The Colfax Chronicle.

J. M. SWEENEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, November 4, 1876.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF GRANT PARISH

The Election in Grant.

The Supervisor of Registration having left the parish, carrying with him the books of his office, doubts exist as to the legality of an election held without his presence, or rather of his books. We think there is no foundation for this doubt.

The Constitution of the State gives to every citizen, aged twenty-one years, the right to vote—who has been one year in the State and ten days in the parish—provided he is a citizen of the United States. The several laws passed by the Legislature to secure the freedom and purity of elections, require that the voter shall be registered and obtain a certificate to that effect, and that the election shall be conducted under the auspices of the Supervisor. If, under those laws, any construction can be arrived at under which a citizen is deprived of a right to vote, then the laws are clearly unconstitutional. We maintain, however, that the laws *are* constitutional.

The cause of the doubt is the confounding of "mandatory" laws with laws that are formal, or, more properly speaking, with laws that it is essential to comply with their provisions to the very letter. To illustrate: The law requires that a certificate should be issued by the celebrating a marriage, which certificate shall be attested by three witnesses, and that the clerk of the court shall record this certificate. Suppose now, that the officers neglect their duty, is the marriage therefore null, and the issue bastards?

The law requires that some time previous to a general election, the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation to that effect. Suppose that the Governor does not issue his proclamation. Is the election, therefore null If so the only thing the Governor has to do, is not to issue his proclamation, and thus remain Governor for life.

Finally, the law requires that the poll books shall be present and also the Supervisor of Registration. But the Supervisor goes away, carrying with him the books. Is the election null on that account? No, and for these reasons:

In that event the constitutional right to vote is dependent upon the good will of Supervisors of Registration.

That to perpetuate himself in power, the only thing the Governor would have to do, would be to get the Supervisors of Registration to run away.

To the above it may be added that a short cut would be for the Governor to remove the Supervisors and not appoint successors to them.

The Election.

The Commissioners have concluded to carry on the election in this parish on Tuesday next, no matter how it turns out. The vote of the parish may be counted and it may not be, it will take time to tell. We don't see how our people can be debarred the right of franchise by the action of one man. If the vote of this parish is thrown out, the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Louisiana become dead letters, and we have no just and fair Government.

We advise every voter to go to the polls and cast his vote in a quiet and orderly manner. There is no use at all in parties hanging round after depositing their ballot. It is better for them, after doing so, to go to their homes and attend to their different callings. We hope to see a peaceable, fair and square election in Grant, and it is the duty of every voter, black and white, who wishes his vote to have weight in this election, to behave himself in the very best way, and it will rob those in authority of the power to use the rascality they undoubtedly intend to.

It turns out, after all, that the nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine arrests of citizens for "fraudulent registration" are nothing but a speculative movement on the part of our *honest officials* to augment the campaign fund. If they do not get discouraged before they are through with the job, it will be worth to Pitkin and the party something like fifty thousand dollars, less expenses and dives with pals. What next? —*N. O. Democrat.*

The People's Vindicator.

The editor of this sheet came out in a tirade against independent journals in his last issue; but the CHRONICLE appears to be the sheet he principally aimed his shafts at. We like to see the editor of a newspaper bold and outspoken, when he understands what he is talking about; but the party here alluded to is so full of blind prejudice that he cannot see things in their proper light, or, if he does, he must wilfully falsify or misrepresent others, for reasons best known to himself. His nature is so jaundiced that he must give vent to his spleen in some way.

We would have you to know, Mr. Vindicator, that if the CHRONICLE is independent, it is not *neutral;* therefore, we have a right to speak as we see fit. You say: "We would like to know upon what authority that sheet speaks for the Democrats of Grant parish." For the reason already assigned, neighbor; and we would further inform you that the Democrats of Grant parish have used the columns of our paper more than the Democrats of Natchitoches have used yours; and we know that the Democrats of Grant parish don't want you to become their vindicator.

Again you say: "We happen to know that those *who fought* Ward and Flowers at Colfax are not half so mad as the Chronicle man, who never was there." Were you there, neighbor? Will you be kind enough, since you "know" so much, to tell us "who fought" Ward and Flowers at Colfax, when they, like you and I, were not at Colfax during the riot? You say that the Blanchards and Hickmans were there. The testimony in the Colfax case does not prove that fact. If you *know* that they were there, and desire to denounce your friends, do so, that is none of our business. By the way, what do you mean by "smart Alecs?" That may be a cant phrase in Natchitoches that has not come into use at Colfax.

You state, neighbor, that we were "on the muscle" against Ward and Flowers, and mention the names of several of our Democratic citizens who are "satisfied with them." We can name twenty times as many who are not satisfied with them. But we can't see any reason whatever for you coming out with such a boomerang article as the one we allude to. Whatever we have said editorially of those parties we reiterate; and we will now show you, neighbor, that not only the Democracy of Grant have but little use for those men men, but the principal leaders of the party have no use for them. When General Nicholls and party were here, we heard Judge Smith say that "Ward and Flowers did not belong to their concern; that *he* was the clown of that show, and if Ward and Flowers traveled with them that himself and Col. McEnery would draw out and go home."

Now, neighbor, when next you pitch into us, be governed by the advice of David Crockett: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead."

OFFICE OF REGISTRATION, FOR THE PARISH OF GRANT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 30th, 1876.

W. P. GUYNES, Clerk Registration:

SIR:—If possible, I wish you would come to New Orleans as soon as possible. The Governor of Louisiana deems it impossible and prejudicial to life to hold an Election in and for the parish of Grant, on the 7th day of November, 1876.

Yours Truly,
D. A. WARD,
Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Grant.

The above communication of D. A. Ward we believe to be a party trick intended for Political purposes, and a base attempt to deprive the people of the Parish of Grant of the sacred right of suffrage, at the General Election on Tuesday the 7th day of November, 1876. We believe that there is every disposition to hold a peaceable and fair election, and the letter of Ward to Guynes is an infamous slander upon the citizens of the Parish of Grant.

his
THOMAS x JOHNSON,
mark.
President of Parish Grant Republican Executive Committee.

A. L. GROW,
President Parish Executive Committee Democratic Conservative Party.

C. H. THOMAS,
Candidate for Representative.
E. G. RANDOLPH,
Nominee Conservative Party for Representative

L. C. CURRY,
Republican U. S. Supervisor of Election
W. L. RICHARDSON,
Democratic U. S. Supervisor of Election.

More Proofs.

[N. O. Picayune of 28th ult.]

The telegrams of Thursday morning from South Carolina bring additional proof to the mass of testimony, already overwhelming of the groundless and false charges made by the Governor of that State against his political opponents. The representatives of the clergy and of the business community in Charleston in their address to the people of the United States protesting against the grievous wrong which has been done, expose in earnest and eloquent terms the conspiracy of the corrupt men who have succeeded in controlling the Washington Administration for their purposes. "It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection or domestic violence to elect Hampton." This is the issue presented to the American people by the oppressed and slandered Carolinians.

But the purpose of the plot may nevertheless be accomplished.—The display of arms by the black militia, and their rioting lawlessness, together with the threatening presence of the Federal army, will probably be successful in checking the increasing strength of Hampton's ticket among the negro voters of the upper and middle counties, and intimidating many from voting for him. The rifle clubs are giving up the few State arms in their possession, to be turned over, no dout, to Chamberlain's negro supporters, and possibly to be used for more ambuscades and murders.

The whites appear to be enduring all that men can. Fearful of injuring the national cause by resistance, they have bowed then heads to an ignominious and loathsome tyranny. But while they hold their hands from resisting this repulsive oppression, they carry the contest before the American people.

It is to be hoped that they will continue to leave no effort untried in this direction, and to pile up proof on proof of the mendacity of the charges which their unscrupulous enemy, the Governor of their State, has proclaimed against them, until the truth shall penetrate every corner of the land, and the vile plot, with all its infamous adjuncts, shall meet the universal condemnation it deserves.

—It was announced by posters, on Wednesday last, that C. C. Antoine, Geo. L. Smith, Geo. Williamson and other, would be in Colfax yesterday, and address the people; but they failed to come.

COLFAX, GRANT PARISH, LA.
Oct. 29, 1876.

Editor CHRONICLE:

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old proverb, and I believe it, for if it were not a necessity with some people to invent falsehoods to insure success, why should they trouble their minds about them? When all reasonable efforts fail to produce the desired effect, something unwarrantable, malicious and untruthful must be fabricated to supply that want. This is precisely the dilemma in which some very enthusiastic opponent of mine is placed in, when he resorts to the fabrication of infamous lies, to incur public censure. Another infernal false rumor asserts that Dan Fletcher, C. H Thomas and myself, made an affidavit to the effect that a peaceable election could not be held without troops. Now everybody in this community knows better, but lies sound as well as the truth abroad especially to those whose prejudice suffer their imaginations to conceive evil instead of good. Necessity is also said to know no law, the truth of which is fully verified in these vile slanders. The drowning man clutching at straws as a dire necessity. The last spasmodic effort to substitute wrong for right The Hyena's howl and the Bulldozers complaint.

H. MCKNIGHT.

The Strife In Cuba.

The beligerent farce (says the N. O. Bulletin) that the world is compelled to behold on the island of Cuba has dragged its weary length along for eight years. Still the tireless scenery is being shifted, the chief actors changed as others fail to please, and the perpetual half-comedy, half-tragedy goes on under the management of Republican Spain, or royal Spain, as the case has been, or may be. The latest reported phase of the Cuban situation is the removal of Captain General Jovellar and his supercession by Gen. Campos. Captain Generals have succeeded each other in the occupation of the head-quarters at Havana in a wonderful abundance. They have been regular and uniform in the respect of military capacity and activity. Spain sends a Captain General and ten thousand troops to conquer the revolutionists, then recalls the Captain General, but not the troops, who have been destroyed by plagues or cut off by patriots in the meantime, and sends out another commander, with another efficient army corps, with the same results, and so on *ad libitum.* If this be war, it is the most inglorious war on record, and it should excite the disgust of all nations, but more particularly that of the liberty loving people of the New World. Nearly four hundred years ago Cuba was made the scene of perpetual strife and bloodshed by Spanish oppression, and to-day it is even in a worse condition than the annals of the historian then depicted it. It is improbable that the new General Campos will be much of an improvement on his predecessor, or that he will accomplish more important practical results than their incapacity failed to bring about.

The Pending Contest in Louisiana.

From the Homer Iliad.]

We are glad to see that the Independent newspaper press of the North rightly understands the present contest in the South, and is speaking out on the subject in a proper spirit; and many straightout leading Republican journals there are also doing the same thing. We are glad of this for two reasons—it may save the party there, and it does justice to true Republicans here, and vindicates their course in the present campaign, particularly in this State. We feel this pointedly in a personal sense. Our very heart bleeds to see the Republican party of Louisiana so mangled and brought to such depths of degradation, and our only relief is found in the fact that the Republicans of the North know and recognize the causes, and do not blame Republicans of our class—we are in fact doubly proud to know that they advise us to do and to act precisely as we are doing and acting. They tell us to support Hayes and Wheeler, and let the party here at home, under its present organization and leadership, go to pieces—the sooner the better. We have however striven and hoped fervently to avoid this; have in fact followed in the tracks and train of political imbecility and unworthiness—downright recklessness and heartless venality, not to say brutality—long and patiently, in the hope and belief that a change for the better "within ranks" would finally come; until now, in the midst of this campaign, Republicans here in the South—here in Louisiana—of our antecedents and purposes, having a proper respect and care for the original aims and purposes of our party, find that we cannot any longer follow after the vain and lying promises of this shameless train and wake—nor will we. The Republicans of the North tell us not to do so. They tell us that is not expected of a decent Republican of Louisiana, who supports Hayes and Wheeler, that he should also support the present State ticket, and sustain the present organization of the party here. And we repeat, we are not going to do it; Republicans who stood firm here in the South against Secession and sustained and defended such men as Charles Sumner in their glorious sentiments of freedom, should not and must not, be expected now thus to stultify their record. "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" No, he is not a dog, and he will not take a dog's place, nor do the dirty work of a dog. It is hard enough for any Republican, with any proper self-respect, to have to support the National ticket, with the present Electoral ticket of this State; and it is in contempt for a portion of this ticket that we have taken down from our mast-head the names of Hayes and Wheeler. The Republican Electoral ticket of Louisiana, as a whole, with all the circumstances of its formation duly considered, is perfectly intolerable, and a most cool and wicked outrage. And altogether, we do not hesitate to say that it would be better for Louisiana in the end, and better for the whole nuth, if not for the entire Nation, that Hayes and Wheeler should be defeated, with all the present Republican programme, than that all should be elected together. It would be a most wretched and debased and debasing triumph.

But we shall all soon see how it shall all terminate; and in the meantime we shall go ahead—or stand still—and try to perform our best possible duty to our whole country, regardless alike of the threat or promises of the small schemers and low trimmers of all parties and of all factions.

The buildings of the Paris Exhibition of 1878 will cover a space of 1,350,000 square yards. They are to be of iron filled in with brick work, and will have the form of a Pythagorean table; i. e., if passed through in one direction the similiar productions of different countries may be inspected, while if crossed in the other direction the various products of any one country may be passed in review.

Public Schools in Grant.

Names of School-Houses Established by the School Board, May 15, 1876.

S. C. Curry, President of the School Board of Grant parish, has furnished us with the following statement for publication, showing the number of school-houses in the parish, how long school was taught in each of them, those that have not been taught, and those taught two sessions; also line schools. The President desires us to state that those who have not had schools at their stations, can have them now if they will send qualified teachers with their petitions. On such application being made, the schools shall be granted:

NAMES OF SCHOOLS, ETC.

Colfax School-House, commenced May 16, Mrs. Amelia Shackelford, teacher; taught six months.

Mirabeau school-house, colored, commenced May 16, Uriah Riley, teacher; taught 3 months.

Glencoe school-house, colored, commenced May 16, W. S. Legget, teacher; taught 3 months.

Sawyer's-Flagland school-house; no session.

Forenza school-house, colored, commenced May 16, S. A. Fenton, teacher; taught 3 months.

Randolph school-house, commenced May 16, J. A. Woodward, teacher; taught 8 months.

Hadnott school-house, commenced May 22, —. Hadnott, teacher; taught 3 months.

Prospect Church school-house commenced May 22, —. Farr discharged, and S. L. Brownlee put in his stead June 5; taught 3 months.

Clear Creek school-house, commenced April 13, L. E. Torrey, teacher; taught 3 months.

Big Creek Camp school-house, commenced May 8, —. Richardson, teacher; taught 3 months.

Big Creek Church school-house; no session.

Mill Creek school-house, ended 31st August, E. McDaniel, teacher; taught 3 months.

Little Creek school-house, on Cypress Bayou, Mrs. Hawthorn, teacher; taught 3 months.

Davis Mill (Fish Creek) school-house, commenced June 26, L. V. Kemp, teacher; taught 3 months.

Liberty Chapel school-house, —. Hodnett, teacher; taught 3 months.

Black Creek school-house, Mrs. McGee, teacher; taught 3 months.

Union school-house, J. P. Patten, teacher; taught 3 months.

Iatt Church school-house, commenced July 5, J. C. Fletcher, teacher; taught 3 months.

New Hope school-house, commenced June 5, P. McManus, teacher; taught 3 months.

Chapel Grove school-house, J. McCain, teacher; taught 3 months.

Montgomery school-house, Jules Lamoraux, teacher; taught 3 months.

Fredieu school-house, commenced May 29, Wm. A Redditt, teacher; taught 3 months.

Union Academy, commenced June 5th, W. Y. McLain, teacher; taught 3 months.

Bird's school-house, commenced October 30, M. J. Applewhite, teacher; taught 3 months.

Tyson school-house, a line school.

Mars' Hill school-house, a line school, Silas Morris teacher; taught 3 months.

SCHOOLS TAUGHT TWO SESSIONS.

Union school-house, commenced October 16, J. P. Patten, W. C. Carr, W. D. Irwin and Emoy Prenett, teachers; taught 8 months.

Montgomery school-house, commenced Oct. 24, J. M. McLain, teacher; taught for 3 months.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET

OFFICE OF MEYER, WEISS & CO.,
138 Common street, New Orleans,
October 28, 1876.

The market is firm at the following quotations:

Inferior	6¾ to 7
Low Ordinary	7¾ to 8
Ordinary	8¾ to 8¾
Strict Ordinary	8¾ to 9
Good Ordinary	9¾ to 9¾
Strict Good Ordinary	9¾ to 10
Low Middling	10¼ to 10½
Strict Low Middling	10¾ to 10¾
Middling	10¾ to 10¾
Strict Middling	11 to 11¼
Good Middling	11⅛ to 11½

OFFICIAL

Amendments to the Co[illegible]

An act to amend the Co[illegible] the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate [illegible] of Representatives of the [illegible] Louisiana in General Assembly [illegible] vened, two-thirds of the [illegible] each house agreeing thereto, [illegible] following amendments be pro[illegible] entered upon the respective [illegible] the Senate and House of Rep[illegible] tives, with the yeas and [illegible] thereon, and the Secretary [illegible] shall cause the same to be [illegible] three months before the [illegible] election for Representatives [illegible] General Assembly, in at least [illegible] paper in every parish in the [illegible] which a newspaper shall be [illegible] and said proposed amendments [illegible] submitted to the people, at [illegible] tion, in such manner and form [illegible] people may vote for or against [illegible] amendment separately, i. e.: [illegible] posed amendment, "For approval," "Against approval," and in like [illegible] as to the others; and [illegible] voters, at said election, shall [illegible] and ratify such amendment [illegible] ments, the same shall be appended [illegible] numbered, and become a part [illegible] constitution, and be proclaimed [illegible] by the Governor and Secretary of [illegible]

1. The expenditures of [illegible] of the General Assembly for [illegible] and mileage of members, for [illegible] of officers and employes, and [illegible] tingent expenses, shall not exceed [illegible] sum of one hundred and seventy [illegible] thousand dollars; and members [illegible] General Assembly shall [illegible] dollars a day during their [illegible] and a mileage of twenty [illegible] for actual distance from the [illegible] of their respective parishes to the [illegible] Capitol.

2. The last sentence in article [illegible] six of the constitution, which [illegible] follows, to wit: "If any bill [illegible] be returned by the Governor [illegible] five days after it shall have been [illegible] sented to him, it shall be a law [illegible] manner as if he had signed it, [illegible] General Assembly by adjournment [illegible] vent its return, in which case the [illegible] bill shall be returned on the [illegible] of the meeting of the General [illegible] bly after the expiration of [illegible] days, or be a law, shall be amended [illegible] as to read as follows, to wit: [illegible] bill shall not be returned by the [illegible] ernor within five days, not including [illegible] Sundays, after it shall have been [illegible] sented to him, it shall be a law [illegible] manner as if he had signed it, [illegible] General Assembly by adjournment [illegible] vent its return, in which case [illegible] not be a law unless signed and [illegible] gated within twenty days after [illegible] adjournment."

3. The judicial powers [illegible] vested in parish courts are hereby [illegible] gated and withdrawn. The [illegible] courts of the State, outside of [illegible] ish of Orleans, shall have original [illegible] risdiction in all civil cases [illegible] amount exceeds one hundred [illegible] exclusive of interest, and [illegible] jurisdiction over cases [illegible] tices of the peace when the amount [illegible] pute exceeds fifty dollars, [illegible] interest. In criminal cases the [illegible] diction shall be unlimited, [illegible] shall have full jurisdiction over [illegible] of probate and succession. [illegible] said district judges shall receive [illegible] ary of four thousand dollars [illegible] payable quarterly on his own [illegible] Justices of the peace shall have [illegible] diction in civil cases when, [illegible] ference to interest, the amount [illegible] pute does not exceed one hundred [illegible] lars; with power to prosecute [illegible] ment for that amount, and such [illegible] est, not to exceed eight per [illegible] annum, as may be proved, and [illegible] have, in addition to the criminal [illegible] diction now vested in them, [illegible] criminal jurisdiction as is now [illegible] parish courts. Clerks of the [illegible] courts shall have power to grant [illegible] of arrest, attachment, seq[illegible] provisional seizure and injunction [illegible] receive and probate wills; to [illegible] administrators, executors, [illegible] tutors and under-tutors in [illegible] which no opposition shall be made [illegible] homologate accounts, tables [illegible] schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, their judgments [illegible] prima facie evidence of correct[illegible] grant orders directing sale of [illegible] belonging to successions or minors [illegible] to grant orders of seizure and [illegible] executory process, and shall [illegible] such fees therefor as may be [illegible] by the General Assembly.

4. The Governor shall receive [illegible] ary of six thousand dollars [illegible] payable quarterly, on his own [illegible]

5. No fees or perquisites [illegible] shall be allowed to or received [illegible] Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney [illegible] or by district attorneys.

(Signed) E. D. ESTIEN[illegible]
Speaker of the House of Rep[illegible]
(Signed) C. C. ANTO[illegible]
Lieutenant Governor and Pres[illegible] the Senate.

A true copy— P. G. DESLO[illegible]
Secretary of [illegible]

The foregoing was received [illegible] office of the secretary of State [illegible] 1876, and is made public in [illegible] with article 147 of the State [illegible] tion, which provides:

An amendment or amendments [illegible] this constitution may be proposed [illegible] the Senate or House of Representatives [illegible] and if the same shall be agreed [illegible] two-thirds of the members [illegible] ed to each house, such proposed [illegible] amendment or amendments [illegible] be entered on their respective [illegible] nals, with the yeas and [illegible] taken thereon; and the Secretary [illegible] State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the [illegible] general election for Representatives to the General Assembly [illegible] every parish in which a newspaper [illegible] shall be published. And such proposed [illegible] amendment or amendments shall [illegible] submitted to the people at said [illegible] tion; and if a majority of the [illegible] at said election shall approve and [illegible] ty such amendment or amendments the same shall become a part [illegible] this constitution. If more than [illegible] amendment shall be submitted at [illegible] time, they shall be submitted in [illegible] manner and form that the people [illegible] vote for or against each amendment [illegible] separately. P. G. DESLONDE, [illegible] Secretary of State.

Jan [illegible]