

DEMOCRAT.

E. B. BLOSSAT, EDITOR



OFFICE—CORNER OF SECOND & JACKSON STS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN

Our Agents.

Thomas McIntyre, New Orleans; J. Curtis Waldo, New Orleans; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., St. Louis, Mo; Rowell & Cheaman, St. Louis, Mo

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, - - - SEPT. 4, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET!



FOR STATE TREASURER,

E. A. BURKE, OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT.

J. B. ELAM, OF DE SOTO.

FOR PARISH JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JUDGE H. L. DAIGRE, as a candidate for Parish Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., June 16, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

Please announce that I am a candidate for re-election for SHERIFF of the Parish of Rapides, subject to the vote of the people at the ensuing election. H. M. ROBINSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

MR. A. COMBE IS NO LONGER IN our employ, and is not authorized to do any business for us. Mr. T. M. Blossat now represents the NEW No. 8, and will be happy to serve any one needing the best Sewing Machine in the world. Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co.

The Public Schools of our Town opened on Monday.

—ALL the ways of man are clear in his own eyes, except the way the delinquent subscriber has in not paying the DEMOCRAT.

—THE river keeps falling, but as we have no boat in the trade, this fall is of no importance to steamboatmen or anybody else.

—SOME reformers and workmen so called act like they had been hired "to nauseate labor, to sicken intelligence and to disgrace workmen."

—THE stores of the Hebrews of Alexandria, and those of the Parish, will be closed on the following days: Saturday, September 28, Saturday, October 5, and Monday, October 7.

—We learn from C. W. Drown, in date Louisville, August 25th, that the Jewel is rapidly approaching completion. We hope she may be the first arrival, after the blockade is raised.

—FERGUSON & SCHNACK, despite the blockade, are running two wagons, and selling their "Singer" Sewing Machines in every corner of the Parish, and are meeting with great success.

—THE month with an R in it, as the initial Oyster one, is on us, and though the blockade shuts off that bivalve from Sam's Restaurant, still you can get all the other delicacies and viands there.

—TOM MOORE BLOSSAT, corner of Second and De Soto Street, is the sole Agent of the Wheeler and Wilson No. 8 Sewing Machine, which is known by that number because it is supplied with all the late and best improvements of that Manufactory. It has just been honored by receiving the highest Premium at the Paris Exposition.

—THE Democratic-Conservative voters of the Alexandria Ward, and the special opponents of Louisiana Radicalism, under all its new isms, elected a solid delegation of thirteen "workmen," in the true and legitimate meaning of the word, to the Parish Convention of their Party, which assembles on Saturday, and we feel our party will never have cause to regret it.

—THOUGH we have no sickness that "wasteth in the night tide," and the pestilence that "stalketh abroad at noon" to avoid or dread, still it is no harm to make frequent calls for Levin's Soda Water and iced temperance drinks. Charlie Goldenberg, the genial boss of the "Sample Room," has sensibly convinced our office of this, and we ask all open to conviction to become converts to this truism.

SHUT OUT.

Since our last Parish of Rapides, by ordinance of their Police Jury, the proceedings of which will be found in another column of our Journal, have declared a strict non-intercourse with, and an absolute quarantine against all infected points, and have appointed a Board of Health to carry out the law. This Board of Health have organized, and their regulations, also published elsewhere, will convey a good idea to the public that these authorities mean business and intend to come down to it in a proper and effective manner.

Whilst we think the Police Jury have erred somewhat in this complete blockade, and believe they could have secured all of us against the entry of yellow fever in our midst, by establishing two Quarantine landings, one above Alexandria and one below, and made these secure and safe under good management, thus leaving us weekly communication with New Orleans for the absolute necessities of our planters, small farmers and others in moderate circumstances, still we yield our opinions and notions on this important matter to their will, now encased in law, and we feel certain all of our good people will look at it in the same light, and readily yield obedience to our Parochial Legislature. If they have erred at all, they have given us all the full benefits of all the doubts, and have considered our safety against all other hardships and privations, and we certainly give them full credit and all honor for acting promptly and conscientiously.

This obstacle can not last more than a month, and we know we write by the card, that the merchants of Alexandria and Pineville, have in store fair stocks of groceries and general merchandise to meet the wants of their customers for at least 60 days, and we are further assured that they will not raise the price of these commodities on account of the blockade, and certainly have not as yet done it, as evil ones have reported it. Country people are safe in coming here, where they can get New Orleans market prices for their cotton and other produce, and purchase in return all they need at cheap prices. Above all, we advise those of our people dealing with New Orleans, now more than ever to cling to the noble merchants of that City, who have always supplied you bountifully, and don't in this, the dire hour of their calamity, throw off on them. Do not for a moment entertain the idea of trading with St. Louis and the West, because your friends are temporarily shut out from you. A plague is now on them, they are battling with it like heroes, are sending nurses, money and provisions to stricken Grenada and other points, with a lavishness, known to New Orleans benevolence and charity. We must, for the present, live up to the situation, harvest our crops and our means, prepare to meet the plague, if unfortunately it should visit us, and above all we must remember our promises and our sacred obligations to the noble and big hearted people of New Orleans.

—Now that the head centre of the once-great and united Republican party of Rapides has declared it disbanded, and proclaims himself its independent (?) candidate for Congress, we find the fragments at sea, some calling themselves "greenbackers," some borrowing the livery of Dennis Kearney, and swearing they are par excellence the workmen of the hour, and though last, not least, a great many of the true and consistent ones still cling to the old party, and swear they will die under its sacred folds. Thus the sweet spirit of concord percolates through all the strata of the happy and harmonious party.

—At the regular annual meeting of the Hebrews of Alexandria, held in their vestry room on Sunday, September 1st, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President Edouard Weil, Vice President Jonas Weil, Secretary Daniel Gehl, Treasurer

DIRECTORS: D. Kuhnagel, B. Hirshman, I. Sackman.

—THE Manager, in New Orleans, of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, advertises the following samaritan words: "We will not send a collector for installment payments due on Wilson Sewing Machines, during the prevalence of the yellow fever. We prefer that our customers save their money to use in case of sickness."

—THE New Orleans Democrat has been ensmallled to a six page paper during the epidemic. The managers announce that they intend "to carry through all their employees," and economy will be necessary to do so.

—RARUS and Mr. Hayes will both appear at the Minneapolis Fair. Horsemen assert that Rarus has the best record.

THE QUARANTINE.

A few of our citizens, perhaps half a dozen, we learn, are still opposed to the Quarantine established by our Police Jury on the 27th ult. While the minority must submit to the will of the majority, it is desirable that even this meagre opposition to a measure so important to our community should be removed. Already, that opposition has jeopardized our safety, by entailing upon us a hazardous delay by weakening and rendering inefficient the municipal quarantine of Alexandria and of Pineville. At every street corner we hear the exclamation, "we are safe if the boat did not leave the pestilence amongst us on her last trip, which will be determined within the next eight or ten days." We may measure the intense anxiety with which these days are watched, by contrasting it with the dismay and terror that would fall on this community at the announcement that the fever was here. It would be like a death-knell at every door, and the signal for the fearful cry, "Sauve qui peut." But each day adds to our hope of escape, but none need be surprised to learn that our Police Jury were too late—that the pestilence was among us. Already we learn that the boat had yellow fever on her; that one of her crew had fallen its victim, and was buried at De loache's Bluff, another below. A very angel of Death has passed and repassed through our midst, and waited at our doors, while some here in very wanton sported in its lap, and if we have escaped its fatal touch, it is because Providence has been more kind to us than it has been to hundreds of plague smitten communities who did the same.

Those who have opposed the Quarantine, have done so under the assumption that the absolute Quarantine of the Police Jury, was a suspension of our commerce with New Orleans and is unnecessary to our safety. We presume there are none who think that a boat from New Orleans, landing at our doors once a week with passengers and freight, without quarantine, would not bring yellow fever. The history of the introduction of the fever in this place in 1853 and 1867 ought to be sufficient evidence of what would be the result, but the history of 1853 and 1867 are as nothing in comparison with the enormous amount of statistics upon that point, and the mind that remains un-influenced by them is too inebriate or too insane to be trusted with the management even of their own affairs, much less with the lives of an entire community. As we have said, the opposition to the Parish Quarantine is not upon the ground that the boat will not convey yellow fever, but that we can be made safe by one, two or three quarantine stations. The recent dispatches ought to inform us of the fearful state which this proposition requires this community to put up in this game of hazard, but it is doubtful if its enormous price can ever be realized, unless the game was played and lost as it would be, and its fearful cost counted in the sorrows of widowhood and orphanage, and parents mourning for those who are not. We believe there are games of chance, in which the gambler puts up a thousand to one, but he is careful to see that his chances are more. But in this game of hazard of yellow fever, we are required to put up; how much shall we say? How shall we measure the price of precious life, of sorrow, suffering and desolation!—Shall we say a thousand to one? Shall we say that the amount of bagging and groceries which it is proposed to gain, is a thousandth part of that precious life that we must pay if we loose; of that sorrow, suffering and desolation we must endure. Is it not more than ten thousand to one, and yet, what are our chances to win? Not even equal. Flaquemines, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Memphis and hundreds of others, are fearful demonstrations that we would loose, and the quarantines of Alexandria and Pineville confirm what we ought to know without them. In less than two trips more and the hand of the pestilence would be laid upon us, and the interruption and suspension of business so much deplored, would have come in its completeness. There would have been no more supplies needed, and the business of Alexandria and Pineville would be for months as if the grave had closed over them.

And now for all this risk how much was to be gained? We do not believe we understate the amount, when we say the reception of less than \$5000 worth of supplies; not enough even if they were sent as a gift, to pay one-tenth of the actual cost of yellow fever. We always believed that if our Police Jury saw this question in its true light, they would act just as they have acted; just as Mobile, Galveston, Arroyelles, Natchitoches, Shreveport, Monroe and every other people have acted who are within one thousand miles of New Orleans,

and from the yellow fever. Their actions will, in less than ten days, meet with the cordial approval of even those who have thought differently. We might even rejoice to make a much greater sacrifice, if, by so doing, we can escape in the midst of a people smitten by a pestilence, whose very telegrams are a tale of horror. For one, we thank our Police Jury for refusing to receive merchandise when brought in the lap of pestilence. We thank them for ourself and hundreds in this community for refusing to entertain any consideration as an equivalent for the slightest risk to the life and safety of those committed to their care.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

IN THE COUNTRY, August 30, 1878.

EDITOR LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT—

Dear Sir:—I have been an attentive observer of the course of events for these many years, and I know whereof I speak when I say that it is fortunate for the real people of the country, in times like these, that they have such a paper as the DEMOCRAT to advocate their true interests and to stand up for the rights they ought to have and not to run wild after others they do not want. You may be sure that the people who have borne the brunt of the fight with the thieving radical party for the last ten years are not going to be caught by chaff, now that the game is in their own hands, and that no such thin disguises as are now attempted by calling themselves "Independents," "Workmen," "Greenbackers," and so forth, are going to induce them to throw away the fruits of the victory they worked for so hard and so long. While on that subject, it seems to a plain country man, mighty strange that it has suddenly come to pass that the people who have lived in this Parish all their lives, and who have always, except in radical days, managed to get along very well, must be told by strangers, that nobody knows or ever heard of, what is best for them to do. If I am not mistaken more than I ever was in my life, the smart Alecks, who seem to be taking a mighty big dish in our parochial affairs, will find out that our people are too smart to be hoodwinked by any such devices. I will bet a bull yearling against a standing shirt collar that on election day the same old regular radical party will be marched to the polls to vote for the same old set, and every vote taken from our candidates will be just so much help given to them. I can't see any middle ground between Democracy and Radicalism for a true man to stand on.

But I didn't intend when I started to have so much to say about politics, and I must close by assuring you that the people in this neck of the woods are all right and will vote solid for the defeat of radicalism and all its disguises.

The crops out here are fine and no caterpillars to bother yet. Go ahead, Mr. Editor, give it to 'em strong, and you may be sure the people are backing you.

Very Respectfully, TRULY RURAL.

BAYOU FLAGGON, RAPIDES PARISH, Sept. 1, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—

Thinking that a line or two from out this way might be acceptable to you, I trouble you with this communication. We are gathering our crops, which are all good, and if it was not for the yellow fever we have prospects for easier times than we have been having. The health out here is good, and I am glad to see the Town and Parish authorities taking such precautions to keep the fever from our Parish.

Our people out here are standing politically where they have always stood, dead opposed to Radicalism in any manner, shape or form, and you needn't be afraid of many of them being seduced away by the new-fangled notions going around. They want to see the Convention which meets next Saturday put forward good and true men and then you may be sure they will get the solid vote on this side of the river.

I see Judge Daigre's name out in your paper for Parish Judge, and as he has filled the office so well in the past, we out here would like to see him get the nomination. I say this in justice to him, though I have not seen him for months. We are watching your fight with Radicalism under a new name, and we want you to go right ahead and to give it to 'em thick and fast, and if you want any help you know where you can get it. There is no half-way place between radicalism and where we have always stood, and we want no compromises. Good-bye, until next time.

Yours Truly, TAR HEEL.

—BASS, the desperado, who was recently hung in Texas, said, as he was about to be swung off, that he was going to hell.

THE HEALTH OF ALEXANDRIA.

Although our country friends, in several portions of the Parish, persist in reporting yellow fever here and in Pineville, and several times the past week we have heard these ridiculously false rumors, still we are pleased to state, and know what we are writing about, that not a case of yellow fever has occurred in either town, or any fever worth mentioning least of all approaching the plague we all dread. To be brief, for we are crowded for space, the health of both places is perfect, and never at this season of the year, was there so little sickness from any cause.—Again we report, for the past week, not a single death in either Alexandria and Pineville, which for a population of 3000 is hard to beat. We repeat it again, for the third time, that we shall be the first to proclaim to the country the advent of the first case of yellow fever, should it unfortunately for us, break out here.

In this connection, we continue our report of its ravages in New Orleans: Deaths from the 23d to the 24th of August 42 New cases 193 Deaths from the 24th to the 25th of August 33 New cases 163 Deaths from the 25th to the 26th of August 44 New cases 125 Deaths from the 26th to the 27th of August 49 New cases 194 Deaths from the 27th to the 28th of August 57 New cases 290 Deaths from the 28th to the 29th of August 140 New cases 169 Deaths from the 29th to the 30th of August 59 New cases 287 Total deaths to date 2677 Total deaths to date 2677

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—WE ARE THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE PARISHES OF RAPIDES, VERNON AND GRANT. FERGUSON & SCHNACK, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

CRIMINAL.

Contrary to general expectations, and much to the regret and astonishment of our whole population, the steamer Bonnie Lee, of the Pool-line, has returned in our trade, and steamed by Alexandria and Pineville Monday night about 8 o'clock. She was running at fair speed, and seemed to be about half loaded; certainly she had freight on board, for it was plainly visible in her engine room and on her guards. At this writing we are at a loss to account for this criminal and hazardous enterprise of the Managers of the Pool-line, from whom we expected more prudence, discretion and obedience to the Quarantine regulations of this Parish and that of Natchitoches, and must wait coming hours to cast their light before us, that we may reasonably form a decided judgment for the act of sending the Bonnie Lee again into our River.

However, there are some of us here who have a good idea of the status of this whole criminal transaction, and people here are plainly outspoken in the matter. The Bonnie Lee must have secured a paying trip for parties in Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn and Grant, and her first landing was no doubt just above the Mouth of the Darro, just in the limits of Grant Parish, and there a portion of her cargo will be landed, and then hauled off to the interior, and there sow broadcast the pestilential seeds of the yellow fever plague, but these traders and the owners of the Bonnie Lee may make a few dollars by the transaction.—This some few men (?) heretobots consider legitimate traffic and within all bounds of safety for their pockets. Then, we suppose, the balance of her cargo goes direct to Grant Parish, out of the line of the Colfax Quarantine, and at the landings on Red River in the limits of Winn Parish. As a tout ensemble this transaction, from beginning to end, will be examined into, and we feel secure that the authorities of Natchitoches and Rapides Parishes, who are alive to the interests and lives of their people, will be the prime movers in the investigation, and for one, we want to see the real guilty ones suffer the full penalty of the law. At this moment public opinion, master of us all, is well set in the right direction.

—THE yellow fever pestilence in Memphis and Vicksburg is four-fold worse and more malignant than in New Orleans. As an evidence of this we note that in Memphis, with a population of less than 30,000, the deaths on the 28th of August numbered 62, on the 29th 82 and on the 30th 65.

—THE population of New Orleans in 1853 was 154,132. The total mortality that year was 15,633, of which 7,849 were from yellow fever. The greatest mortality occurred in August, which 5,135. Of the yellow fever victims of 1853 5,293 were white males, 2,475 white females, 17 colored males and 21 colored females.

—A RELIABLE report comes to us that "the steamer Bonnie Lee buried a man near Carroll on Tuesday night, who died of yellow fever, and reported to be an officer of the boat." Our informant further says, "I fear it may be Reube Whitmore, as he was not seen on the up trip."

—WATER permitting, on the first raising of the river blockade, the independent steamer, Onchita Belle, J. J. Dodd, Master, and Eugene Barrow, Clerk, will ply in the Grand Eeore trade as a Weekly Packet, extending her trips to Coushatta. We write and announce this by authority.

—WE received three New Orleans mails, last week, and feel badly under this postal dispensation.

—ICE, in Shreveport, is being delivered to private families at two and a half cents per pound.

THE COLLAPSE OF A FRAUD.

As might have been expected, Don nis Kearney turns out to be a wretched humbug. His entire stock in trade is a raffish of meaningless abuse which he scatters indiscriminately, without method and without reason. The man "who brought him out" denounces him as "a pitiful rogue." In truth he is merely a roving "Cheap John," like the poor player who—

"Struts his hour upon the stage, And then is seen no more; a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing."

It would be strange indeed if honest workmen, among whom there are many thoughtful men, could be duped by such a compound of imbecility, ignorance and froth. Great reforms are never started in a passion or led by malignants. They grow slowly. They are nourished carefully. They reach fulfillment through responsible agencies.

A year ago there was an outbreak in Louisville which denominated itself "the labor movement." Organized and inspired by Blanton Duncan, to whose industry it owed its practical force, it achieved an overwhelming triumph at the polls. During the canvass which preceded the election we pointed out the hollowness of the whole affair with proper specification and emphasis. We told the laboring man that he was being made the dupe of a lot of demagogues, who were powerless to help him, that, if he gained a victory, it would be short-lived and illusory, that he was wasting his resources and his time upon a false trail. We pointed out the more sensible course. We urged him to make himself felt inside, not outside, the Democratic party, the only party that had the power, and had shown itself possessed of the volition, to make his cause its own. He turned a deaf ear to our appeals. Now what was the result? How is his situation bettered? What legislative blessings have been showered upon him? Every demagogue professes to be the poor man's friend. Every sincere, thoughtful, kind hearted man is so. In this country all of us, more or less, are workmen. The great majority of the community get their living by the sweat of their brow. Properly speaking, there are no class distinctions, and can be none. The children of to-day's pauper may be millionaires to-morrow. The millionaire of to-day may be a pauper to-morrow. We have no social castes or degrees, or laws of primogeniture to keep wealth in certain places. The communal idea therefore is absurd. In Europe it is different. There is less change, less movement of property. Titles of nobility hedge it about. Any one may be Mayor of Louisville, Governor of Kentucky. The doors of promotion are closed upon nobody. So, why should any class seek to set itself up as an exclusive class? In doing so it merely shuts itself out. The communal principle of a "general divide" is absurd of all. Where everything is to be divided there will be nothing to divide. Men must have a motive for working. The greatest of all motives is accumulation.

For fifteen years the national legislation has been set to suit the capitalist. The popular outcry has been great. The increase of machinery has been great. Hence the prevailing poverty and discontent. How can they be remedied? Not by the Republican party; for the Republican party has done the mischief complained of. Not by spasmodic "labor movements" and "greenback parties." The great Democratic party is the only cure for the grievance. It has always been the friend of the many, the poor man's friend, and reinstated in power, will rectify every existing evil. Thoughtful workmen see this, and therefore the power which they vest in the Democratic party is not fickle or transitory; but firm and durable as a wall. —[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Bayou Rapides Ward Meeting.

BAYOU RAPIDES, } Aug. 31, 1878.

The Democratic-Conservative voters of the Bayou Rapides Ward, having assembled at this place in obedience to the call of the Central Committee, the meeting was called to order by J. W. Texada. On motion of J. R. Andrews, F. Seip was made Chairman and Simon Weil was made Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Capt. J. G. P. Hooe, Res. "nd. That the Chairman appoint delegates to the Parish Convention, the President of the meeting being one.

The Chair appointed the following, viz: Dr. E. L. Lockett, J. W. Texada and D. T. Stafford. On motion of Dr. E. L. Lockett, Resolved, That in view of the efficient services rendered by our present member of the Police Jury, Frederick Seip, we now endorse the course pursued by him while representing us in that capacity, and recommend him to our Delegates in the Democratic-Conservative Convention for re-election.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, Resolved, That J. W. Hickman and Jas. Brown be recommended as suitable persons for the offices of Magistrate and Constable, respectively, for the Ward. On motion of Dr. E. L. Lockett, Resolved, That the DEMOCRAT be requested to publish these proceedings in its next issue.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned. SIMON WEIL, F. SEIP, Secretary. Chairman.

THE DELEGATES.

The Delegates to the Democratic Conservative Convention, to be held in the Town Hall this coming Saturday, for the purpose of selecting standard bearers and candidates to represent our party in the coming State and Parochial contests, have been chosen, in all the designated Precincts, and as far as we have been able to secure the results we publish the names of the selected Delegates ALEXANDRIA.

E. B. Price, Moses Rosenthal; Sam Fellows, Louis Gossens; N. L. McGinnis, John J. Ferguson; S. Cullen, Sol Mayer; G. W. Laney, W. O. Dammon; W. U. Mills, J. C. French, J. W. Prescott.

PINEVILLE. Jas. Jeffries, W. J. Cruikshank; Jos. Boggs, W. H. Chapman; J. W. Burka, C. H. Dozier.

WEEMS' STORE. C. L. Robinson, James R. Moore; E. V. Weems, Abram Magin.

BAYOU RAPIDES. F. Seip, Dr. R. L. Lockett; J. W. Texada, D. T. Stafford.

COTILE. N. H. Turner, Martin Dunham; S. A. Dowry, F. H. Neal; F. A. Blanchard, L. M. Texada; John Roberts, S. C. Campbell.

The Independents in the South.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman is a very sensible man, and was about the only respectable Southern man who rose to any prominence or had any influence during the Grant regime. He has recently been interviewed in regard to Southern, and specially Georgia, politics, and has delivered himself of certain sound and reasonable observations in regard thereto, which we commend to the special notice of the New York Times, which has recently been engaged in working up the "Independent movement" down South.

The South, says Mr. Ackerman, is unit—in fact, its "solid"—and will remain, at least until after the election of 1880. The Independent movement he believes, is confined exclusively to the Democratic party, and consists in the independent candidates trying to prove that they are better Democrats than the regular nominees. This is just what occurred in North Carolina where the Republicans claim the balance of power, because certain Democratic nominees were defeated by such men as Turner, of Hillsborough, an extreme Bourbon, who denied the Democracy of his more Conservative opponent, who happened to secure the nomination. Turner was elected to the Legislature over his opponent, the party nominee, and the Republicans take great comfort from the fact, and we went quarrel with them for doing so. We have no objection to the election of such Independents as Turner even to Congress, for which we understand he is a candidate.

The same sort of independence would be commendable in one or two Georgia districts, and we are free to confess, as a strictly party organ, that specially in Aleck Stephens' district we should hail the election of an independent as a good thing, particularly since Aleck's nomination by a Republican journal for the second place on the Grant ticket.

In regard to the Southern policy of Hayes, Mr. Ackerman says:

In nearly all of the Southern States the Republicans as a party have been almost disbanded, and the surest way to test the sincerity of the Southern Democracy is a political contest. I hope the President's policy of conciliation may be a success, but I have my serious doubts about it. The Southern Democracy cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the negro is a citizen, and that the constitution guarantees him his freedom and suffrage. They wish to make him submissive and dictate to him what he shall do. Until they learn to recognize every man as a citizen and a freeman, I think there can be no true reconciliation in the South. I heard Mr. Hill make a very significant remark with a significant gesture in a speech some time ago. He said: "We will control the labor." The Democrats are determined to rule if they can do so, and in order to do so they must first crush out republicanism in the South. One way to do this is to get the negro under their heel.

This portion of Mr. Ackerman's interview we cannot endorse. The late election shows that the Southern Democracy have not only reconciled themselves to the fact that the negro is a citizen, but that they have learned that he is a reasonable being, to be argued with and convinced against the most deep-seated prejudices. We would not relinquish our representation based on the negro population; we are opposed to "exodus associations" the latest phase of New England availing of the negro—and we acknowledge his usefulness, economically well as politically. We may control our labor, but this is not a popular question for discussion even in the regions of Pennsylvania or the prairies of Chicago. Let's waive the question till next year, anyway.—[O. Democrat.

—A CONVICT at Auburn escaped hard work during his confinement of two and a half years by feigning paralysis. He was so successful in his fraud that he was lifted about by tendants, and on his release had to be carried to the depot in a chair placed in the cars. An hour afterwards he visited the prison office and astounded them at his speedy and full recovery.—[Exchange.

—MAJOR AUSTIN, a native Louisiana and a gitted gentleman, died New Orleans on the 22nd of 1878. He served the "Lost Cause" the whole of the late war and was Major of Austin's Battalion, from the State.