

The Colfax Chronicle.

J. M. SWEENEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Saturday, July 15, 1876.

The Progress Ahead.

Under the auspices of the Centennial year, we propose to lift the veil and take a peep into the mysterious future. Tho' this is not the long-talked-of millennial year, yet stirring events are transpiring and the future seems pregnant with lively times.

Political parties have arrayed themselves in mortal combat, and now fully in the field. Parturitions at Cincinnati have given to the offspring altogether the chiefest among ten points—such as we occupy—the prospects ahead are full of encouragement. Both parties seem to be vieing with each other in putting their best men in the front, and a united effort is being made for political regeneration—the communion table has been respread and disaffected communists from all isms are invited to come up and join the good and virtuous.

In the characters and persons of the two candidates for President, leaving out political influence, the chances of success would be even. Both are men of high character, of acknowledged ability, purity, and moral worth. None would complain if the ermine of office would fall, as it may, on such Richmonds.

The perpetuation of Republican government will doubtless be fully established, no matter which is elected. If the parties are as judicious in their selections of Representative men in the different State elections, it is certainly ominous of change and the harbinger of better times.

ers on, we shall rejoice when we see the old ship of State trimmed and righted up for the voyage, manned and equipped with a better class of officers. The old ship, with varied success, has withstood the storms and stemmed the tempestuous waves of general excitement, fanned into fury by the worst passions of men, for one hundred years; and now the whole nation is jubilant over the glorious anniversary of its hundredth birth-day. Crowned heads are looking on in amazement and wondering at the cohesive power of fractional States: ambitious Cassars are trembling behind their thrones—either imaginary or real; the mutterings of the distant thunder of the still receding cloud is yet indistinctly audible in the far-off distance, but the popular feeling, which was lashed into such violence and fury by conflicting sentiment and interests has been lulled into quiet repose; good men of all political parties—of all nationalities—are earnest in the denunciation of wrong, and a zealous and mutual effort is being made for the peace, happiness and prosperity of an indivisible nation and a reunited people. Time-serving politicians and greedy office-seekers are being retired without pay, and the Macedonian cry is heard from all sections of the country for better men and better measures.

The Centennial year has not been without its results: the gigantic preparations made for its celebration challenges the admiration of all thinking minds; and millions of patriotic pilgrims have gathered to the mecca of civil liberties themselves.

While on the war-path, we would remind our Government that our Texas border has long been a field for Mexican and Comanche depredators. It is high time that the strong arm of the Government should be felt, and the citizen protected. If the arm of our Federal Government is not powerful enough to protect the citizen, on his own soil, from barbaric and semi-barbarous races, the least we can say, is, that the Government is everything; in action, it is nothing. If our Government is

flected back itself from the burning disc of a whole century, and its cheering influence is felt and seen from sea to sea. True, we have not been able to present ourself a sacrifice nor add anything to the consecrated pile that is now being consumed by the flames of patriotism; yet, in the distant future we see ourself wending our way to the next great Passover of the High Priest of Liberty, and a century from to-day we will, if not otherwise engaged, be singing doxologies to the star-spangled banner.

Little Horn River Massacre.

Scarcely had the country recovered from the deep gloom cast over it by the untimely death of the gallant Canby, when the lightning flashes the awful fall of the brave Custer. Another constellation has fallen from the brilliant galaxy of the military firmament. The telegrams, though meagre, are sufficient, and are fully confirmed by General Terrie's official report. The fight occurred on the 25th ult., on Little Horn river, in Montana Territory. Our troops, composed of twelve companies of cavalry, left Rosebud on the 22d June. On the morning of the 25th an Indian village was discovered three miles long and a half mile wide. General Custer advanced on it, making eighty miles in twenty-four hours. Previous to the battle, when near the village, the Indians seemed to be moving in hot haste, as if retreating. General Reno attacked them with three companies, and was immediately surrounded. After a desperate fight he cut his way out and gained a bluff about three hundred feet high, when he entrenched and where he was joined by Col. Benton with four companies. The Indians kept up the fight with desperation until night. Next morning, at daylight, the Indians renewed the fight. Up to that point, the Indians outnumbered the troops ten to one. The men were without water thirty-six hours, when they determined to reach water at all hazards. Col. Benton routed the main body guarding the water, with a loss of one killed and seven wounded. The fighting then ceased.

Nothing had been heard from General Custer during the forty-eight hours' fighting. General Berry, with Gibson commanding his own infantry, had arrived, and as the commanders met, the men wept on each other's breast.

Nothing had been heard of Custer. Soon an officer came dashing into camp and related he had found Custer dead and stripped naked, and near him his two brothers Tom and Boston Custer.

General Custer went into the fight with Companies C, L, I, F and E. of the 7th cavalry, with the staff and noncommissioned officers of his regiment. Not a man has been left to tell the tale of the terrible human butchery.

But the gloom cast over the hearts of our people will tell in fearful revenge on the uncultivated aboriginal savage of the forest and plain. It will teach our government a lesson. A sufficient force of volunteers and regulars should at once be hurled against them and whip them into civilization or exterminate the race. We have no sympathy for "poor Lo," and his barbarity.

While on the war-path, we would remind our Government that our Texas border has long been a field for Mexican and Comanche depredators. It is high time that the strong arm of the Government should be felt, and the citizen protected. If the arm of our Federal Government is not powerful enough to protect the citizen, on his own soil, from barbaric and semi-barbarous races, the least we can say, is, that the Government is everything; in action, it is nothing. If our Government is

not able to protect the citizens within its own territory, how can it throw its mantel of protection over the citizen abroad?

We are a people who do not want to wage an aggressive war against any nation, but our Government ought to sustain its own dignity, both at home and abroad.

In the late battle of Little Horn river, among the killed we recognize the names of 1st Sergeant Winny, Sergeant Hughes, Corporal Callahan, and Trumpeter Heimer, of Co. K, 7th cavalry, once stationed at Colfax, and with whom the most of our citizens were acquainted. Requiescat in pace.

MONTGOMERY, GRANT PARISH, LA., July 12, 1876.

Editor CHRONICLE:

I am glad to see a copy of the CHRONICLE, and to know that at last Grant parish has a newspaper. Of course, we would be glad to see you espouse the Democratic cause; then we would be able to read with pleasure the many good qualities of our candidates, and at the same time see the other side get blizzen. We hope, however, that your paper will be sustained, and I know, if you will take for subscription broom-sticks hoop-poles and ox-horns, that you will come out all right. Really, we wish you success, and this portion of the parish extends to you a hearty welcome and feel that the good people will sustain you.

Crops are doing very well, tho' some plauters complain of too much rain, while others need it.

We learn that a crowd of men from Jackson parish, near Vernon, pursued and captured a colored man near Grand Ecore, and on their return foully murdered him near St Maurice, in Winn parish. That community are justly incensed at their conduct. After killing, they left the body on the road and the wolves devoured it, dragging portions of it several hundred yards from the spot where he was killed. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY.

COLFAX, July 12, 1876.

Editor CHRONICLE:

In presenting your paper to the good people of Grant parish, you have added another mighty influence of power for good or evil to those already in existence, which time alone can determine. From the spirit and tone of your salutatory, we have every reason to believe that the CHRONICLE will be only for good. We are exceedingly glad to see its independent feature, for, just at this time, when one-sided party spirit begins to draw its lines, and kindle political strife between neighbors that have hitherto lived in peace, we want some true, independent patriot, to stand forth in the breach and tell us what wrongs our heated partyism has lead us into. This, in part, we trust, will be the work of the CHRONICLE.

The different political parties of the parish are organizing for the great work before them that must be done this fall; work that will result in weal or woe, as far as its influence goes, to the people of this free and happy country. We are glad, therefore, that the press—the safeguard of liberty and the people—is so ably represented by the CHRONICLE, at Colfax. We hail your advent among us with joyous expectation, sir, and we hope and believe that we shall not be disappointed in the good services you may render us through the instrumentality of your paper.

The citizens of Colfax and immediate vicinity need just such a paper as you propose to give them. Through its columns they want to tell who and what they are. Some are merchants, some mechanics, some lawyers, while other some are doctors, etc., etc. The CHRONICLE is the medium to introduce these professional gentlemen to the people at large; the importance of which introduction some of them feel.

The citizens of the parish in

general need such a paper: 1st. To notify them of the sittings and doings of Courts and Police Juries, with various other information useful and important to be known; 2d. As an advertising medium, to bring their surplus products of the farm before the public, and thus find a ready sale; finally, every citizen should feel an interest in, and help forward any measure that proposes to do good service and honor for the parish where they have their homes and intend to rear their children; and there is, perhaps, no one measure that is calculated to do more honor or service to the citizens of a parish than the publication of a properly conducted parish paper.

This is the day of reading—journal reading—and we hope that the citizens of Grant parish, generally, will avail themselves of the opportunity of supplying themselves, in part, at home, with this valuable resource of knowledge, by subscribing immediately for the COLFAX CHRONICLE. MIRABEAU.

BREVITIES.

There seems to be a muss in the Republican family. We guess they will harmonize before November.

The Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge is looked to with interest by those who expect office.

The cholera is prevailing destructively in Judea. A light sprinkling of it here—or some other little visitation—would be a godsend to our M. D's.

The crop prospects throughout the whole country are very encouraging.

General Beauregard's disabilities have been removed.

Blain has been appointed Senator.

General Sheridan has been ordered to his headquarters.

PRESIDENT GRANT.—FROM Washington telegrams we learn that there is trouble in the Cabinet. Resignations are taking place and new appointments are being made. It is unfortunate for President Grant that he should exhibit so much irritability, disappointment and mortification at the Cincinnati nomination, and manifesting the deepest ingratitude to his party. Men sometimes rise without merit, but the President will not fall without a bruise.

GRANT PARISH, LA., July 11, 1876.

Editor CHRONICLE:

The question has long been asked, When will the independent voter assert his manhood, throw off the yoke of political oppression, resolutely exercise the rights of a man, free-born and of lawful age, etc.? The rights of suffrage, as guaranteed and expressed by the Constitution; the privilege of voting for the man of his choice and not in obedience to the pleasure of the few who assume to understand the will of the masses, and in a spirit of intolerance arrogate to themselves the exclusive privilege of selecting men for office? When will political tricksters cease to impose upon the people their art of serio-comic jugglery? Echo answers, "When forbearance ceases to be a virtue; when the scales are removed from the eyes of those who, being blinded through bigotry and ignorance, desire light; when the ears of those now deaf to the voice of reason are opened to hear the truth; and when the heart shorn of its narrow-mindedness consents to an enlightenment of the understanding; when the party lash has ceased to play an important part in the general farce, and Americans feel free to exercise the right of suffrage without fear or restraint, and when designing knaves and demagogues are awarded the full measure of their dues, and like so many vultures, that exist by sufferance, are destituted of their prey; when the whole people

awaken from their long years of sleep—arouse up from their lethargy—lay hold of their privileges, stare fate full in the face, and determine that the interests of the many shall no longer be subverted to suit the caprice of the few; then will confidence be restored and a reconciliation affected that will promise peace, prosperity, and the purity of the ballot. **

COLFAX, July 10, 1876.

Editor CHRONICLE:

While the minds of the body politic are being considerably exercised, over the question of a suitable candidate for State Senator for this district, I shall venture an opinion in advocacy of the claims of Grant parish for such Senatorial honor. It appears to have been well understood at the last Senatorial Convention, that voters should have preference in the coming nomination. The original compact, entered into by Catahoula and Winn parishes, having been consummated by the nomination of Dr. Kelly, of Winn, and agreed to by Grant, should have satisfied our friend, the Doctor. But present appearances would indicate a departure by him from the mutual agreement entered into at Sulphur Springs in 1872. The Doctor claims that he has not served his country in the capacity for which he was nominated, or, as contended by some, elected to; but, where's the fault? Must the other parishes wait until he has another, or, perhaps, a third chance of success or defeat? Must the people of Grant and Catahoula be quiet spectators of such a ridiculous farce? The proposition is too ridiculous to meet with a reasonable consideration. There are other men of ability and sufficiently popular to command the respect of the independent, as well as the partisan votes of both parties in the proposed contest, among which we have no hesitation in announcing the name of B. H. DICK. He is a native of the people of the Hills throughout the district, and being a man of large intellect, clear and comprehensive views, of liberal principles, non-partisan in politics, and highly esteemed for his moral and religious precepts and examples, we reassert, that there is no man in the District more entitled to confidence by the people, or better qualified to fill the position of Senator. DICK.

The Alexandria District Conference Meeting.

This meeting will be held at the Castor Sulphur Springs, parish of Catahoula, twenty miles southwest of Columbia, La., commencing on the 7th of August, 1876.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, sec. 3, page 51 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this conference. Ample provisions will be made for taking care of ministers and delegates.

The Castor Sulphur Springs are unsurpassed for their superior medicinal qualities, and the situation is all that could be desired; and we pray that the many persons who are expected to be in attendance at the Conference and Camp Meeting may be blessed both bodily and spiritually.

S. H. COOPER,
Presiding Elder.

—See notice in our advertisement columns of a meeting which will be held at Colfax on the 5th of August.

We kept our eyes open yesterday and we were impressed with the importance of the meeting.

N. O. Wholesale Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1876.	
Gold	112 1/2 to 112 3/4
Cotton	8 @ 92 1/2
Galvany	9 1/2 @ 11
Opd Ord'y	10 1/2 @ 11
Lo Mid'g	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Milling	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
SUGAR	
Louisiana Fair	8 @ 46
Choice	9 1/2 @ 50
Yellow Clarified	9 1/2 @ 57
White	— @ —
MOLASSES	
Louisiana Fair, 7 gal	43 @ 46
Prime	46 @ 50
Choice	55 @ 57
Golden syrup	80 @ —
COFFEE	
Rio, Fair, 7 lb	16 1/2 @ 17
Prime	17 1/2 @ 18
FLOUR	
Superfine, 7 bbl	3 90 @ 3 75
Single Extra	3 75 @ 4 00
Double Extra	4 25 @ 4 50
Treble Extra	5 50 @ —
Choice Family	6 50 @ 7 50
CORN	
White, 7 bushel	63 @ —
Yellow	58 @ 60
Mixed	58 @ —
OATS	
Per bushel	41 @ 42
BRAN	
Per 100 lbs	65 @ —
PORE	
Mess, 7 gal	30 @ —
Prime	— @ —
Prime Mess	— @ —
BACON	
Clear sides, 7 lb	— @ —
Clear Ribbed	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Ribbed	— @ —
Shoulders	10 @ 10 1/2
Breakfast	13 1/2 @ 14
HAMS	
Sugar Cured	14 1/2 @ 15
Plain	— @ —
LARD	
Choice, in tierces	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Choice, in kegs	13 1/2 @ 14
RICE	
Carolina, Good, 7 lb	— @ —
Louisiana, Prime bbls	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
SALT	
Louisiana coarse, 7 sack	95 @ 1 00
Louisiana Fine	1 25 @ 1 30
GREEN MEAT	
Clear Sides	— @ —
Ribbed Sides	— @ —
Shoulders	— @ —
HAMS	— @ —
BEEF	
Mess, Texas, 7 bbl	10 00 to 11 00
POULTRY	
Chickens, old, 7 doz	5 00 to 5 50
Chickens, young, 7 doz	2 25 to 2 50
Turkeys, 7 doz	12 00 to 15 00
EGGS	
In barrels, 7 doz	10 to 15
In boxes, 7 doz	15 to 20
VEGETABLES	
Potatoes, St. Louis, bbl	— to —
Potatoes, O. River, bbl	— to —
Potatoes, new, 7 bbl	2 25 to 2 50
Onions, new, 7 bbl	1 75 to 2 00
CHEESE	
Choice	15 to —
Western	9 to 10
BUTTER	
Goshen	25 to 30
Western	17 to 25
HIDES	
Country (int)	10 to —
GOAT FAT	
Potatoes	17 to 19
Cases	23 to 25
BRESSWAX	
Prime yellow	29 to —

C. H. MUMFORD,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

DRY GOODS,

FINE WHISKIE

TOBACCO

AND