



E. R. BISSAT, EDITOR.
OFFICE—CORNER OF
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ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Wednesday, April 4, 1877.

Our citizens will have an opportunity afforded them on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of this week, of making the Tour of Europe and visiting the Centennial Exhibition at a small expense of time and a nominal expenditure of money.

Frost's Cosmorama, advertised in our columns, presents views of the principal cities of Europe, showing their notable buildings, palaces, works of art and other objects of interest with a fidelity to life so great that one may readily imagine themselves viewing the veritable scenes from a height through a glass. It introduces one to the principal features of the Great Exposition, shows them about the grounds, takes them in the buildings and makes them acquainted with exhibits of special interest, including many of the most famous pieces of statuary in the art gallery, which are shown in such clear relief, that one is led to doubt the evidences of his senses and think he sees the marble before him. Altogether the treat to the senses combined with the instruction imparted by this entertainment, is such as to well merit a liberal patronage.

SAM of Sam's, though he runs two houses, has a specialty at his DeSoto street establishment, which is attracting special and deserved attention. We mean his Restaurant and Boarding House, where the stranger, the wayfarer and the Town muck can get a square meal at all hours of the day and night. Sam is a good commissary and keeps his larder well supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is receiving as an endorsement of his good management the lion's share of patronage here.

PACIFIC Fire Company No. 1 held their annual election on Monday night, for officers. The following was the result:

President—J. M. Barrett,
Vice-President—Jonas Rosenthal,
Treasurer—Moses Rosenthal,
Secretary—Moses Mayer,
Foreman—John J. Ferguson,
1st Assistant—Henry Heyman,
2nd Assistant—William Leekie,
Custodian—William Rexer.

LEOPOLD GEHR, Family Grocer, under the Town Hall, is not unmindful of the mission he has assumed for a living, and constantly keeps his varied stock of eatables fully supplied to meet the wants of a large number of customers. What you can't get from him in his line, can't be had here or purchased in New Orleans.

THE Oxford and Cambridge great rowing race, which occurred on the 25th ult., resulted in a dead-heat. The New York World told about it in an Extra, and laid a full account of it to the public, at 9 o'clock in the morning, New York time, thought it was rowed on the same morning at 8:30 London time. That beats our institution quite handsily.

BAER & MANN, of which extensive commercial establishment A. Heyman is chief manager, have extended their already large store some forty-five feet in depth by its full width, and have it already jammed and filled with a large, select and choice assortment of seasonable goods, wares and produce.

We were in for it again last week with vengeance; from Monday noon to Saturday evening without a mail, and of course no boat. We had the telegraphic institution to fall back on, but she, as usual, could not muster us a tick of news. These ills we can't cure, hence we must endure them.

Our eating democracy is once more to the front, corniced off with a big turkey gobbler—and it came as our Easter gift from a valued and Democratic friend, and our gobbler, like our friend's democracy, will not bear discount.

Gov. Nicholls has appointed Pinchback a member of the State Board of Education. A good appointment, but long delayed. Keep it up now.

A FROZEN can of fresh oysters from a friend, and then fried a la Delmonico for an Easter breakfast, is surely not an unpalatable bivalve.

PRECEDENTS.

The situation in Louisiana to-day differs in no important particular from the Baxter-Brooks contest in Arkansas, and the Coke-Davis contest in Texas in 1874, and if Mr. Hayes is looking for precedents to support "Southern policy" he will find them in the action of President Grant in those two cases. We ask now no more than the people of those States asked then and had granted to them—"hands off." "An open field and a fair fight." It will be remembered that in Arkansas there was great danger of a real, live civil war, for Brooks was supported to some extent, and that Little Rock was filled with the armed forces of the rival claimants and that there was an actual conflict in which men were killed on both sides, and that all law and order in the State was at an end, and chaos reigned supreme for weeks. During all this time Brooks, the radical claimant, was making frantic appeals to President Grant for aid which was refused. Just at this time the President had adopted a "Southern policy" of his own, and to his credit be it said, he had the manhood to carry out that or any other policy after he had adopted it.

About the same time the people of Texas held an election and elected Richard Coke, Governor. The defeated radical candidate—Davis refused to give up, got together an armed body of supporters and fortified the State House at Austin. The whole State was in an uproar and a conflict was imminent. Both sides were at the same time in armed occupancy of different portions of the capital building, the sentinel of one side was placed at the top and of the other at the bottom of the steps, and the spiked cannon is now in front of the building that was to inaugurate civil war in Texas. Davis was also during the whole of this time importuning President Grant for troops to support him and his government. As in the Arkansas case they were refused and both radical State Governments went down. As the result of President Grant's Southern policy in those two States, the one is the most prosperous State in the Union to-day, and the other is second to none of the others. Peace and order are rigidly enforced, the rights of all classes are closely guarded, and happiness and content have taken the place of strife and discord. So it will be seen that the proposed "Southern policy" of Hayes is no new thing, and that while Grant may not have obtained a patent for the invention he is even now entitled to file his caveat. Grant was man enough to carry out his policy, and when after that he had to deal with the Revolution in Louisiana of the 14th of September, 1874, he did not dilly-dally about that, but promptly put down the McEnery Government which had followed the Arkansas and Texas precedents, whatever may have been his reasons for his change of policy.

Now all we ask of Mr. Hayes is to keep off his "boys in blue" and let us settle our little family difficulty with the pretender Packard in our own way. We don't care a fig for the soldiers in New Orleans, and the two war ships in the river if he will tell them to mind their own business and not interfere in any event. We propose this compromise to him and his Commission. Let them say that they will be umpires, and allow us three days to settle the dispute. If at the end of that time twenty-five men have been killed, and if there is a vestige of the Packard government left in the State, the White Leaguers and Bull-dozers (so called) will enlist in the Packard militia, and pledge their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain his authority against all comers.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that ex-President Grant, in a late conversation, remarked that "if he had not kept troops in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana the Democrats would have had no trouble in securing all of those States." This is a very candid admission on the part of Mr. Grant. But it is, nevertheless, a fact that the people have known all along. Troops and Returning Boards did the business; and now the ex-President has the effrontery to insult the country by glorifying in the results of his dirty work. The same correspondent telegraphs that Grant "thought the appointment of a commission to go to Louisiana was a very good thing, and he expressed the belief that the result of it would be the recognition of Packard." Very likely; he no doubt believes it will be like to 7 again.

ELIZA PINKSTON has been heard from—she is willing to compromise for a silk dress—some of our loyal chaps here stand on higher grounds.

THE pea nut commission of Rutherford & Co. are en route for Packard's Acres.

LYING AS A FINE ART.

Packard bids fair to rival Kellogg in the fine art of lying, and Billy Pitt was never known to tell the truth, and for good, downright honest lying, lying by wholesale and lying by retail, lying by detachments and lying by detail, he has heretofore been sui generis. It may be that Packard has had so much to do with Kellogg that he has become a liar by absorption, as Prentiss said he got drunk from McNutt. We had unbounded respect for Kellogg's talent for lying, and had built for him a metal statue adorned with all the graces of architecture, and it was our wont while in pensive moods to lose all thought of worldly cares in an enraptured contemplation of his booked no-e which set sentinel to so fine a mouth for lying. Our fancy has lingered around every lineament of that classic countenance, and our mind's fingers have played in loving dalliance with the curly locks that surrounded that brain so prolific in suggesting lies to that facile mouth that rolled big lies, huge lies, gigantic lies like sugar-plums, around and over that oleaginous tongue that spat them out with such unctious. As an adept Professor in the Fine Art of Lying, Kellogg was our model and no bury, thick lipped and rhinoceros skinned Packard shall take his place upon the pedestal with our consent.

The occasion for these remarks is the recent proclamation of Packard, the pretender, in which he says that the Nicholls Government is only supported by the rich and aristocratic oligarchy in New Orleans, and his assertion of his ability to call all the laborers from the fields to the support of his bastard government. Jack Falstaff, the first professor of the fine art of lying, with his "men in buckram" was but a tyro in the art beside Packard. He required some foundation to lie upon, but Packard first lies the foundation into existence and then builds the superstructure of lies. It is true that all the property holders and tax-payers, not only in New Orleans, but in the entire State, do recognize and support the Nicholls government, but that they are the only ones is not the fact. The laboring classes whose antipathies he would arouse in his communistic efforts are and recognize the fact that they are as much interested in the maintenance of the Nicholls government as the rich, for the reason that their living and prosperity depend upon peace and order and an enforcement of the law, and they know that the Nicholls government can alone give them these blessings. When Mr. Packard threatens to get up a first class Commune and wage an agrarian war against capital and property, he knows better than anyone else that he could not get five hundred negroes to support him in that scheme out of the whole State. In this Parish he polled a vote of 1629, mostly colored. We will give him any odds he may ask, and bet him that he cannot get the odd twenty nine to go to New Orleans or even come to Alexandria with arms in their hands to support his government. And not because they are all cowards either, but because they love peace and quiet, and are ready to support the government that will give it to them without their having to fight for it. Packard is a fraud as well as a liar, and no body knows it better than himself.

Most of close thinking people here, who supported and voted for the Nicholls ticket, begin to believe that the Legislature as well as the Executive, are and have been too cautious, and that this cautiousness borders on slowness. And further they believe that we have fallen on a simple change of men and not measures. As an instance the sum of \$115,000 has been appropriated for the per diem and mileage of members and surely that is an awful sum and smells of old time carpet-bag legislation. We are frank to admit that there is too much truth in these just complaints, and hope our Legislature will yet cure these evils. There again is it not really inexcusable that they should not have long since elected a United States Senator, instead of balloting at least sixty times for every man claiming to be a "Conservative" in the broad land of Louisiana. And yet again there has been too much delay, too much policy and owl wisdom in organizing the State Government. Let us hope that from this out the right blows will be dealt, and that future ones will ripen into solid success and ripe statesmanship; never too late to get right.

THERE are said to be at least forty applicants for Collector of the Port of New Orleans. The number is pretty fairly divided among the straight Republicans, assistant radicals, then fellows known as "Conservatives" and a few solid men of large and liberal views. A huge amount of pap-expectations are banked here on Rapides' great "counter."

COMMUNICATION.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—It is but natural that the people of Louisiana should manifest exceeding impatience at the delay in the settlement of the Louisiana case. Every hour of postponement subtracts from the substance of an already impoverished people; it blights the growth of confidence, prostrates business, checks enterprise, obstructs operations in town and country and excites idleness, while the anxiety and suspense are hardly endurable. We must remember, however, how much we have at stake, how much we have gained in the face of adverse circumstances, by courage and patience, and how much more we are likely to gain by patience in holding firmly. Nor should we forget how much we may lose by rashness and hasty impatience. It is certain that at the word of command the Nicholls battalions could storm the State House, and, in a few minutes, wipe the Packard Government with all of its officers out of existence, but it is equally certain that the act would cost us the Nicholls Government, and, indeed, no one could tell how much else it would cost us and cost the country. Yet, if it were attempted to set up Mr. Packard as Governor over us, the people of Louisiana would not count the cost, and would unhesitatingly prefer a state of actual war to the slow torture and legalized robbery of the Packard Government.

We should not allow our impatience make us lose sight of the main object for which we have contended; nor should we sacrifice that object, now so nearly gained, in a fit of blind fury. It is well known that the Presidential question was a matter of secondary importance as compared with the State issues in the late campaign. The great and all-absorbing question in Louisiana was that of local self-government—the right so long denied, of electing our own officers and legislators, and the right to install them and keep them in office, and the only real interest the people of this State had in the national contest was whether or not a President should be elected who would remove Federal interference and guarantee to them the right to rule themselves. It is also well known that Mr. Tilden was the representative of the bondholders, railroad and other interests which were adverse to the interests of Louisiana; and the Democratic platform, framed by Eastern and Northwestern Democrats with a special harshness and hostility toward the South, received a necessary but reluctant support from the South.

We had every reason to believe, from Mr. Hayes' absolute silence during the canvass, and the Morton, Blaine and Bob. Ingersoll style of conducting the campaign, that in spite of the noble sentiments in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance, Grant's policy of hate and intolerance toward the South, and Federal interference in State affairs, would be continued if Mr. Hayes were inaugurated. Our main object was to secure the State Government and home rule by the election of the Nicholls ticket. We did elect Nicholls by a large majority, but found ourselves confronted with the trickery and treachery of our unscrupulous Returning Board, while the Presidential contest was itself thrown into confusion and doubt by the same agency in this State and by similar Returning Boards and Canvassers in other States. In due time we inaugurated and established the Nicholls Government in spite of the pretended government of Mr. Packard, set up in and confined to a single building. The Nicholls Government has now been in existence and active operation, over the whole State, for three months. It is perfect and complete in all its parts. It is self-sustaining and will be maintained at any and all hazards. It will and must be maintained in its entirety without compromise or dishonorable concession. Louisiana is safe in trusting her affairs to the firm and vigorous hand of Governor Nicholls. He has thus far, though beset by many dangers and overwhelmed with a multitude of counselors, acted upon his own sound judgment, stepping firmly forward in the constant entrance, day by day, toward the high ground of permanent government and undivided control of the State.

This is the point we have aimed at for many years. Give us home rule and we may safely, in the present attitude of the country, trust national affairs to take care of themselves. Give us our State government in all of its parts, with the responsibility of the officers to the people who elected them, and confidence will come back, our exhausted resources will recuperate and prosperity will return. We must not forget how much we owe to President Hayes, and that it is our duty to strengthen his hand in the contest which he will have with his own party. We had no right to expect any aid from Mr. Hayes, but "a pleasure that comes unlooked for is thrice welcome." Mr. Hayes broke his long silence

only at his inaugural, and then, to the surprise of the country, he went further in friendship toward the South than Mr. Tilden could have dared to do. He and his friends promise local self-government to the Southern States, and material aid in rebuilding their waste places. He has verified the utterance of his letter of acceptance and the words of his inaugural as far as possible at present. He has appointed a liberal Cabinet, and thrown down the gauntlet to the extremists of his party. He is making large sacrifices to help the South, and he has a right to ask reciprocal sacrifices on the part of the South to strengthen him in his policy. It is not to be expected that he is to utterly ruin himself to save us. We must consider his situation and make allowance for his delays. Louisiana should of all other States if she secures her State government, render the President every aid in her power in carrying out his policy, and it may be that she should choose a Senator who will not only be received by the Senate but who will be acceptable as a friend and supporter of Mr. Hayes' administration. There is no compromise in this. Our object was and is to secure the recognition and maintenance of the Nicholls Government. If Mr. Hayes is our friend and help in this, we may well afford to help him in the Senate where all of his appointments must be confirmed.

KELLOGG AT HIS OLD GAME.

The ex-usurper, Mr. Kellogg, who is now trying hard to usurp a seat in the U. S. Senate to again misrepresent Louisiana is yet calm and serene at his old favorite game of a champion liar. He took a fresh brush at it in Washington, a few days since, and here is the way Congressman Ellis, a Democrat, takes him down: WASHINGTON, MARCH 26.—Kellogg lied as usual. Hayes said to me, "In South Carolina there seems to be one Supreme Court whose legitimacy is conceded, while in Louisiana you have no Supreme Court whose authority is undisputed." His remark was one of inquiry, and applied equally to the Nicholls and Packard Courts.

I hope our people will, by no act give a coloring of acceptance of any decision of Louisiana matters by the Commission. We must prepare to resist the decree if it is unfavorable.

The House is unquestionably Democratic, and will never give one dollar for the army until our people are free. Patience and a bold assertion of our rights will bring us victory in the end.

E. JOHN ELLIS.

We notice the name of Tom Anderson figuring as one of the nineteen names called every day to make up the pretended quorum in Packard's Senate. In this connection it is instructive to read the following extract from the proceedings of the Returning Board in its session of Friday, November 24th, 1876.

Gen'l Anderson—* * * I told him (the Supervisor of Lafayette) that I would be glad to see the returns from that parish, because it was one of the parishes of my district, and to see the result. I know I am defeated, and even if I was returned by this Board, I would not accept it. I was fairly defeated.

Comment is useless. —A bright mulatto fellow, who has been a waiter at the Exchange Hotel for the past two months, was arrested on Monday by two deputy sheriffs of Red River parish and taken to Coshhatta on the Maria Louise. He stands charged with killing a negro, hence the arrest.

Four members of the Packard Legislature, counted in by the Returning Board, have deserted and gone to the Nicholls Legislature; they are D'Aty of St. Landry, Daynes of Pointe Coupee, Romero of Iberia and Ross Stewart of Tensas.

Mr. Hayes as he whines about "my Southern policy" asks us to have patience. As there is nothing else for us to have, we must put up with better.

CHARLEY FOSTER and Stanley Matthews, the vouchers for Hayes, are making themselves very prudently scarce.

Mr. Hayes' milk and mush administration, in and around Louisiana, is being stirred with too many spoons.

PROCRASTINATION has always been considered the thief of time, and it is now fitting that it should be the pet of Rutherford.

As usual we are obliged to the Packard's clerks for the latest New Orleans papers.

REMEMBER that the ever punctual Bart. Able goes down this day at sharp noon.

The status quo-tations of Packard's stock, with the assistant radicals here, are not as high as they were.

The Prince of Wales has been elected Grand Master of Masons.

ALL OF IT.

The trade and traffic, which has been going on for poor Louisiana, we could never understand succinctly enough to write about, till we by chance read the following plain exposure from the Chicago Times. Read it and you will be well posted on the embroglio:

"A week or two before the 4th of March it became evident to the Hayes men that the Democrats had it in their power to defeat the count, and that they intended to do so. Appeals were made to Southern men, and after several interviews devoted to preliminaries, a formal agreement was drawn up in writing. It was divided into articles. Article one enumerated the parties to this contract. On the part of Nicholls appears E. A. Burke; on the part of Hampton, General M. C. Butler; for Hayes, Senator John Sherman, Chas. Foster, James A. Garfield and Stanley Matthews. Article two pledges the signers upon their personal honor as gentlemen, to abide by the terms of the compact. Article three provides, in careful legal phraseology, what shall be done upon the part of the signers for Nicholls and Hampton; that peace shall be secured in their States, no social ostracism, no violation of rights of property, immunity for political offenses; that there should be no political prosecutions in courts, crimes excepted. There was a deal of argument on putting in the expression 'crimes excepted,' but it was finally agreed that it should be inserted. The Hayes men, in turn, pledged that as soon as the count was completed and inauguration over the troops should be at once withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina. It was also further pledged that the troops, when withdrawn, should not be returned. There was a final clause reciting that the Hayes people bound themselves to all the above mentioned as their part of the compact, providing a certain list of Southern men, mentioning names, who acted with the anti-filibusters, should assist him in bringing the count to a final and successful completion. This agreement was made out in triplicate. One copy was sent to Hampton, the second to Nicholls and the third was kept by the signers. A pledge of secrecy concerning the compact was also made. It was intended at first to ask Grant to sign it, and have him withdraw the troops after the count was completed. Then it was thought not proper to have him attach his name to such a compact. It was also thought not best to have Hayes sign it, as the document was signed, with his approval, by his most trusted friends. Grant gave his word as a soldier and a gentleman for Hayes to have the troops withdrawn as soon as the count was completed. He did order General Augur, in New Orleans, to withdraw the troops. Without the compact fully described above, there would have been no wavering of Southern votes. This compact was shown around to Southern men who could be trusted. Further than this, Charles Foster had two letters from Governor Hayes upon the subject. The first letter was a very brief one, written to Foster after he had made his speech upon the floor, expressing his belief in the necessity and certainty of a new and better policy toward the South. This letter was not more than a dozen lines in length. It said that Foster's speech correctly outlined Hayes' policy, and that it was cordially approved. After the formal compact was made a copy of it was sent to Hayes. He, therefore, wrote another letter to Foster fully approving and endorsing the compact as made for him by John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and others. Foster used both letters to assure Southern men of Hayes' intention to do the right thing by them—in fact, give them all they could hope under Tilden. The formal compact was finished on the Saturday of the week prior to the completion of the count. It will be noticed upon glancing at the record that upon this day, for the first time, the filibusters failed in their attempt to secure a recess. The compact was the cause of this. It appears that beyond two letters written to Foster, both Foster and Stanley Matthews wrote personal guarantees that they signed themselves. The occasion of this was John Young Brown's wavering in his adhesion to the anti-filibusters. He alone of the Kentucky delegation voted with the anti-obstructionists. When he received that memorable dispatch from some twenty-five of his most intimate friends, upbraiding him for his course, Brown went to Foster for further assurances. He said he was running a risk of ruin and ostracism if he were mistaken. Foster not only gave him personal assurances upon the floor, but he also visited his room that night, where both he and Stanley Matthews wrote out for Brown a personal guarantee that the South should have all the compact called for. On the Saturday night following the count, Randall Gibson called

upon General Grant, in the President's room, on the Senate side. It was the closing night of Grant's administration. He was busy signing bills when Gibson came in. Gibson reminded Grant that he had promised to withdraw the troops from New Orleans. Grant said that he had already done so by issuance of a most peremptory order. "But," said Gibson, "the Secretary of War knows nothing of such an order." "How should he?" said Grant. "I did not issue the order through him, but I sent it through the 'General of the army direct.'" "But," said Gibson, "the order has not been obeyed, and they deny in New Orleans even that it has been received." Said Grant: "I cannot understand that. I made the order as peremptory as possible." The fact that Augur did not receive the order fully substantiates the statement that Senator Sherman, a member of the incoming administration, persuaded his brother to withhold the order until the new administration came in."

PROCLAMATION

BY FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
New Orleans, La., March 24, 1877.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The State Government being now complete in all its branches, and in the full performance of all its functions, it becomes the duty of the people of Louisiana, to promptly discharge their pecuniary obligations to it, in order that all just claims against it may be punctually met. To the ordinary motives inducing the payment of taxes, is now added that of evincing, by such payment, confidence in the strength and stability of that Government, and a just appreciation of the fact that it is the one chosen by the people.

The evidence already received on this point is entirely satisfactory, and I confidently expect a continuance of the same patriotic action throughout the State. The people of Louisiana may rest confidently assured that the Government, of which they have chosen me the executive head, will not be imperiled or impaired by any compromise of their rights.

The Government, being now a fixed fact, I desire to publicly acknowledge the services of, and to thank, on behalf of the people of Louisiana, the patriotic men who, on the 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State, to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court buildings, and who have since quietly, thoroughly and most patiently performed their duties there as citizens. I desire to say that their great services are fully appreciated, and that, in due time, I shall seek occasion to make manifest the feeling of the people on this subject.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, the day and year above written, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
OSCAR ARROYO,
Asst. Sec'y of State.

THE Rainbow in the sky is a sign of God's promise that the world should not again be destroyed by water; and viewing the tenacity with which men hold on to life, it is surprising to all how recklessly they snap the links one after another, by paying no heed to the derangement of their constitution, because they are so light as to soon wear away. Mistaken delusions! If one of the parts of our delicately complex organism be injured, it throws greater strain on the others and all suffer. Wishing to maintain the animal economy in a healthful state and to restore lost power, we have only to use the celebrated HOME STOMACH BITTERS.

WILLIAM ALUNDE WHEELER, the great Louisiana Adjuster, declines to serve on the mush-and-milk commission. The last heard of it, it had been slated after this fashion: Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, and a son-in-law of old Simon Cameron, ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee, Judge C. B. Lawrence, of Chicago, John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. This is a full stocked flush against us, and worse than the 8 to 7 cheat.

IS IT POSSIBLE, that one will be so foolish to suffer from Catarrh in the Head, bad smells in Nose and Throat, when by this new antiseptic principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff, can be cured. Trial boxes, by mail, only 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

It is now said that the exact color of Fred. Douglass' complexion is a compromise.