People's Vindicator.

JAS. H. COSGROVE, - - - - Editor.

NATCHITOCHES

SATURDAY - - - March 13, 1875.

Notice to Contributors.

No communications will be published unless accompanied by the author's real name. But one side of the sheet to be written upon when sent to us for insertion.

Articles to be short and to the point, to have attention.

These are our rules and they must be strictly adhered to.

Premiums to Subscribers.

The *Vindicator* will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates.

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We will furnish to each yearly subscriber a magnificent Steel Engraving 19x24 inches. Now is the time to subscribe—write to our Editor for Club rates, in which we offer special inducements.

Our warmest thanks are due our friend C. F. Dranguet, Esq., for the able manner with which he conducted the Vindicator during our absence to New Orleans. We hope that occasion may arise to reciprocate his kindness.

We hear that Mr. Hale, of St. Louis, has married a Miss Rain, of New Orleans. Kind of a mixed shower that, but rather hard on hail.

We call attention to the card of I. Kahn & Co., in to-day's issue. They are offering their large and select stock at *New York Cost*. Now is the time for bargains and we are more than satisfied that a call will convince all that goods can be had in their establishment dirt cheap.

River rapidly falling. No cotton coming in. Business dull. No money in sight and everybody sick, mad, or drunk.

During our absence an article appeared in these columns containing strictures against E. Ezernack, the editor of the *Republican*, in this city, to which a reply was made by that paper denouncing the author as a "barefaced liar" and that they would show up the Editor of the Vindicator in his true colors. The card elsewhere speaks for itself.

The Mayor's Court is as dry as the cash drawers of our city merchants. Times has *got too tight* for fighters *to get tight*. Our Bigah looks dull and is as cross as a sore head bear. Can't somebody get up a small sparing match, for the sake of the old man, so that he can *smile* once more.

Duggin saw a clean place on Front street last week and proceeded to have a little race all by himself. C. P. dug his hand into that young man's collar and the Mayor dug five dollars from his pocket notwithstanding the young man protested "he warnt bettin." Time five minutes. Cost five dollars.

WANTED.—10,000 white farmers to till the abandoned rich Red River lands of Natchitoches parish. They can be served as farm laborers, lessees, or purchasers of homes. Now is the time for all persons living (making out to live we may say) on the poor hills of Louisiana, to secure homes upon soil, the natural increase in the value of which will make them prosperous in ten years.

Letters for information addressed to this office will meet with prompt attention.

In our next issue we will begin the publication of the evidence of the Radical witnesses from Natchitoches Parish, and we are convinced that our citizens will come to the same conclusion with ourselves, that, if these "evidence mills" have not lied, then they just missed it by the skin of their teeth.

Destruction or Death!

We regard the adjustment of the Louisiana difficulties as a strong card for success, and the intemperate declamation and factious opposition to such measures as will put us in a position to meet the enemy more advantageously, tends only to give the opponents of the true and good people of our State and the South an opportunity to doubt whether our motives are really for the good of country or the glory of party.

We have on all occasions given our views upon what we considered the *true policy* by which Louisiana could be benefited, in plain and unmistakable language; the 14th of September, 1874, convinced us that the Kellogg usurpation could not be overcome by force, and the action of Grant on the 4th January, 1875, settled, beyond cavil, the fixed determination of the administration to sustain Kellogg's government at all hazards; not only against armed forces, but against impeachment and all other peaceable means to be employed by us for its overthrow.

We are well aware of how high sounding are the beauties of principles when illustrated by eloquence, but to a people on the "ragged edge" of distruction, with starvation looking at them from the eyes of their wives and little ones; with a past whose path is strewn with disaster and a future black with ruin; "words that burn" have not in them the essence of salvation. The people demand a "showing of hands," and will insist that unless those who oppose compromise can settle upon a well defined line of policy, that possesses at least a hope of success, something that can be "seen and felt," not this everlasting cant of Northern Democracy coming to the rescue, and lifting us from this "slough of dispond"—this "high toned" *abstract* of sinking with a ship, when a boat is at hand to save us—the PEOPLE we say, will insist upon knowing what good will *come to them* in their *individual capacity* as citizens of Louisiana, by acting out this sublime and God-like role of self-immolation for the benefit of high tariff, hard money, railroad subsidy, (to Northern roads and capitalists) loyal Democrats from the trans-Mason and Dixons line. As long as one ray of hope illumined the dreary waste of our dark situation we fought Kellogg and his damnable usurpation, with all our soul, heart and strength, but when we can see no benefit, no victory, naught but ruin and defeat by a longer continuance of the battle, we do not propose to rush to destruction to benefit strangers; for we now make this prediction, that although a Democrat will be elected President, with a Democratic Senate and House of Representatives in 1877, if this policy of "masterly inactivity" is followed out, Louisiana will be, in the brightness and bloom of her saved and prosperous sister States, *black as midnight with africanization*. What Democrat will dare say that he or his party can then afford us relief? Will that party go back upon its traditions, upon its principles, and interfere with the *local affairs of Louisiana or any other State? No Sirs! never.* This incubus is fastened to you like a mill stone, and all the "Democratic victories" from now till doomsday, in the North, will never shake it off.

The proposed and accepted settlement is a fixed fact, and we must be firm and united in our endeavors to get all the good from it we can; we have by this adjustment at last secured a foot-hold on the battlements of the enemies position, and if victory is not ours in the end then it will be lost by our own volition—by our wandering to the graves of the past and weeping over the tombs of dead issues. We must "let the dead past bury its dead," the future is before us, and in it lies all that can save Louisiana and her people. Democracy North has nothing to do with our salvation. It is destruction to longer fight, and death beyond resurrection to submit, then we must "make treaty."

Louisianians, you hold your salvation or annihilation in your own hands, act well the part of wise men.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Until within a few days the plan of arbitrating Louisiana affairs, so far as the committee were concerned, was not positively fixed. It may now be stated that the case will be considered by the whole committee, and that they will begin work as soon as papers coming from New Orleans reach them, probably as early as Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The propriety of an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature is still suggested by the committee.

The above sets at rest one of the statements of the anti's, for it will be made by the *whole* of the committee, four of whom are known to be favorable to our people. In the proceedings of the last meeting of the Conservative caucus on the day of adjournment, a committee appointed to wait upon Kellogg for information as to the date of the call session, informed the caucus that he would call an extra session of the Legislature at any time that the Congressional Committee now adjusting the Louisiana difficulty would be pleased to mention. We can, therefore, look with some hope to relief from burdens within a short time.

River falling fast.

Apologies and Regrets.

It was very remiss in us, of course, not to hail the seating of Sheridan and Lawrence as another evidence of the hollowness of the Kellogg establishment and the folly of conceding an acquiesence just as it is toppling to its final fall. Obviously we should have pounced upon the circumstance as a triumphant witness, and proceeded to demonstrate that if Sheridan were legally elected in 1872, so also was the rest of the Fusion State ticket. From such premises how natural the conclusion that the Kellogg Government is a myth and the McEnery Government a glorious reality! On such a foundation how readily and swiftly we could rear the structure of Conservative triumph and restoration!

We fear it was sadly wrong in us to miss that opportunity of encouraging the people. It is so easy to persuade ourselves of what we most desire; so easy to keep our heads among the clouds and ignore the mire into which our feet sink deeper every day. This Sheridan business is profoundly significant and notable. If it be true that Sheridan is entitled to his seat in Congress, does it not necessarily follow that the whole ticket was successful? And if McEnery be the legally elected Governor according to the admission of Congress, does it not necessarily follow that Kellogg is a mere impostor who has no business in the Executive chair and ought to be kicked out instanter? And isn't all this enough to make everybody happy and to expose the futility and uselessness of any further effort?

These are beautiful and seductive conclusions which flow spontaneously from the premises. The fact that McEnery's election has long ago been established by a much more direct and explicit test; the fact that the Kellogg Government is conceded on all hands to be revolutionary and unrepublican; and the further fact that, notwithstanding these other facts, Kellogg has been maintained for the past two years and is sure to be perpetuated for the two years yet to come—these considerations amount to nothing, it appears. The gates of "Fools' Paradise" have been flung wide again, and there has ensued a general putting on of motley and flocking to the entertainment.

The Picayune, unhappily, had to send "regrets."

The above from the *Picayune* of the 6th inst., is gospel when used in connection with our situation. How often have we been buoyed with hope, felt cheerful and could almost see the end of our troubles by certain acts of Congress, statements made by Grant and the reports of this committee and that committee. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast"—but we have (we speak for ourselves) become sceptical on the subject, more so on the hope of relief built up upon such premises as the above. All these things are good *themes for* argument but possess not one shadow of practical utility.

The first sale of currency under the new act of the City Council, took place at the Mayor's office, on Saturday last, and the result of the measure is cheering indeed to our city taxpayers. The following named parties purchased:

Jas. Genins,	currency,	$40	for	$89	city paper.
H. Jaffer,	"	50	"	$105,00	" "
"	"	85	"	10 60	" "
H. Jaffer,	"	50	"	110,00	" "
"	"	50	"	110,00	" "
"	"	50	"	106,00	" "
"	"	50	"	111,50	" "
P. Poet,	"	50	"	111,50	" "
"	"	50	"	111,50	" "
H. Jaffer,	"	20	"	44,40	" "

Total currency $415 sold for $899,50 city paper.

While upon this subject, we cannot let the opportunity pass to compliment our able and worthy Mayor, DeVargas, and his City Council, upon the manner they have conducted the affairs of the city for the past year. Assuming control as they did when our Treasury was bankrupt and the city nearly nine thousand dollars in debt, with power to levy but $5000 as a tax for all purposes, in any one year—with the city script down to 25 cents per dollar, they have managed to force it up by judicious legislation, to nearly 50 cents, and by next month, under a continuation of this plan, we feel fully assured that city script will be worth 80 cents in cash, if not more. Some complaint has been made on account of the terrible condition of our streets, this can be answered and very easily, there was no money to do the work, and the taxpayers were in no condition to longer continue flooding the market with script, which to the laborer may have been but 30 cents for each dollar, but to the city was as a dollar. We feel and know that all good citizens appreciate the efforts of the Mayor and City Council, and they will not fail to receive that reward which good action entitles them to.

We understand that the wire for eight miles of the proposed Telegraph line has reached Grand Ecore, and that at an early day we will be in open communication with the outer world. We earnestly call upon all our leading citizens to come forward without delay and subscribe to this great improvement, for we can assure them that it will greatly benefit us all.

"WHAT I KNOW, I KNOW," said the great surgeon Magendie. "Give me stubborn facts; I care not for theories." This is sound doctrine. Possibly a medical martinet might be able, in a plausible way, to show why Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters ought not to cure Indigestion, Head ache, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Muscular Diseases, and Miasmatic Fevers; but as they do in every instance effect that object, his fine theory would be a waste of words. As Magendie said, the world demands facts, not speculative opinions.

Arkansas and Louisiana.

We lay before our readers this morning a letter from Mr. A. H. Leonard to the New Orleans Picayune, defining his views on the compromise and his reasons for supporting it. It will be seen that Mr. Leonard follows almost precisely the same line of argument pursued by us in an editorial published in the Times of the 4th inst. We believe that our article and Mr. Leonard's letter, have marked out the true policy of Louisiana in this crisis, and that if we hope to accomplish anything in the future, we must act upon it.

In this connection we may remark that, in the hurry of preparing the editorial of the 4th inst., we omitted from our examples of usurpations which have been accepted by the people, and through which the true principles of governments have been re-established, the case of the Baxter usurpation in Arkansas. Baxter became Governor of Arkansas, precisely as Kellogg became Governor of Louisiana; that is, by fraud and violence; in other words Baxter was in every sense of the word a usurper. But he was sustained as Kellogg is, by the power of federal bayonets, and the people, after vainly protesting against the outrage and becoming satisfied they could not overthrow the *de facto*, accepted it as an inevitable fact, and under its authority, addressed themselves to the redemption of their State and the re-establishment of constitutional, through the machinery of *de facto* government. This they accomplished. The constitutional convention was called under the authority of the usurper Baxter, a new constitution framed and a legal State government elected by the people and inaugurated.

This policy has brought peace to Arkansas and has started that State on the highway to prosperity. When the Arkansas people found they could not overthrow the Baxter usurpation, they acted wisely in recognizing its authority and working under it for the revival of their prosperity and the re-establishment of sound republican government.

Now, until within the last two months the people of Louisiana have believed it practicable to overthrow the Kellogg usurpation, and their war upon it was proper, patriotic and courageous. But the 14th of September convinced them they could not overthrow it by arms, and the 4th of January convinced them they could not do it by any means—that the Kellogg usurpation was a fixed fact, sustained by the army and navy of the United States. Convinced of this, further efforts to overthrow it are simply folly, and sound policy prompts us to recognize its authority and seek the revival of our prosperity under it, looking to the future for the re-establishment of political rights and *de jure* government in our ruined and outraged State.—*Shreveport Times*

We can inform the writer of the Communication signed "One of the People" in to-days issue, that the whole intent of those who favored the Compromise or adjustment of the difficulties in our State, did so for the express purpose and with the distinct understanding to fight more advantageously and with better hope of success Kellogg and his minions. We accept the adjustment, revolting as it is, because we cannot help ourselves in any other way.

To us Kellogg is no less a usurper now than six months since; we simply bow to the inevitable for the sake of peace, and that our people may have a chance in the future.

If we, with full control of the lower house, cannot work out our own salvation, then to our mind we are not deserving of success. If, two years ago, our Senators then elected and returned, had gone into the Kellogg concern, we would now have controle of both houses instead of one, in fact, the whole matter is contained in a nutshell, the acceptance of the adjustments is entirely for the future salvation of the State, the rejection simply means that we will continue to rear monuments in memory of departed hopes, and call upon the world to witness our self-sacrifice, which the world will say is all very nice, but it don't pay. Those are our views, short, sweet and to the point.

Will they suit or not? Remember we have found out lately that the most of people like individual martyrs, but not one in a thousand aspires to the honored distinction.

The steamer Texas, with the trip of the Bart Able reach Grand Ecore on Tuesday last, and will go down again on Monday next. Passengers and shippers will "make a note of this."

We suppose it would be a matter of no moment to call the attention of our *enterprising* citizens to the condition of the Grand Ecore road; that is, if any person would be brave enough to risk his life in endeavoring to find the "blame thing." That road is in the same condidion as the backwoodman's uncovered cabin; don't need any work on it in dry weather, and during the rainy season its too wet and muddy to fool with. When, oh! when, will our people ever have enterprise enough to build a bridge over a ditch two feet wide Echo answers—When?

The blacks have already begun what they no doubt consider the enjoyment of their "civil rights." In several cities of the Union, attempts have been made to force themselves into the white circles of the Theatres. The Varieties, in New Orleans, was the scene of quite a hubbub last week but the affair was quieted down. When negroes force themselves into such place, we are of the opinion that the case should be made one of assault, and that promptly.

The people of the 6th and 7th wards of what is now Grant parish are extremly desirous, upon the repeal of the act forming said parish, of being attached to Natchitoches, and we commend to the consideration of our citizens the good that will accrue to us by such annexation.

The white vote of the two wards is very large, 250 or 300, and as a population, thrifty and energetic, and enjoy some means, what might be called as an average comfortable livers. Montgomery, the central business point, notwithstanding many bad causes in the way of ruinous parish legislation, &c., has improved all the time, the trade is quite laige with the interior, the merchants intelligent and enterprising; in fact, the population is one in every way desirable for the material advancing of a parish; and as our future depends upon the immigration of whites to the negro districts, *i. e.* the rich river lands, and by the counter-balancing of the ignorant vote in the hands of unscrupulous men, this addition to our parish is in every way desirable.

Petitions, we understand, are being circulated and generally signed, calling upon our compromise legislature, when it meets, to allow that portion of Grant parish, embraced in the two named wards, to attach themselves to our parish. We wish the move success, and will do all in our humble power to further it.

BASE BALL.—A series of games of Base Ball have been played between the "EXPERIMENTALS" of Company C. 3d Infantry, and the "PROGRESS" Club of Natchitoches. The bad weather rendered out-door amusement for two months past impossible and in consequence, the game was suspended up to the 21 of Feb., on which day the play was resumed, the game at that time resulting in a victory for the "Experimentals." On the 28th Feb. the same club defeated again the "Progress" club, and upon Sunday evening last the "Progress" being reinforced by new and good players were victorious. The following is the summary of all the games to date which shows four winnings for the "Experimentals" and two for the "Progress" club:

EXPERIMENTALS.				PROGRESS.			
1	game	51	Runs.	1	game	15	Runs.
2	"	30	"	2	"	9	"
3	"	29	"	3	"	25	"
4	"	33	"	4	"	15	"
5	"	47	"	5	"	24	"
6	"	46	"	6	"	52	"

The Vindicator office will give, as a prize, to the victorious club in a series of three games of five, a pair of companion steel engravings, entitled, "Fishing and Hunting." What do the Presidents of the respective clubs say to that?

The Rump Senate passed the following bills, which originated in, and had previously passed the lower House. House Bill No. 21, transferring the parishes of Red River and Natchitoches, from the 17th Judicial District to ——. House Bill No. 164, amending the act incorporating the City of Natchitoches. To what Judicial District we are now attached we are unable to learn, and from the report of the proceedings in the *Republican*, we seem to be "laying around loose;" made a kind of soft crumb to be given some *toothless* radical to munch upon. We can only say that this orange is quite dry, and what is more, devilish hard to squeeze. We opine the amendment to the city charter, to mean a payment of parish taxes in future, of the justness of which we will in our next, have something to say. We find that our eight Senators were instrumental in defeating nearly thirty "pet bills" in the Senate, which is something gained, and further that their presence put a complete stopper to the general "rush through" of Bills as has been usual upon the last days of the session.

Some people delight in making fun of the miseries of other people, and "Perkins," a crazy youth, of unknown pedigree, has not escaped the rule. When "Perkins" is surrounded by a teasing crowd it is difficult to distinguish whether "Perkins" is crazy or the crowd all fools. How is it gentlemen?

"We make no note" of a change in the weather—on the contrary, the Clerk thereof, don't give us time to take breath, but pours down his fluid in copious streams.

We are pleased to inform the public that that Queen of steamers, the New Bart Able, will resume her trips to Grand Ecore, leaving New Orleans on Saturday next, 20th inst.

We congratulate our friend Capt. Sinnott, in so soon replacing his fine packet in running order, and we feel assured his efforts to give the shipping and travelling public, the benefit of a first class steamboat will be duly appreciated.

We have had pleasant weather this week, and the hearts of our farmers are cheered thereby. Corn planting has commenced, and we do hope that more acreage will be put in than last year. This way of short corn crops speaks bad for any country.

A joint resolution, authorizing and requiring a criminal prosecution against all persons implicated in the murder of R. A. Dewees, tax collector of the parish of De Soto; Frank S. Edgerton, sheriff; Homer J. Twitchell, tax collector; Clark Holland, supervisor of registration; W. T. Howell, parish attorney; McWillis, justice of the peace, and of other citizens of the parish of Red River, on or about the twenty-ninth of August, A. D. 1874; authorizing and directing a change of venue on the part of the State on application of the Attorney General, of the district attorney, or of the district attorney protempore in certain cases, whenever the district or parish courts in aforesaid parish of Red River may be interfered with, obstructed or prevented from holding their regular term by resistance or any other unlawful means; providing the manner of drawing juries and mode of trial; providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses; conferring upon the grand and petty juries of the parish of Red River jurisdiction over all persons implicated in said murders, either as principals or accessories, and whether said persons are residents of the parish of Red River, or otherwise; providing penalties for failure of jurors to attend the court, and conferring upon the grand and petty juries of the parish of Jefferson jurisdiction of all persons implicated in said murders, whatever may be the parish of their domicile, provided change of venue is applied for in these cases on behalf of the State in the parish of Red River, and granted by the court.

The bill was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, the bill was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The above is a synopsis of a bill introduced in the Rump Senate by M. H. Twitchel, and we commend it to the consideration of those who so earnestly oppose an adjustment of our difficulties, but at the same time insist upon "perfect peace within our borders." In other words, we shall go to the shambles like sheep, and be slaughthered by a negro jury in a negro parish, to make political capital for a lot of Northern men with Southern principles. Bah! we beg to refer to 1861. We, and a number of our friends are charged with being implicated in the above murders (?) and for them we say that although we may not compromise, we will never take any Jefferson parish in ours, and being lame, we can't run worth a cent.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—Having opposed the Wheeler Compromise from the beginning, I would say now, since it has become a *fait accomplie*, that we have done so in no spirit of thoughtless impulse, much less of bitter maddened hatred. The men that have opposed this measure are not of that number that have heretofore counseled violent and extreme measures. The violence that has been used in this matter is the violence of Federal interference. It is the violence of Gen. Grant, that as if armed by divine right, has *ordered* the enforcement of the midnight orders of a drunken judge, remanded into obedience a people triumphant over usurpation and insult, and outraged all law and decency, by disbanding a legislature convened in all the rights and forms of law.

What I wish, is, that no one shall mistake our *compelled submission*, otherwise than the enforced obedience of the powerless. In no sense is it either the acquiescence or ratification of the people or State. The truth is, that it is a farce to call this *compulsion, a compromise*. True, we cannot do otherwise than have the yoke fastened on our necks, but woe to the American people if this compulsion, misnamed *a compromise*, should so "denationalize" the Louisiana outrage as to cause our sister States a quiet acquiesence, in so great a wrong done to the cause of all the States of this Union. Such a delusive acquiescence must inevitably enslave the American people.

If they are wise they need must make the cause of Louisiana their own. It will not do to fall asleep in the shade of the Upas tree, much less beneath the *shadow of a military despotism*. If we need must accept this compromise, let it be done with a renewed purpose to make a more determined resistance in future.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Natchitoches, March 7, 1875.

The only "reform measure" passed by the rump legislature during its sixty days howling, was the expulsion of the negro, Ward, but as the majority of the expellers are no better than that individual, very little virtue can be claimed for such action.

Parson (?) Blunt, the windy Senator, so-called, from Natchitoches, waxes wroth at the very name of White Leaguer, and snuffs battle in the air. He delights in telling to his eager listeners what "he knows about bandits," and as his observation has been large, his ken quite remarkable, being able to see armed men through two brick walls and a wooden one, his Munchhausen stories are no doubt quite interesting.

In all the noise of non-compromise we fail to hear any one advance a line of policy for the people of Louisiana to follow. Is not this rather "old womanish?" Reason and common sense should be consulted in this matter, and not factious declamation.

The home boat Seminole, reached Grand Ecore on Tuesday last with a fair trip. We are under thanks to her genial officers for favors. We are sorry to see our people not patronizing the packets who have stuck to them as they should, and we predict that regrets will before long be mutual.

Thanks to E. L. Pierson, for files of the journal of the Rump House.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

"The rumor grows louder and begins to obtain credence that one of the secret articles of the 'Louisiana Compromise' binds the Conservatives to elect the Administration's brother-in-law, Mr. Jim. Casey, to the seat in the Senate at present claimed by Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback. In the same breath, it is asserted that the President has cooled toward Marshal Packard, whom he accuses of lying to him about Louisiana affairs, and putting him in an 'awkward position.'"

Where there is so much smoke it would seem there must be some fire. If the members of the Conservative Caucus know anything of this little arrangement, they ought to enlighten the world. So far as Mr. Casey is concerned, it would be *economical* for him to be elected Senator, for he spends most of time in Washington as it is.—N. O. Bulletin.

If Louisiana can, by the election of Mr. Casey, rid herself in future of Presidential interferance in her local affairs, for God's sake let Casey go to the Senate. We want control of Louisiana, that is the sum total of all the principle involved in the contest. Her situation at this moment is such that she cannot afford to "martyrize" her people for the North, the balance of the South, or any one else. No one should at this moment consult feelings or passions, on the contrary, reason will back us, that in no way can our State be benefited by a further continuance of this plan of masterly inactivity. We have fought the enemy from the outside in four mighty campaigns, and we are as far from the goal of success now, as in 1868, and our ability to stand defeat, a thousand times less.

Conservative Caucus.

THEY ADJOURN SUBJECT TO CALL.

The Caucus was called to order at 11 o'clock. A quorum present.

Mr. Estille reported that, as chairman of the committee for that purpose he had called on Governor Kellogg, asking him what time he would call an extra session. In reply, he stated that Governor Kellogg had said he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the committee in Washington who, as soon as they would have settled the matter of the returns, would notify him when he could call the extra session.

Gen. Young moved that when the caucus adjourned that they would meet one day previous to the organization of the House.

Mr. Jeffries thought it better to adjourn, subject to the call of Speaker Wiltz, who might desire them to meet a few days previous to the called session, in order to consult together on what action should be taken at the session of the Legislature.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the city members of the committee appointed to take into consideration the question of compromise call the Caucus together when necessary.

Mr. Jeffriey's motion was adopted.

Mr. Hammond moved a vote of thanks to Speaker Wiltz, Mr. Peter J. Trezevant, clerk, and the gentlemen connected with the caucus for their services during the sittings of the caucus.

Mr. Estillette offered a substitute to the same effect, which was unanimously adopted.

Speaker Wiltz said:

I hardly think the people of Louisiana or the United States have ever seen together or ever will again see a body of gentlemen sitting together in such perfect harmony in such a cause. In every transaction they have worked in a manner of which the people may well be proud; and in adjourning I return my thanks to them for the manner in which they have aided the cause of the people of the State.

On motion, all the members of the Committee of Adjustment were instructed to act as an executive committee after the caucus adjourned, the city members to act in the absence of those from the country.

On motion, the caucus then adjourned.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A CARD.

In my paper, the Natchitoches *Republican*, under date of February 11, 1875, I published an article in which I stated that the author of an article which appeared in the *People's Vindicator* of February 6th, derogatory to my personal character was a "barefaced liar." I now declare that the above offensive epithet was not intended to apply to Mr. J. H. Cosgrove, the Editor of the *Vindicator*, as I did not consider him the author of, or responsible for the article referred to, he being absent from the city at the time; and I hereby retract all that may be offensive to Mr. J. H. Cosgrove, Editor of the People's Vindicator in said article.

EDWARD EZERNACK.

March 11th, 1875.

We return thanks to the Commissioner of Education, at Washington, D. C., for copies of the History of the National Bureau of Education, and other documents.

Our thanks are due and tendered the polite officers of the steamer Texas, for late favors.

Grant parish has been complimented by the riddance of one "cuss" who pretended to represent her in the rump legislature; we allude to Capt (?) William Ward, who has been expelled from the "Den" for conduct unbecoming a member of that debatable body, lately sitting at the St. Louis Hotel. Poor Ward, his duckings have gone —— well, we suppose everyone knows where, and the beauty of it is, no body seems sorry a bit.

The editor returns thanks to Z. T. Gallion, M. D., for an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.