The People's Vindicator.

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VOL. III. NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876. NO. 1

MAILS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Alexandria to Natchitoches.

Arrivals.	*Departures.*
Tuesday 4 p. m.	Thursday 9 a. m.
Friday 4 p. m.	Saturday 9 a. m.
Sunday 4 p. m.	Monday 9 a. m.

Natchitoches to Shreveport.

Tuesday 9 a. m.	Tuesday 9 a. m.
Thursday 9 a. m.	Thursday 9 a. m.
Saturday 9 a. m.	Saturday 9 a. m.

Natchitoches to Texas.

Tuesday 6 p. m.	Monday 7 a. m.
Saturday 6 p. m.	Thursday 7 a. m.

Natchitoches to Minden.

Tuesday 6 p. m.	Wednesday 7 a. m
Friday 6 p. m.	Saturday 7 a. m.

Natchitoches to Winnfield.

Tuesday 12 m.	Tuesday 1 p. m.
Friday 12 m.	Friday 1 p. m.

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March 25—1y.

P. A. MORSE. C. F. DRANGUET.

MORSE & DRANGUET,

Attorneys at Law.

Office on Second Street,

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J. H. Cunningham.

Cunningham, Chaplin & Cunningham.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

St. Denis St., Natchitoches, La.

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Bullard & Campbell,

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GROCERIES,
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HARDWERE,
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Caspari & Dietrich,

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FURNISHING GOODS.

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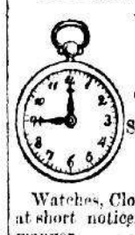

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Hon. Judge C. Chaplin,
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"Revolving Head"

COTTON GIN

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

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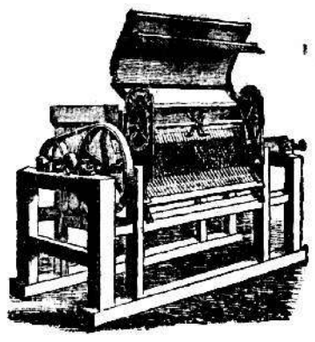
TO $4 50 PER SAW.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from braking, and gives a LARGER YIELD OF LINT from the same amount of Seed than any other Gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power, than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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Also, a fine stock of Tinware, Metallic Roofing, &c.

Gutters and pipes promptly and carefully repaired.

HENRY GENIUS,

Corner Front and Trudeau Sts.,

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March 25 1876.—1y.

The African in the South.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE ON THE QUESTION OF RACE.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Concord, N. H., July 26, 1876.—*Dear Brother Danjee:* On the 12th inst. I sent you a check for $50, and have received no receipt or anything from you since.

To day I received a letter from Harper's Ferry in which is the following sentence: "The report is current here that Bro. Danjee has gone over to the rebels, and is going to stump for Tilden and Hendricks. I am afraid it is so."

My dear brother D., is there any truth in that report? Have you even had a thought of doing such a thing? If you have, I pray you pause before you take a single step in that direction. Such a course would be a cause of great grief to all your true friends, and all the true lovers of freedom and piety. In doing this you will bring a wound and a reproach upon your mission-work among freedmen, and ruin your own usefulness as a minister of Christ. How will all those feel who have contributed from your support in our mission work for Richmond meeting house, etc., if you now desert your brethren and go over to the old Rebs, the haters of the colored man and the cause of freedom, and give your influence to strengthen the hands of such men as Jeff. Davis and those who have murdered thousands and thousands of your colored brethren at the South within a few years past, to prevent them from voting for the cause of their own God-given rights? O, this can not be; I will no believe it can be so till I hear more from you. Do write me by return mail and send receipt for fifty dollars, and tell me if there is any foundation for the report to which I have alluded; and be entreated to go no farther in that direction, if you have taken one step, until you consult with your *true friends*, Brothers Morrell, Brackett, Stewart, Burgess, Anthony, Chase, &c.,&c.

Do not fail to let me hear from you at once, and give me the facts on this subject. Yours truly,

SILAS CURTIS.

P. S. Tilden and Hendricks are identified with the old rebel party, and will be supported by ex-rebels of the Jeff. Davis stripe and those who sympathized with them during the war and since, and I would just as soon vote for Jeff. Davis for President as I would for Sam. Tilden, the former associate of Boss Tweed of New York, and always a rebel sympathizer. S. C.

Richmond, Aug. 21, 1876—*Dear Brother Curtis:* Yours of July 26 is before me, asking me about rumors which you have heard in regard to my going over to the "rebels." First, I would state that I have tried to fulfil my whole duty in my work here, and have not at any time neglected my mission duties. No man is more interested in all that pertains to the best welfare of the colored people and their highest development. So, I have tried to conduct myself teach my people that it is their Christian duty to make friends with the white people of the South, among whom they live. This can be done without sacrificing any principle of manhood; in fact, the Southern people do not ask the colored people to compromise a single right. But we who live here see the great importance of a full and manly reconciliation between the two races. This can be done by dividing the colored vote between the two parties. As soon as it is thus divided they will cease to be an object of ostracism and bone of contention. Both parties will then treat them with due respect. Take Virginia, and the white people of this State are as friendly to the colored people as they are anywhere in America; the most friendly feelings exist between the two races. What we who are interested in the great cause of humanity are endeavoring to do is to break down all color lines, and altogether forget slavery, the war and the past, and go on to higher attainments and a broader Christian manhood. I believe the white people of the South are true to the professions they are now making. They do not desire any more slavery; they will stand by all the results of the war; they are in the Union to go out no more forever. They are laboring nobly in our State for public education, without regard to color. I have every right in Richmond that I would have in Boston. They are doing all for the colored people in a benevolent way they can do. You know the late war laid its withering hand upon the South, and there are many poor people, both white and black; notwithstanding, there are many of the white gentlemen who have contributed largely to mission work for our people in Richmond and other places in the South. There are 31,000 colored people in this city who are depending on the whites for the bread they eat. Many poor people of color would starve to death here but for the kindness of the whites in giving them shelter and food. You can have no idea of the true condition of things here. Now in the face of all these facts, I do not think the white people of the South very dangerous rebels.

Just a word about some of our troubles. You have heard much talk about carpet-baggers." You have no idea the amount of trouble these men have given us. Men who were of the worst character in the North, who were from the lowest haunts of New York and Boston, men as bad as crime could make them, who were negro haters in the North, have come South and taken advantage of the ignorance of the colored people, and have been elevated to places of high trust in our State governments, for the sole purpose on their part to plunder the public. This same class of men have arrayed the colored people against the whites for political purposes, and, when trouble comes, desert them. All the mobs which we have had in the South have been gotten up by bad men. I know we have some lawless white men here, but the good people of the South must not be blamed for their acts. You have them at the North with you. This wild and fruitless contest has been going on for years, and who are the sufferers? The colored men, being the weaker party, always lose ground, and must at last go to the wall if the fight is kept up. I know you, in New Hampshire, may not see this matter as I do, but I tell you that the negro of the South must go under if the policy of the last few years is to be continued. Now, If the Home Missions Board discharges me for these sentiments, I regret it, but cannot yield my honest convictions; I am sorry I cannot make them see the rightfulness of my position.

You ask me what the persons who have contributed from time to time for my support would think. To this I would say, if they understood my true position they would, I think, make those contributions more readily than ever. The negro is now passing through the most critical period of his history, and his destiny for good or evil will be sealed by his action. If he arrays himself against the white people, he must, sooner or later, be ground to powder.

There is no natural antagonism between the two races in the South; the whites and blacks were born and brought up together, and must live and die together. The late trouble at Hamburg, South Carolina, and other troubles we have had in the South since the war, have not been the result of any ill feeling on the part of our home people, but are the result of the action of bad men who have come South and kept up from year to year the most bitter political contest, and have used every effort to keep the white and colored people from making friends. One of their principal means is the wholesale use of bad whisky; also appealing to the very worst passions of the ignorant. No stone is left unturned on their part to exasperate and excite the feelings of our poor people, which might at any time be kindled into a flame which might result in bloodshed. I only wonder we have not had ten riots where where we have had one. Now I say that every good man in the South, white and black, ought to join hands and rid our fair section from this terrible state of things. I hope you will not misunderstand me; these charges are not against the good people of the North. We will give the most hearty welcome to any good man of the North who may come among us for good purposes. I think that if you were to live here a few years you would take the same stand that I have. We have some men from the north who are highly respected, but all of these take the same stand, and are not the men objected to. The colored men, if they are to be citizens of this country, must differ just as white men do on all the great questions of the day, such as finance, tariff, taxation and questions of law, trade, &c. Until we arrive at this point we will be mere machines, and not men in the true sense of the term.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the report of the Hon. B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, on the Freedman's Bank fraud, and the speech of Hon. W. S. Singer, of Pennsylvania, on the same subject. I would also call your attention to the large amount of money stolen from the widows and orphans of the colored soldiers and sailors. The District Ring and many other things might be mentioned, but time and space will not allow it. The colored voter of the South, as ruled by the Radicals, has no liberty in the use of his ballot, which liberty we claim, and must have or continue slaves. He should be taught independence and self-reliance.

Please answer me a few questions. Who should be the best judge of the true condition of the Southern people, I, who was born and brought up in the South, as I have been, and served twenty-seven years of my life as a slave (when a boy I played with white boys, and know there is no natural bad feeling between the two races), or yourself? What can you in New Hampshire or Maine know of our condition down here? When you call our people "rebels" you do them a great wrong. I believe the people of the South are as loyal to the Union as those of the North. I ask you as a Christian, do you think it right to be constantly abusing the Southern people? They have come back to the Union and fully accepted all of the amendments to the Constitution, with all the results of the war. The only reason why they have made such an effort to get hold of their own State governments is to protect themselves from the wicked plunderings and robbery of carpet-baggers; and every good man, white and black, ought to join hands to emancipate our section from this fearful state of things. Remember that our homes in the South are as dear to us as yours in New Hampshire. Now how would you like your State to be infested with a gang of those political thieves from another far country, plundering the public treasure and leaving a tax on the people too heavy for them to bear, exciting riots, causing bloodshed? I ask you, would you help them to continue the work of destruction against your own people? I tell you this is our condition, and the colored people are the main agency by which they are enabled to do their work; and, in my judgment, nothing but a division of the colored vote can bring peace and prosperity, which we so much need and I feel that no pulpit work or mission effort will enable me to do as much for my race as this work.

I have given this matter eleven years' thought, and for years I have taken great pains to inform myself as to the true feeling of the people of the South, and it is my conclusion that the whites desire to live with the colored people in peace and quietness, and are doing all they can to gain that object. They do not want all the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, but believe it would be best to divide their vote between the two parties. This point would have been gained years ago but for the terror of the Radical party and its loyal leagues. There has been no intimidation in the South. I do not charge the colored people with this cruelty. They are not to blame; they are only tools in the hands of these bad men. I have known some colored men to be whipped, some turned out of their churches, and all kinds of intolerant abuse have been heaped upon those colored men who dare vote the Democratic ticket. In some parts of the South the life of a colored man (Democrat) is not very safe. I submit these facts to you as the honest conviction of my heart, and must say I cannot accept your advice, because in doing so I would not do justice to myself and to my race.

Yours, with great respect,

JOHN W. DUNJEE.

Wilson's Story.

Grant and Babcock--The Utter Rottenness of the Administration.

Chicago Times.

A lightning shaft, a bolt of shining light, struck the White House the other day leaving bare and clear in all their ugliness the corrupt elements that have fastened upon the chief executive until the honest execution of law has become worse than a mockery, and men who desire to do their duty are persecuted until they are ready to give up well-doing and curse the day that they ever tried to do their duty. A more terrible picture than is given in Bluford Wilson's testimony cannot be imagined. It groups, in a brief, compact whole, all of the bitter and cruel things that have ever been said against Grant's reign, and with the unimpeachable evidence of record, and evidence of men now living, this picture is given a stamp upon the history of our rotten political system that no defense or time can ever efface. Never has there been more clearly shown how Grant is in the power of a gang of rascals, and that with an occasional exception there was not a single man in the whisky ring who did more to fetter Bristow and Wilson in their prosecution of the whisky thieves than did Grant. Grant would never give either Wilson or Bristow the names of the people who told stories about them. He never gave them an opportunity to defend themselves.

From first to last Grant has only acted with Bristow except under protest. He shielded Babcock to the last, and during the prosecution of Babcock he furnished to him all of the evidence that he (Grant) had himself procured for him. Grant would summon Wilson to him, question him as to the testimony against him, and then impart it to Babcock at his earliest opportunity. Babcock, Spencer, Logan, Farwell, Ward, and Sargent, were the men who were constantly working to destroy Bristow and Wilson. They even employed detectives to put up jobs upon them, and Wilson in one instance intercepted a telegram that passed from a witness for Gen. Babcock in St. Louis, sent to a criminal in New York, offering big money for a case against Wilson that would break him up. This strong gang of thieves used their millions of stolen plunder to defend themselves. It was a steady game of nerve and brains against moneyed rascality and the latter won. It would be ludicrous to explain the President's position in this matter upon any plea of innocence, and that he was imposed upon.

One of the strongest points brought out in Wilson's story to-day was that the great gulf between Bristow and the President began when the charges were made against Babcock. This was so great that when it was clear that Babcock was to be acquitted Bristow and Wilson prepared to hand in their resignations. Fate willed otherwise. On the Sunday evening following Babcock's acquittal Bristow and Wilson visited the White House and placed in the President's hands indisputable evidence that Gen. Babcock was connected with the Black Friday crash and that he was involved in it to the extent of $40,000. By this disclosure Grant apparently became reconciled to Bristow, because the latter's judgment of Babcock was thus verified. Disturbances soon came again and in their train new complications. Logan and Spencer always had the ear of the President, and could make him believe anything they liked. When Bristow finally attacked the revenue thieves of the Pacific coast the culmination came, as "Effigy" Sargent joined in the hue and cry against Bristow to save his thieving friends.

He brought with him "Boss" Shepherd, and they never gave Grant any rest until he hated Bristow and Wilson with all the power of an unreasoning mind. Bristow's resignation was withheld until after the Cincinnati Convention, so that his motives should not be misunderstood. Wilson's resignation was made one day before Bristow's. The President never noticed it all except by an appointment of a successor. More sensational and criminating testimony has not been developed this session.

Gen. Jeff Thompson died at St. Joe, Missouri, on the 5th inst.

One of Hayes' Reformers.

The Thief of the Navy—How Radicals run the Government.

Since the House of Representatives has cut down the appropriations for the navy some eight millions of dollars, and put a curb bit in the mouth of the Secretary and his lobbying confederates, it would seem to be in order for Secor Robeson to resign, especially as there is an impeachment hanging over his head. But he is not naturally a resigning man, and the rumors from Washington that he had signified such a desire to Grant are yet to be verified.

In office, he is necessarily a part of the great machine of government, and therefore counts for something. Out of office, he would return to obscurity, and be a mere cipher socially and politically. Nothing but the dread of a conviction would drive him into voluntary retirement, and on that subject he has no great cause for alarm, after the action in Belknap's case.

The Senate is organized to acquit all Republican rogues, no matter what may be the proofs of their guilt. The stronger the evidence, the more certain the acquittal. Belknap confessed his rascality in office, and yet he escaped, though he resigned while the committee was actually trying his case. The President did what he could to help him by collusion. Upon this miserable pretence, twenty-four Republican Senators pronounced him not guilty.

Belknap is estimated to have put aside about three hundred thousand dollars as the result of his corrupt dealings while Secretary of War. He was in a condition to pay well for counsel, and for all the arts of defence. Robeson has had much greater opportunities than his late colleague for plunder in a variety of forms. The checks in the navy are far less efficient than in the army. The *esprit de corps* of the former does not compare with that of the latter. There are heads of bureaus in the navy taken from civil life, and in those bureaus some of the greatest frauds have been perpetrated.

With all these facilities, Robeson must have piled up more money than Belknap. The greater part of it is doubtless in coupon bonds and other securities which pass like a bank note by delivery. He is too sharp to invest largely in property that might be discovered and reached. If Cattell had followed his advice there would have been no record of the rascally transactions in which they were naturally concerned. Robeson has no love for records, and the fact that the Navy Department was set on fire five times in a few weeks, shows that his friends cherish a similar aversion.

A Representative Radical.

Columbus, Ga., Sept. 2.—A. L. Calhoun, postoffice clerk in this city, was detected taking money from a registered letter. He admits stealing ninety-two dollars. He is chairman of the Republican committee of Muscogee. He was chairman of the Republican Convention of the Fourth Congression District, and a delegate from that District to the Republican State Convention. He is now in custody. Postmaster Johnson discovered the act, and caused his arrest. He tried to commit suicide.

The Rev. Garland H. White, chairman of the Tilden and Hendricks club at Halifax, N. C., accompanied by efficient co-works in the same cause, proposes to take the stump in the South this fall, for the purpose of disabusing the minds of the colored people as far as he may of their prejudices against the Democratic party. Mr. White is one of the most intelligent and efficient politicians of African blood the country has yet produced, and his labors deserve to be encouraged. In a recent communication to the Baltimore Gazette, he says: "If the colored people want reform they must unite with the white man in electing such men as will reform, and not vote for Republican men, who have by their plunder, thievery, bribery and fraud made reform in the administration of the Government necessary. A corrupt party cannot reform itself any more than a sinner can convert himself. If done at all it must take place from the effect produced by a better and purer agency. Politically speaking, we are free to say that Samuel J. Tilden is the man whose election will politically regenerate the country, restore the moral status of the people, give employment to the laboring men of every section and forever settle the differences of every section of the country on a lasting basis of peace and fraternal feeling between the races."

Brother Blaine opened the campaign in Maine for the Republicans last week. He is a good and fit representative of the party. Blaine in Maine, with his pockets full of money obtained by jobbery; Garfield in Ohio, with his Credit Mobilier shares; Orth in Indiana, with his Venezuelan claims plunder; and Kemble in Pennsylvania, of addition, division and silence memory—all these worthies are working hand in hand with Messrs. Babcock, Boss Shepherd, Landaulet Williams, Pharisee Delano, and Ring-Master Chandler to elect Hayes and Wheeler, and continue the reign of Grantism. They are a nice lot of fellows to talk virtue to the public.

The latest heard from Twitchell is that he has been engaged, "for a limited season," by the Republican show managers of Vermont. He is retained, "at a heavy cost," as a campaign spectacle to fire the Northern mind, and impress it by a physical illustration of White League and Ku-Klux diablerie. Twitchell may now be said to be on the "stump."