The People's Vindicator.

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

Official Organ of the White Citizens of Red River, Sabine, Winn and Natchitoches Parishes.

VOL. IV. } NATCHITOCHES, LA., FEBRUARY 16, 1878. { NO. 22

The People's Vindicator.

A real live Democratic paper. The tool of no clique or ring. Free and outspoken and the friend of the PEOPLE.

J. H. COSCROVE
Editor & Proprietor.

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The People's Vindicator.

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H. LITCHTENSTEIN—General assortment Dry Goods and Groceries, Front street.

HARRIS JAFFA—Dry Goods and Groceries, Front street.

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H. SIMON—Dry Goods and Groceries, Washington Street.

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I. JACOBS—Dry Goods and Groceries, below the Dirt bridge. Jefferson Street.

JOHN RUSCA—Dry Goods and Groceries, below the Dirt bridge. Jefferson Street.

JNO. GENOE & CO—Dry Goods and Groceries, Washington street.

JAS. GENIUS—Dry Goods and Groceries, corner Jefferson and Amulet Streets.

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JAS. M. B. TUCKER—Attorney at Law St. Denis Street.

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J. DUCASSE—General Assortment of Merchandize, Washington street.

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LEVY & PHILLIPS—Full stock Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, Front st.

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M. H. CARVER—Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandize, Front street.

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POWELL & GALLION—Physicains and Surgeons St. Denis Street.

P. VEULEMAN—Undertaker, Washington Street.

P. POETE—Baker, Jefferson street.

PETITJEAN BLUDWORTH & CO—Woodwork and Blacksmithing, Corner 3d and Sibley Sts.

P. VEULEMAN—Family and Plantation Groceries, Washington street.

R. S. CALVES—Dentist, Jefferson street.

R. E. BURKE—Cheap Family and Western Grocery Dealer, Front street.

R. P. HUTSON—Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, St. Denis Street.

S. NELKINS—Dry Goods and Groceries, Jefferson Street, below Dirt bridge.

S. WINBARG—General Merchandize, Plantation and Family Supplies, Front Street

T. PONS—Dry Goods and Groceries, Washington street,

T. LACOSTE—Druggist and Apothecary, Front street.

T. HALLER—Buck's Brilliant Stoves and Tinware, Washington Street.

T. TAUZIN—Billiard Room and Bar, Front Street.

T. SCHUMAN—Wholesale and Retail Merchant—general assortment for the trade Front street.

W. H. JACK—Attorney at Law, 2d street, corner Trudau.

WM. DOST—Boot and Shoe Maker, St. Denis Street.

Professional Cards.

M. J. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
44 Carondet Street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILL attend the June and December terms of the Districts courts at his old home Natchitoches, La.

Wm. H. Jack,
(Successor to JACK & PIERSON)
Attorney and Counselor 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.
April 28 1877.

Wm M. Levy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession.)

WILL practice in the Parish and District Courts of Natchitoches and Red River Supreme Court of Louisiana, United States District and Circuit Court of Louisiana and U. S. Court of Claims at Washington.

☞ Office in the Lacoste Building (Up Stairs.) ☜
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
May 26, 1877

JOHN B. ROBERTSON,
(Late of New Orleans,)
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
COUSHATTA,
RED RIVER PARISH, LOUISIANA.

Will practice in Coushatta, Natchitoches, Mansfield, Many, and in every part of North-west Louisiana. Special attention given to Land cases and Successions.
June 9th, 1877-tf.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
St. Denis Street,
Natchitoches, : : : : La.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Practices in the District and Parish Courts in the Parishes of Natchitoches, Red River, DeSoto and Sabine, and before the Supreme Court at Monroe and New Orleans. Jan 5 '78-1y.

DAN'L. C. SCARBOROUGH,
ATTORNEY IN FACT.

WILL practice in the District and Parish Courts of Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine and Grant.

All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office with W. H. Jack Esq., Second Street, Corner Trudeaux, Natchitoches, La. Dec. 8-1y.

DRS. POWELL & GALLION,

HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
OFFICE ON
St. Denis Street, : : Natchitoches, La.
Jan 5 '78-3m

M. A. Dunn,
Physician and Surgeon
Montgomery, La.

Business Cards.

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.
March 25 -1y.

Peter Veuleman,
—DEALER IN—
FAMILY GROCERIES

A full assortment of WALL-PAPER constantly on hand.

Special inducements to CASH Customers.

WASHINGTON STREET,
Natchitoches, La.
March 25—1y.

J. C. Trichel,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, ETC.

Highest cash price paid for Cotton and Country Produce.

WASHINGTON, ST.,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.

R. E. BURKE,
—dealer in—
GROCERIES
FRONT STREET, *Natchitoches, La.*

C. L. WALMSLEY. R. M. WALMSLEY
C. L. WALMSLEY & CO,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Perdido St., New Orleans, La.
March 25—1y.

Oscar Chopin,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 65 CARONDELET ST.,
July 1-1y New Orleans.

JOHN M. TUCKER,
Magistrate Ward 1.
St. Denis Street, : : Natchitoches, La.

PROMPT attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Claims collected at small cost.
Refers to the Bar Generally.
Jan 5 '78-1y

M. S. CURTES
PRACTICAL MACHINIST
—AND—
ENGINEER,
ARCHITECT, CARPENTER & JOINER

ALL kinds of Machine work, Engineering, Carpentering and Joiner work done with dispatch, and in first-class manner.

Estimates and plans for buildings promptly furnished. Parties desiring work within the scope of my trades will call on me at any time for terms; which will be liberal, both as to price and time.
Shop on WASHINGTON STREET.
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
Jan. 12-1y.

DR TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

Is the most genial balsam ever used by sufferers from pulmonary diseases.

It is composed of herbal products, which have a specific effect on the throat and lungs; detaches from the air cells all irritating matter; causes it to be expectorated, and at once checks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing paroxysm, soothes nervousness, and enables the sufferer to enjoy quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

What others say about Tutt's Expectorant.

Had Asthma Thirty Years.

BALTIMORE, *February* 3, 1875.
"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."
W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

A Child's Idea of Merit.

NEW ORLEANS, *November* 11, 1876.
"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house. My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than molasses candy.'" NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydras St.

"Six, and all Croupy."

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."
MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

A Doctor's Advice.

"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."
T. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS.

"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT."

"Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."
REV. I. R. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

"Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

"I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for biliary disorders ever made."
I. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga.

"I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unequaled for costiveness and biliousness."
F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Texas.

"I have used Tutt's Medicine with great benefit."
W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register.

"We sell fifty boxes Tutt's Pills to five of all others."—SAYRE & CO., Cartersville, Ga.

"Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic."
W. H. BARRON, 95 Summer St., Boston.

"There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills."
JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia.

AND A THOUSAND MORE.

Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE
INDORSED.
HIGH TESTIMONY.
FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.
"A GREAT INVENTION has been made by DR. TUTT, of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice."
Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all druggists.

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.

A. E. Lemee,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
(Office under Vindicator Office,)
ST. DENIS STREET,
NATCHITOCHES, LA.
April 29.—

H. NORES,
JEWELER, WATCH —AND— OPTICIAN.

JEWELER, MAKER —AND— OPTICIAN.

All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, and in the most artistic manner, with full satisfaction guaranteed.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry for Sale at the Lowest Rates.

A FULL & COMPLETE STOCK.

Office and Shop on St. Denis St., corner Second.
Dec. 22-1y.

JAMES C. MOISE,
Portrait Painter, Natchitoches La.

CABINET SIZE AND PRICES EXCLUSIVE OF FRAMES, OVAL OR SQUARE.
8x10 $15,00. 10x12 $16,00. 12x14 17,50
14x16 $20,00. 16x18 $25,00.
18x20 $30,00. 18x24 35,00.
LIFE SIZE, HEAD AND BUST, OVAL OR SQUARE.
20x24 $40,00. 22x27 $45,00. 25x30 $50,00
KIT-KAT, SQUARE.
29x36 & 30x36 $80,00, each.

Portraits of deceased persons painted from photographs.
Dec 15-tf

JOSEPH C KEYSER,
Brickmaker and Layer.

IS PREPARED to do all work entrusted to him quickly and in a workmanlike manner. Tomb, Chimneys, Cisterns and other work solicited.

Orders left at BULLARD & CAMPBELL'S will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 27, 1y.

Beverly Tucker,
General Collector.

☞ All Accounts promptly collected

NEWS NOTES.

European.

England still excited over the Turkish question, and popular demonstrations are held, some favoring war and others against it.

Russians continue to advance and have occupied the lines around Constantinople.

Erzeroum has been evacuated and is now held by the Russian army of Asia.

Wires are cut and communication is difficult with Constantinople. Turks seem to yield to Russian advance and it is supposed that the occupation of the lines around Constantinople is part of the agreement between the powers.

The Popes' Death.

Pope Pius IX died on Thursday February, 7th, at 3:30 P. M.

Louisiana,

Tom Anderson, Returning Board forger, was found guilty by the jury and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Mat Wells has turned up and is now in durance vile; being unable to furnish bonds, which are fixed at $20,000. He will be tried in March. Littlefield, the Clerk of the Returning Board who mutilated the Vernon parish returns at the order of Wells, has arrived in New Orleans, and is ready to testify against the old sinner.

Legislature.

Has passed a dozen or more laws, private in their character and has entirely failed to meet the popular demand. The *Bee* severely criticises their conduct while the *Democrat* has this to say of them.

"There are a number of true and good men in the legislature, but it can no longer be concealed that the body as a whole is a complete failure. It has the best confidence of the people. More than half the session has been squandered in wrangling over measures of no importance, and the State, and the Constitutional amendments, with which it was big, and which we had hoped would come forth like a revelation, seem to be but a feeble and untimely birth."

A number of North Louisiana, members under the leadership of Kidd of Jackson parish, have met and determined to force the demands of the people for a Constitutional Convention by forcing the defeat of the silly and weak amendments.

General.

Congress is still discussing the silver bill. It will pass both Houses by a two-third vote.

The House voted not to grant aid to private monopolies by a two-third vote.

A bill was introduced allowing the payment of custom dues in legal tender notes and failed of a two-third vote by only two votes.

Contested election case of Acklin vs Darrall will be decided in favor of former. He is the Democratic contestant from this State.

We extract the following from Buel to the *Democrat* relative to Wells, Anderson and their "hope from Hayes."

The decision of Judge Bradley, against the petitions of the Returning Board, has been expected, and may be regarded as due to the fact that the Administration and high officials who did this counting-in business are determined not to load themselves with any more weight. Hayes and his friends feel that they have all the load they can carry, and all attempts to induce them to take the burden off of anybody else's shoulders must fail.

If the Board sues out a writ of habeas corpus in the District Court, and the same is brought here on appeal to the Supreme Court, the result will be simply an affirmation of Bradley's decision. In short, as I telegraphed a week ago, the Returning Board need expect no aid nor comfort from Hayes or other Federal authority, in any shape, by any method, or under stress of any prayer. John Sherman has done all he could to save them, being moved by apprehension for his own safety, but Hayes and the other members of the Cabinet are inflexible.—Their unvarying answer to all appeals and some of the appeals have been as piteous as can be, put in language, is: "We are sorry that the State authorities have taken the course they have, but we can do nothing; the trials must proceed." I put the case strongly because the vital question in the minds of our people is whether the Federal Government will force a conflict, and compel them to undergo further sacrifices to main tain their rights and assert the dignity of the State law.

The sole fear of the friends of Louisiana has been that the desperate wretches who are on trial, and their equally desperate accomplices here, from John Sherman down, might, by some hook or crook, induce Hayes to take a step that would provoke a conflict of authority, the end of which no one could foretell, but which everybody who is conversant with the spirit of the people of Louisiana knows would be terrible. I can assure you, beyond peradventure, that no such conflict will be forced upon you, and that counsel for the Returning Board will exhaust their ingenuity to that end in vain.

The surrender of Wells is accepted by all parties here as putting the whole matter in the hands of the State authorities, and no interference will be permitted.

The desire of John Sherman now is that Wells and Anderson shall take their fate with resignation, and not entangle him as they fall. He cares nothing for them, and professes not to fear their exposures. Hayes himself certainly does not fear them, and Sherman is the only man in the Cabinet upon whom they have any hold whatever. Let our people proceed just as though there never has been such a thing as Federal interference known in history. They are masters of the situation at last. If the Returning Board can make any terms with the State authorities, they had better make them, or else make peace with God, for the ultimatum which Desmarais brought from Wells and Anderson and presented to Hayes through John Sherman, has had no more effect than so much brown paper.

Sherman labored with Hayes about two hours over the ultimatum and had his labor for his pains. Wells and Anderson and all their friends must understand that they have got to reckon with Louisiana, and that there is no hope for them, except in the mercy of the people whom they have outraged. This dispatch is the best legal advice they can take, and I don't charge them a cent for it. Every statement herein contained is based on exhaustive inquiries, and will be remorselessly verified by events.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Feb 2, 1878.

"Most men," somebody says, "do not think: they only think they think" The present Congress does not think. I doubt, if it thinks it thinks. Here are millions of people who in a few years, with abundant crops and land that can be had for the asking have been reduced from a condition of unexampled prosperity to a state bordering on starvation. The natural resources that make various nations prosperous are all combined here.—The people are active and energetic. There would seem to be no good reason for the change which has taken place in the last ten years. Temporary distresses may exist from famine or other causes even here, but want that grows keener from year to year, until the common citizen is a beggar or a thief, is not a result of natural causes. It may not be the immediate result of legislation, but it surely is susceptible of instigation by legislation.

Let us look at one phase of the subject. The government is carried on at an annual expense, say, of $325,000,000. This to any family of five persons amounts to $40 per year. To this must be added the expense of local governments—State, city, &c. It is not necessary to say what such taxation means when labor is not regular or remunerative. We can read what it means in every village and city of the United States.

Yet every effort made by Democrats—and none others have made any efforts—to inquire into the causes which have led to this extravagance of the government and starvation of the people, and every effort to reduce the expenses of government in any respect, have met with united opposition from Republicans; and in most cases Democrats enough have voted against their party to stifle inquiry and prevent the adoption of a more economical rate of expenditure. Only yesterday when a Democratic House committee proposed a slight reduction in expenses at West Point—not one-tenth enough, by the way—Democrats were found voting with Republicans to continue the extravagance. At this time there is one commissioned officer to every 7 or 8 enlisted men and West Point is sending out officers so rapidly that, that every year, if the army is not increased, the proportion will be far greater. The officers of the army cost more by far than the enlisted men, yet when an effort is made to lessen the supply of officers, or to reduce their number in any other way, or to make their pay less, the committee which proposes the reduction finds itself in a minority. As it is on the subject of the army, so it is in all things else. The terrible condition of the citizen makes no impression upon the law-maker. The customary hundreds of millions are to be voted, business to be cramped by the usual taxes, and labor to be starved first into riot and then into slavery.

The very latest rumor as to Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, is that he has gone abroad. He is not in this city, to which he was supposed to be on his way. The complications will be extremely interesting if he has indeed gone out of the country. He will be claimed as a fugitive from justice, of course; and the Administration will have to bring him back to be tried. The interest centres in the fact that Hayes, who must secure his return, would not be acting as President if it were not for the crimes for which Wells is to be tried and of which he is unquestionably guilty.

It was said yesterday that Louisiana authorities had information on which they would be able to secure the indictment of Secretary Sherman and Senator Matthews for complicity with members of the Returning Board in falsifying the election returns of the State. If the "rascals," Wells, Anderson and others are to be punished, the "peers" should not escape.

It is mentioned in the papers that Senator Hoar has written to a Massachusetts society, urging the necessity of a closer study of American politics and history. It is not known whether his letter was written before or after the Senator exposed his own astonishing ignorance of Massachusetts history and politics in his debate with Blaine the other day. ALBION.

The following gentlemen constitute a joint committee on Constitution:

Senators—E. D. White, F. P. Stubbs, F. C. Zacharie, C. B. Wheeler, A. J. Dumont, T. B. Stamps, C. J. Boatner, H. L. Garland and F. S. Goode.

Representatives—T. B. Lyons, A. Voorhies, B. F. Jonas, W. M. Washburn, J. B. McGehee, R. D. Bridger, A. H. Leonard, W. H. Wise, D. A. Breard, R. J. Walker, John Young, George Drury and George Graclen.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* has been enlarged, and otherwise improved, and deserves from the citizens of that city, a full measure of support. It stood by them in adversity—now let them reciprocate.

News from Our Friends.

VERNON.

PARISH OF VERNON,
February 3, 1878.

Dear Vindicator:

I have nothing in the way of local news to write this week, nothing outside the dull routine of country life, in an inland parish. Everybody at home attending to their own business. But little done in the way of preparation for planting. Weather bad, with no prospect of improvement; cattle standing the winter tolerably well, though some are dying from disease. Still some sickness, though the parish is in a general sense, healthy. I accidently, a few days since got hold of a copy of the Louisiana Democrat, and under its heading of the "news boiled down" find the following, "We have seen and read the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, and as a matter of finance news, we will give a few items, which will serve to post our readers. To begin with home, "sweet home," old Rapides has paid into the State Treasury, that is her Collector has for her, for the full fiscal year of 1877 the sum of $17,140,94, which is pretty fair, whilst her fair daughter, Vernon, has paid in the full and round sum of one hundred and sixty four dollars and sixty-four cents," writing the amount in capitals, instead of figures. In this the Democrat not only does Vernon an injustice, but flings a sneer at her, by his manner of expressing the amount paid by her. I have no doubt that $164,64 was the total amount for which Vernon had credit in the Treasurer's report, but that report was made out before the Collector of Vernon had made his final settlement, and yet, the Democrat, by using the term "full fiscal year" would lead its readers to belive, that a final settlemont had been made by Vernons' Collector, and that $164,64, was all that she would pay into the Treasury of the State. And after making the statement of the amount paid in by Vernon, the Democrat proceeds to compare (in a way peculiar to itself) that amount with the amount paid in by "Winn, Democratic Winn," and, "Grant whose stakeholders heretofore went it alone on the grab game" as much as to say that Democratic Vernon and Democratic Winn, couldn't with all their boasted Democracy, do as much towards the support of a Democratic administration as radical ridden Grant. I have seen and consulted our collector; and he assures me that he has the receipts for $15,00 which he paid into the State Treasury, which is about two thirds of the State Tax of Vernon for the year 1877 and this based upon an nasessment of $161,000 worth of property, and when the fact is taken into consideration that our collector was one of the last in the State in getting to work, I think his work will compare favorably with that of our fair mother, Rapides. The collectors of those parishes situated on Red river and other navigable streams have better facilities for communicating with New Orleans than those of the inland parishes, and especially Vernon; and hence are enabled to get in their reports more promptly, and their parishes are exhibited in a better light on the face of the Auditor's, and Treasurer's reports which are often made out before the collectors of those parishes less favorably situated have made their final settlement, and this was the case in this instance; and I think the Democrat ought at least, to have given us the benefit of the doubt, without sneering at our poverty. We know that we are poor, but do not like to have the fact thrown into our teeth. We Vernonites are devilish fine fellows just before an election in which Rapides is interested; candidates from our mother parish come among us, hob-nob with us in the little roadside grocery, eat our hog and hominy, dandle our little dirty faced urchins on their knees, and we are "hail fellows well met," we are appealed to to "stand by our race," by the newspapers etc., and after the struggle is over (all the offices having been gobbled by our mother) we are fit subjects to be sneered at. Really, Mr. Editor, the poorest man is he, who can sneer at the poverty of his neighbor. In your issue of Jan. 19th (which I did not get until yesterday), I notice the reason of the Hon. Lewis Texada for opposing a constitutional convention, in giving which he is represented as making the following declaration, "he thought the people of the country were much opposed to a convention." I have taken some pains to inform myself as to the wishes of the people of this parish on that subject; and have spoken to 40 or 50 men in different portions of the parish, and I have found only one man who declared himself opposed to a convention, and that man is our Parish Judge. So that I do not think Mr. Texada is posted in regard to the wishes of his constituents in this parish. And I must say, that among all the reasons given by the different gentlemen spoken of for their opposition to a convention, there is not one that is worthy of serious consideration. Isn't it strange how the opinions of men change with their circumstances? The iniquities of the present constitution were plocaimed from every stump in the State, during the last canvas by the Democratic candidates, but now the "outs are in" and strange the metamorphose; the "ills of the constitution" must be borne with, the people must endure the load of taxation, three years longer, rather than interfere with the present administration. The people! oh the dear people, need rest, they've been surfeited on politics and must have rest, and time to attend to business. While—while our lords enjoy a few more pulls at the public pap. Really the assembled wisdom of Louisiana is a thing to "stand from under."

Yours, truly, VERNON.

What Next.

France, by utilizing the teachings of history is stimulating production with an ample supply of full legal tender money, not only enables her own people to pay off the crushing foreign indemnity of over one thousand millions of dollars which the German war fine imposed on her by a continuance of the same policy in the time of peace, she has so rapidly created wealth in excess of the consumptive demand of her own citizens, that, as the result of the sale of her surplus productions to foreigners, her treasury has become the greatest reservoir of the so called precious metals in the world. The Bank of France, her fiscal agent, holds in round numbers $450,000,000. The French people, as estimated by the best authorities hold $4,000,000. Total specie in France $1,450,000. The paper legal tenders are not quite $500,000,000.

As the Bank of France pays the Government 1 and half per cent per annum for the Governmental endorsement, (which the conferring of legal tender power amounts to) and as the great and continuous influx of specie from foreign debtors automaticly supplies ample currency, $45 per head, it happens that the Directors of the Bank are desirous of reducing the circulation of the legal tender payer currency to a minimum, if for no other reason because they will thus save the Government charge of 1 and half per cent annual tax. But the Government is in no hurry to accede to the wishes of the Bank Directors, as it likes the revenue of $6,500,000, and it attaches political importance to the fact that France is demonstrating an unapproachably larger power to obtain and retain Gold and Silver than any other civilized nation

But the difference between the Bank and the Government will be arbitrarily adjusted on the first of day of January next, as on that day the installment of an especial loan by the Bank to the Government when the Bank will resume specie payments in conformity with a clause requiring the same, when such obligation should mature and be paid. And here comes in the query which heads this article. Will the French Assembly deem the legal tender issue to have fulfiled its mission in enabling French citizens first to pay the national indebtedness, keeping their bonds from the hands of foreigners, and afterwards to accumulate an unprecedented stock of gold; or will it legislate for a farther continuance of the paper circulation? If by demonetizing silver and gold, it should drive them into foreign investments, possibly it might reenact the experience of Venice, where paper legal tender advanced to 30 per cent. above the par of specie, and a law had to be enacted to raise gold and silver even so high as the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar.—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

Fashion and Other Notes.

Black velvet bonnets of coronet shape, trimmed with pale blue, are extremely popular this season.

Bustles are no longer worn; three flounces on the back breadths of underskirts take their place.

Princesse dresses, arranged in costly fabrics, are sparingly trimmed.—The plain mode is preferred.

Ladies' carved ivory portmonnaies have bright-colored silk tops, with a handle of silk cord and tassels.

Underwear of cashmere, embroidered with colored silks, is worn this season instead of linen by many ladies.

Necklaces of forget-me-nots and drooping lillies of the valley are the prettiest throat garniture worn for evening.

Little by little curls are returning to their old place of favor, and they are to be seen in every full dress coiffure.

White bonnets for blondes and red ones for brunettes are fashionable again, after being out of favor for ten years.

A Virginia girl whose affianced failed to appear on the wedding day, acted as bridesmaid to another couple the same evening.

Unique card holders are of Russia leather; a tray holds four leather boxes with a porcelain plate with a diamond, heart, spade and club on the top.

A novelty in galloons for evening dresses represents exquisite roses of every hue, with the edges cut out so as to define the shape of the flower.

Evening shawls are made of very fine linen thread; they are much prettier than the once popular zephyr shawls, and come in all the new delicate colors.

To replace low-neck dresses for those who feel disinclined to wear them, are princesse dresses of white damask or white satin, high-necked, and trimmed with lace mingled with small clusters of feathers.

A little girl in Reading, Penn., who was hit with a snowball by a boy, promptly tripped the offending youth up and rubbed his face vigorously in the snow, and an admiring bystander, at the close, gave her a silver half-dollar.

Nellie has a four-year-old sister Mary, who complained to mamma that her "button shoes" were "hurting." "Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made answer, "What'll I do, mamma? They's all the feet I've got!"

Veils of black tulle are something new, covered with small gold flies or Brazillian bugs.

The latest and most expensive traveling-bags, are made of Japanese stamped leather.

An Irish jury has given a verdict against a woman in a suit of breach of promise of marriage; $1,250 were the damages to the man's heart. As to ages well, that was dam ages, too.—N. Y. Herald.