

# People's Indicator.

GEO. E. GILLESPIE, Editor.

NATCHITOCHES

SATURDAY -- April 15, 1876.

## Advertising Rates.

SQUARES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1 square	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	75c	50c	40c	30c	25c
2 squares	7.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	75c	50c	40c	30c
3 squares	10.00	7.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	75c	50c	40c
4 squares	13.00	9.00	6.50	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	75c	50c
5 squares	16.00	11.00	8.00	5.50	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	75c	50c
6 squares	19.00	13.00	9.50	6.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	75c
7 squares	22.00	15.00	11.00	7.50	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00	75c
8 squares	25.00	17.00	12.50	8.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	75c
9 squares	28.00	19.00	14.00	9.50	5.50	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50	75c
10 squares	31.00	21.00	15.50	10.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	75c
11 squares	34.00	23.00	17.00	11.50	6.50	5.50	4.50	3.50	2.50	75c
12 squares	37.00	25.00	18.50	12.50	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	75c
13 squares	40.00	27.00	20.00	13.50	7.50	6.50	5.50	4.50	3.50	75c
14 squares	43.00	29.00	21.50	14.50	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	75c
15 squares	46.00	31.00	23.00	15.50	8.50	7.50	6.50	5.50	4.50	75c
16 squares	49.00	33.00	24.50	16.50	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	75c
17 squares	52.00	35.00	26.00	17.50	9.50	8.50	7.50	6.50	5.50	75c
18 squares	55.00	37.00	27.50	18.50	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	75c
19 squares	58.00	39.00	29.00	19.50	10.50	9.50	8.50	7.50	6.50	75c
20 squares	61.00	41.00	30.50	20.50	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	75c

Transient advertisements \$1.50 per square of 10 lines (brevier) first insertion. Each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

All changes in advertisements to be changed as if new.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers rendered quarterly.

One inch of solid brevier constitutes a square.

Marriage and obituary notices beyond the simple announcement, resolutions or cards of thanks, charged as advertisements.

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## Louder.

We once heard this cry made to one of our distinguished members of Congress, while he was making a public speech to a large crowd in a spacious hall, in the city of New Orleans. It, in no way disconcerted him, for his reply was: "Be patient gentlemen, and I will get loud enough for you all before I am through," and so he did, making his voice permeate every and all parts of the building, and distinctly audible to every one present. Warning with his subject, and being very eloquent, he gradually approached the Louisiana question, her wrongs, the indignities she has been compelled to bear, with the despised usurper as her Governor. There were no longer any cries of "louder" from the audience, but they all calmed down into attentive silence, and not a murmur could be heard throughout that vast assembly.

Although we do not desire to compare ourselves to a distinguished member of Congress, but we will say this: that before this campaign is over, we will get our paper "hot" enough to suit the most fiery and impetuous. There is one thing we do not propose to do, however, and that is to lose our ammunition firing at long range. It would be the greatest folly and imbecility to introduce the subject matter of the campaign at the initiatory prelude, and give the enemy the chance to attempt to "put their house in order," to escape the heavy blows they may reasonably expect. The game has not yet "broken cover," and until it does, do not cry out "hotter," but rather be contented, and rest in patience, well asured, that the work will be done at the proper time, and in the proper manner, provided, we do not offend the instincts of modesty, and disregard all claims of propriety, in order to suit the taste of those who may desire the detailing of private scandal.

We are now making up the record, and reconnoitering the ground before us, and will be able, no doubt, in due course of time, to serve up things as "hot" as any one may wish. There is no scarcity of material to make things "hot," but, then, when we do get in that pungent condition, we want to scorch 'em to a purpose.

## Hon. John B. Gordon.

In a speech in the Senate of the United States on March 9th, 1876, showed how much the Government has been defrauded in the collection of the Revenue Tax on whisky, for the last thirteen years. The sum, according to his figures, is fabulous; amounting in round numbers to the enormous amount of eight hundred millions of dollars; enough to pay the expenses of an hundred Centennials, or build a Pacific railroad, not only to California, but almost around the world, if there was land to sustain it.

After showing the radical defects of the Revenue system, and asking the Senate to take some steps to prevent so much fraud and partisan selection of officers, he thus concludes:

I think it is Buckle who says that there are eras of crime, and of different grades of crime. Whether Buckle says so or not, it is true. There are eras of crime, and this unfortunately is one of them. What will be who shall chronicle these events in the future call this era in our history? What can he call it but an era of public shame, of public theft, of public prostitution? It is time to begin a reform, and no better place to begin it than in this revenue service. The great evil, the towering, the overshadowing evil of this day is the love of money and the love of display which money permits, and the temptation of officials to obtain money through official corruption. This is the great fact that stands out boldly before us. How shall we exaggerate, then, the importance of throwing around the collectors of our revenue all the conditions and before them all the incentives to honesty which shall enable them to resist temptations so peculiar to their situation?

Can we not do this? Can we not bury party considerations for such a result? Can we not forget for a time that we are parties with a great political contest before us, and remember only that we are Americans, with a republic to save, a reputation to redeem? If we cannot, if with this record of official crime before us, if with this demon of demoralization enthroned in the very seat of the Government, with this gathering flood of corruption rolling over great and once honored departments of Government, and breaking at last at the very steps of the Executive Mansion, if with the very foundations of political and of official morality crumbling beneath us we cannot forget the feuds of the past in the effort to save from the frauds of the present, then we shall surpass the madness of Jerebalem breaking into factions while Titus thundered at her gates.

Mr. President, this is a good year to begin reformation, and this is a good place to originate it. Let us not only unite here without distinction of party to rescue this Revenue Department, but let us unite the people of all parties and of all sections in the effort to restore honest and pure government, and practical, substantial, universal reform.

We continue to send our paper to all of our friends, and, as only one has been returned, we conclude that they want it, and will become subscribers; therefore, we ask them to send in the amount of the subscription, which is only \$2.00. In this connection will state that we cannot carry out any former contracts of the *Indicator*, and hold ourselves perfectly free from any responsibility whatsoever in that particular.

## Easter Sunday.

As many have expressed surprise that this feast should occur on the 16th, and not on the 9th of the present month, we have concluded to give some explanation of the matter, which may not be without interest to a majority of our readers. Easter is one of those movable feasts, regulated by the changes of the moon, and consequently must be as variable as the moon itself, with this exception, however, it must always be on a Sunday, and this Sunday must be the first, after the first full moon after the Vernal Equinox.

Now for the explanation, how, this year it happens on the 16th, and not on the 9th inst., as the full moon was on Saturday, the 8th, at forty-eight minutes past seven o'clock in the afternoon, and according to custom, Easter should, therefore, have been on the 9th, the first Sunday after the first full moon of the Vernal Equinox. The proper time for the celebration of Easter has occasioned no little controversy, for we find in the first years of christianity the churches divided upon the question, until the Council of Nice (325 A. D.) which fixed the time above stated, for its celebration. It was deference to ancient custom, that led the ecclesiastical authorities to adhere to the method of determination by the moon, and at the epoch of the Council of Nice, there was no office of longitude to determine the exact hour of the full moon, that is to say, the precise moment when the earth is between the moon and the sun in a straight line, the line of syzygies. "It must be remembered," says Chambers Encyclopaedia, "that it is not the actual moon in the heavens, nor even the mean moon of Astronomers, that regulates the time of Easter, but an altogether imaginary moon, whose periods are so contrived, that the new (calendar) moon always follows the real new moon, (sometimes by two, or even three days.) The effect of this is, that the 14th of the calendar moon—which had, from the times of Moses, been considered 'full moon' for ecclesiastical purposes—falls generally on the 15th or 16th of the real moon, and thus, after the real full moon, which is generally on the 14th or 15th day." In looking up the subject farther, we find the following statement in a French paper, published by the authority of the Diocese of Nantes:

"They have used an easy method to facilitate matters, and sacrificed a little exactitude to simplicity, and this method is still in use, because, it gives results ordinarily exact. The error besides, is without consequence, because it can only make a difference of one day. This method gives to the lunar month thirty days, when truly it has but twenty-nine days, twelve hours and forty-eight minutes. This year the ecclesiastical count is in disagreement several hours with astronomy, and these hours cause the full moon to fall on the 9th, instead of the 8th, and following the law of the Council of Nice they have been forced to place the *fete de Piques*, on Sunday the 16th April."

It is therefore a well established fact, that to-morrow (Sunday) is to be Easter, with all of its accompanying ceremonies; the young ladies with new dresses, and the children with dyed eggs, &c., which to them, forms a very important period of their lives.

## State Tax Sales.

It will be remembered that some time ago, in the case of Joseph Reboul vs. Joseph Billigery, Judge Culom decided that the State law imposing penalties on delinquent taxpayers, and especially the amount they have to pay the purchaser at the tax-collector's sale, in order to redeem their property, was unconstitutional and could not be enforced.

This case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Last week, Judge Tallaferro rendered the decision of the Court, to the effect that the constitutionality of the tax imposed on plaintiff (Reboul) was not the subject of the controversy; but that the value of the property involved was shown to not be \$500 and hence the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction. The appeal was dismissed.

This, we presume, leaves Judge Culom's decision to stand unaltered, and a safe-guard for those unfortunate tax delinquents whose property is sought to be taken from them by a set of harpies, under the forms of legal robbery and confiscation.

The above is taken from the *Orleanian*, a weekly paper published in the city of New Orleans, in the interest of the Tax-payers, and anything found in its columns relating to the subject of taxation, may be relied on. If the law imposing penalties on delinquent tax-payers is unconstitutional as decided by Judge Culom, it is simply stealing the people's money for tax-collector's to insist on them paying it, particularly since they are not able to pay the high taxes without the penalties, except at great sacrifice.

Let every farmer read the advertisement in this paper of "Chufas and Japan Peas." If one-half that is claimed for these crops by the best authorities be true, they are indeed a godsend to the South.

Get your printing done at the *Vindicator's* Job Office.

## The New South.

This is the appropriate name for the country mapped out by the far-seeing and adventurous carpet-bagger, when he packed his carpet-bag and came down, just after the war, to enter into his great scheme of regeneration and purification. There was no thought of self in his undertaking, no idea of robbing anybody, or stealing anything that could be found, oh! no, he simply "Followed freedom on the adventurous tide;" his mission was peace and good-will to mankind generally, and to the negro, particularly. In order to carry out the aims and intentions of such humane projects, he must first get power, and this could only be obtained through the working of the Radical party, and the negro vote.

To win the negro to his side, he begins by instilling into his ear the subtle poison of hatred to his former owner, and making dopes of them, which he soon learned was no difficult task. He obtained power; was it for peace? No, far from it, but plunder, plunder every where, was his game; and if any one can truthfully say, that we have not been systematically plundered from 1862, to the present time, he has but a dim idea of what will fill the definition of such a term.

Well and truly did he adopt the teachings of the Radical press throughout the North. It was Horace Greeley, who said to the young men of the country, "Go West," but it was the Radical party, who said to the Carpet-bagger, "Go South, go to the New South, there is your Eldorado, the land of promise;" for the "South," says Mr. James Redpath, "as a compact political power, should have neither courtesy nor mercy shown it. It deserves neither pity nor respect. Its history is one long, lurid, chronicle of crime. The nation has crushed her, and to prevent her rearing her hydra head, must be driven back at any cost." After listening to such teachings, is it any wonder that depraved, corrupt, and dishonest men came down here to take advantage of the negro, and find a few debased white men, to enter into their nefarious plans of wholesale robbery, and open-handed stealing? Think of a people already impoverished by a long fratricidal war, being subjected to such trials as these? Think of all the things being constantly enacted among us, and then wonder, ye philanthropist, if you can, that extraordinary means have been used to counteract such horrid and diabolical acts. Is it any wonder that these adventures aroused the bitterest feelings against them, when it is known that they had, after obtaining the power, run up taxation until it amounted to virtual confiscation? Is it any wonder that the people of the South determined to relieve themselves of this terrible "crushing process?"

Let any man in the Northern States, take a calm view of the situation, and acquaint himself of the facts, see what wrongs have been heaped upon us, and if he will then pronounce judgment against us, and continue his teachings and doctrines that we should all be driven from our hearths and homes, then we will say that christianity is a cheat, and holy religion a fraud.

## Sheriff's Sales.

Robert W. Simmons vs. W. W. Breazeale. Sale of land on the 6th May.

Marcel Tanzin vs. R. E. Burke. Assignee of T. Lacoste, Bankrupt. Sale of House and lot on Front Street. Saturday, May 6th.

W. M. Levy vs. Gaston Roque and J. E. Roque. Sale of land, May 6th. Clemence Dugas vs. L. H. Burdick. Times Office, 15 April.

A. B. Sonnyayrac vs. D. H. Boulit, Jr. Sale of lands, May 6th.

J. H. Stephens vs. Harriet Prudhomme, wife of Theo. Prudhomme, sale of Gin House and one acre of land, on a credit of 12 months. May 6.

## Succession Sales.

Succession of Wm. Joyce. Sale of land, household and kitchen furniture, April 27th.

Succession Sale of J. J. Patton. Sale of land on Spanish lake, April 29th.

Succession of Remy McTire. Sale of land and household furniture, April 27th.

Joseph Welsh applies to be appointed administrator of the Succession of John Deegan, deceased.

Marie Azelle Dasilva, applies for the administration of the succession of John Dasilva, dec'd.

That Damned Confederate House.—It would do you good to hear some of the truly loyal, who have just been choked off from a full feat, denounce the "Confederate House," as they call it. It is hard, they think, to be prevented from robbing the Government they saved, and that too, by the very men they saved it from, but somehow or other they don't get much sympathy.

They stand around hotel bar-rooms and swear feebly, accept an invitation to drink sadly, and then contemplate the ruin of their hopes for the remainder of their stay. It didn't use to be that way fifteen years ago. If anybody took occasion to doubt the purity of anybody connected with the Government then, he was immediately damned for a "Copperhead" and pounded like a dog. There were no arrests in those days for anything of that sort.—[Correspondence St. Louis Times.]

Whatever the size of her shoe, the Washington Star thinks there is no doubt that Mrs. Belknap "put her foot in it."

## News of the Week.

The following official order has been issued: The Headquarters of the Army are hereby re-established, and hereafter in time of peace, shall be at Washington City, and all orders or instructions relative to military operations, or affecting the military control and discipline of the army, issued by the President, through the Secretary of War, shall be promulgated through the General of the Army.

ALPHONSO TAFT, Secretary of War.

Gen. Merrill denies the statement that he took a bribe while Judge Advocate, in Texas.

Barton Kendrick was found dead in his room, in St. Louis, on the 5th inst. He was formerly Secretary of ex-Gov. Warmouth.

There is to be an Irish Rifle team, at the Centennial, to compete for the championship of the world.

A colored Convention was held in Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th inst.

Mrs. Ben. F. Butler, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, April 8th, of Cancer of the throat.

Forty-two Japanese youths passed over the Fort Wayne railroad, en route to Philadelphia, where they are to attend school.

The remedy for newspapers that are "hard up," according to the Mindem Democrat, is to demand the cash in advance. (We'll do it.)

The President has had a slight attack of apoplexy, which alarmed his friends very much.

New Irish potatoes in Galia, Tex. as, March 25th.

The ten citizens of Baton Rouge, who were arrested by warrants from S. B. Packard, U. S. Marshal, and President of the Radical State Central Committee, were welcomed home by a monster Mass meeting, composed of all classes of citizens.

It is said that Secretary Bristow is weary of his position, and will soon resign.

It is thought that Congress will continue until after the National Republican Convention.

Rain fell in New Orleans, to the amount of 53 inches, on the 7th inst.

Mr. Joseph E. Winner has patented a process which completely destroys any kind of stamp, bond, &c., when written on, for cancellation.

The Laforce Union has, as its motto, "Justice and equal rights to all men," and quietly takes the Judicial printing from his confere, the Republican.

Hawaii, is the Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands, eight in number, in the middle of the Pacific ocean.

The French have invited proposals for thirteen thousand five hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, from the States of Maryland, Ohio and Virginia—None from Kentucky.

Mark Twain is worth \$60,000. It pays to be funny.

It is alleged that the Grand Jury of the Superior Criminal Court, intends investigating the late riot at the Mechanic's Institute.—N. O. Pic.

It is denied that the President has expressed a preference for Conkling. Rain almost every day this week.

Go to J. A. DUCOURNAU'S to buy your New Spring and Summer Goods.

We hope there will be a full attendance of the Parish Central Committee at the meeting called for Monday next. It is imperative that an early organization of the people should take place and our initiatory committee meeting should be attended by every member.

While on this subject, we should like to know what the young men propose doing this coming campaign? Will they act like rational beings and grapple with the subject intelligently, or sink around as so many machines? If too young to vote at the past elections, it stands to reason that many have reached the voting point during the intervening years. Let the young men bring all their intelligence, integrity and patriotism to the front to meet the political issue sensibly, manfully and honestly. They should recognize the folly that brought disaster in the past, and the necessity of using firmness and judgment if we would triumph next November.

Will Mr. Frank Morey, member of Congress from Louisiana, be pleased to rise up and explain the nature of the services he rendered in Washington to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, for which they paid him a fee of eleven thousand dollars? We have a right to propound this question to Mr. Morey, because he is a public servant, and the people of Louisiana are stockholders to the amount of \$1,122,000 in that railroad company. If Mr. Morey will not rise up and explain this small transaction, we would respectfully suggest to Gen. Gibson, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Ellis the propriety of interrogating Mr. Morey about it upon the floor of the House of Representatives.—[N. O. Democrat.]

For Cheap and Fine Goods call on J. A. DUCOURNAU.

"Neither Pierepont nor the President appear to care much who stole the letter of the former."—[Detroit Free Press.]

Come, now; that won't do. Say appears or at once abandon all thought of taking that contract for writing the Centennial English grammar.—[Courier-Journal.]

Subscribe to the *Vindicator*.

## Natchitoches City Cemetery.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. S. WHITE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS, FOR THE REPAIRS OF THE SAME.

Having solicited a subscription from the people of this city, for the purpose of inclosing the Cemetery, and to purchase a house and lot to be donated to the corporation for the occupancy of a Sexton, as custodian of the Cemetery, and who should repair, when needed, the fence, gates, &c., we would hereby acknowledge the liberality of many of the citizens, and submit to them this report of subscriptions, collections, and expenditures.

Total amount of subscription \$217 75

Total amount collected 161 50

Amount uncollected 53 25

## EXPENDITURES

Purchase money, for Sexton's house \$151 00

Lumber bill of Martin & Smith, after deducting donation, 30 00

Bill of J. C. Sullivan, 15 days work, 30 00

Bill of Derzlin Hertzog, 18 days work, 18 00

30 paid at 20 cts. each, 6 00

Drayage, 75

Total \$235 75

Total excess of expenditures above subscriptions, \$18 00. Total excess of expenditures above collections \$71 25.

From the above, it is apparent that to pay these accounts, every dollar of the subscriptions will be needed, and eighteen dollars more, and yet the actually necessary repairs are not finished, in order to make this Cemetery respectable. In the name of the dead and civilization, may we not still appeal to the public for the completion of this work? In the name of justice and common honesty, may we not appeal to those subscribers that have not paid their subscriptions? The property has been purchased, and these repairs made on the credit of these subscriptions, and every dollar collected, has been so appropriated, and more. The remaining subscriptions are now due, for work rendered, and if not paid, must fall upon ourselves.

While we thus appeal to some of the most directly interested members of this community, we must commend the example of the few Jews, that are citizens of this town, to whom, without exception, we have applied, and without exception, have received a cash subscription, and are yet, taxed with their own Cemetery; were the very people to whom I could appeal, with the very least show of justice. Would that many who are more directly interested—whose ancestors and families are buried here, and are yet so sadly neglected, were even, in proportion to their means, equally as liberal, or even just. Delinquents have a standing invitation to settle.

Respectfully,

J. S. WHITE.