

# APPEAL TO GOVERNOR NICHOLLS.

LEESVILLE, VERNON PARISH, LA.,  
March 15, 1879.

We the people of Vernon Parish have been struck with profound surprise at the contemplated resignation of Governor Francis T. Nicholls, as published in the newspapers. We appeal to the Governor not to resign.—It is our wish for the trust of this commonwealth to remain in his hands, whose Executive career proves to the satisfaction his devotion to correct principles, his true integrity of purpose and great desire for the advancement of the best interests of the State, to bring back the Government of this State to that pure and exalted condition of thirty years ago. We appeal to the Governor to receive our assurances of our continued confidence in him, and that he be influenced to reconsider his contemplated resignation, and serve out his full term of office.

The New Orleans Picayune and Louisiana Democrat will please publish our appeal.

E. E. SMART, Representative,  
J. O. WINFREE, Parish Judge,  
W. H. SMART, Clerk Dist. Court,  
W. H. MOORE, Sheriff,  
E. A. WINFREE, Assessor,  
P. H. CAVANAUGH, Tax Collector,

N. S. Smart, A. M. Winfree,  
M. V. Johnson, Gibson Johnson,  
D. R. Knight, Watson Johnson,  
H. P. Slaughter, John F. Marcus,  
S. J. Smart, M. D., J. J. Phillips,  
Wm. Z. Phillips, Thos. Toney,  
H. L. Sanders, Asa Langton,  
Wm. Langton, Wm. J. Self,  
J. W. Williams, Jr. E. S. Stephens,  
J. W. Williams, Jr. Madison West,  
D. F. Turner, Wm. West,  
A. R. Williams, Henry C. Packer,  
J. R. Kirk, Robert Langton.

FOURTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.—The Republican Party, so long in dominant power, now that they are in the minority, dig hard, and howl at their departing power and the exclusive control of all the offices. The following interesting and lively debate in the Senate is to the point:

Mr. Anthony said that nothing he could do would prevent the foregone conclusion of the minority to make a sweeping change of officers, not because it was demanded by duty, but because partisanship demanded it. As one who held in respect if not reverence the precedents and usages of the Senate, he desired to enter his protest against the personal inconvenience to which they would all be subject and the disturbance of the order of the business of the Senate which would occur by an abrupt change of officers. He mentioned the names of several officers of the Senate who had never been disturbed in their official relations to that body.

Hamlin followed Anthony, saying he hoped party spirit would not run riot in the Senate.

Wallace replied there was no intention to interfere with the business or break down the life of the Senate.—"This may only only desired that the offices held so many years by Republicans should be filled by gentlemen of liberal views in accord with the majority of the Senate. They had gentlemen abundantly qualified to fill them. Conkling uttered his regrets at the fact that officers of the Senate were to be displaced. Mr. Bayard was impressed with the speech of Senator Anthony, as it contained matters of historic interest. He regarded as dangerous and degrading the rewarding of partisanship with government places. It had entered the civil service of the country and unless it should be in a great degree modified it would increase to the detriment of good government. The bestowal of office should be in consideration of the welfare of the country dignity of the government and purity of our institutions. The power of appointment to offices in this body had fallen to his party; he did not understand that it contemplated any such slaughter of innocents as was contemplated by the opposite side. Observation had shown that instead of Federal offices having been bestowed for the good of the country with capable and honest incumbents, they had been used for many years for the benefit of a single party. Those here who now complained never neglected to fill offices with their party friends.

The debate was further participated in by Senators Beck, Blaine, Hill and others, and at a late hour the Senate proceeded to vote and elected the officers recently nominated by the Democratic caucus.

During the debate on the motion to proceed to the election of officers a discussion arose on Mr. Gorham's (the Secretary of the Senate) responsibility for a circular issued in May, 1878, by the National Republican Executive Committee, and signed by him as Secretary of that committee. This circular called for contributions towards defraying party expenses in the then approaching campaign; referred to the fact that the Senate of 1879 would be Democratic, and alleged that one of the avowed purposes of the Democratic party was the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office.

The debate was spirited and considerable feeling was shown on both sides. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, while firmly believing that Mr. Hayes was not entitled to his seat, denounced the imputation on the Democracy of revolutionary designs as utterly false.

Mr. Blaine said the Potter Committee was organized in the hope of finding some evidence on which to base a proceeding to oust the President, and only because of its failure to find such facts was the design abandoned.

Mr. Wallace pointed to the resolution adopted by the Democratic convention in Pennsylvania, a few days after the issuance of the circular in question—that any attack on the title of the President was unwise and impolitic, and said that while some agitation undoubtedly existed among the Democrats at that time no authorized utterances could be found to justify the imputation of revolutionary designs. Mr. Voorhies justified the proposed change in officers on the ground that the employees of the Senate ought to be in sympathy with the majority of the body who were responsible to the country for the man-

agement of its affairs. Mr. Beck said he would not vote \$9000 a year into the pocket of the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to be used in furthering his own personal and partly political end. Mr. Bayard thought a merely ministerial officer should abstain from the exercise of partisan influence and not seek to emulate the political power of election officers directly responsible to the people for the carrying out of the views of their constituents.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, replying to Mr. Blaine's charge of bad faith on the part of the Democrats, in not accepting as final the decision of the electoral commission, said there was an issue of fact raised here between Senators who had spoken, and a very material one, affecting not alone the Democratic party, but the character of our institutions. It was important that the real truth be stated upon the question. The charge of a revolutionary purpose made against the Democracy by the circular which had been read was denounced by the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) as false; whereupon the Senator from Maine (Blaine) came to the rescue of the document, and charged that there was such revolutionary intent, and to sustain his general charge he specifies the Potter resolution as having that ulterior meaning. Mr. Hill claimed that the Senator from Maine was as incorrect in his statement as was the Secretary of the Senate in his, and that he could produce no fact to bear out his charge.

No portion of the Democratic party ever intended under any contingency a revolutionary movement for the expulsion of the President. When the electoral commission bill was passed it contained a provision as follows: Section 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or effect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States the right of the person who shall be declared elected or who shall claim to be President or Vice President if any such right exists. This is a provision of the act of Congress establishing the electoral commission. It was embodied there in view of the apprehension that the commission would, as they in fact did, refuse to look into and investigate the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, and that the result of their labor would be the declaration of one of the claimants as President without an examination into the testimony regarding the merits of the case. It was adopted that the doors might be left open in such a case to a proper judicial investigation which should bring out the facts. That there was ground for the belief that the courts of the country would have jurisdiction is manifest from the fact that learned gentlemen and distinguished statesmen on both sides of both chambers incorporated a provision in the electoral commission bill reserving all right to reopen this question and have it investigated before the judicial tribunals. Some of the most able lawyers believe that by proper proceeding the Supreme Court can get jurisdiction to investigate this question. It was on that principle that the Legislature of Maryland passed a memorial to Congress demanding that proceedings of this nature should be inaugurated. Some of the most distinguished Republican lawyers of the country held that it would be perfectly proper in a competent proceeding for the Supreme Court to reopen and determine this question on its merits. Every gentleman of dis-

(Mr. Hill's) acquaintance, every prominent Democrat of the United States who desires to investigate this question at all, desires to do so in the courts and under the encouragement and authority of the electoral law. Was this revolutionary? Whether that proceeding before the court should be inaugurated or not would depend on the reliable evidence that should be obtained in the case.

Therefore all sections of the Democratic party were willing to have an investigation to obtain the real facts. There were Republicans as well as Democrats in the country who, if facts should thoroughly establish the illegality of the Presidency, and if it should appear that the Supreme Court have authority to investigate the subject, would in favor of such investigation.

Mr. Hill denied that the Democratic party had ever announced a revolutionary purpose, looking to the expulsion of the President. He said, in conclusion, the Senator from New York had informed this body that when he came here these seats were occupied by Southern Senators. I think we have heard this before. I also informed us that these seats are now filled by Southern men. I think we know that already. We return to them, and like revolution, thus ends where the departure began.

After some passages between Messrs. Blaine and Hill, Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring John C. Baruch elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling moved to substitute the name of George C. Gotham. This amendment was rejected by 27 to 33, a strict party vote.

—Prince Leopold, the youngest of her Majesty's sons, has been distinguishing himself as an orator, and winning golden opinions from the severest critics. His subject was education, on which, says the London Spectator, it is extremely difficult to speak with any verve or vivacity. "His panegyric," continues that paper, "on Professor Ruskin, and especially on his teaching, 'that the greatness of a nation must be measured, not by her wealth, or her apparent power, but by the degree in which all her people have learned to gather from the world of books of art, of nature, a pure and an ennobling joy; his fine and true remark that in providing teachers who are so far wasted that they know a great deal more than they will for a long time to come, have any chance of teaching, we shall yet be great gainers, because 'what they do teach will be better taught for the service of knowledge behind—the method will be sounder, the personal influence of the lecturer, will be more stimulating to his class,' and lastly, his admirable appreciation both of the difficulty of getting up local enthusiasm in so huge a capital as London, and nevertheless of the power and pride inherent in the Londoner's sense that he is the citizen of 'no mean city'—all showed Prince Leopold to be capable of genuine efforts of oratory, such as would place him high even among the public speakers of the day."

—"Do you reside in this city?" asked a masked man of a masked lady at a masquerade party the other evening. He felt sick when she said to him in a low voice: "Don't be a fool, John; I know you by that wart on your thumb." It was his wife.

—JENKINS' "Annihilator" never fails to cure the very worst forms of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.—Read the testimonial of a gentleman who suffered for years:

N. JENKINS.—Have been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years. Have used the Annihilator with great benefit. COLEMAN H. ALLEN, Office Brooks' Rice Mill, New Orleans. Send for Circular to N. JENKINS & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans, La.

—A POPULAR doctor of Utica while escorting a lady home the other evening attempted to relieve her cough and sore throat by giving her a troche. He told her to allow it to dissolve gradually in her mouth. No relief was experienced and the doctor felt quite embarrassed the next day when the lady sent him a pantaloons button with a note, saying he must have given her the wrong kind of a troche, and might need this one.

—A GRAND-SON of Queen Victoria, Prince Waldemar, son of the Crown Prince of Germany, died suddenly, on the 27th ult, of heart disease.

—Hon. Columbus Upson, has received the Democratic nomination, in the Sixth Texas District, for Congress.

MARRIED: In this Town, on Tuesday, March 25, 1879, at St. James' Episcopal Church, by the Rev. A. N. Ogden, Miss MIMI BOULLLOTTE to Mr. FRANK CONNELLEY.

DIED: In Alexandria, on the evening of Saturday, March 29, 1879, in the 23d year of her age, SUSAN HUNTER, wife of Russell C. Rogers, and second daughter of the late Benjamin K. Hunter and Susan Taylor.

The subject of this paragraph was a wife of only a few months, a bride of short life—her married life while in health was happy and content—four weeks after her marriage she was taken sick, and since then has been battling with the Fell Destroyer for life, sometime rallying but only again to sadden the hearts of beloved relatives, by continued illness. It is truly sad to behold the grief of her brother and sisters, who were so fondly attached to each other, having been orphans for many years. God only can grant them fortitude and christian virtue to stand this shock. May He protect them and her heart broken husband. She was a lovely woman, though her virtues were known only to her intimate friends, and she possessed those remarkable traits so cheerfully accorded to her mother by those who knew and well remembered her. To Him, who is above us and doeth all things well, is it given to understand His ways, but to those who are left behind, it is trying to accept this blow. May God protect them.

—In this Town, on Sunday, March 30, 1879, ANDREW J. SQUIRES, in the 30th year of his age.

—In Pineville, on Saturday, March 29, 1879, in the 29th year of his age, ANDREW F. BASSANO.

—In New Orleans, on March 24, 1879, LOUIS RAYMOND EMILE LOCOUL, aged 55 years.

NEW THIS DAY.

I HAVE IN STOCK

FRESH LOT

OF



SENT TO ME DIRECT

FROM

ZEILIN

THE

ORIGINAL MAKER.

THOSE WHO INTEND USING IT, WILL DO WELL TO SEND OR CALL ON ME, IF THEY WISH TO OBTAIN

THE GENUINE MEDICINE

HENRY ST. JOHN.

Mch 26-3m.

AT TOM MOORE BROSSAT'S JEWELRY STORE, IN KUHNEGEL'S BRICK BUILDING, A RAFFLE FOR ONE NEW NO. 8 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, AND ONE GOOD, SERVICEABLE CLOCK, IS OPENED AT ONE DOLLAR PER CHANCE, AND WILL BE RAFFLED AS SOON AS THE CHANCES ARE TAKEN AND PAID FOR.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DEMOCRAT

E. VALLERY, C. M. VALLERY

E. VALLERY & SON,

GENERAL

NEWS AGENTS,

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

NEW THIS DAY.

THE GENUINE  
DR. C. McLANE'S  
Celebrated American  
WORM SPECIFIC  
OR  
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Sellingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST & AURIST

ORLEANS INFIRMARY,

142 Canal St.,

NEW ORLEANS

Hours 10 o'clock to 3. Rooms with Board and Nursing at Moderate Rates for Patients requiring Operations.

Call on T. M. Brossat, Watchmaker and Jeweler, and examine the Celebrated Crescent City Crystalized Spectacles. Also the Wheeler and Wilson New No. 8 Sewing Machine.

State of Louisiana.

Parish Court—Parish of Rapides.

No. 336.—WHEREAS DAVID Kuhnagel has made application to this Court to be appointed Administrator of the Succession of Henry Sheldon, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause within ten (10) days from the date hereof, why the same should not be granted.

By Order of the Court.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., this 17th day of March, 1879.

C. L. RANDELL,

Deputy Clerk.

Mch 26-2t.

H. A. BROSSAT

BROSSAT'S COLUMN.

1879!

COTILE LANDING

— TO —

THE FRONT!

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1879 1879

JULIUS LEVIN,  
— DEALER IN —

LUMBER

— AND —

BUILDING MATERIALS.

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING SW MILLS

GEO. R. WATERS, T. C. DARRON, C. E. BALL & SON., "CENTENNIAL."

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