

# The Gulf Chronicle.

J. M. SWEENEY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, December 23, 1876.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF GRANT PARISH.

Tilden's popular Majority over Hayes is 249,645.

If Grant—our Napoleon—backed by the army, carries his plan of defeating both Tilden and Hendricks, we shall see the last of our Presidents elected by ballot.

If there is one thing more than another calculated to convince the public that Hayes's claim is an absolute fraud, it is Zack Chandler's violent and vulgar assertion that he was fairly elected.

The Harrisburg Patriot says that Mr. Tilden will be inaugurated President peaceably if no fraud be attempted, forcibly if the people are compelled to put down ballot-box stuffers and return forgers by the strong hand.

The Rotchilds, from the complex situation of affairs have lost confidence and notified this Government of their rejection of the last loan taken by them, and that they would not expect the January installments, as the bonds would be returned.

While calling for the impeachment of President Grant, the New York World gives as one of the principal reasons his usurpation of power and the growing feeling that he has a right to use the army as he sees fit. Verily, Ulysses is playing the part of a Roman emperor.

The New York Evening Post, Republican, observes that if the Republicans insist that the authentic action of the State is conclusive in Louisiana they must admit that it is conclusive in Oregon. Upon the State theory any alleged wrong in the appointment of electors must be righted in the State.

The New York Evening Express observes that there is a saying prevalent in Turkey that "it takes two Turks to swindle a Greek, two Greeks to swindle a Jew, two Jews to swindle an American." In America we improve upon all this. Here it takes two Returning Boards to cheat two States when cheated to cheat the country.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald says, that a new divorce suit has been filed in the district court of that city. Cause. He was an ardent politician and she did not even know the names of the States, and he kept on talking in his sleep about "Louise-Annie," and that she was "all right" and "God bless her," etc., etc. His explanations were too thin, and mutual friends were powerless to interfere.

The citizens of the Twenty-Seventh Ward of Philadelphia met recently to protest against the bayonet rule, and the rule of the Returning Boards of the South. Speeches were made in favor of impeaching Grant and the following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we believe U. S. Grant has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors against law and liberty, eminently deserving impeachment; and while we protest against Grant's usurpation of power in endeavoring to control us by bayonets, we earnestly urge upon our Representatives in Congress to impeach U. S. Grant.

## Address of the Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1867.  
To the People of the United States:  
The National Democratic Committee announce the result of the Presidential election, held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice-Presi-

dent of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform.

It now only remains for the two Houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the will of the people thus expressed in the constitutional mode by a majority of the electoral votes, and confirmed by a majority of all the States as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States.

By order of the Executive Committee.  
ABRAM S. HEWITT,  
Chairman.

FRED'K O. PRINCE, Sec'y.

## A Card from Zack Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1876.

An address has to-night been issued by the Democratic Committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a falling cause. Governor Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral votes. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic Committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert the public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

ZACK CHANDLER,  
Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

## What Jasper Blackburn Thinks of the Returning Board.

The "head centres" of the Louisiana Returning Board—Messrs. Wells and Anderson—will know that we mean no personal disrespect to them when we denounce the whole machinery of their board and say that we consider it a moral impossibility that any good can come of it. We consider it a disgrace to the governmental machinery even of Louisiana, and an outrage the elective franchise of any people called free or making any pretension to independence and decency—a burlesque, in fact, upon civilization itself.

To notice its daily proceedings and mark its moves and rulings, and then to assume that any good to the country, or any party or to anybody, could come out of such a Nazareth, would be simply to count upon a lie over the truth, and commend the scenes of brothel demoralization as the best exemplification of moral beauty and excellence. A Governor and Legislature manufactured of such material, might do to perpetuate the plundering anarchy which has disgraced the State of Louisiana for the past decade; but a President of the American nation "spewed" from such a pandemonium of mixed counts and perverted and defiled records, would hardly answer.

A man elected President of the United States fairly at the polls, to have then to pass through such an ordeal as this Louisiana Returning Board is daily proving itself to be, would come out attainted, and with perpetual bad odor.

The hope in this respect is in Congress. Let the Democratic National House of Representatives, which certainly holds the key to the constitutional solution of the situation in this great emergency, stand firm to legal right and true to the dignity of the nation; and let the Republican Senate of the United States see to it that it does not sink its dignity and honor to as low a depth of degradation in the mire of partisan trickery as has overtaken the elective machinery of some of our Southern States.

We have both hope and faith in the Congress of the United States in this Presidential imbroglio; and we predict that no low partisan trickery from any source will be allowed to succeed or stand.

## D. A. Ward's Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

D. A. Ward, Supervisor of Registration, of Grant parish, took the stand.

Jenks conducted the examination. The first questions propounded were the same as those propounded to Bondreau. The letter which he acknowledged to have received from D. J. M. A. Jewett was read by the clerk. It contained the injunction to register the full Republican vote of his parish, as his recognition by the party depended upon his returning a Republican majority.

Jenks—Were you in Grant parish on the day of election?  
Ward—I was not.

Jenks—Did you return, after the election?  
Ward—I did not.

Jenks—Did you receive any instructions from any one not to return?  
Ward—From who?

Jenks—From any one—Kellogg or any one else.  
Ward—I did from Mr. Jewett and Kellogg, who stated that I would not have time to return in time to hold the election.

Jenks—When were those instructions given you?  
Ward—The Thursday before the election.

Jenks—Would you have had time to go to the parish in time?  
Ward—Yes, and forty-eight hours to spare. I received instructions from Jewett and Kellogg both.

Jenks—Before you were told you had not time to go back, had you told Kellogg how the parish would go?  
Ward—I told Gov. Kellogg that the parish would go 87 Democratic majority. He then told me I would not have time to go back and hold the election. I told him I would go back if I was guaranteed protection.

Jenks—Did you go to Kellogg's office at any time when Major Burke was there?  
Ward—I did, and Gov. Kellogg told me that he had given his word to Major Burke that I had gone back to Grant parish, and that it was not necessary for Burke to see me. When Major Burke entered the room at one door I left by the other.

In answer to Hurlbut.  
Ward—I was appointed Supervisor of Registration by C. C. Antoine, then acting Governor, and I think I completed the registration of the parish about the 20th of October. On my return I had a conversation with Mr. Jewett relative to election matters in the parish. Jewett admitted that a bad state of affairs existed in the parish. I told Mr. Jewett that the Supervisor of Registration, D. A. Ward (naming himself) was interrupted in his duties.

Mr. Hurlbut—Who interrupted you?  
Ward—A man by the name of A. G. Thompson, who said he would kill me.

Ward further stated that parties entered his office and captured his papers, and that he did not resist as he feared his life would be taken by the men, two of whom were intoxicated. He named Thompson, Richardson and Hedlock. Ward averred that the interference with the discharge of his duties was of such a character as to imbue him with the impression that it would not be safe for him to appear often in public.

Hurlbut—Did you make any report that your life was in danger?  
Ward—Without protection. I did not.

(In answer to other questions.)  
I asked for troops to protect me to return and hold the election.

Hurlbut—Who required troops?  
Ward—Myself and ballot-box.

Hurlbut—Did you have an interview with Gov. Kellogg in the presence of Mr. Moréy?  
Ward—I arrived here the Wednesday before the election, and the

first interview I had with Kellogg was at his house.

Hurlbut—I ask you if Gov. Kellogg did not urge you to go back and hold the election?  
Ward—Well, no, sir; Gov. Kellogg asked me my opinion, if I did not think I should go back and hold the election. I told him I could not be back without the protection of troops. Witness was then handed a letter and asked if he ever received it. He replied he had, that Jewett delivered it to him on November 2d.

The letter is dated Executive Office, October 31st, and advised Ward to return to Grant parish and execute his official duties, and signed by Kellogg. Ward then went to Galveston and telegraphed to parties that he would be unable to make the connections necessary to reach Grant parish in time.

Hurlbut—Did you make application for any money to pay expenses?  
Ward—I did receive some money and I think it was to pay expenses back to Grant parish.

Hurlbut—Then it is a fact that you did not hold the election in the parish?  
Ward—I did not hold the election, but it was held under my direction by the Commissioners whom I had appointed. I established seven polling places in the parish, and had appointed seven Commissioners, but do not know I commissioned any.

Hurlbut—Had these commissioners anything to show their authority?  
Ward—They had from the Parish Executive Committee. Their authority was given verbally.

Hurlbut—Did you commission any Commissioners of election before the election?  
Ward—Seven.

Hurlbut—Did you send by mail or otherwise commissions to Republican commissioners?  
Ward—Before the election? I signed them after the election.

Hurlbut—How long did you remain in New Orleans after the election?  
Ward—Seven days.

Hurlbut—Where did you go when you left New Orleans?  
Ward—I went west.

Hurlbut—The answer is large, where did you go?  
Ward—To the western States.

Hurlbut—Name those States.  
Ward—I went to Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and several others.

Hurlbut—Did not the Governor advise you to go back to Grant parish?  
Ward—I was told to go back by the Governor, but his emissaries informed me that the orders amounted to nothing, not to pay attention to them.

Hurlbut—Who were these emissaries?  
Ward—Judge Morey and Jewett. Now you have it.

Hurlbut—You say, then, from the manner of these emissaries, you judged the Governor's instructions were only a coloring?  
Ward—So I was led to believe. Jenks then examined witness.

Jenks—What are your politics?  
Ward—I am considered a Republican.

Jenks—Did you not receive instructions from the State Registrar to permit Mr. Richardson to examine your books?  
Ward—I was not in, but could have been.

Ward stated for some time previous to the election no disturbance occurred in the parish, and that all citizens, Republicans and Democrats, whites and blacks, constantly carried shotguns and pistols, but that he frequently rode, unaccompanied by any one, through the parish, and was not molested.

Jenks—Did you not at first refuse Mr. Richardson permission to inspect the books?  
Ward—I did, because I did not believe he had any right under the law to do so.

Jenks—Did not the people evince a desire to have a peaceably election?  
Ward—When this controversy first came up, the people, I believe, had a consultation with the Democrats in New Orleans, at the headquarters of the Democratic party, and that the people were advised by the Democrats in New Orleans to have a fair and peaceable election, and that I firmly believe they had a fair election.

Jenks—Did you think the Democrats would carry the parish?  
Ward—In my opinion before the election I believed the Democrats would carry the parish by about 87 or 100 majority.

Jenks—Did they carry it that much?  
Ward—A little over, with the exception of one man on the ticket. Ward was then discharged.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Sale of Public Ferries.

IN accordance with law, I shall sell the Public Ferries, in this parish, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, 1877.

for the space of one year, viz:  
At Montgomery, Ferry, } On Red River.  
Colfax, Ferry, }  
Cottle Landing, Ferry, }  
Lacroix Ferry, } On Little River.  
Cockerham's Ferry, }  
Donahoe, Ferry, }

Purchasers to give their notes with good and approved security in solido, payable to the President of the Police Jury, and to furnish bond with approved security in solido, conditioned for the faithful performance of their ties.  
THOS. ALLISON,  
Dec. 23, 1876. President Police Jury.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

### NINTH DISTRICT COURT—PARISH OF GRANT.

Britton & Moore vs. William Bush, et al.—No. 33.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi fa* issued and directed to me in the above entitled suit, I have seized and will offer for sale, on

SATURDAY, January the 27, A. 1877.

in front of the Courthouse door, in the town of Colfax, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of

VIRGINIA BUSH,

said interest being one-seventh and one-sixth of one-seventh, in the following described property, viz:

A tract of land fronting on Red River, at the junction of the Darro, bounded above by Bayou Darro, in the rear by lands of Josiah Hulie's succession, and below by the Bellvue plantation, containing about thirteen hundred acres.

ALSO, a tract of land fronting on Red River, bounded above by the tract last described, below by the Mead plantation, and in the rear by the Darro tract, containing about six hundred and forty acres, with all the improvements upon both tracts of land.

ALSO, a tract of woodland lying on Bayou Darro, bounded by the Darro on the North, and on the other side by lands of Josiah Hulie's succession, containing three hundred and twenty acres.

Another tract of woodland bounded below by land of M. Calhoun and L. Boulligny's estate, and in the rear by lands of Strother, containing five hundred acres more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with benefit of appraisement.  
DANIEL FLETCHER,  
Sheriff Parish of Grant.  
Colfax, December 23, 1876. p. f. \$30.

## THE TRUTH AT LAST!

### OFFICIAL REPORT

—OF THE—  
Centennial Awarding Committee

### —ON THE— SINGER

### SEWING MACHINE.

The United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE:

### REPORT.

A Shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz: A needle bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm; a shuttle supporter in a shuttle carrier, moved transversely to the feed by means of a crank on a rotating shaft; a four-motioned positive feed, and a straight needle with its eyes parallel with the direction of feed.

For the following reasons:  
A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices to impart positive motions to the various parts, simplicity of construction, good workmanship, excellent quantity and quality of work done, originality, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHOUS,  
Director General.  
J. R. HAWLEY, President.

Attest—MRS. ASCH, Ass't Secretary.

## THE CHRONIC

Is published every Saturday

AT COLFAX

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J. M. SWEENEY

Editor and Proprietor

TERMS—\$2.00 per Annum

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one of the best mediums

the State in which to bring

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