroyed public confidence in the tribunal over which he presided.

Sixth—That the Taxpayer's League was organized irrespective of politics or color, and that its sole object, as stated in its constitution and declared in its meetings, was to secure capable officials and honest government.

Seventh—That the bonds of Crosby as Sheriff and Tax Collector were utterly insufficient, if not absolutely worthless.

Eighth—That the Board of Supervisors were advised of the utter insufficiency of Crosby's bonds, but corruptly declined to compel him, as the law required, to give good and sufficient bonds.

Ninth—That the time having arrived for the collection of taxes, the taxpayers, having no adequate remedy, were justified in their demand for Crosby's resignation, and that his resignation was voluntary and not the result of violence or threats.

Tenth—The conflict of Dec. 7, resulting in the killing of two whites and twenty-four colored persons was solely and wholly caused by the armed attempt of the negroes of Warren county to invade Vicksburg; that this invasion was incited and instigated by Peter Crosby, and that Crosby was advised and encouraged to take this course, and was promised aid in it by Gov. Ames.

Eleventh—That the defence of the city was made under the direction of the Mayor, and all the preparations and conduct of the citizens were justified by nature's highest law—self-preservation. They acted in defence of their families and of their homes. Any other course would have been cruelty to the families of both races for, as Gen. Packer testified, it was a mercy to the women and children, white and black, that the negroes were prevented from entering the city.

Twelfth—That the purpose of the invaders was only limited by the will of their leaders, and that if they had succeeded in entering the city they would have been assisted by a large number of well armed and thoroughly organized negroes in the city who were ready to co-operate with them.

Thirteenth—That there is not and has not been any organized resistance at Vicksburg on the part of the whites to lawful authority, but on the contrary the white people owning nearly all the property and paying nearly all the taxes, are sincerely desirous of preserving peace and good order. Their interests, social and business, give strength to this desire, and the patience they have ex-

hibited under accumulated wrongs and outrages, such as citizens of a Northern city would not tolerate for a day, is the marvel of our civilization.

Fourteenth—There is no White League or political organization in Mississippi whose object is to deny to colored men because of color or for any reason any rights or privileges guaranteed by law. Nor is there any political organization of white men which has any other object than to secure the election of honest and capable officials.

Fifteenth—That the call of the Governor on the President for military aid was certainly based on partisan statements utterly devoid of truth. At the time the call was made Vicksburg was as quiet and peaceable as any city of the same population in the United States, and has so remained to the present hour.

Sixteenth—After Crosby's resignation Flanagan was elected Sheriff, and took peaceable possession of the office. Whether he or Crosby was the legal Sheriff was a question for the courts alone to determine, and yet in shameless disregard of civil law, and of the rights of the citizens, Flanagan has been marched out of the Court House by United soldiers at the point of the bayonet.

Seventeenth—That the condition of Mississippi is indeed deplorable. With a Governor who has declared that if not in office he would not reside in the State if given the whole of it; with corruption prevailing to an alarming extent in counties where negroes and carpet-baggers have the control; with property depreciating and taxes increasing, utter ruin can be arrested only by restoring to the people honest government and the control of their own affairs without interference from the Federal army.

FASHIONS IN GEMS.—In Paris a well bred lady never, by any chance, appears in diamonds in the daytime, not even solitary earrings being permissible, except at a gas-light wedding reception or some other such full-dress affair. For evening wear pearls and precious stones are in vogue. Coral, Roman gold, and other less costly ornaments are no longer worn. The emeralds of the Duchess d'Arco, which she wore at the ball of the Elysee the other evening (she is the individual who was pointed out to me as a Russian Princess, and whose jewelry I described in my last letter), are valued at \$600,000. The Duchess of Medina-Celi possesses a pearl necklace which is a family heirloom. It is composed of twelve or fourteen strings of large and beautiful pearls, and is valued at \$400,000. When she wears it the upper string fits round her throat, while the lowest fall below her waist.—[Miss Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.

A NORTHERN paper says that every woman has some chance of being married. The writer remarks:

It may be one chance to fifty against, or it may be ten to one in her favor, but whatever that is, a presenting her entire chance at 100, her particular chance at certain defined periods is estimated to be in the following ratio: When between 15 and 20 years of age she has 1 1/2 per cent. of her whole probability; when between 20 and 25 she has 2 1/2 per cent.; between 25 and 30, 13 per cent. After 30 years she has lost 8 1/2 per cent. of her chance, but until 35 she has still 6 1/2 per cent. Between 35 and 40 it is 3 1/2 per cent., and for each succeeding five years is respectively 2 1/2, 1 1/2, and 1/2 per cent. Any time after 60 it is one-tenth of 1 per cent., or one-thousandth of her chance of a chance—a pretty slender figure, but figures often are slender at that age.

GRANT called the present session of the Senate of the United States for Executive business only. Thus far it has devoted its attention to the merits of Pinchback and Kellogg. If some statesman can rise and explain what treaties these gentlemen(?) are intimately connected with it would oblige the outside world.

CHARLES C. J. Puckette, an honored member of the Fourth Estate and worthy citizen of Natchitoches, has been appointed by Kellogg Tax Collector of that Parish. We congratulate our Natchitoches friends on this change, highly in their favor. They are rid of old Boult, and should be glad of that much.

LEVIN's new building, intended as his new Emporium for his increasing stock of everything in the Family produce line, and luxurious drinkings, is now under full headway, and will soon be finished. In the meantime he holds forth as ever at his old stand, and is still the prince of caterers.

THE United States troops have evacuated the State-House, in New Orleans, having seen the "Crowd" safe through all their troubles and scares.

THE Court has returned home after an "intimidation" trip of over three months. She is looking well, and feels her oats.

THE Civil Rights Bill was inaugurated the other day in Missouri with great eclat—the friends of the negro had to purchase a coffin.

KELLOGG has appointed Elijah Self Parish Judge of the Parish of Vernon, vice N. H. Bray, deceased.

WE owe thanks to McChesney, of the C. H. Durfee, for late New Orleans papers.

THEY dye hard—Easter eggs.