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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Wednesday, - - March 7, 1877.

—We were all in a straight from Saturday evening to Monday evening, in the news line—no boats up since Friday, the wires as a consequence down, and all the Monday boats behind time, particularly the punctual and heretofore never failing Packet—but finally about 4 o'clock the well known whistle of the Maria Louise was heard, and she soon bore in sight, but then she touched the lower Pineville wharf, and remained there an hour filling up with pine knots—of course we were all excited, but were soon partially relieved, except this writer, who certainly under the circumstances, can't think too much of the clerk of the Maria Louise for sending us just one lonely paper, a morning one at that. Well, we were glad to get that, though we were vexed at such an oversight on the part of the courteous clerk of the Maria Louise. And right after all this, our great Telegraph opened its fies again, and we actually received a "350 words special," cost price over seven dollars, just 48 hours out from New Orleans, and with exactly the same items of news contained in the New Orleans Times, that single paper we had just received. And to cap the climax, a good friend of the Democrat, alive to the rushing events of the day, was bullozed into the payment of this mildewed telegram.

—The trade winds are produced by the diurnal revolution of the earth, extending from 20 degrees north to 20 degrees south of the equator; and sailors hail with joy their advent into them, after being tempest tossed and worn, as productive of a season of rest. For weeks they sometimes do not touch a sail, bounding homeward through fields of sea weed alive with minute shellfish, and observe the play of the grampus, porpoise, bonita, and the terrified flight of the flying fish from the latter. How much more delightful than must it be to guide the bark of poor humanity into the trade winds of health out of the head seas of disease and suffering, and make life's future a pleasant voyage! Yes, such can be effected by using HOME STOMACH BITTERS.

—A BRIGHT little girl, aged three years, daughter of Manuel Murray, met with a terrible accident on Wednesday last, which resulted in her death. She had gone into one of the rooms of her home alone, and her clothes caught fire, and as ever with children in that dreadful fix, ran in the yard, screaming and vainly trying to quench the flames. She received succor in time, but too late to save her young life; she died the next day, after suffering tortures.

—We are assured that we will receive all the particulars about Mr. Hayes' inauguration and the formation of his Cabinet, by our lightning telegraph, one hour after we have read it all in the New Orleans papers to come in the regular mail to-morrow. But we will wager a big red apple no friend of the Democrat will be green enough to pay for it.

—MR. HESS, late of the firm of Goodman and Hess, of the Excelsior, has rented the Green Room, the Social Hall, and the three magnificent rooms overhead, from J. Levin, and is under full headway at his new home, and will be pleased to welcome his old clientele, and as many new friends as it can bring to him.

—ELIZA Pinkston will be promoted by his Fraudulency to a chief clerkship in the Treasury building, and it may turn out that like Mrs. Christianity she may nab some old codger in his decadence.

—THE last item about that trade and bargain, assures us that nothing is pledged or said about a U. S. Senator, but we are told graciously that we will be permitted to elect whom we please.

—ONE of Grant's acts was to go back on a friend; this he did by kicking Beckwith out of the District Attorneyship, and replacing him with G. S. Lacey.

THE END OF GRANTISM.

Tilden is cheated and Hayes is successful by fraud, and it is well perhaps that we can console ourselves to some extent by the reflection that we are happily done with Grant at any rate. Ordinarily it would be ungenerous to pursue a fallen foe and ungracious to kick a man when he is down, but when that same fellow has insulted our helplessness, heaped calumny upon our unresisting heads, trodden our dearest rights under the iron heel of power, laughed at our misery, scorned our appeals to his manhood, and lost no opportunity to oppress and degrade us; we are absolved from any considerations of pity, and free to indulge our vein of satisfaction that at last our enemy is fallen so low, that there are "none so poor to do him reverence," none so base as to dispute the shame that will follow his name down the ages of Time.

Grantism will henceforth be the synonym (?) for all that is base as to private character and corrupt as to official position. History will accord him the name Butcher in war, and Drunken partisan in peace. The eight years of his administration will be a foul blot upon the page that tells future generations of the history of the Republic, and countless Americans to come will blush to think that a man so low in his instincts, so like a brute in his tastes, and so corrupt in his practices should have been elevated by their ancestors to the highest place within their gift.

He who revelled in power and hugged to his guilty bosom the phantom of his greatness, is now without power to oppress the weak, or ability to raise up the piguies and tyrants who have been the recipients of his favors. Landaulet Williams can issue no more orders to reinstate Kelloggs and Chamberlains. Babcock can organize and run no more whiskey rings. Belknap can sell no more Post tradeships; brothers and cousins of Grant can get no more fat places and no matter what Hayes may do Grant is a dead cock in the pit. No man in the South he loved so well to oppress, mourns his fallen greatness or will seek to cheer his loneliness of grief at departed power and honors that have fled for evermore. As he looks back at the years so filled with the smiles of sycophants that ministered to his vanity and the cringing and fawning of place hunters that fed his esteem, how he must regret the loss of the one and sigh for the continuance of the other! As he sees himself the central figure in a long procession of jobbers, lobbyists, ring and corruptionists, we wonder if any sense of shame tinges his cheek, or any realization of what he really was and is clouds his brow?

As he sleeps at night do any ghosts of murdered States and weeping laws stalk forth in their bloody shrouds to disturb his slumbers? As he walks by day and sees around him gaping wounds he might have healed, a divided country he might have united, financial distress he might have averted, we would like to look in his inmost soul to see if there rankles there any compunctions of conscience or any regret at lost opportunities. Who knows? Under the garb of a Sphinx he has for years hidden his ignorance, and under the cloak of silence he may yet hide his chagrin and bewailings.

Let us be thankful that we are rid of him and his, even if a cheat and a fraud does take his place. History will do ample justice to the succeeded and the successor, but we doubt if it can find in the worst, Hayes can do a parallel to what Grant has done.

—McCRANIE, of the Ouachita Telegraph is yet level and clear-headed on bargains; hear him:

We find also Representatives from this State, who, not yet convinced of the folly of compromise and bargains, are willing to say upon their oaths that Hayes carried Louisiana, provided Hayes will return Nicholls as Governor.

And adds that certain Congressmen—

Are pursuing Hayes with the cry of "stop thief" with the intent to swap the vote of a State for President with the thief for a State government.

ALL of our country exchanges bring us intelligence, that the various Police Juries of the State have acknowledged the Nicholls Government, and make no bones in publishing it to the world. As a matter of information to interested parties we state that the Police Jury of the Parish of Rapides, lately in session, were completely mum on that point, and seemed to rest contented and legislate on the Kellogg documents sent them in indecent haste to tally with that clerical error.

—WONDER if Mr. Hayes will act like the receiver of stolen goods, who can compose himself to sleep at night by pulling the sheet over his head?

—GRANTISM is corruption—Hayesism stealing the Presidency.

THE FRAUD CONSUMMATED.

The long suspense is over. The count is finished. Hayes has been inaugurated, and for the first time in an hundred years a fraudulent and defeated President is in the White House. Very many good people see in this success of fraud, perjury and corrupt practices the end of constitutional government and the death of civil liberty in America. The people had seen Congress defy honesty and revel in crimes that brought the blush of shame to every honest man's cheek; they had seen corruption in all the high places of the government and their President himself bespattered with the mud from the cess pool of political, social and moral degradation, and they still clung with pride to their Supreme Court, their last and only barrier and protection against the encroachments of reckless politicians and unscrupulous partisans. They have now seen that high Tribunal turned into a political machine to legalize fraud and endorse a cheat, a sham and forgery; and as the members of that Court come out of the dirty work with begrimed gowns and soiled ermine it is no wonder that the people should indulge in gloomy forebodings and despair of the future. The situation is grave and the only hope now left the country is in the complete union, through discipline and aggressive policy, of the National Democratic party. The feature we like the least in the whole bundle is a seeming division in the ranks of that party.—This is likely to be temporary only, and as the victory of the Republic is one of the kind that is worse than defeat, since it is certain that it can never win another, even by fraud, it becomes every lover of liberty and free government to hold fast to the only hope left.

At home the situation is still somewhat mixed although our dispatches assure us of the certainty of the recognition of the Nicholls government or at least that it will be let alone. We hear some doubts expressed because it would seem to be a logical and consistent necessity for Hayes, elected by Louisiana's vote, to declare that Packard was also elected by the same vote. Logic and consistency have had but little to do with the whole question and we see no reason why so small a matter should bother the elastic conscience of a man who is so ready to accept an office reeking with fraud and so willing to have it thrust upon him by means so foul and rulings so contradictory as those that constitute his title to the place. There seems to have been some bargain with Hayes that in consideration of the Southern Democrats refusing to filibuster he would let their State governments severely alone. The removal of the troops in New Orleans would seem to be some evidence that Hayes means to keep his part of the bargain as the Democrats have kept theirs. We are not overly hopeful but see no reason yet to doubt the peaceable continuance of our State government. This much we know, that if Hayes keeps hands off there will be precious little left of the Packard sham and fraud in thirty days from this date.

Blackwood.

Blackwood's Magazine for February, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New York, has a long article on the "Situation in America," which is perhaps as correct as the accounts written by foreigners of the political complications in other countries generally are.

The paper on "Philanthropy in War" is written by a soldier and philanthropist, who was active in relieving those who suffered during the Franco-German war. He explains the relief systems adopted by various countries, and discusses the question as to the legitimate nature of this kind of neutral help.

The article entitled "New Books" notices several recently published biographies, the first in order, and the most interesting of which, is the "Life of a Scotch Naturalist" by Samuel Smiles. The sketch of his life and character here given is well worth reading. "It is the story of a poor shoemaker, who is a famous natural philosopher without ceasing to make shoes, or attaining in his old age to any seat more easy than that of the familiar hater."

Part IX of the "Woman Hater" leaves us in doubt whether a few more chapters will finish the story, or whether, like the book, it will go on forever.

A new serial, "Pauline," is commenced in this number. The heroine appears to be a person of a determined, not to say obstinate character, and the indications are that she will meet with a series of interesting adventures.

—HEAVY white frost, and tremendous thick fog, were our portion yesterday morning.

PAS BIEN.

Several of the New Orleans Journals, in announcing the appointment by Governor Nicholls, on the recommendation of the Justices of the Supreme Court, of Mr. Percy Roberts, Esq., to be Reporter of the decisions of that State Tribunal of last resort, are very felicitous and laudatory in sounding the praises, no doubt merited, of the appointee. Without desiring for a single moment to gain say the justice of these praises, still we cannot forget and omit to mention that the gentleman removed to make place for Mr. Roberts is, and should be so well known in all the attributes possessed and needed for the position in question, that we are regretfully astonished that no mention should be made of it, and that he has been permitted to be retired unhonored and unmentioned. We desire here to make this mention and to fill the void that has been so unceremoniously and silently forced to linger on the passing roll of honor.

We are sure our readers in old Rapides, and particularly the old Democrats and old Whigs will remember favorably the mention of that honored name and gifted gentleman, and will in their grateful remembrance, state that they are glad that the DEMOCRAT should not permit the removal to pass unnoticed, particularly when the young rising orb is so lavishly noticed. Well, readers, the gentleman removed is no less than the Hon. Charles Gayarre, a gentleman of unblemished purity, a scholar of highest culture and attainments, a historian of well earned reputation, and though last not least, a Democrat with a spotless and consistent record; and we assert without reservation, that it is doubtful whether any man in the State could so ably and efficiently grace and fill the peculiar position he has been removed from. We state this much, and are sure the removal of such a man bears us out in our position, and we are sorry that our home quillotine, poised by pure Executive hands, should have decapitated one not in the least meriting so marked and severe a rebuke, and to it we are forced to enter our solemn and humble protest.

—THE past week, up to our present writing, has been an exciting one politically, and we have had a hard road to travel among the new fangled meshes of the many cross-roads, by paths and winding labyrinths mapped out for us here in Louisiana, which have been handled by our NEW and high contracting Warwick. Personally we see them on their winding ways and smell plainly some other fresh Wheeler pitfall, some new Compromise, another Gouge fixure, some tacit "bargain and corruption," by which we are once more to be manacled, humiliated, and made to succumb at the loss of principle, at the desertion of National standard bearers, all for a home pittance badly tintured with doubtful virtue or any coming good. We are patiently biding our time, and are eagerly curious, after all "them curses" to see where that treason comes in. We hope not like the young chickens coming home to roost. Nons verrons.

—THE juvenile rowdies of Town were out in full on Saturday night, were drunk on cheap whiskey, and performed again some of their mischievous tricks. Our people here had hoped that these youthful and debauched eccentricities and dirty doings had ceased some time since, but it appears they have entered upon a star engagement, and are bent on repetitions. One thing certain, people are sore about it, are wearied and tired of these whiskey funs, and may resort to some experiment to protect themselves, that will not be pleasing to the participants. We trust our advice "to the boys" to stop at once, and in that line, turn over a new leaf, will be heeded, and that it may be positively the last night; another appearance may be a losing one.

—Now that Hayes is counted in to the Presidency fraudulently and sworn in likewise, we suppose he won't throw off his old, consistent and steady supporters, and supplant any of them with your mush-room Republicans, lathered with pap scum. To the victors belong the spoils, and though he is a cheated in victor, still we want to see him "tote fair," and in this connection hope he will reappoint John DeLacy Post Master of our Town; we favor him against all your new fledged converts.

—Gov. Nicholls has called the Legislature together in Extra Session for fifteen days, and accordingly they have been acting in that capacity since last Friday.

—SHOULD the vacancy ever be filled on the Returning Board, Mat and Keno can fill the bill by choosing either one of the infamous Eight.

—Returning Board Hayes, and Willing Accomplice Wheeler, is the way they designate them.

YOUTHFUL AMERICA.

The People's Vindicator of Natchitoches, in its local column, has the following very sensible and timely article, on a subject that should attract attention, and which should be followed by action of undoubted rigor. The times demand it, and every of good feeling and kind regard for our rising youths should be summoned to check the growing and damning evil.

With us in and around Alexandria that evil, that curse surpasses in practice the curse mentioned by our neighbor as being loose in old Natchitoches. Here you can commence with babies, under three years of age, and need go no higher than fourteen, to find and know that nine out of ten are already confirmed smokers, can handle and manipulate a cigarette with the grace and perfection of a veteran Castilian, and over half of that same number can bite off an ounce chew of tobacco and smoke an ounce of perique in mammoth pipes, and the majority of them bordering on the fourteen acme, can cut, shuffle and deal the pictures as dexterously as the old veterans of Natchez under the hill. As we verge on the smiles and the elbow crooks of our young America, in clarity for the present we shall pursue the horrid theme no further, and close with giving what we started out with, the timely local of our contemporary:

"Our boys are fast becoming men. Drinking houses are daily and nightly crowded with youths scarcely out of their teens, and to our shame be it said, old age has never yet remonstrated against this step towards immorality, that must end in ruin of character to many a now promising boy.

"The evil calls loudly for a check, and we hope our city authorities will give it their attention. With all houses that keep open under city license for gambling and drinking purposes, it should be understood, and so made a law, that such licenses would be revoked and the houses closed, if minors and interdicted persons were allowed to frequent them. Let our worthy Mayor bring this before his Corporate Body and we feel assured they will do something to stop the boys from bad habits, if their parents will not. The public good demands it.

—"THE Outlook for Nicholls," as the New Orleans Times calls it, from the stand point of the contractors and bargainiers in behalf of so called poor Louisiana, has the following for a start:

"To be brief, the "long" dispatch contained certain propositions made to the gentlemen named by leading Republicans and those by the way authorized to speak for Gov. Hayes, the propositions being in substance that first, if the rights of the colored people were guaranteed; second, if the election of a United States Senator, or Senators, be postponed for a short time and third, that if a moderate Republican be elected, then Governor Hayes, if inaugurated, when inaugurated will withdraw the troops, and while he would not formally recognize Nicholls, he would leave the matter of recognition to be settled by the people of the State alone, thus indicating that they could pay their taxes and support their choice. As far as is known, there were no objections to an acceptance of such terms and by this time Messrs. Ellis and Levy have been notified of the fact.

Mrs. HAYES' TROUSSEAU.—We have no doubt our fair readers will be pleased to know how the wife of Mat. Wells Hayes will turn out to celebrate the fraud of her liege lord. Here is the way that she is going to do it:

"The inaugural dress will be of elegant black silk, cut Princess in style, and will be high in the throat, with long sleeves, and, of course, full train. It will be trimmed with black velvet, blue satin and Valenciennes lace, and, although rich and elegant, is pronounced very plain. The cost will be \$500. The evening or reception dress will be of Quaker gray, with corsage waist, square neck, demi-sleeves, and full train. It will be trimmed with Valenciennes lace fringe, and flowers, and will cost \$300. The morning dress will be of blue cashmere, handsomely trimmed with silk of the same shade, with fringe to match, with demi-train and Princess polonaise."

—A New method that cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As they dissolve in your mouth, a healing gas is generated and inhaled, permeates and comes in direct contact, will cure Throat and Lung diseases. Trial boxes, by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

—THE fraudulent inauguration took place on Monday. "God and Liberty."

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1877. The policy of the Republican party concerning the South has been definitely decided. It was thought proper to give some authoritative expression to its leading points, so a double-headed editorial appeared in this morning's National Republican, which fully defines the new policy of the administration. The article begins thus:

"The source of a free government is the people, and when a government of the people in form ceases to be such in fact, it has no longer a rightful sway and rules, if at all, as a despotism. It is not the principle, but the practice of government, that constitutes oppression, and the best government on earth erected and operated over the heads of an unwilling people, is in practice the veriest tyranny. What can be more at variance with the principle of republican government than a system of taxation and police regulation, sustained by men who neither own property to be taxed nor constitute a society to be affected by laws enacted and enforced, and what imaginable creation can be more repugnant to a proud people than a government maintained by persons foreign to their soil and strangers to them. Let any citizen of a free State answer. But where a people are nominally free, inhabiting a State controlled by their fathers for generations, and belonging to a confederation of States known and recognized as the freest among men, but who are nevertheless governed by the aliens supported by a servile race in their midst, what shall be said of them. Let those enjoying true liberty reply, and yet this is the character of government existing in a number of the States of the South and seen in their true light by the whole people of the United States. They proceed from a sort of military deposit left in those States at the close of war which, as a nucleus of strength, for a time drew to it a native element, recently released from bondage, and therefore supposing itself the natural enemy of its former owner."

After describing this condition of affairs in the South, the article proceeds to say—but fortunately for them, learning wisdom by sad experience, property holders of the South have discovered a way out of the toils:

"There can be no doubt but that a great majority of the party which will administer the government for the coming four years is convinced that whatever reasons have heretofore existed for sustaining these governments, they exist no longer, and that the people of those States should hereafter be accorded the privilege of untrammelled self-government. No one will contend that any possible good can result from further exasperating the Southern people by forcing them to submit to these governments, or that it is constitutionally within Federal power to uphold a State government against the will of its people. Nor will such a course involve a consistency on the part of the Administration of claiming its own choice in the States having dual governments, while it seemingly admits the defeat of State tickets therein. Such a question is not involved in any form, hence it is not at all necessary that Hayes shall sustain these governments or confess his own usurpation, as many have asserted. He has simply to remain neutral, and he has no authority else."

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1877.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA: I congratulate you upon your law-abiding conduct during the past months of unprecedented anxiety and trial.

The history of that period, so far as you are concerned, has been but the steady exhibition of the highest civic virtues. The situation of your affairs at this moment demands, more than ever, the exercise of combined firmness, moderation and devotion to principle.

We now have the assurance that our great commonwealth is about to resume her rightful position in the union of States, and in the control of her own internal affairs.

You must, therefore, continue to maintain the public peace, refrain from all violence, and leave to those who are charged with duties of the government the responsibility of enforcing the laws.

In the future history of our State, let us recognize and respect the fact that all class and race distinctions before the law, are and shall remain abolished.

Let us honestly accord to each citizen, without any distinction, the full measure of rights and the equal benefit and protection of the law, to the end that all, under the blessing of God, may contribute to bring about an era of good feeling, peace and prosperity.

Now therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all persons the maintenance of peace, the observance of law, and a proper regard for the rights of all persons, and I commend the cultivation of good feeling, and a spirit of harmony among all classes.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of Louisiana.

—OUR Packet Bart. Able only reached home yesterday morning, fully 24 hours behind her usual time, having experienced awful weather and continued fogs. But her managers have the pluck and workers to regain this delay, and be in regular line next Monday morning. She will leave here early to-morrow. Her obliging clerks, as usual, made us up our usual bundle of papers.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The Westminster Review, January 1877, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, contains as follows:

- I. "A Ministry of Justice."
II. "The Warfare of Science."
III. "The Factory and Workshop Acts."
IV. "The life of the Prince Consort."
V. "The Turkish Question: Russian Designs, and English Promoters of them."

VI. "John Locke."
VII. "Independent Contribution. The financial Difficulties of the Government of India."
VIII. "Contemporary Literature."

The first article gives a brief statement of the scope and importance of the science of jurisprudence and the place which that science, and the administration of law and justice in accordance with it, ought to hold in regard to the general government and administration of the state.

It is followed by a very favorable notice of a work by Dr. White, President of Cornell University, on the struggle between science and religion. The writer points out numerous fights, in all of which he considers that science has been victorious.

The long article on the "Turkish Question" endeavors to show that the present dangerous crisis is due, not to Turkish misgovernment, which united Europe could easily deal with, but to exclusive designs of Russia, incompatible with any such settlement.

John Locke is here spoken of as one of the "bright particular stars" of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the author is called "a good biographer," to whom the English public is deeply indebted for the picture he has brought before them. The work is not merely a biography but contains an analysis of Locke's writings.

For the sake of facilitating the expression of opinion by able and cultivated men, a limited part of the Westminster Review is sometimes reserved for articles, which, though harmonizing with it in a general way may differ from it in particular opinions. One of these articles (which are called "Independent Contributions") on the "Financial Difficulties of the Government of India" appears in this number. As usual, a large space is devoted to notices of Contemporary Literature.

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—Gov. Nicholls has appointed C. C. Nash, Tax Collector of Grant Parish.