

The Louisiana Democrat.

A. B. RACHAL

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

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The Democrat.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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made to good and working men. BAGGING and TIES. Cotton, Hides, Wax, Tallow, Peltries—old iron, copper and brass purchased at HIGHEST MARKET RATES and for CASH. He keeps a full and well selected stock for the

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CHEAP FOR CASH!

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CORNER OF
THIRD and DESOTO STREETS,
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The STABLE is the LARGEST and MOST COMFORTABLE in the STATE.

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SPLendid MULE PENS

Will rest STALLS by DAY or WEEK FOR HORSES
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and HARNESS
ALWAYS on HAND FOR SALE

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NEW ORLEANS

P. S. ORDERS FILLED PER EX.

press C. O. D. When not satisfactory, the money will be refunded.

A Card.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGAIN IN RAPIDS, resumes business in Alexandria, and will purchase Hides, Peltries, Wool, Old Iron, Brass, Copper and all articles in that line. The highest cash prices will be paid for the same. His office is at the store of Henry Heyman, on Lee street.
M. HEYMAN.
Sept. 15 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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ALL WAY LANDINGS!

The Magnificent and Fast Running Steamer

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DICK SINNOTT, MASTER
HAMILTON, DOWDY, MADDOX, Clerks

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HENRY FOREMAN,

FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Jackson Street
BETWEEN
Second and Third.

WORK IN MY line executed with NEATNESS and DISPATCH.
TERMS—CASH!

EXCHANGE HOTEL

FRONT ST.
HAS BEEN RENTED AND OPENED by the undersigned, and will be conducted in the best style.
Large, airy and well furnished rooms; and best kept table in Town.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
Boarders taken by the day, week or month, and special attention paid to guests.
T. HOCHSTEIN, Proprietor.
Jan. 5-5m

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DEMOCRAT

Dissolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP LATELY existing between DYER & DORSETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HADLEY DYER will continue the business at the old stand, and ORAN DORSETT, JR., having bought out the KANOMIE GRANGE WAREHOUSE, will resume business there.
HADLEY DYER, ORAN DORSETT, JR.
Jan. 19, 1876-3m

LOST

OR STRAYED FROM THE UNDERDESIGNED, about ten days since, ONE DARK BROWN MARE MULE, branded on the right shoulder S—a litter lame in the right hind foot. A liberal reward is offered for her delivery to me, at Kent Plantation, or B. C. Duke, in Alexandria.
D. W. HYNSON.
Jan. 26, 1876-4f

E. VALLERY,

GENERAL
COLLECTOR:
ALEXANDRIA, LA.
DAILY REPORTS MADE WHEN REQUIRED. Returns as soon as collected.

Poetical.

ONE BY ONE.

BY A. S.

One by one, the leaflets fall,
One by one each hope departs,
One by one each cherished blossom
Fades and dies within our hearts.

One by one the sunbeams vanish,
One by one the tear-drops fall,
One by one earth's treasures leave us
And dark clouds o'ershadow all.

One by one we part forever
From the hearts we prized most dear,
One by one a countless number
Swell the dreary parting here.

One by one they sink to slumber,
Passing to their dreamless rest—
One by one beneath the daisies
Do we lay the loved and best.

Japanese Oddities.

The Japanese turkeys do not quite come up to those of their kind in America. Their flesh does not become so succulent and tender upon a diet of rice as upon meal and corn. The Japanese have an odd name for this bird, signifying the "seven colored face" from the changing hues of the gobbler's gills. In the same way their name for the crab, an animal that walks "seven ways." Speaking of curious names reminds me of what the coolies say about chestnuts and sweet potatoes. These poor fellows, who perform the most toilsome and prolonged tasks for a mere pittance, who "bear the burden and the heat of the day," in the fullest sense of expression have a hearty appreciation of good food.

Toiling as they do for daily wages that would not purchase the food for a child in our country, cheap food is the necessity of their lives. Hence it is they feed largely upon sweet potatoes, the cheapest of all edibles in Japan. Chestnuts, which are known as "blue mile nuts," while not excessively dear, are generally beyond the means of the coolies. But they delight to fancy that sweet potatoes are almost as good as chestnuts, and they accordingly dub the potatoes "eight mile and a half foot," which makes it only half a mile short of the chestnut. A man who lives on chestnuts can go nine Japanese miles (about twenty-two and a half English miles) in a day, while he who eats sweet potatoes can go eight miles and a half (twenty one and a quarter English miles), hence names. Notwithstanding what seems to us to be the weak and insufficient diet of the Japanese laboring men, their endurance and strength are truly wonderful.

I have ridden sixty miles between sun and sun in a jynrickisha drawn by two coolies, and the day after that I went about forty miles more with the same two men. At the end of the first day's journey they did not seem to be very fatigued. Immediately after stopping at a tea house for the night they took a bath in water so hot that I could not have washed my hands in it, and after comfortably par-boiling themselves got out, took a heavy meal of rice and dried fish, and then sat up almost all the night gambling and drinking sake. On the coldest days, and even when there is snow on the ground, you can see these fellows on the street with no clothing save a thin cotton shirt, a pair of pants of the same material reaching to their knees, and straw sandals. Nor do they seem to be particularly cold, although a foreigner would consider their costume barely sufficient for a warm summer day.—[Exchange.]

—THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says that the shipment of Spanish goods for the Centennial is perhaps one of the most convincing of all possible refutations of the Cuban war rumors; more than that, it will confirm many persons in the common belief that there has not been at any time a reasonable fear of a rupture or a sufficient cause for the menacing attitude of our government. So the public curiosity will wax hotter over the cause of Secretary Robeson's naval preparations and Gen. Grant's allegations to intervention. It is to be hoped that the correspondence which Mr. Fish is preparing to send to the House will solve the problem. If it does not, Congress ought to push its inquiries a little further.

—A DETROIT woman could think of but twenty-nine different ingredients to put into a mince pie, and she wept at the idea of losing her powers of memory.

Defamation.

The Republican is opposed to the abolition of the Returning Board and affirms quite positively that the House bill looking to that end will not pass the Senate. We suppose that settles it. We had hoped otherwise; we had hoped that the universal obloquy justly incurred by those professors of the black art who undertook to reverse the decree of the popular will as expressed in our last State election would have some deterring effect. It now appears that we were over sanguine. The Republican has said it. Neither the House nor the Senate is to be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. The Returning Board will be the judge, and the United States army is relied upon to enforce its decisions. "To guard against any accidents," says the Republican, "the Senate has a bill of its own," etc. One of the accidents thus to be guarded against is a Conservative majority.

In another article in the same issue the Republican deprecates the denunciation of that "gang of robbers which has justified a total disregard of law, and an almost unparalleled series of outrages," as tending to discourage immigration and the investment of capital in this State. We are admonished to be silent like prudent victims of a practical joke that we may have company in our misery and alleviate our own distress by witnessing the discomfiture of others. With what grace this advice comes from a journal whose columns daily teem with Dr. Kaufman's cock and bull stories, and incessant allusions to Consulate and Colfax Court House, it is unnecessary to say. If there is one thing which the Republican labors to do more than another, it is to convince the people of the United States that the Conservatives of Louisiana are intolerant and murderous political fanatics, and yet it has the sublime impudence to lecture us upon the impolicy of saying anything which may tend to prejudice our business interests. Our readers all know that it has been our constant endeavor to counteract the effect of the Republican's virulent defamation by a rigid analysis of its flimsy and unsupported charges, and now for one more conclusive argument we return to the Returning Board. The members of the Board are all alive and without the fear of the Ku-Klux, White League or vigilance committees are prepared when the time arrives to resume their infamous labors. They live—they who have had the hardihood to declare that the will of the people shall not be done! What better proof can we offer of the tolerance, the forbearance and peaceable disposition of our people? They not only live but they are ready to repeat their violence upon the most sacred right of citizenship, and the Republican thinks that it is both safe and necessary for them to do so.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

—A GENTLEMAN in St. Louis has lately had sent him by a friend from California, two beans resembling in shape a beechnut, which are possessed with a remarkable power of animation, which they show in advancing, retreating and turning summer-saults. Their antics are indeed wonderful to witness. They are known in the State from which they come as the jumping bean. He keeps them in a small box, and if left at night in the bedroom upon a table, they make such a racket he is obliged to shut them up in a drawer so he can sleep. To some this article may seem incredible, others may have seen them.—[Exchange.]

—THE conclusion of Capt. John Hampden Chamberlayne's address in Richmond on the anniversary of General Lee's birthday, was as follows:

"Not for him shall the Arch of Triumph rise; not for him columns of victory, tolling through monumental bronze the same hideous tale of tears and blood which grins from the skull-pyramids of Dahomey. Not to his honor shall extorted tributes carve the shaft or mold the statue; but this day a grateful people give of their poverty gladly, that in pure marble, or time-defying bronze, future generations may see the counterfeited presentment of this man—the ideal and bright consummate flower of our civilization; not an Alexander, it may be, nor Napoleon, nor Timour, nor Churchill—greater far than they, thank heaven—the brother and the equal of Sidney, and of Falkland, of Hampden, and of Washington."

Let the Currency Alone.

We begin to believe that the best thing that Congress can do with the question of finance is to do nothing at all. As it stands, the Republican party of the last Congress is responsible for the Resumption Act. Let it have all the glory of it; and so far as it is unpopular that party will bear the odium; so far as it is popular the Democratic party will be ensured for any change that is made in it, even if it should be to better it by fixing an earlier date for resumption and arranging the necessary details upon a sound and sensible plan.

No plan that can be devised will be good that the Republican press and speakers will not argue and declare it to be a disguised scheme of inflation. Moreover, it is evident that the Republican minority in Congress, being divided on the hard money question, as is also the Democratic majority, the legislation proposed can never be acted upon by party vote; and what is far worse, all the ingenuity of Republican party tactics would be exerted to defeat sound legislation and if possible secure positively bad legislation in the House.

It has already been clearly demonstrated that the Republican minority in the House of Representatives is actuated solely by the desire to render the Democratic majority powerless and then taunt it with it, and to lead it into error and then fiercely denounce it. A strong and well disciplined minority can always do this. Nothing would please the Republicans better than to get an inflation measure through the House of Representatives, holding the Democratic party responsible therefor, and then defeat it in the Senate by a Republican majority, with a great flourish of trumpets.

We therefore believe that since good legislation is impossible—for the Republicans still control the Senate and the Executive—it is better that there be none. If the House should pass a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to tamper any further with the currency question, and satisfy the country that the existing laws should stand unrepended, holding the Republican party responsible for them before the people, it would be about the best thing it could do both as a party measure and for its effect on the business of the country.—[Baltimore Gazette.]

—A Washington telegram says: "The real obstruction to Pinchback's admission to the Senate at present is the question whether there is a de jure government in Louisiana. Until this question is settled by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Pinchback will not succeed in obtaining a vote of the Senate. Should Governor Kellogg appoint a new man the latter would stand in no better position than Pinchback."

How much longer must we wait for a decision in this matter? The Senate has been "ham-ing and bag-ing" over Louisiana for two years or more, and is apparently no nearer a conclusion than at the outset. Is it not possible for a body representing all the States of the Union to so far rise above mere party considerations as to fairly decide whether one of these States has a de jure government? The facts in this case are plain; they have been investigated over and over again, and any Senator who has not made up his mind concerning them may be considered a hopeless fool. If the Republican majority are willing to shoulder the responsibility of the Kellogg dynasty in Louisiana, let them so declare by their votes; if not, let them vote accordingly. At any rate settle the business, somehow without more of this scandalous delay.—[St. Louis Republican.]

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Spencer.

But whether Mr. Spencer carried his political practices in this case to the length of bribery and embezzlement, or not, there has been a general understanding for several years of the system of which he is the full-flavored fruit. What he has been doing in Alabama is just what Casey, Kellogg, Billings and Packard have been doing in Louisiana, what Ames does in Mississippi, what half a score of other typical carpet-baggers have done since reconstruction in other unfortunate States, and what Grantism has upheld by patronage, by troops, and by enforcement laws. Eleven of the high-toned legislators who elected Spencer to the Senate were rewarded from Washington with Federal appointments. Congressmen who voted to extend the opportunities of Grantism by means of a new Force bill, and whom their constituents declined to re-elect, were appointed by wholesale to Consulships and other comfortable places. And the system still goes on. The President of Kellogg's lawless Returning Board has lately been paid off by a berth in the New Orleans Custom-House, and the author of Durell's most scandalous orders has been nominated as Durell's successor.

There is a strong feeling in the Republican party that these scandals must be stopped without another month's delay. They have brought the party so near destruction that it only escaped by the blunders of its opponents; and the best men of the old organization which elected Lincoln, fought through the war, and freed the slave, are satisfied that Republicanism is not worth preserving any longer if it only breeds corruption and upholds fraud and violence. This seems to be a good time for reform, and there is perhaps no "practical politician" in Washington who offers more tempting opportunity to the true reformer than the Honorable Mr. Spencer. Nothing that a Republican Senate could do would give a quicker impulse of prosperity to the party than sending this gentleman back to the private life he is fitted (we hope) to adorn.—[New York Tribune.]

FRUITS.—Old Mr. Fruits and old Mrs. Fruits, of Indiana, may well be called "the first Fruits of the earth," the one being 113 and the other 111 years old. The old gentleman neither smokes nor chews, which goes to show, as wise men have long contended, that the true secret of health and long life lies in a total abstinence from the use of tobacco, and we beg the young reader who is fond of the weed to make a note of the fact. This venerable couple have lived and loved and cut up and quarreled together as man and wife for eighty-five years. The old lady has been an incessant smoker for sixty years, which shows the absurdity of supposing, as some blockheads contend, that the use of tobacco is injurious to the health and shortens life, and the young reader who is fond of smoking or chewing we congratulate upon the fact.—[Yazoo (Mississippi) Democrat.]

A TRAMP TURNS HANGMAN.—Thomas Love was arrested in Worcester on Saturday for a peculiar crime. Love is a vagrant, with no ostensible means of support, and has part of the time lived on the bounty of A. J. Duncan, who resides in Worcester. The other morning Mr. Duncan went to his barn to feed his cattle, not in the meantime seeing Love, and after he had finished, came down on a ladder from the loft, going down backward. When Mr. Duncan had nearly reached the foot he felt a rope touch his head and a slip-noose was thrown around his neck. Mr. Duncan turned around and found himself in the toils of Love. Love had a long rope and one end around the neck of Duncan. Love pulled at the other end fiercely. A struggle ensued which ended in the escape of Duncan from an untimely end and the hasty flight of Love from the barn. Love was captured on Saturday.—[Boston Post.]

"How is it," said a woman to her husband, "that you can't come home at night in some kind of season?" "You got me in the way of it," was his gentle retort. "Before we were married you used to throw your arms about my neck at three o'clock, A. M. and say, 'Don't go darling, it is early yet,' but now if I happen to stay out, till two it's a terrible affair!"