

HISTORICAL PAIR OF SCISSORS.

Among the relics loaned to the Old South exhibition by the town of Concord are a pair of scissors, of which the following very interesting story is told:

A young English staff officer was frequently sent to Concord to the house of Colonel James Barrett, on business connected with the commissary department, and while waiting for a reply would amuse himself by talking loyalty with James Barrett's oldest daughter, Millicent, to hear her rebel replies. He asked her what they would do if it should become necessary for the colonies to resist, as there was not a person that even knew how to make cartridges. She replied they would use their powder horns and bullets just as they shot bears. "That," said the young man, "would be too barbarous. Give me a piece of pine, and I will show you how." After whittling the stick to the proper form, he took the scissors and cut the paper for the pattern cartridge. The sequel shows how apt a scholar she was, for all the cartridges were made under her supervision by the women of Concord, her only male assistant being her younger brother, the late Major James Barrett, who drove the last load of cartridges from the house after the British came in sight on the 10th of April, 1775. There is also on exhibition a hymn book, which given by one of the prisoners taken from the British brig Boxer in the fight with the Enterprise, of Port land, to the sheriff who brought him to Boston for exchange.—[Boston Post.

Three Sisters.

Politicians of an inquiring turn of mind will not fail to be curious concerning one phase of the result of the election in three of the Southern States. Such as are very philosophically bent will look beyond some puzzling hints to ask the question, Why? In South Carolina the late canvass was openly conducted so as to give the Government to the Democratic candidate, Hampton, and the Electoral vote of the State to the Republican candidate, Hayes. Hampton and his immediate friends were great partners in this scheme. The State was given to Hayes and Hampton. There were people who wondered why, if the Democratic party could carry South Carolina for Wade Hampton, the State could not be carried for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and some remarks were made about the patriotism of the men or the men who would place their personal preference above the success of the National Democratic party. The result is that in South Carolina, the Presidency was swapped for Hampton's Governorship. Soon after the election a blatherskite Judge (Mackey) went to Columbus to see Gov. Hayes at some mysterious errand. He went as the representative of Governor Hampton for a private consultation. Mackey is an unprincipled sinner, who made an hundred speeches for Hayes and voted for Tilden; but he was commissioned by Hampton to do something with Governor Hayes. What was it? By some trade or log rolling or capital device, the Presidency was sold in South Carolina. Did Mackey go up to arrange for the payment?

When we look to Florida we find that by some process the Democrats carried the legislature, elected the Governor and the votes that were cast for the Democratic candidate for the Governorship, Drew, were in some ways made available to choose Hayes Electors. There seems to be an acquiescence in this result in Florida that is somewhat suspicious. The people should either have been indignant at the counting in of Drew or the counting out of the Tilden Electors. But the people of Florida seem to be seized of remarkable amiability, for some reason. Mr. Purman of that State, lifted up his protesting voice in Washington when it was overlastingly too late, and this is about the only symptom of ill nature that has put in an appearance from the State of Flowers in consequence of the somewhat singular fact that the same votes can elect opposing candidates.

Then there is something puzzling in Louisiana. The votes of the Hayes Electors have been counted, though they were in a minority of nearly 10,000 in the popular ballot. The same votes that were cast for the Hayes Electors were cast for Packard. It is not claimed that there was any noticeable scratching of the tickets. But while the Hayes Electors are recognized, Packard is not. He knocks at the doors of the White House for recognition as Governor of Louisiana, and in vain. He has a warranty deed of the office from the same Returning Board that issued a title to the Hayes Electors; and as this is proclaimed to be a supreme title, why should not Packard be allowed to take possession of the Government of Louisiana? But Grant has peremptorily refused to recognize the Packard Government, and

there are whisperings that when Hayes is inaugurated he will recognize the Government of Nicholls. This would be advertising and confessing the fraudulency of his own title to the Presidency, to be sure, but that is already patent to the world. There have been rumors that Mr. Hayes has been engaged in the seduction of some of the Democrats of the South. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of these reports, but we have no hesitation in saying that there is something peculiar in each of these three Southern States. There are some curious coincidences. It may be all right, but how it looks.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Strong on Thieves.

Mr. Justice Strong, one of the three partisan Judges who hold that stolen goods belong to the person in whose possession they are found, was called upon a little more than two years ago to deliver an opinion in the case of Jackson against Ludeling, brought before the Supreme Court on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.

In this case a railroad, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas, had been stolen from its owners by a combination of rascals, headed by Ludeling, the infamous Chief Justice of the Louisiana carpet-baggers. The conspirators had acted from first to last in accordance with the forms of Louisiana law, and the robbery, shameful as it was, had been confirmed by the lower court. Mr. Justice Strong, however, decreed a reversal of the judgment of the court below, holding that technical legality was no protection for a transaction essentially and notoriously fraudulent. He did not then refuse to go behind the forms of the law, but he went straight to the real facts and exposed the fraudulent nature of the transaction, characterizing it as "a great wrong, perpetrated by the agency of legal forms." We quote his words:

"The complainants rely upon no irregularity of proceeding, upon no absence of form. The forms of law were scrupulously observed. But they rely upon faithlessness to trusts and common obligations, upon combinations against the policy of the law and fraudulent, and upon confederate and successful attempts to deprive them wrongfully of property in which they had a large interest. Homologation is no obstacle to such a claim."

Having declared that neither a scrupulous adherence to the forms of law nor the confirmation of the Circuit Court should protect the thieves in the enjoyment of their plunder, or could give validity to their title, Mr. Justice Strong went on to say:

"Were we to sustain it, we should sanction a great moral and legal wrong, give encouragement to faithlessness to trust and confidence reposed, and countenance combinations to wrest by the forms of law from the unoffending and confiding their just rights."

In the case of the People against Rutherford B. Hayes and others, the greatest case that Mr. Justice Strong ever has been or ever will be called upon to judge, the possessors of the stolen property have obtained it not only by "confederate and successful attempts to wrongfully deprive," but by countless direct violations of the forms of the law. They cannot, like the Louisiana railroad robbers, plead formality and homologation. Yet Mr. Justice Strong, with Justices Bradley and Miller, join with Morton, Garfield and Hoar in refusing even to inquire whether the thieves have taken the trouble to observe legal formality in consummating their stupendous crime.—[New York Sun.

Blessing the Waters.

The Belgrade correspondent of the London Times writes under date of January 16 as follows:

Yesterday the annual ceremony of blessing the waters was performed by the archbishop on the bank of the river Save—a rite which is observed in all countries where the Greek faith predominates. About 9:30 in the morning the service was held in the cathedral, at ten the garrison of Belgrade, with the military band, marched down to the river side and formed in line opposite a stand erected on the quay; about half an hour afterward a procession marched from the cathedral to the stand. The column bore four very large square banners, with figures of the saints painted on them, a canopy, under which marched the Archbishop, and a number of rods surmounted by disks of metal surrounded with metallic rays. An improvised altar, with candles, was placed upon the stand, with a barrel of river water in front of it. The services at the altar were long, and were interspersed with chants and the firing of artillery from the old fortress. At the conclusion of the service the archbishop stepped down from the stand, and with a large brush commenced sprinkling the water from the barrel over the adjacent crowd. His Grace then proceeded to sprinkle the Serbian Army, and many of the populace ran to the edge of the river and filled bottles and jugs with the newly-consecrated waters. It is usual for several people to plunge into the river at this stage of the proceedings, but this year this feat was not performed, an omission which I suppose will be attributed by the ecclesiastical authorities to the 'progress of modern infidelity.' After the sprinkling was completed the procession marched back to the cathedral.

The town of Wales, Me., by no means remote from civilization, has managed to get along for fifteen years without doctor, lawyer, minister or dauper.

Hayes' Inaugural.

The New York Sun publishes ahead of time the Inaugural of his Fraudulency, Rotten Barronage Hayes, and as we are of the opinion that it is exceedingly appropriate to the damnable occasion, we transcribe it in full to our columns:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The first duty of a man, who has been elevated to a high office, is to return thanks to those by whom he has been made successful. I begin with expressing my profoundest sense of gratitude to Mr. J. Madison Wells, and his three associates, who by a rare exercise of ingenuity, audacity and fidelity, were enabled to turn a majority of 8,000 against me in Louisiana into a majority of 4,000 in my favor. The feat is altogether unparalleled in political history, and shall receive as it deserve, a high reward.

I must also remember the services of the illustrious High Low Commission, which, sworn to ascertain what electors were duly appointed in each State stuck so manfully together in the nob's resolve that no evidence should be taken to prove that anybody was elected anywhere except the persons who cast their votes for me. Where the merit was so impartially distributed, it might be invidious to single out particular individuals for honorable mention; but I cannot refrain from extolling the names of O. P. Morton (Only for Party Morton) who, two years ago, introduced a bill authorizing either House of Congress to reject the electoral vote of a State but, as a commissioner steadily insisted that neither House could go behind the returns, where they were in my favor; also G. P. Edmunds (Great Fraud Edmunds) who, two years ago, denounced the ever blessed Returning Board of Louisiana as "a contrivance of thieves," and not fit to be regarded in seating a Senator, but who asserts that it is to be sincerely regarded in seating a President; and finally, the immortal Sack Bunsby, I mean Joe Bradley, who chosen as umpire in a board equally divided, always voted on my side. His fidelity can never be forgotten.

Let me, besides, compliment the perspicacity and consistency of the Senate, which, having twice voted for Morton's bill, allowing either House to throw out an electoral vote, at length discovered, when it became unwise to elect me, that it was highly improper and unconstitutional for either House to think of trampling upon the rights of a State, especially when it was represented by a board of knaves and perjurers. It is no easy matter for a grave body of Senators to overcome their often-expressed convictions, but in my case it was done with the utmost facility and without hesitation. As some of these Senators are soon to retire from their office they may count upon me, as they have already counted for me.

Can I forget an enlightened and faithful press, in this moment of high felicitations? Can I forget the Times which for six months poured out a steady stream of scorching abuse of my opponent, whom a little while before it had praised as an honest and honorable man? Can I forget the eminent Field Marshal, who invented the dodge about \$2,000,000,000 of Southern claims, which had so much effect in the canvass? Can I forget the Evening Post of New York, which for fifty years having steadily battled for certain principles, which my opponent represented better than any other man in the Union, and which I did not represent, suddenly deserted them to take up my cause? What renders this case of desertion the more magnanimous is that the three editors of that journal, who alone had given it any influence, were the intimate and life long personal friends of my opponent. It is true its services were feeble, but so conspicuous a disregard for my sake of public and private decency ought to be acknowledged by a small share of the official patronage. Great credit is also due to the New York Tribune, which after contending in 1872 that the country was only to be saved by the overthrow of the Republican party, became the champion of independent journalism, and is now happily converted to a high sense of public virtue and party fidelity by the influence of an eminent gambler of Wall street—my friend Mr. Jay Gould. As our party is the party of moral ideas and immoral practices it can have no fitter organ than this journal, which towers to the skies, but sells liquor in the basement. Having thus returned my thanks to those to whom I am chiefly indebted for my place by one vote, against a general popular majority of 234,000, against a majority of one million among the white citizens of the country, against an electoral majority of twenty one votes, and against a majority in the two stolen States that were counted for me, it might be expected of me to announce my policy for the future. But I have not yet consulted with Chandler, Morton or Wells, and do not desire to be premature. As, however, while I was in Congress, I voted for every bill to inflate the currency, for every subsidy to the gigantic railroad corporations, for nearly every job, and for all Thad. Stevens' extreme measures of Southern oppression, you may infer that I am not going to forget my old friends, whatever I or anybody else may say to the contrary.

RETURNING BOARD HAYES.

It is mentioned as a singular fact that since the counting in of Hayes has become probable, the audiences of Moody and Sankey in Boston have fallen off.

Packard's Telegram to Grant.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 1, 1877.

TO THE PRESIDENT:— Statements are authoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw the United States forces from the various positions to which they have been assigned in the interest of peace and public weal in this city, and to state so soon as the electoral vote shall have been declared.

It is further stated that assurances have been given on the part of Nicholls and his supporters, who I may state, are identically the same organization under the name of the White League, that rose against the State government in 1874, and were suppressed by your order, that if the support of the United States troops be withdrawn the government, of which I am the head, would disintegrate and Nicholls be installed without violence and bloodshed.

It is currently reported and believed here, on the other hand, that the White League are under orders to attack the State House, and will do so as soon as the soldiers are withdrawn from the city, their purpose being, by the annihilation of the officers of this government, to leave no Republican State government for your successor's recognition. The validity of my title as governor having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws, and being now confirmed by the decision of the national tribunal, I deem it my duty to maintain the government by all means at my command.

I therefore most respectfully, but urgently request to be informed whether any changes be contemplated by you in orders heretofore given to Gen. Angur commanding this department, in order that I may be able to take such measures as the circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require, and I again most respectfully request at your hands the recognition of the legal State government.

S. B. PACKARD.

Grant's Instructions to Gen. Angur.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., 12:22 p. m., March 2, 1877.

To Gen. C. C. Angur, commanding Department, New Orleans:

The following dispatch has gone to Gen. Packard, and is hereby sent you for your information and government.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Telegram.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.

Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence, when the State authorities fail; but under the remaining days of his official life, they will not be used to establish or to put down either claimant for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant. (Signed) C. C. SHERMAN, Secretary.

DIED!

At "Wellswood" on Friday, February 23d, 1877, MARTHA L. DENT, consort of the late THOMAS J. WELLS.

"We bent to day o'er a coffin form, And our tears fell softly down; We looked our last in the aged face, With its look of peace, its patient grace, And hair like a silver crown."

She sleeps! In churchyard fold We've laid her down to rest; Her hands, like Saints' of old, Crossed weekly on her breast.

She sleeps! Her conflict done, With doubts and hopes, and fears; No more shall sin o'ercome Or she shed sorrowing tears.

She sleeps! Dust back to dust With tears and sighs we gave, 'Tis thine till rise the just, Oh, all-devouring grace!

She sleeps! as suffering clay To toil, and pain, and sin— She wakes to bliss away Heaven's peary gates within.

She sleeps! Ah, never more! But with immortal ray Stands, crowned, God's throne before, In realms of endless day."

NEW THIS DAY.

TEMPERATURE

Table with 3 columns: Date, Morn., Noon, Night. Rows for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 days.

LOST!

A PARISH WARRANT, IN FAVOR of the undersigned, numbered 734 and registered November 16, 1876. All persons are warned not to trade for it, as I have applied for a duplicate. A. W. McLAURINE, March 7-26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisement for J. C. GOULDE HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTS PAINTER, CORNER OF FOURTH & MADISON ST., ALEXANDRIA, LA.

LEOPOLD GEHR

SECOND ST., UNDER THE TOWN HALL.

ALEXANDRIA

FAMILY GROCERIES

FINE WINES, LIQUORS and FRENCH BRANDY

PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKEY!

CONFECTIONERIES

CANDY, CAKES, FRUIT.

FINE TOBACCO

CIGARS

NEW ORLEANS

Grand Ecure Weekly Packet

FOR GRAND ECURE, MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDRIA, PINEVILLE, NORMAN, BARRIN'S

ALL WAY LANDINGS!

BARTERABLE

R. SINNOTT, MASTER HAMILTON AND DOWTY, CLERKS

PROBATE SALE.

SUCCESSION OF S. D. LINTON. PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF sale issued to me by the Honorable Parish Court of the Parish of Rapides, in the above entitled Succession, on the 12th of February, 1877, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in said Parish, on SATURDAY, the 17th of MARCH, 1877,

between the hours prescribed by law, the following described property, viz: The Quantico plantation, situated in said Parish, on the East side of Bayou Boeuf, about eleven miles from Alexandria, at the mouth of Bayou Robert, bounded on the upper side by the land of Chambers, on the lower side by the L'Esperanza plantation, containing about eighteen hundred acres, together with all the improvements thereon.

The said property to be sold in lots of not less than ten nor more than fifty acres, according to a plat which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. H. M. ROBINSON, Sheriff. Feb. 14, 1877. Printer's fees \$6.00.

FOR SALE!

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale on reasonable terms in the Town of Alexandria. Good dwelling House and out houses, and contents of two squares, under a good fence and everything in good order. For particulars and terms apply to Dec. 6-11. H. ST. JOHN.

FOR RENT.

A NEAT COMFORTABLE DWELLING, containing six well finished rooms, with kitchen, pantry and other conveniences—also a good and convenient stable. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the undersigned. JOHN CLUNEY, Dec. 13-31.

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY AT home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

\$55 to \$77 A WEEK TO Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, August 26 Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisement for LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS SEASON OF 1877

TO THOSE WHO ARE MAKING GARDENS THIS SPRING AND WISH TO PROCURE RELIABLE SEEDS

I HAVE A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF FRESH SEED DIRECT FROM

LANDRETH SEEDS

TO Dealers in Country Stores!

I CAN SUPPLY AT LIBERAL TERMS WHOLESALE—BY THE DOZEN, 100 or 1000 PAPERS.

HENRY ST. JOHN

Jan. 1, 1877. ST. VINCENT'S BOARDING-SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED in the above named beautiful little village, situated at the junction of the Mississippi River and the Bayou Lafourche. It is accessible at all seasons of the year, both by railway and water.

Parents will find for their daughters, in this Institution, all the facilities for a christian and refined education; the course of instruction being the same as that pursued at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Maryland, of which it is a branch.

The buildings and grounds are spacious and commodious. In consideration of the changed condition of the South, the terms have been reduced to nearly half price.

The Academic year is divided into two seasons of five months each—the first commencing the 1st of September, and the second on the 1st of February. TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

Board and Tuition, including washing, mending, bed and bedding, per session.....\$75 00 Or per annum.....150 00 French language, per annum... 10 00 Tapestry, Painting, etc. extra charges. Music at Professor's prices. Books and stationery furnished at CURRENT PRICES.

For further particulars reference can be made in person to the different Institutions of New Orleans, or by letter to the SISTERS at Donaldsonville, Dec. 13-31.

HARDWARE

in all its branches in the town of Alexandria. Every one calling can be suited and turned off pleased. GIVE US A CASH CALL AT ONCE.

DEMOCRAT

FOR THE

DEMOCRAT

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN WHO SUFFERED for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York

TO CONSUMPTIVES

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who describe it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between ASHLEY & ERICSON expires by limitation and is dissolved this day. Either partner will liquidate the business of the firm.

J. B. ASHLEY, R. ERICSON, Jan. 1, 1877.

TOWN.

I. C. MILLER. JOS. FITZPATRICK

I. C. MILLER & CO.

FRONT ST., OPPOSITE TOWN WHARF, ALEXANDRIA

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

CHARTER OAK

BUCK'S BRILLIANT ON HAND

SOLD at CITY PRICES!

House Furnishing Goods

EVERY DESCRIPTION GRANITE IRON WARE, PRESSED WARE,

Coal Oil Lamps & Lanterns

PUMPS, GAS PIPE and FITTINGS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TERMS CASH.

Mrs. E. S. Hetherwick.

FRONT CORNER MURRAY ST.

THIS OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED firm, is still under full business trim, under the special charge and management of

B. C. DUKE,

and continues to expose for sale every thing in the line of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

SHOES, HATS, BOOTS, CAPS, SLIPPERS,

HARDWARE, SADDLERY, HARNESS,

Also a complete stock of Gent's, Ladies and Children's

FURNISHING GOODS!!

In fact a complete and well-shelved establishment, where any and all things can be bought cheap for

CASH ONLY!

A full, complete and carefully selected stock just received and opened for Spring and Summer trade. The only stock of

HARDWARE

in all its branches in the town of Alexandria. Every one calling can be suited and turned off pleased. GIVE US A CASH CALL AT ONCE.

P. J. BYRNE.

Second St. UNDER THE TOWN HALL. DEALER IN—Choice Family Groceries FINE WINES, LIQUORS and FRENCH BRANDY. PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKEY CONFECTIONERIES, CANDIES and FRUITS of every kind. Western & Country Produce FINE SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO