# DEMOCRAT.

E. R. BIOSSAT,.....EDITOR

OFFICE—CORNER OF
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN



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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

**WEDNESDAY, - - OCT. 31, 1877.**


—AGAIN have the mischievous nuisances of our Town, on Saturday night last, been on the rampage.—The same, stale old game was played, and real mischief done to some of our meschants. Again we ask is it not time for these bad fellows, inspired by mean whisky, to mend their ways, and stop molesting a people among whom they live and gain a livelihood? Surely enough of their pranks have been submitted to by our quiet people, to induce them to reform, or seek new homes where they can behave themselves like half decent men. Some remedy will, sooner or later, be resorted to in order to check this already played out nuisance and mean mischief.


HARDTNER WORKS TO PLEASE, TO FIT—and HIS BOOTS AND SHOES ARE AN ORNAMENT TO ANY DECENT FOOT.


—THERE was some talk on the streets that the Bart. Able would be here Monday. This was too good news to be true. But we write by the card and tell the public, that our peerless Packet is now held in readiness, and an hour's notice will steam her up here, just so soon as water permits it. Captain Dick Sinnott has been in person superintending the slight repairs needed on her, and as usual, has spared neither pains nor money to bring her up to her old standard. The Bart. Able is every inch a steamboat, and a good one at that, and her sonorous whistle may be heard any Monday morning.

—As yet no sugar grinding in Rapides. Weather too warm and cane not sufficiently ripened. In a number of the Coast Parishes, where they commenced grinding, some ten days ago, the result has proved very unsatisfactory, and not a single planter has succeeded in making sugar; they have made nothing but molasses and syrup—the juice would not granulate. Take it altogether the crop is at least a month behind time.

—MOST of our merchants complain bitterly of the opening of business, and assert, as we believe truthfully, that at no time this year have prospects been really more unpromising. Our experience teaches us to state, that we find collections and work scarcer in our line than in July and August.

—J. H. HARDESTY, a good man, and a well-known steward on the river, died on board the steamer Natchez, on the 21st inst. He was well and favorably known here, as the steward of the B. L. Hodge, under old John Hienn.

—THE modest, unassuming, light-draught steamer Alexandria reached here Thursday evening as a pro. tem. Weekly Packet in the Grand Ecore trade, and passed down on Saturday evening. Her clerks made us up a modest package of papers.

—THE river fell three inches on Thursday night, and strange to say, has taken another rise, and as we write, has risen some eight inches. Boats are having no trouble and only one card rates are ruling to this place.

—THE new Danube passed up on Wednesday morning, flying light, bound for Shreveport for a load of cotton. We owe her clerks thanks for a small package of New Orleans papers.

—THE W. J. Behan was the Pool Liner that passed up Friday night, on regular time with that river mail, and two big bundles of newspapers for the Democrat office.

—THE new Lotus will be here shortly. She is a fine steamer just finished for Captain Dave Dannals and Joe Dodd.

—WE are thankful to our Representative in Congress, Hon. Jos. B. Elam, for regular files of the Congressional Record.

—COTTON is rushing to Town, and as an evidence of the short crop we hear that picking is getting light and will soon be over.

—THE rains of last week have made the roads heavy, but our mails have been on time.

## LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.

The Extra Session of Congress made necessary by the refusal of the House of Representatives to make an appropriation at its last regular session for the support of the Army, except with a proviso that the Army should not be employed in the Southern States, to which proviso the Senate would not agree, has been in session two weeks, and the Louisiana case in the Senate seems to be as far from a settlement as it has been at any time during the last four years. This continued denial of representation of any sort to a sovereign State in the most important branch of the United States Government, is to the whole people of the State most interested, and we believe, to a majority of the good people of this Nation also, becoming not only monotonous and tiresome, but assuming the form of injustice and persecution. Since Kellogg resigned to run for Governor in 1874, his place has been vacant, notwithstanding that Pinchback and Eustis both of whom represent the authority of the government whose *de facto* head he was recognized to be, or different branches of that government were claiming the place, and one or the other must have been entitled to the seat, on a *prima facie* showing, or if neither of them were entitled to the seat then Gen. McMillan who represented the McEnery State government ought to have been seated. There does not seem to us to be any escape from the one or other of these conclusions, yet the Senate refused the place to all of them, and for four years Louisiana has had but one representative in the Senate. West has gone out by the expiration of his term, and Judge Spofford has been elected in his stead by the only Legislature in Louisiana, and his credentials are certified by the only Governor in the State, and still the Senate refuses to admit him on even the *prima facie* showing. Pinchback has renewed his claims, and the fight is now between he and Kellogg on the one side, and Spofford and Eustis on the other, for the two Senatorial places to which Louisiana is entitled, and out of which she can not be kept by any pretense of right and justice. The dispatches indicate a disposition on the part of the Republicans to do half way justice by seating Kellogg and Eustis, and in that plan it is not difficult to discover their wish to avoid a recognition of the Nicholls State Government which has accredited Judge Spofford alone of the contestants. Our recollection is that Mr. Eustis was not re-elected by the Nicholls Legislature, but as Kellogg refused to give him his credentials, it may be that Gov. Nicholls supplied that defect in his title to the office. At any rate there is no dispute as to Judge Spofford; he derives his only claim from his election by the only legal Legislature, after the settlement of all doubts and disputes between the Nicholls and Packard Governments, and we believe a large number of the Republicans in the two Houses of the Legislature voted for him.

The conflicting claims are before the Senate Committee, which are engaged in taking testimony and hearing arguments, and it is intimated that they are likely to stay there, unless the Democrats who are in a minority of only three or four, can get enough Republican votes to take the cases out of the hands of the Committee. Judge Thurman made such a motion. but a show of hands satisfied him that it would be defeated and he had to consent to lay his motion on the table. The present outlook is not favorable for an early settlement of the question, and after the report of the Committee, if one should be had at an early date, it will still be in the power of the Republicans in the Senate to delay action on the report indefinitely.

In this attitude of affairs the duty of the Democratic House of Representatives seems to be plain and imperative. They should not dictate to the Senate what contestants they should seat, but they ought at once to take the position that unless the Senate did settle the question at once, as all other such questions are settled, by seating one or the other set of claimants on a *prima facie* case and thus allow Louisiana and South Carolina some representation while actual contest is going on; that they, the House, will not vote a dollar of appropriation for any purpose. This might be revolutionary, but is no more so than than the action of the Senate in refusing 2 sovereign States any representation at all. Let them try this, and if the Senate chooses to incur the odium of seating Kellogg and Pinchback, let them do so. After the 4th of March the Senate will be Democratic in all probability and justice can then be done.

—MR. HAYES' visit to the dying Gladiator, Morton, has had its return. Morton, through his home organ, the Indianapolis Journal, has given in his allegiance to Mr. Hayes and his party.

## THE LOUISIANA SENATORIAL QUESTION.

We must crave the indulgence of our readers, and to the crowding out of other matter, give them all we can concerning the Louisiana Senatorial Question. Up to our present writing it has reached in the Committee room as far as very well described in the following Special from Washington, in date October 24. The well informed and reliable correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat thus states how Judge Spofford presented his case:

"Spofford's argument to-day before the Committee on Privileges and Elections is generally conceded to be the clearest and most practical exposition of the Louisiana troubles ever made in Washington. The only drawback to it is the fact, to use the words of Senator Wallace, "that argument don't amount to a damn with the majority of that committee."

He began by giving a brief account of the powers of the Louisiana Returning Board and State Legislature, alluding to the Electoral Commission and quoting its arguments from the official reports of the Commission. By the returns of elections held in November, 1876, according to the parish returns, approved by the supervisors of elections, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State officers were elected. Also, according to the statements of the Returning Board, sitting in the city of New Orleans, another set of State officers was declared elected by the suppression of over 15,000 votes.

Judge Spofford then rehearsed the establishment of the dual Legislature in Louisiana. The Packard Government in the State House and the Nicholls Government in St. Patrick's Hall, New Orleans, and the story of the barricading of the State House. The debates and minutes of the Nicholls Legislature were read corroborating his statement in regard to the illegality of Packard's Government. The reason why the Packard Government fell to pieces was because of the failure to obtain troops to sustain it, from Washington. According to the law of Louisiana, the Returning Board had nothing to do with the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or any State officer. The Returning Board was only concerned in the election of the President and Vice-President.

He read passages from the constitution, among them the famous article forty-eight, showing the manner of counting the votes and declaring the result of an election. Judge Spofford claimed that the sheriff of a county or a mayor of a town was the person charged with returning writs. The term "returned" has always been understood in the manner explained above. By the laws of Louisiana the register of elections and commissioners of election have superseded the office formerly held by the sheriff in making returns of elections.

Judge Spofford quoted from Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, in arguments in Senate contests in Louisiana, to show that the Returning Board is an unconstitutional body. The speaker said that such a thing as a dual Government would be unknown were it not for the existence of the Returning Board. Distinguished citizens like Governor Packard, and as I am informed, Governor Kellogg, brought sweeping accusations against fifteen or twenty parishes before the Returning Board, against which no charges whatever were made by the commissioners of election in the parishes where elections were held as prescribed by law.

With three non-elected Senators in the Packard Legislature—Senator Steven, who had been sitting with the Nicholls Legislature and had called upon Governor Kellogg in the State House, was forced into the Packard Senate by a Sergeant-at-Arms in order to obtain a quorum. Blunt and Weber, two defeated candidates, were included among the members, constituting a quorum, and there were a dozen members whose only title was acquired by the Returning Board. Packard's title, also, only rested on the Returning Board.

Judge Spofford claimed that on the 10th of January, when Kellogg maintained he was elected, there was not a quorum in the Senate. There were only seventeen present, and nineteen were required for a quorum. In the House Mr. Kellogg claimed that he received sixty-six votes, sixty-one votes being a quorum; but I will prove to the committee that ten of the Packard House were not legally elected to the positions they occupied.

When the Nicholls Government was recognized by the United States Government and courts, everything that was done by the latter faction dropped to the ground null and void. That Government fell, as it deserved to fall, stillborn; fell as the Government from which it was the outcome fell. It cannot be that the President will recognize one Government, the House one Government, and the Senate another Government; a Government which has no existence or representation—only Mr. Kellogg can be called its representative.

Senator Hoar asked Judge Spofford how, according to the Louisiana constitution, the Secretary of State could give sealed returns of elections to the Speaker of the House, when, until certificates of election has been appended, no mean of determining what member had a prima facie right to a seat could be had. Judge Spofford admitted that unless returns were copied from parish returns it would be difficult to determine in the first instance who had a right to the seats in the Legislature.

Senator Hoar said that according to the old constitution of Georgia the Secretary of State opened the returns, and the House meets and organizes with the Speaker on the statements of the Secretary.

Judge Spofford acknowledged that both of the rival Governments of Louisiana, in the first days of their respective organizations, were guilty of irregularities; but at the time of his election the Nicholls Government was in full blast and running according to the letter as well as the meaning of the law.

He also showed that the State Legislature from which he was accredited had been in continuous existence ever since the legal expiration of the preceding Government; whereas the other and pretended Legislature had existed only a brief time, beginning and ending at dates unknown to the law of Louisiana.

He expressly disclaimed having ever read the words *de facto* and *de jure* to distinguish the Packard from the Nicholls Government, and based his whole case upon the assumption that there had been no Government but that of Nicholls in Louisiana since January 4, either in law, in equity, or in fact."

## COLORED MEN IN CONGRESS.

The day of colored representatives in Congress is numbered. It has been a matter of very general remark, that there are but three colored members in the present House, Cain, Rainey and Smalls, of South Carolina, all of whose seats are contested by white men. In the last House there were seven colored members, and in the Congress before that more. It is the general impression that hereafter unless colored members are elected in the Northern States none will ever again be seen in Congress. As the three in the present Congress have only been admitted on prima facie cases, on certificates manipulated by the notorious Chamberlain and Cardoza, cooked by the fraudulent returning board of South Carolina, it would not be at all strange that the House Elections Committee, after a consideration of their cases, should give their seats to the contestants in each instance.—The colored Congressman has been a very decided failure. Elliott of South Carolina was the most prominent one that ever held a seat. His speeches were remarkably good, and it was generally believed that they were prepared for him by Ben Butler. Smalls, who now represents a South Carolina constituency, has just emerged from jail, where he was confined for frauds in that State. If the juries of that State do their duty they will have him in the penitentiary before long. Southern States will not elect any more colored Congressmen, as even the negroes are opposed to them.—[Hartford Times.

—DOES not Mr. Wheeler, the *de facto* Vice-President, know that the Republican majority of the body over which he presides, in keeping Louisiana waiting in the ante-chamber, are virtually tramping upon the celebrated Wheeler compromise?

—THE Packet C. H. Durfee, in charge of Captain W. T. Boardman, touched her home wharf on Monday, inside of 44 hours, which we consider excellent Packet time. She leaves here to-day at 3 o'clock.

—THERE are 946 prisoners in the Kentucky Penitentiary, 918 of them males. Of these five are preachers, three are compositors and only one is an editor.

—THE Pool Liner, Texas, came to taw on Monday, making her first trip of the season inside of 44 hours.—Her clerks sent us two packages of papers.

—THE Dawn passed down on Sunday morning, and the Col. A. P. Kouns on Monday morning. Both had fair loads of cotton and were on time.

—OUR Sherman has returned to Washington, having traveled some ten thousand miles since the 4th of July.

—THANKS to the clerks of the C. H. Durfee for our usual package of papers.

## OUR SENATORS.

The all absorbing topic, at the present time in Congress, has verged once more on the Louisiana Senators, and we feel sure that our home readers, who are peculiarly interested therein, desire to be posted correctly in the matter. To aid them in this enlightenment, we take from a Washington special to the New York World, the following authentic account of how the contest commenced, and how their claims and credentials were sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The special is in date of the 19th instant:

"The Louisiana cases by the consent of both parties in the Senate were to-day permitted to remain with the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This conclusion was brought about by the desire of the Administration Senators, though not expressed in the debate, that the Committee should report them back at the earliest practicable moment. The Democrats, having thus received every assurance that there would be no unreasonable delay, agreed that Mr. Thurman should withdraw his motion to discharge the Committee from the consideration of the credentials of Mr. Eustis. A similar assurance had been given in the case of Mr. Spofford. The Committee in partial proof of this met this morning and notified both contestants for the long term, Messrs. Spofford and Kellogg, to appear and make their arguments in support of their respective claims on Monday next.—Mr. Eustis will receive a similar notification as soon as the other case is disposed of. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, took the ground in a brief speech today that the credentials of Mr. Eustis needed a judicial investigation by the Committee, and declared that for himself he had never heard of the claimant until his credentials were read in the Senate. Unlike the contest of Mr. Spofford, under debate yesterday, he knew nothing of the details of Mr. Eustis' election. Mr. Thurman, however, in his remarks to-day, laid bare the record of Republican Senators on this case, or that of Pinchback, who was the other claimant, and demonstrated conclusively that both Messrs. Morton and Edmunds had admitted that if Pinchback had no legal claims Mr. Eustis was entitled to the seat. The credentials of the latter have been pending in the Senate twenty one months, and the details of his election are familiar to all of the Senators who were in the last Congress. There appears to be no doubt that the Administration was somewhat alarmed at the extraordinary vote of the Republicans yesterday on the case of Mr. Spofford. When it was learned that it virtually meant an indefinite postponement of his case there was a consultation with certain Republican Senators and an appeal for early action on all questions arising out of the Louisiana contest.—This accounts for the subsequent course of the Committee this morning, and the promises, implied as well as expressed, that there should be an early decision of the case."


ROGERS' ENGLISH TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. LADIES' SCISSORS and OTHER FINE GOODS KEPT BY HENRY ST. JOHN.


—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for October, has been republished by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. It contains the conclusion of "Pauline" and a fresh portion of the new story, "Mine is Thine." "The Storm in the East, No. V.," gives a summary of the events of the war in Turkey up to a late date. We note other articles of interest. "The Irony of Life," in which is contrasted the real and apparent state of things in various conditions of life—the irony of life is everywhere, at home, in society, and in ourselves. "The Helena of Euripides;" the picture of Helen in this play is compared with the same character in that dramatist's other plays. In "American Diplomacy in the East," we find some sharp comments on Mr. Schuyler, the American Secretary of Legation at the Porte; and "The Khedive's Egypt" presents a description of the present condition of Egypt, with extracts from De Leon's recent volume on that country.

—WITH the infamous Kellogg, striving to be seated as United States Senator from our State, honor, political glory, party prestige and over $20.000 back pay are all involved.

—BLAINE, of Maine, is a very sick man—Morton, of Indiana, is mending. A great many statesmen may pass away before Morton gives up the ghost.

—THE South will cast a solid vote against the increase of the army.—We certainly know all about the army, and are pretty well posted.

—KENTUCKY now has three Governors—McCreary at home, Bishop in Ohio, and Phelps in Missouri.

—THE last stray *on dit* has Mat. Wells working for Packard for the Boss of the Custom House.

## A GREAT RACE.

A great race of two and a half miles dash between Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree and Parole was run at Baltimore on Wednesday, in which the great time beater was handily beaten. Here is the account of it as sent over the wires:

The third race and great event of the day and of the meeting, was a dash of two and a half miles for all ages, $500 entrance, play or pay; the club to add $1000. F. B. Harper's b. h. Ten Broeck, 5 years, Walker, 114 lbs; Geo. L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, Barbee, 114 lbs; and P. Lorillard's b. g. Parole, 4 years, Barrett, 105 lbs were the starters.

In the pools Ten Broeck was the favorite at large odds, selling against the field at nearly two to one. He sold for $1200, while Tom Ochiltree brought $400 and Parole $335.

The wildest excitement prevailed about the pool stands, and on the grand stand the ladies became almost as much excited as the sterner sex, on the quarter stretch.

The horses started well with Ten Broeck in front, Tom Ochiltree second and Parole third. On the upper turn Ten Broeck opened two lengths ahead of Tom, and Parole was two lengths behind; and at the end of the quarter, while Ten Broeck had his advantage, Parole fell back two lengths. The first half mile was run without change, and when the horses passed the stand, the most intense excitement prevailed.—Around the lower turn, Ochiltree recovered one length, and at the quarter pole was only one length behind Ten Broeck, with Parole three lengths behind. On the back stretch Ochiltree gained another half length and Parole ran easily at his distance of two lengths in the rear, and at the half mile Ochiltree was only a half length behind Ten Broeck, while Parole had gained one length on the upper turn. Tom Ochiltree went ahead and showed a head in front, increasing his advantage to a half lenth. At the three quarter pole down the home stretch, he increased the advantage to two lengths, with Parole three lengths behind Ten Broeck. In that order they passed the stand, but in the lower turn Ten Broeck gained length he had lost, as did also Parole. At the quarter Ten Broeck and Ochiltree ran head and head, and on the back stretch Ten Broeck showed a head in front; he increased his advantage at the half mile and went into the upper turn one length ahead of Ochiltree, who led Parole over a length. At the three quarter pole, Parole made a dash, and ran up even with Ochiltree. Down the home stretch the running was fine, Parole went gallantly to the front, and finished two lengths ahead of Ten Broeck who beat Ochiltree four lengths. Time 4:37 3 4.

The time of the first quarter is 0:30½; the half 0:59½; the three quarter 1:33½; the mile 1:55½: the mile and a quarter 2:20½; the mile and a half 2-47 3-4; the mile and three quarters 3:15; the two miles 3:42; the two miles and a quarter 4:09½; and the two and a half miles 4:37 3-4.

—IT is strange, nevertheless true, that a daughter of Blaine actually was wounded in the hand from the discharge of a pistol. The idea of a Maine young lady having anything to do with a pistol is realing alarming for Eastern morals. Had this happened to the daughter of a Louisiana Senator, would not all Yankeedom have howled?

—PINCHBACK has turned up again in Washington, and is claiming a seat in the United States Senate under his election by the so-called Hahn Legislature of 1875. We would remind him to remember what Morton told him about this claim, to "quit all that d—n nonsense."

—SENATOR Morton has been taken to his home in Indianapolis, and is still reported doing well. But we think he will never see the day, that he will again occupy his chair in the Senate. His death is only a matter of days.

—THE dying Morton says the "President has done nothing to justify Republicans in distrusting either his patriotism or his Republicanism."

—THE Day-Book, that old Democratic Weekly, has passed away, and will live in the memory of the fathers.

—WHEN a man gets so low down that nobody will lie about him, he'd better turn over a new leaf.

—MR. Hayes' menagerie is engaged to go to Richmond, to play a star engagement.

—THE wheat crop this year is the largest ever produced in the country.

—KANSAS is almost exactly in the center of the United States.

—MR. Blaine has had a chill, but did not this time sweat blood.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON,
Oct. 24, 1877.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

As was expected, the House organized promptly, with Randall for Speaker. Randall was objectionable to some conservatives for various causes, but a decided majority favored him, and on the whole his election is probably the best that could have been expected.—His natural adaptation to the place, his experience in the office, and his services to his party, in more trying political times, made his candidacy from the first almost equivalent to an election. He says as far as he can influence it, this shall be a business Congress; that economy shall be insisted on in all branches of the Government, and that measures shall be taken to prevent a repitition of the frauds which deprived Mr. Tilden of the Presidency.

No business, beyond organizing has been transacted, and no committees have been appointed. It is thought the Committee on Appropriations will be appointed at once, as Mr. Hayes has sent in his Message recommending appropriations for the Army, for certain deficiencies in various Departments, and for money to enable us to be represented at the French International Exposition in 1878. Mr. Hayes asks for the necessary appropriation for the Army as it is—the question of an increase or decrease of the Army to be deferred to a later day in the session. The discussion of any measure concerning the Army, however, whether of payment or anything else, will be long, and it is not unlikely that it may last until after the regular session in December commences. There is little prospect of adjournment until the holidays, though the intervening time may be filled up chiefly with discussions of various subjects.

In regard to seating various members—with questionable credentials—notably those from South Carolina, the Democrats have exhibited great liberality. An amusing mistake was made by young Mr. Hale, of Maine, (Speaker Blaine's "Little Bub,") based on his own partisan littleness. Anticipating that Clerk Adams would place Patterson, Democrat, of Colarado, on the roll of members, Mr. Hale prepared in advance and presented while the roll was being read, a resolution instructing the Clerk to remove Patterson's name. It turned out that the name was not on the roll, and Mr. Hale was the innocent cause of the first laugh in the new House. The resolution served to show, however, what Mr. H., if he had been Clerk, would have done.

The session opens with better feeling on both sides than has been the case in a long time. The Republicans voted for Garfield for Speaker. Curiously enough, on the morning before, there was published the letter written by Hayes last Spring to Garfield, asking him to withdraw from the Senatorial contest in Ohio and permit Stanley Matthews to be elected, promising him (Garfield) the executive influence to make him Speaker. It will be remembered that Garfield denied the authenticity of the letter published last summer, but this is in substance the same, and Garfield must have had twinges of conscience in making the denial. His prevarication, however, did not prevent any Republican from voting for him on Monday. This letter, coming from the first person occupying the Presidential Chair, who has made a speciality of civil service reform, is a curiosity. First, it shows an interference by Hayes with the people of Ohio in the selection of their Senator, and next it promises an attempt on his part to debauch enough Democratic Representatives to make Garfield, a republican, Speaker. The previous records of the Government may be searched in vain for anything like this.

The attitude of Speaker Blaine is not, from what gossip is now current, doubtful. It has been said among his friends that he would do this and that, but the latest apparently authentic reports are to the effect that Senator Blaine, beyond keeping up appearances by presenting one or more Constitutional amendments, will support the Administration. Indeed, after soliciting high offices for his friends, being refused them, and then soliciting smaller ones and accepting them, there would seem to be no possible course for him except to train with those who have the power to dispense patronage.

Those who claim to know say that the original draft of Mr. Hayes' message to Congress had in it a recommendation as to the Texas Pacific Railroad, but that upon consideration, and after consultation it was omitted. There is no doubt of his earnest wish that Government aid shall be granted, in some manner, to this enterprise.

NEMO.


A GOOD SHOE MAKER, at CHEAP PRICES, and a GOOD FITTER, is a BLESSING TO ANY COMMUNITY.—THAT BLESSING YOU CAN GET BY ORDERING YOUR SHOES at HARDTNER'S.


—CHARLES W. LOWELL, a well-known carpet-bag politician of once crushed Louisiana, has gone to his last rest. He died at Foxcraft, Maine, on the 3d of October, 1877; aged 42 years, 10 months and 13 days.

—LAST Wednesday was the ninth anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Cuban rebels. It was duly celebrated, and the insurgents expressed their intention of still making it very lively for the Spanish soldiery.