DEMOCRAT.

E. R. BIOSSAT, - - - EDITOR

OFFICE—CORNER OF FRONT & JACKSON STS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN

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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY,.....JAN. 29, 1879.

We must give our delinquent subscribers, at this prosperous season of the year, a courteous dun and a gentle reminder that we expect them to call and settle up their dues at once. The printer must live, and as a true workingman, is worthy of his hire, and now that the New Year has dawned on us once more, we trust our friends will remember their true friend, the DEMOCRAT.

—LOUISIANA State Consols are selling at 65.

—MOSES MAYER is crying off bar gains at his Auction Mart, on Front street.

—THE average young man in these parts, with his first goatee, is said to have a tuft time of it.

—ALL the Natchitoches prisoners in the Hornsby case, passed down on the Ashland and Bart Able.

—WE have, the past week, received documents and papers from our Representatives, Hons. Jas. C. Wise and James Jeffries.

—THE Teller Show are now in Charleston, and are taking a one-sided shake of the old garment, and yet have a few dollars of that $20,000 appropriation.

—MAJOR G. O. Watts, our worthy and most capable Assessor and Registrar, left for New Orleans on the Silver City. He will return on the next Bart. Able.

—THIS is Court week in Colfax, Parish of Grant. Judge Blackman is there holding it, and several of our lawyers are there, striving "to earn an honest penny."

—THUS far Governor Nicholls has re-appointed all his Tax Collectors, except in Natchitoches; there he has made a new appointment in the person of Willis Holmes.

—As yet the Auditor's report, and that of the Superintendent of Public Education, has not been sent us—we want and need them both, and hope some kind friend will hurry these documents on.

—OUR neighbor, Wm. Hustmyre, sign of the big white plow, still holds the fort, and the greatest success ever known in Alexandria, has rewarded his efforts at small profits and cheap cash sales.

—SOME of our average Radical witnesses are personally very clever, good and honest men, but the average Democrat couldn't believe them under oath, politically, without making a great mistake.

—WE call the special attention of all those who are unfortunately afflicted, to the medical card of Dr. D. S. Southwick, New Orleans. His private office and residence are at the corner of Robertson and Gasquet streets.

—THE river mail of the 15th, with New Orleans papers of that date, which we mentioned in our last, of not having reached here in the bags on the 17th, turned up in the mail we received on the 25th. Now, one time for luck, we would like to know where they have been, and who, if any one, is to blame? Don't all explain at once, and croak at us half-cocked.

—BISHOP Leray, of this Catholic Diocese, has been here all of last week, attending to its spiritual wants, and officiating in his duties as Bishop. On Saturday he celebrated Mass and invested two young ladies, who for several years have been on study and probation with the holy Sisters of Mercy, at the Convent here, with the white veil.—On Sunday the Bishop preached a most excellent sermon on the duties of parents teaching their children the true doctrines of christianity, obedience and church duties, and we feel secure in stating that he handled his fatherly and advisory theme in the true spirit of the "Pastoral Father," and had the ear and confidence of his flock and hearers. On Sunday evening, he officiated at Vespers and Benediction at the Catholic Chapel in Pineville, and had a large and attentive flock as listeners. On all three of these occasions Fathers Avenard and Meunard, our resident Priests, were present and officiated conjointly with the Bishop.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The Republican party, true to their doctrine of centralization and the crushing of all the rights of the States, are now at work, in the Senate of the United States, to legislate anew on these points, and their fugleman in the matter, Judge Edmunds, has introduced a Resolution in relation to the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments, and to protect all citizens in the exercise of all rights secured by laws passed for that purpose, etc.

The Democrats, in the Senate, have met this move boldly, and regard Senator Edmunds' resolution as proposing legislative action in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, particularly in the Cruikshank case regarding these Amendments, which they quote from the dicta of the Court to sustain the ground which they have taken in a substitute, which we publish below.

The following are the full resolutions, agreed upon by the Democrats, and we ask our readers to read them well and carefully, and see how our old party, the party of the Constitution, the party of the people, are true and consistent to their sacred and time honored tenets:

1. Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of the United States have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State and in the Territories of the United States, and that it is alike the right and duty of the United States, so far as the power has been delegated to them, to enforce said Amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights thereby secured.

2. Resolved, That the government of the United States and the governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights within its jurisdiction it might protect; that the government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone. Its authority is defined and limited by the Constitution. All powers not granted to it by that instrument, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under that constitution, or secured through laws of the United States, except such as the government of the United States has the authority to grant or secure.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voice of their own creation in the States, but the fifteenth amendment of the constitution has invested citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it is within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States, which congress may exert by appropriate legislation to prevent the denial or abridgement by a State of the right of a citizen to vote when such denial or abridgement is on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude of the voter.

4. Resolved, That when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not so acting by authority and in obedience to the laws of a State, jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State government, and is not in the government of the United States.

—TO-MORROW night the first hop on the light fantastic toe, of the present season, comes off in the fine and commodious room of the Town Hall, and the members of Rapides Encampment No. 7, Knights of Temperance, have the honor of being the true votaries of pleasure and healthful recreation, who begin this pleasant pastime. And truly may we add, a dance under their auspices, is exceedingly appropriate here, and we argue most excellent results from it, in behalf of the fair sex, who need have no fears now that *spirited* doings will mar the festive occasion.

—Now is the time and the proper occasion to purchase your Garden Seeds—at Dr. Henry St. John's you can be well and fully supplied with every variety—he has received his usually large, complete and assorted supply, and can furnish them in any quantities, and at prices cheaper than ever offered in this market.

—ROSCOE CONKLING has been renominated by the Republicans of New York, to fill his own expired term in the United States Senate; he received it unanimously.

—THE Teller show has adjourned and gone to join the innumerable caravan, or gone in search of the last tribes of the house of Israel.

THINGS ABOUT HOME.

We come to our weekly home chat, in a fair mood with the clerk of the weather, and as we now have the first excuse to compliment him, we do it before he may get on a big spree. The whole of the week has been a tolerably good one, bearable and free from cold. It is true the nights have been foggy and even sultry, with dense fog and mist in the early part of the day, but then it has always cleared off and old Sol shone on us with genial and mild rays, and has given us a week of temperate weather.

All vegetable nature has profitted immensely by this change, and on the levee, on the walks, in the commons, already a green mantle glistens and plainly tells us that the early grass is shooting up, and in the pastures the red and white clover is already up in profusion.

Our erratic and scarlet stream's antics and pranks have been, like Theodore Tilton's sweet and charming Bessie Turner, only "so-so," and all we have to say on the subject is, that it has been receding very slowly the whole of the week.

The arrivals and departures of the steamers have been numerous, and we commence where we left off, and note that the Packet Bart. Able left here late Wednesday night with a big and assorted cargo, which, if we con find out, we will publish in a separate paragraph. She got a pile of truck, but had to dip her colors to independence for the nonce, and took freight at losing rates. The "one-eyed" boat was here just ahead and with her, and succeeded in touching some pockets, and got a few hogsheads of sugar and several lots of cotton, which will help pay for some of her sour mash, and cheap, boiled dried apples, and then for the balance of this season, no more will be seen of her and her "gentlemanly captain," who came to stay, but Dick Sinnott and his Bart. Able will once more, for the balance of the season, be flattered and cajolled as the cleverest and most accommodating of men. So we go here, we charge nothing for this, and pass serenely to the next Pool Liner on our programme, which chanced to be the "blue Danube" which left New Or on the odd day of the week, blue Monday, and reached here Wednesday evening, 48 hours out. She had a good freight, some people, sent us a couple of newspapers and went up to her destination, Shreveport.

Strange to say, that blue Monday must have been a marked one for luck, for President Aiken, at the same hour gave leaving orders to two of his other boats, and these orders were obeyed. They were the W. J. Behan and our pretty night owl, the Bonnie Lee, both of which reached here early in the night, a few hours behind the Danube. The first named was bound for Minden direct, and the latter will be noted in our next paragraph.

She, the Bonnie Lee, had a fair load, but altogether salt, which she transferred to the Danube, and turned her prow down stream from the wreck of the Texas. She reached here early in the day of Friday, with a few bales of cotton in her deck room, and had in tow a barge load of the Texas' beeves, and as all the boats of the line had been dodging the cotton seed here, the Captain took a kind notion to clean out the seed men, and got away with over 5000 sacks of that staple some time in the night Friday.

The next arrival was an up one, which was on hangman's day, with the U. S. Mail, a big freight, full of passengers, and among them an even dozen of Jack Wharton's Uncle-Samers, fresh and saucy from the Granite building, and their pockets full of writs and subpœnas. They politely gave Rapides the cold shoulder and went up to Grand Ecore.—The Pool-liner, which all this is about is named the Kate Kinney, is a good, fast boat, has a bully crew and Captain too, and Joe Dodd is his name, and he was born and raised in Alexandria, which surely he is proud of; be that as it may we are proud of him, and as usual, he tickled our pride by leaving this office no less than three packages of all sorts of newspapers.

Just about dark Saturday, the big-freighter, the Silver City, passed down; she landed here for a few minutes, for fresh beef for her passengers and crew, and Rapides hay for her beeves. She had a big trip of cotton, oil cake, beeves and a barge in tow, from the wreck of the Texas, loaded with machinery, furniture and other truck from that ill-fated Pool-Liner.

Saturday evening, at precisely 7 o'clock, 50 hours out from New Orleans, we heard a familiar whistle and we recognized it as the Jewel's musical blast, and soon she was at the upper wharf. As usual with "our two Charlies" their *bijou* had a fine freight, put some two hundred barrels of it out here, remembered us as usual in the paper line, and was soon under full head way for Jefferson direct.

The Laura Lee, the new and magnificent stern wheeler of the Pool-line, passed down Monday morning early, and she, too, had the biggest kind of a trip.

The Packet, Bart. Able, came to time Monday, with an excellent freight and a good passenger list. She goes down this evening.

The Maria Louise was the Shreveport boat, leaving Saturday, and reached here Monday about dark; she made a big pine-knot haul in Pineville, touched here for a moment and then was off for Shreveport.

—MANY of our readers will be pleased to know that the fifty second number of the old WESTERN FARMER'S ALMANAC is out, promptly on time, for 1879. We need say but little of this old and standard almanac, except that it is full to the brim, as usual, with varied and valuable original articles on new and interesting subjects. To those who know it, it is indispensable. Among the authors who have Papers in this issue, we notice the names of Professor C. V. Riley, B. F. Johnson, F. D. Coburn, Professor James Fitz, Burdette, the luminous light of the Burlington Hawk-eye, M. B. Hillyard, "M. Quod," Kennedy, and others, all of them the best authorities on the subjects of which they write; and all this, with its mottoes, weather forecasts, calendars, and fund of other matter make it not only the best but the cheapest periodical published. Its price is only 10 cents. It can be had of its publishers, John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Kentucky. Send them a dime and try it.

—ON Thursday last, this office received a hymeneal gift of nice cake, coming from a bride and groom, who were joined in the holy bands of wedlock, the night previous, by the Rev. Thomas F. Marshall, of the M. E. Church, of this Town. We are thus particular in returning thanks to the happy couple, in order to mention the novelty, in these parts, of their marriage. The groom, Soutik, is a Chinaman, and an excellent and worthy man, who has been here for many years, and is favorably known, for a long time, as the *Chef de Cuisine* to Sam's Restaurant, and his bride, Stella, is a beautiful and well-reared quadroon, born and raised here, and of most excellent parentage, tracing back to the good old creole quadroon stock of this Parish.—As far back as our memory serves us, we have favorably known her ancestors, and now dot this little leaflet of good wishes and solid happiness to her and her new partner for life.

—SAM. FELLOWS, so well and favorably known here as "Sam, of Sam's," and as a most excellent caterer, who has given proof that he can keep an Hotel, is out in to-day's DEMOCRAT with his new card, which plainly and modestly speaks for itself, and as we have repeatedly written, we ask for him and his new venture a full share of the public's favors.

—THE States are nearly through electing United States Senators, who take their seats on the 4th of March next, and in several places in this issue we have noted the election of several of them, and in this announce another with semi-Democratic pleasure, that of Mat. Carpenter, from Wisconsin. He goes back to his old seat, and permits old Tim. Howe to stay at home.

—AFTER the 4th of March, 1879, there will be left in the Senate of the United States, but one lone, solitary carpet-bagger, Kellogg, from Louisiana. He, with Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, will be the only two Republicans left of the thirty-two Senators from the Southern States.

—WE receive, from several reliable quarters, sad news for the sugar planting interest of our Parish, and it is that the late cold weather has effectually killed all the stubble, and much injured the plant cane.

—WE acknowledge the reception of complimentary tickets for the DEMOCRAT, from Professor Shears, who gave a pleasing entertainment, at the Town Hall, last night, and repeats it to-night in Pineville.

—DON CAMERON has just been reelected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania.

—TO-DAY is the anniversary of Paine's birth-day. He was born January 29, 1737.

—WE insert this P. S. to the weather, to state that it showered nearly all of Monday.

—WE are thankful to our Senator, Hon. Lewis Texada, for a lot of Legislative documents.

—PAPERS were received, at this office, from the Bart. Able and Maria Louise.

NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW OREEANS,
Jan'y 25, 1879.

ED. DEMOCRAT—

Since last writing, the Legislature has decided to adjourn on the first of February. But little of interest has transpired; the House has repealed the Moffett Register Bill and passed a license law in lieu thereof. The Bill for the relief of your Rail road has lost its place; it will be called up again but, if opposed, as is probable, will scarcely pass both Houses. The Appropriation Bill is up now in the House; as reported, it is said to largely exceed the revenue. I notice one item of $30,000 for the militia. I differ with many on this subject. While every nation in time of peace should prepare for war, our grand struggle is so recent we have too many men that know too much about war and too little about anything else. There is no likelihood of any use except for police purposes and, in an emergency, volunteers can always be obtained. So much complaint has been made about the shrinkage in assessments that a law will probably be passed making a revision of the present assessment. The Lottery Bill having passed the House is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee; it will be reported Monday and, possibly, may pass after a struggle—but Howard will keep it before the Courts until his time has expired—still it will be a good thing for the lawyers and please the New Orleans *Democrat*. I would be perfectly willing to see it abolished, but while it may be a local nuisance of considerable magnitude in New Orleans, I think that the State has other evils of more importance, which might be remedied. The Senatorial fight still goes on, and I think it not unlikely that a new man will get in eventually.

B. B.

The Question of Adjournment.

The people of this State certainly expect a short session of the present General Assembly, but they do not by any means propose that the session shall be absolutely barren of results, and we trust that members of the Legislature will not permit themselves to be driven by the clamors of the *Times* and *Picayune* into an immediate adjournment.

There is not a great deal of legislation to transact, but there are a few measures of unusual importance and urgency to be passed, which the people, and the State as well, demand for their relief from pressing exigencies, and which require full time for consideration and discussion. These are measures which the convention will not touch or disturb in any respect, and we see no reason why they cannot be passed by the present Legislature as well as by any succeeding one.—The relief they propose to afford is urgently demanded, and in the case of the New Orleans Pacific bill it must come now to be available at all.

There are also several other bills of not less importance, the bill instructing the Attorney General to sue the North Louisiana Railroad, for example, the bill repealing the Lottery charter, that for the relief of the State credit, now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee; certain necessary amendments of the revenue act, the repeal of the Moffett register law, and other measures of a similar nature which might be named.

These are all measures of relief which can be enacted by the present Legislature as well as by any other, which the convention will in nowise disturb or render inoperative, and which the people are looking forward to and expecting to be passed. They should certainly not be refused unless upon some better and more satisfactory grounds than we have seen urged yet in favor of an immediate adjournment.

As for the *Times* and *Picayune* it requires no deep penetration to divine the motive or feeling that inspires their clamor. They are both extremely sore over the passage of the convention bill, and naturally feel piqued at the failure of their efforts to dragoon the Legislature into defeating that measure. As a matter of course they are extremely anxious to get rid of a Legislature with whose members they have so little influence and for whom their thunders have such small terrors. Supremely disgusted at the prospect of a convention, they propose to avenge themselves, in a measure, by doing all in their power to make of the present session of the Legislature that made the call as complete a failure as possible. In this project our amiable contemporaries will incur as conspicuous failure as attended their opposition to the convention. The Legislature understands that it has urgent work to perform, which the people elected it to perform, and which is expected of it before adjournment. It will not be deterred from discharging its duty because of the clamors of these papers. The members of the Assembly will not incur popular displeasure by taking all the time that is necessary to the consideration and perfecting of wise and much needed legislation. There will be very bitter complaint, however, if this legislation is not passed, or if the session is prolonged to an unnecessary length by trifling and needless discussion.—[N. O. Democrat.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Jan. 15, 1879.

Legislative business has been much interrupted since Congress assembled, on the 7th, by the funeral services in cases of Representatives Hartridge and Schieler. Yesterday, in the Senate, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, spoke upon his resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to consider generally the subject of Agriculture. Mr. Davis gave us a vast amount of important and interesting information concerning the resources of the country, more especially of his own State.

Yesterday's session of the House was taken up in discussion of the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican War. The Democrats fought for the bill and the Republicans against it, of course. It is believed the bill will pass at this session. There was nothing else of interest in the proceedings of the House yesterday.

Though formal action will not be taken before Monday next, it is certain that the "cipher telegrams" will be thoroughly investigated by Mr. Potter's Committee. They ought to be. It is not alone a question of doing justice to Mr. Tilden, but of ascertaining what truth there may be in the most remarkable charges ever made in our politics, and of settling finally the responsibility for the dispatches.

So manifest is it that the Burnside Army Bill cannot pass, that another has been prepared, embracing some of the provisions of the Burnside bill and omitting those which were most distasteful. However, it is not believed either of them will receive final action at this session.

The Baltimore *Sun* says numerous people have called at the White House—especially from the South—who wish Mr. Hayes to accept another nomination for the Presidency. And yet the *Sun* is not reckoned one of the "funny papers" of the country.

Yesterday Sidney Clarke was elected Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives. The election is significant, as Clarke has been and is one of the most active opponents of the re-election of Senator Ingalls.—Now if the Wisconsin Legislature will give us a like indication that Howe is to be beaten we shall have some hope of the great and growing Northwestern States getting out of the old ruts and securing representation somewhat fitted to their needs and deserts.

The advocates of woman suffrage came, spoke, and have gone. They had rather less attention from Congress than on previous occasions.—At a visit to the White House they were well received by Mrs. Hayes, and Mr. Hayes apologized for not devoting a part of his last annual message to the interests of woman and promised to give the subject consideration.

NEMO.

—MINNESOTA, though one of the most prosperous States in the Union, with the most fertile lands and the finest products of wheat and cereals, has still 12,500,000 acres of land unsurveyed, or a territory equal to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island together. In all Minnesota has 54,000,000 of acres, Kansas has 51,000,000, Nebraska 48,000,000, Colorado 66,000,000, Oregon 60,000,000, Nevada 71,000,000, California 120,000,000. Compared to such magnificent distances or areas, even Illinois, with her 35,000,000, or Ohio, with her 25,000,000, or New York, with her 30,000,000, seems insignificant when one thinks of the future and constant growth of the Northwest.

—THE London *Times* is of the opinion that Germany is worse off at present than England. The French indemnity was of little benefit to Prussia. The people became extravagant, and are now unable to bear the heavy expenditures required to keep up the immense military establishment and other heavy burdens. The bauers or peasants are suffering greatly, being heavily indebted to the money lenders. The re enactment of the usury laws is asked for, in the hope that relief may be afforded.—Prince Bismarck appears bent upon establishing a high protective tariff, so as to escape the necessity of oppressive direct taxation.

—THE destruction of the Library of the Birmingham and Midland Institute at Birmingham, England, is a severe blow to literature. It contained the most complete Shakesperean collection in the world, numbering about eight thousand volumes.

—THE man who unexpectedly sat down in some warm glue thinks there is more than one way of getting badly stuck.

—A HINT to ladies who wear outside pockets—have your purses made to look like prayer-books.

—THE less indulgence one has for one's self the more one may have for others.

Colored Emigration in the South.

Senator Windom illustrated once more to-day the curious ignorance of prominent Republicans in regard to the real condition of the Southern blacks. He proposed that a committee of Senators shall devise means for the removal of the negroes from such parts of the South where they are refused their rights to other parts of the country, or to a reservation. He appears to be ignorant of the well known fact that there is, and has been for years, a constant and unimpeded migration of the blacks, a movement which has been aided and stimulated by organized emigration societies of planters in such States as Louisiana and Arkansas, and by colored emigration agents elsewhere acting as private persons, giving intelligence concerning lands, prices, wages, crops, etc. Hundreds of thousands of negroes have emigrated from Southeastern to Southwestern States in the last half dozen years, and it would probably amaze Senator Windom to know that Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been favored States with industrious colored men seeking new homes, and that in 1875, at the very time when Senator Morton was vainly trying to persuade the Northern public that no negro's life was safe in Mississippi, hundreds of negro families removed thither from North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, attracted by the rich lands of the Yazoo bottom, and laughing at the ridiculous stories of murder and intimidation, which they knew from the reports of their friends who had preceded them were false. If leading Republican Senators would take the trouble to travel through the Southern States and investigate fairly the condition of the negroes they would not offer such ridiculous resolutions, which are evidently based upon a supposition that the Southern blacks are serfs of the soil, unable to leave the spot where they happen to be fixed.—[New York Herald.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES. — The American House of Representatives is renewed once in two years the French Chamber once in four years; the German Reichstag, the Prussian Diet and the Hungarian Diet once in three years; the Italian Chamber once in five years; while in Great Britain the nominal period of the House is seven years. The Spectator favors a change. It believes that if a general election were necessary every five years—an arrangement which would usually secure a four years' Parliament—the government would be much stronger while it lasted, and would be less tempted than it now is to enter on grand and ambiguous speculative policies without sounding the nation, to know whether such policies would be approved or disapproved by it. For example, no administration since the peace of 1815 has originated so new and so remarkable a policy, either abroad or at home, as Lord Beaconsfield's abroad in the momentous guarantee given to Asia Minor, as well as in the Russo Afghan policy of the government at home, in the well marked tendency to keep Parliament in the dark as to the purpose of the cabinet till it was too late to alter them, though it would have been still possible to censure them. If Lord Beaconsfield still commands the confidence of the English nation, he would gain by making it known; and if he does not he would gain a warning of the utmost value to him; while in that case it is clear that the nation ought to have the opportunity offered to it of giving that warning.—[N. Y. Tribune.

—"More boys are born than girls in the United Kingdom," says the London Times, "but there are more women than men living among us. It is a mere matter of counting, and the result is that there are nearly a million more females than males in Great Britain and Ireland. Up to the age of ten the numbers living of the two sexes are probably not unequal, and it is then that the balance which originally lay on the side of the males, shifts to the other sex. It must not be concluded that the change is entirely due to an excess of mortality among the males. It is no doubt true that the active lives of men expose them to more chances of accident and peril than the sedantary lives of women; but it must be remembered, also, that the great preponderance of emigration is of men. Some women accompany or follow them, but they are relatively few, and the preponderance of female life among us must be attributable mainly to this cause. In France, with a larger population, the excess of women over men is almost nominal."

—WE do not think the Cork Councilmen meant any disrespect to America in their action. They merely believed that General Grant did not represent free institutions and ideas in this or any other country, and they couldn't have hit the truth more squarely if they had known every page of history down to the present time.—[Boston Post.

—OUR present efficient and popular Tax Collector, Henry P. Luckett, has been re-appointed by Governor Nicholls.