THE PEOPLE'S VINDICATOR.

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VOL. I. NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA, AUGUST 22, 1874. NO. 10.

MAILS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

NEW ORLEANS, Red River Landing, Cheneyville Quarantico, Alexandria, Cotile and Clouterville, Daily, at 7½ A. M.

SHREVEPORT, Keachie, Mansfield, Marthaville, and Pleasant Hill—Daily at 10 A. M.

NACOGDOCHES, Melrose, Chirino, San Augustine, Milam, Pendleton, Sabinetown, Many and Ft. Jesup—on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

HOMER, Minden, Buckhorn, Ringgold, Coushatta and Campte—on Tuesday and Friday, at 5 P. M.

WINNFIELD, Atlanta, Sutton and St. Maurice—on Tuesday and Friday, at 9 A. M.

MAILS CLOSE

At 6 A. M. for New Orleans, Alexandria and Clouterville.

At 9 A. M. for Shreveport, Keachi, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill.

At 6 P. M. for Nacogdoches, Texas, Melrose and San Augustin.

At 5 P. M. for Homer, La., Buckhorn, Coushatta and Campte.

At 10 A. M. for Winnfield, &c.

Office Hours—from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 3 P M to 7 P M.

J. F. DEVARGAS, Post Master.

Professional Cards.

W. H. JACK. D. PIERSON.

Jack & Pierson,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto, Red River, Winn, Rapides, and Grant, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Claims promptly attended to.
June 20—1y.

R. M. KEARNEY. M. J. CUNNINGHAM

Kearney & Cunningham,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office on St. Denis Street.
June 20—1y. *Natchitoches. La.*

Levy & Pierson,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office corner Second & Trudau streets,
June 20—1y *Natchitoches, La.*

Business Cards.

M. H. CARVER. R. W. TAYLOR.

Carver & Taylor

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

CROCKERYWARE, etc., etc.

FRONT STREET,

Natchitoches, La.

A FRESH and select stock of goods always on hand, which having been purchased on a cash basis enables us to offer extra inducements to cash buyers.

Highest cash price paid for cotton and other produce, and liberal advances made in cash or merchandise on consignment.
June 20—1y.

J. A. Ducourneau,

—DEALER IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES and HATS.

Corner of Front & Church Streets,

Natchitoches, La.

June 20-1y.

J. C. TRICHEL. J. T. AIREY.

Trichel & Airey,

(Walmsley's Brick Building,)

Washington Street, Natchitoches, La.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

and General MERCHANDISE.

☞ Highest price paid for Cotton and other Country produce, in Cash or Merchandise.
June 20-1y.

P. Veuleman.

Washington Street,

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

RETAIL dealer in Fancy and Staple Groceries,

CHOICE FLOUR,

SUGAR, COFFE,

RICE, HAMS, BACON,

TOBACCO, WINES

AND

LIQOURS.

Also agent for the

BALSAMIQUE DES PYRENEES,

a French tonic for invalids. Superior inducement offered to dealers. June 20— 6m.

C. A. BULLARD. N. H. CAMPBELL

Bullard & Campbell,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

And General Merchandise.

Corner FRONT & LAFAYETTE Street,

Natchitoches, La.

HIGHEST cash price paid for cotton and country produce in cash or merchandise.
June 20—1y.

Willis Holmes,

Intersection Front, Washington & Lafayette Sts

Natchitoches, La.

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, Groceries,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Hats,

Caps,

Boots,

Shoes and Notions.

Special inducements offered to Cash purchasers. Cotton and country produce, both at highest Cash rates.
June 20-1y.

Beverly Tucker,

Corner Front and St. Denis street,

NATCHITOCHES, La.

RETAIL dealer in choice Family Groceries,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

WINES,

LIQUORS,

Cigars and Tobacco, &c.

☞ Cheaper than the Cheapest.
June 20-6m.

Alex. Garzia,

(The People's Favorite Grocery.)

KEEPS constantly on hand

CHOICE FLOUR,

BACON,

LARD,

HAMS,

And in fact a full line of fancy family supplies. Give him a call. Satisfaction guaranteed. June 20—1y.

Theo. Schuman,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

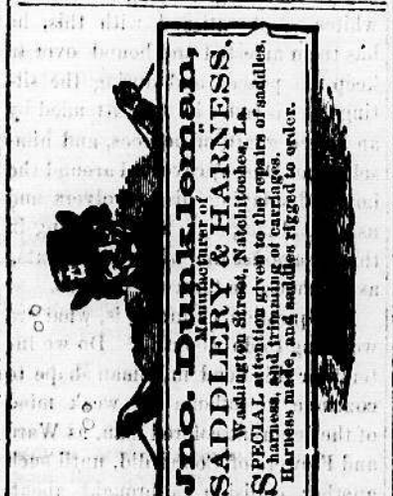
GROCERIES, and

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cor. FRONT and ST. DENIS Streets,

Natchitoches, La.

June 20-1y.



DR. R. S. CALVES,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Corner Amulet and Second Streets,)

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

ALL dental operations warranted, and performed with the greatest care, and after the latest and most approved method.
March 28—9m.

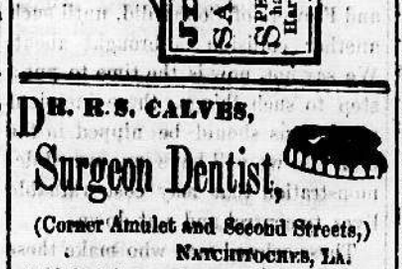
O. Shaffrath,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

CHALLENGES the world for neatness and durability of work. Satisfaction in fit and material guaranteed

Shop on St. Denis St.

June 20-1y.



Theo. Haller,

Coper, Tin and Sheet-iron worker.

—DEALER IN—

Stoves, Tinware and Home Furnishing

GOODS.

Washington St.,.....Natchitoches, La.

Sole agent for the Unrivalled

BUCK'S BRILLIANT

Cooking Stoves.

Gutters, Pipes, Metalic roofing and all kinds of repairing, done with dispatch.

A liberal discount to country trade.
June 20-1y.

Poet's Corner.

THE COMET.

BY GEORGE LUNT.

Yon car of fire, though veiled by day,
Along that field of gleaming blue,
When twilight folded earth in gray,
A world wide wonder flew.

Duly in turn each orb of light
From out the darkening concave broke;
Eve's glowing herald swam in light
And every star awoke.

The Lyre restrung its burning chords;
Streamed from the cross its earliest ray;
Then rose Altair, more sweet than words
On music's soul could say.

They, from old time in course the same,
Familiar set, familiar rise;
But what art thou, wild, lovely flame,
Across the startled skies?

Mysterious yet, as when it burst
Through the vast void of nature hurled,
And shook their shrinking hearts, at first,
The fathers of the world.

No curious sage the scroll unseals—
Vain quest to baffled science given—
Its orbit ages, while it wheels,
The miracle of heaven.

In nature's plan, thy sphere unknown,
Save that no sphere His order mars
Whose law could guide thy path alone,
In realms beyond the stars.

God's minister! We know no more
Of thee, thy fame, thy mission still,
Than he who watched thy light, of yore,
On the Chaldean hill.

Yet thus, transcendent from thy blaze
Beams light to pierce this mortal clod;
Scarcely a fool on thee could gaze
And say—there is no God!

Civil Rights.

NEGROES OF MISSISSIPPI ON THE WAR PATH—TOWN OF AUSTIN IN THEIR POSSESSION— WHITE PEOPLE APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE—FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE THE SHREVEPORT TIMES.

MEMPHIS, August 11.—A special dispatch to the Appeal from Helena (Ark.) received at 8:30 a. m., says: At 11 o'clock last night three ladies and two gentlemen arrived here from Austin in a skiff, and reported that considerable fighting occurred yesterday evening. The commander of the post, whose name we did not learn, dispatched a scout of twenty-five men on the road to Cold Water Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road, and captured a picket of negroes, who were stationed about two miles from town, and brought them in as prisoners. They were being put into the court-house yard when one tried to make his escape. He was fired upon and killed, and in the melee which followed another negro was wounded, but no fatally.

In the evening a larger body of negroes advanced from the south and attacked the town, driving in the white skirmishers to the court-house, where the main body of whites were stationed. A charge was made by the whites, and the negroes were repulsed, with a loss of several killed and wounded. The fighting was going on when our informant left, and they were fired upon as they crossed over to Chip Island.

A second dispatch from Helena says that Maj. Horn Chalmers, of Hernando, has just arrived here for the purpose of chartering a boat to take men to the assistance of the whites in Austin. He says a courier from Major Woodson, of Austin, reached Hernando at daylight, stating that the town was surrounded by about one thousand negroes, and asking for help. About two hundred men from Hernando and vincinity will be here at two o'clock for Austin.

Dr. Smith, who is the infortunate cause of the trouble there, reached here last night. Some three weeks since he was attacked in the streets of Austin by a negro and drawing his pistol fired at the negro, but missed him and killed a little negro girl standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected in mobs and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Major Woodson and the doctor's wife. Since that time Dr. Smith has been a voluntary inmate of the jail to prevent being mobbed, until last Friday, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando, on hearing that the negros collected in large numbers and notified the mayor that unless he was brought back and put in jail they would burn the town.

THE LATEST.

Memphis, August 11.—The third dispatch to the Appeal from Helena, says that telegrams are being received from the vicinity of Austin, asking for men, arms and ammunition, and stating that unless the whites who are surrounded in the courthouse, are speedily relieved they will be forced to surrender or be captured. The steamer A. J. White has been chartered to leave at 5 o'clock, and will carry a large number of men, well armed. Another dispatch to the same paper says that the negroes who are surrounding the courthouse, were charged on the south this morning by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number about seven hundred; the whites have about two hundred. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of it. The negro bands, on the plantations opposite, in Arkansas, are arming and marching on Austin in large numbers.

Memphis, August 12.—A special to the Avalanche from Helena, dated noon, says in a fight at Austin last night eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded and will probably be able to keep the negroes off, but they need assistance in provisions and ammunition. Several officials from Tunica county have been here since yesterday morning and telegraphed to Gov. Ames at Jackson for assistance, but up to this time have heard nothing. This special also states that the whites have taken O K Landing, some three miles below Austin, the only landing in that vicinity at this stage of water. This is corroborated by the officers of the H. C. Yeager, which arrived here to-night and who saw a body of armed white men there as they passed up.

LATEST. — Captain James Lee, of the steamer St. Frances, which arrived from below this morning, says that after the negroes who had Austin surrounded were repulsed yesterday, they disappeared, and the story soon circulated that they were murdering women and children left unprotected on the surrounding plantations, which caused the men who had been defending the place to start for their homes to protect their families, and Austin was soon left without defenders, except one or two white men and the negroes came in and took possession and proceeded to break open the saloons and stores and help themselves. At last accounts they had committed no acts of violence towards the few whites who were unable to get away, but they were becoming drunk, and fears were entertained that they would burn the village. Messengers were sent to Capt. Lee asking him to land there, but he had a large number of recruits on board; some of whom the negroes had threatened to kill, Dr. Phillips, late Republican member of the Legislature being one of the number, and as they begged him not to do so, he passed on up without landing. Gen Chalmers came up on the steamer St. Francis to Peter's landing where the Saint Francis met the White with reinforcements from here. He was requested by the deputy sheriff in the absence of the sheriff, to take command of the men and he went back with them. They will land at O. K. landing and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the negroes from the hills and doubtless ere this the whole force has been captured. The negroes had no suspicion of the approach of this force and were too busily engaged in debauch to be prepared to meet them. Gen. Chalmers is a man of well known courage and coolness and his being in command gives assurance that no blood will be unnecessarily shed. It is proper to state that politics has nothing to do with this trouble.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

The excitement here in regard to the riot at Austin is becoming more intense, owing to unfounded rumors that young men of this city have been killed in an attack on the place. The following is posted about the city:

"Reliable men wanted to quell the Austin riot. Three hundred men wanted to report on board the steamer St. Francis at 4 o'clock, this day. Arms and ammunition will be furnised to them; also, three hundred men, well armed and equipped, to report at some time and place. About twenty good artillerists wanted, Gen. King White, of Arkansas, will assume command of the above men."

This poster has added to the general excitement, and it is thought several hundred men will go to-night on the St. Francis. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Lonoke, Ark., this afternoon.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Mr. Sebastian, who has just arrived from Austin, makes the following statement:

"Between 300 and 400 men from Memphis landed at Shoo Fly, 5 miles below Austin, this morning, and marched into town without opposition, at 3 o'clock. The citizens had abandoned the place on the previous evening, and the colored men after holding the place a few hours, and sacking it, left for their homes. The Memphians found about 30 negroes in the town, who surrendered at once, 8 of them were arrested and put in jail, the others, being non-combatants, were not molested. Everything up to 9, A. M., when I left, was quiet.

"At Trotter's Landing I learned the negroes were organizing for the purpose of retaking Austin, and their pickets were stopping everybody. Col. Campbell, formerly the Sheriff of DeSoto county, Miss., has crossed the river here and gone to Austin, to endeavor to restore peace."

SEVENTH DISPATCH

The latest reports from Austin state that the improvised troops has disbanded and gone home and peace was restored. The impression prevails here that a few determined men could have prevented the whole affair at the outset by meeting the negroes, before summoning help from elsewhere.

The Election in Vicksburg.

Vicksburg has fallen a second time. Out of the hands of white Radicals and negroes, it has passed into the hands of the best men in the city. At the election for city officers held on the 4th, the opponents of the Radicals were triumphant in every ward, and elected a full ticket of responsible white men whose interests are identified with good government.

We congratulate the good people of Vicksburg on this signal triumph of their earnestness and zeal. Better discipline and organization, in a party sense, could not have been shown, or was ever more richly rewarded. The necessity for unity and action became apparent from the insolent conduct of the negroes and the revolutionary purposes of their white leaders. The issue tendered was met by the whites with a firmness and unanimity which at once assured the weak whites, and brought the deluded negroes back to a knowledge of their true situation. The conflict of races, at one time seriously apprehended, was in this way prevented; and subsequently the canvass went on quietly, and the election followed with entire observance of law and order. This election, we believe, will have its effect all over the Union, because it demonstrates the fact that peaceable elections can be held at the South, in the very heat of political excitement; while it brings to our own people the lesson that Radicalism can be fought successfully without the employment of any but temperate determined means.—Ouachita Telegraph.

BEN. HILL'S FAREWELL TO A. H. STEPHENS.—Ben. Hill did his level best on this closing paragraph of his "great historic controversy" with Stephens, and, of course, it was designed as a "squelcher":

"And now let me take leave of Alexander Hamilton Stephens. I have known him long and studied him well. In my opinion he has inflicted upon the Southern people more injury than was ever inflicted upon any people by one civilian. For much of this injury a too charitable and easily deluded people and press are responsible. To what shall we liken him? We must not blaspheme the dead by hunting among them for his model. We will not insult the living by seeking among them for his rival. We cannot libile the innocent unborn by supposing that among them he could ever have an imitator. No! this defamer of Davis and eulogist of Grant' this reckless accuser of despotism in the Confederacy, and ready apologist of usurpations by radicalism; this pretentious oracle of State sovereignty, and supple persecutor of manacled Louisiana; this wicked maligner of others and worshiping adulator of himself; this lord of slanderers, king of demagogues, and hero of marplots, must be left forever alone—unapproached and unapproachable—in the ghostly solitude of his own irreconcilable and anomalous self, serene, self-adored and infamous!"

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.—The Committee of Seventy, embracing citizens of a class to whose honesty and unselfish devotion to the welfare and honesty of the State we have borne testimony, have not fully comprehended the situation, as we view it, in their compromise with the Central Democratic Committee. Their object and motive are precisely those which control us, and if carried out in the spirit expressed, may result in producing the harmonious condition by which alone the conservative forces can achieve a victory in this State. It would have been wiser to advise a call at once of representatives of every class of citizens opposed to Radical domination in this State, rather than to yield to the assertion of control and virtual, absolute shaping of such an organization by a single one of the parties. This is unmistakably the sentiment of the country, and of a large class of the people of the city.

The Committee of Seventy is willing to trust the Convention at Baton Rouge to determine this issue. We hope that this confidence will be justified. If it is, there will be great reason to rejoice; if, however, in the election of members of the Convention there should be evinced a spirit of intolerance and "close communionism" which would be calculated to humiliate, embitter and dissatify any of the several classes of conservative voters who desire to co-operate in the reform and rescue of our State Government, the consequences will be most disastrous.

The organization which is to beat the forces of the federal and State Governments, and the combination of negroes and spoilsmen and carpet-baggers, cannot spare a single recruit. Nor can it afford to have any of its elements made luke warm or discontented.—N. O. Picayune.

James Gray of Vernon, wrote her: "I love you as the tempest loves the placid lake;" and now she is oblige to sue him for breach of promise.

Farm and Household Column.

The farmer lives in his own house. The use of the house, which he does not pay for, is as much a part of his income as the money which a salaried man pays for rent, is of his, and should be counted as such in an estimate of the profits of the farm. All things produced on the farm and consumed on the farmer's table, including the vegetables from the garden, the eggs and milk used in cooking, are as much a part of his income as the money paid for such things out of his salary is of the salaried man. If a farmer gives his wife and children a pleasant ride to town, using his own horses and wagon, the value of their use is part of his income from his farm, as truly as the money the other man pays out of his salary for carriage hire is of his. The correct rule for estimating the income from a farm is substantially this: Give credit for every article produced, used or expended in any way whatever, no matter how small in value, as well as for cash received for products sold, and for increase in the value of farm property, and charge against the farm for interest on capital invested, and for all expenditures. The farmer that will do this from year to year will not so much feel like complaining of the the unprofitableness of farming as compared with other pursuits. The fact is that not one in a hundred farmers take into consideration the luxury and comforts of fresh eggs, butter, milk, fruits, etc., that they would have to pay high prices for if they lived in towns, or do without them.—Farmer's Vindicator.

The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him, and he thrives upon all. To select food for him, then, is not the thing.—Though you can fatten him on one kind of food, you can not do it economically. Take what breed you like, and it is economy in producing the greatest result from a given amount of food; that is the point that gives the greatest profit in hog husbandry. The cheapest food, then, is to be sought, if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean that which also accords with his nature, and which he relishes and thrives upon. Corn, alone, though the great hog feed—made a speciality—is not the most advantageous. The exception to this is in the west, where corn is very cheap. But even here, other grain and feed added will produce a better growth of muscle and fat. All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception. His appetite then will be satisfied, and all wants of his system supplied. Grass in summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him all the year round, and assists rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an aid to the digestion of more solid food. He likes vegetables—they stimulate his appetite, not only for the vegetables but for the more concentrated food. Though a "hog" he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease—to many ailments; but most of these are caused by abuses in management. Where he is well attended to and supplied with a variety of food he seldom suffers from disease.

SHEEP BELLS AND DOGS.—Mr. Mathewson, of Connecticut, furnishes the following statistics:

Of fourteen flocks without bells but one escaped; in five flocks with bells on each sheep no damage was done. Mr. D. Fowler of Middlefield had a flock partially belled, and lost but one sheep, which strayed into another lot, was without a bell, and was killed. Mr. A. B. Coe bought a flock and put in a lot adjoining the former; and soon found two dogs at work at the forty-fifth sheep. The dogs belonged within a quarter of a mile, and passed Mr. Fowler's sheep in getting into Mr. Coe's flock. Dogs, after getting the taste of blood of unbelled sheep, may attack sheep with bells on; yet I believe if all sheep were belled, trouble from dogs would be very rare. The great difficulty has been to get bells which did not wear the strap off. Bells with shanks to penetrate the strap will wear it off in a few weeks. To be safe, every sheep and lamb should wear a bell.

EFFECT OF SHOES ON HEALTH.—Wooden shoes are highly recommended by some scientific societies, and in some instances by the Governments of Europe, it having been ascertained that not a few diseases, resulting in impaired constitutions and even in the loss of life, have resulted from the practice of wearing leather shoes in wet weather. An experienced workman from France was a short time since called to Germany to superintend the manufacture of wooden shoes on an extensive scale in the latter country. They are represented as being light and easy to wear, and are provided with a small cushion within the upper side, to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot; they are also said to be of neat and pleasing appearance.