

The Colfax Chronicle.

RAGAN & NASH, PROPRIETORS.

H. G. GOODWYN,
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JOB WORK must be paid for on delivery.

Our last issue was badly printed and could only be read with difficulty, for which we wish to offer an apology. It was owing to the defect of our ink-roller and the very cold weather at the time of going to press. Our present office can scarcely be warmed at all, and it was almost impossible to get the ink to "take." A like occurrence will be guarded against in the future.

It was our intention to drop all names of parties who have not paid their subscription with the last issue of the Chronicle, but owing to the bad specimen sheet we were forced to put out at that time, we have concluded to send out this issue also. After this none but parties who have paid or are known to be good, or who make satisfactory arrangements with this office for the payment of their paper, will receive it.

Jack Wharton has been confirmed as U. S. Marshal of Louisiana.

We received the President's Message too late to make any extracts from it, but will give a synopsis of the points of interest in our next issue.

The Turks are beginning to feel despondent at Constantinople. It is said the Russians are entering the Balkans at various points in overwhelming numbers.

The nomination of Lawrence has not been acted on, and consequently the nomination fails. The President is somewhat undecided whom to appoint. He has been leaning strongly to Packard.

The President's message excites no enthusiasm and little favorable comment. The Democrats are dissatisfied with the failure to recommend a revision of the tariff, or a reduction of internal revenue duties, or a general amnesty, or a repeal of the test oath for Federal jurors, or of the clause which disfranchises Southerners from the benefit of the United States pre-emption laws.

We read, says the Picayune of 4th inst., that Kellogg showed himself in the Senate Chamber "for the first time this session" after the infamy of his admission was consummated. We marvel at the bashfulness of the man—a state of mind and conscience unusual to a personage who has achieved so wide a notoriety for unscrupulous adrocity.

The following, from the Picayune, is a withering denunciation of the "Senatorial conspiracy of fraud" just consummated at Washington. It fits the case so well that it should be given an extensive republication by the papers of the State:

Skulking behind the Louisiana Returning Board, the committee refused to inquire into the reality or legality of Kellogg's pretended election. While Kellogg and his followers feared a vote, Kellogg was kept in the committee. When a peremptory order took Butler's case from the committee, a change of tactics brought a sudden report in Kellogg's case. It is no pretense that the case had been examined on its merits. The caucus commanded the report, and it was maintained. Discussion disclosed the fact that Wadsworth and his Radical colleagues had not touched upon an investigation of the charge on which turns the merits of the case. It being charged that Kellogg contrived, aided, abetted, directed and rewarded the falsification of election returns by which several members of the General Assembly were seated without having been elected, and that the members so falsely returned and seated made up the number of a quorum in the joint session and cast their votes for Kellogg, the Senate refused to order its committee to examine into this most serious charge. With brazen impudence and utter shamelessness the Republican majority of the Senate ignore a crime of a very high degree, which if proven as charged and as commonly believed here ought to be rewarded with a felon's doom.

Remonstrance and argument with the Senatorial conspiracy of fraud has proved of no avail. The caucus conspirators have resolved to keep, by willful and wicked means, their numerical supremacy. They are determined to reward one of the worst of criminals by consummating at Washington the villainous schemes which he began in Louisiana. Kellogg answers the purpose of the caucus and must be sworn in. He is forced upon the Senate not to represent a State, not to aid in its councils, not to receive the respect of its decent members, not to be treated as an equal, not as the exponent of the dignity, honor and character of a great State, but merely to vote and be counted as a unit in the figures of a majority.

The consummation of this vile and brutal scheme of partisan tyranny must fill all honest minds with deep disgust. It goes far beyond any wickedness heretofore perpetrated in the name and for the sake of party. It brands a mark of shame upon the Republican party deep and indelible. The year was already black in political chronicles as the year of the Great Fraud; it must now wear a new shame. The Fraud was wicked and stupendous, but the cheat is mean, low, and unclean. At the first patriots trembled and grew pale; at the second they are sickened and turn away, seeking fresh air.

Burning of the Lotus.

The steamer Lotus, which burned on the Mississippi, at Waterloo, last Sunday, was a greater calamity than at first reported. There were twelve lives lost, among them Mr. Henry Loper, the chief mate, Nora, the chambermaid, Henry Robinson, chief cook, and Peter Leigerson, a white deck hand.

The steamer Willie, which was near at the time of the disaster, was instrumental in saving many lives, and her captain, L. P. Delahous, says, is highly praised for noble and generous conduct in offering the sufferers the hospitality of his boat and providing every want, clothing and other necessities.

Many of the passengers were badly scorched, and among them Capt. D. D. Daniels and his chief clerk, Mr. J. J. Dodd.

The Lotus was a new boat, and was on her second trip from New Orleans to Shreveport. She was the best boat of her class yet built for the Red river trade, and was valued at \$20,000.

Some one perched upon an empty nail keg, and elevated to the dizzy height of a bayonet bridge, has been trying to imitate the Detroit Free Press man, in a would-be funny allusion to the Rapides Gazette. He is in favor of abolishing Grant, too, but is exceedingly modest, and would not have the Legislature "act precipitately in the matter simply on his say so."

The Whipping Post.

As there is a disposition on the part of a certain class of vagabonds in the community to treat the present mode of punishment for petty offenses as rather a joke, we are in favor of the whipping-post, as a surer means of getting up some serious individuals—it will, at least, sharpen the joke a little.

Here is what the N. O. Democrat has to say in the matter:

In three States—Delaware, California and Nevada—the whipping-post is in full operation, and in all of these, it is said, it produces good results. The question of introducing the whipping-post is now under discussion in quite a number of other States; in North Carolina public opinion strongly urges its introduction; in South Carolina the entire press favors such a measure, with the single exception of the Charleston News; while even in New York the Times thinks public whippings would have a good effect on the tramps and smaller criminals. The latest place to take up the discussion of this measure is St. Louis. The late grand jury of St. Louis in its report strongly recommends the whipping-post and declares it a necessity for the protection of the taxpayers of that city. The old system of punishing petty offenses by short imprisonment in jail, at the expense of the people is, the grand jury says, an incentive to crime. In support of this assertion it calls attention to a number of cases wherein offenders confess that they committed the offense because they were hungry and cold and wanted to be locked up where they could keep warm and get something to eat. The whipping-post would soon frighten these offenders, and few know how numerous they are.

Any number of schemes have been tried to get rid of the tramps, and all of these have failed, and the tramp nuisance, with its arson, murder and outrages in its wake, is daily growing worse. Whipping alone can overcome and cure it. In reply to those who declare the whipping-post barbarous, the answer is made that in enlightened England whipping is still a punishment for "brutal outrages," such as wife beating and other offenses of this kind, and is there declared to be a complete success.

Whatever is the popular opinion on this subject, there seems little doubt but that the authorities of St. Louis will follow the advice of its grand jury, and try the moral session of the whip upon offenders. When this is done the rest of the country will be better able to judge of the working of this system in a large city, and whether it really cures tramping, wife beating and petty larceny.

In a copy of the Alexandria Democrat, just to hand as we go to press, we notice a long-winded and wordy article, in reply to our publications of the 24th of last month, on the abolition of Grant parish. Really, we feel refreshed. We are such "small potatoes" that such an extensive consideration at the hands of our august neighbor was altogether unlooked for. It grieves us very much, however, that the Democrat should thus drop the subject into oblivion. As it was to do so much "talking" (somebody else to do the work), we fondly hoped to have the benefit of the ventilation of the matter. It's too bad!

The Doomed Race.

The future of the negro race in this country has again become a subject of most intense and thrilling interest to the Northern people, and is being discussed just now with almost as much zeal and feeling as it was in that unhappy decade of 1830-1860, which plunged this country into civil war. But the negro to-day stands on a different footing from the colored brother of abolition times, a different footing not merely politically, but in the sympathies and feelings of the Northern people. These see that they can no longer build up an issue on the negro's wrongs; no longer raise a war cry throughout the land for his rights; that his vote will no longer carry the Southern States for the "party of progress and civilization," and fill the Senate and House of Representatives with Northern-born men, pretended representatives of the Southern States, but allied in every idea, sympathy and prejudice with the people of the North. Now, therefore, that nothing more can be got from the negro, he has ceased to be the North-

ern idol. The newspapers declare him a traitor; Gen. Ord reports against him as a soldier, while even in Boston a book on "Foe Negro as He is," ridiculing and abusing him, shows what is the popular opinion of young New England on this subject.

A number of leading Northern papers, the New York Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, Cincinnati Gazette and Chicago Times, reopened this question the other day, and, after having thoroughly investigated "the negro as he is," unanimously pronounce the African race in America "a doomed race—doomed to an early extinction." The Gazette and Times have collected a lot of interesting statistics on this subject. In Chattanooga, the negro death rate is fifty-seven in a thousand, which would shorten the duration of human life fully one half; in Mobile and Richmond the negro mortality is twice that of the whites; in New Orleans it is almost the same; in Charleston, where the two races are almost exactly equal in number, three negroes die to every white person. Even in Washington, under the very nose of the government, and where there is a philanthropic effort on its part to teach the blacks how to live, the death rate among the negroes is kept at such a monstrously high figure that no race, however great its annual increase, can long exist under it.

The negro increase in a decade under slavery was 25 per cent. In the six years of freedom between 1864 and 1870 it was barely 2 per cent, and this was before the negroes were wholly radicalized—before those vices and diseases that now prove such scourges among them had become prevalent, as they now are. After viewing the subject critically, and studying all attainable statistics, the Commercial comes to the conclusion that the census of 1880 will show that the negro population of the South is at a standstill, and that every census thereafter will show a decided decrease each year until the race altogether disappears. In support of these predictions it gives a description of the manner in which the negro lives in the various Southern States, of his utter ignorance of all sanitary knowledge, of the dirt and filth in which he propagates small-pox, cholera, typhoid fever and every disease that thrives on filth, bad air and bad food.

Such is the unanimous confession of Northern Radical opinion. No one denies these facts, and few propose any remedy for the evils Radical rule has brought on the South and the negro. One Geo. Downing writes to the New York Times a wild, criminal letter, suggesting emancipation as the hope and escape of the colored race, a doctrine that he is not likely to talk much about down here. The New York Tribune, on its part, suggests sending missionaries, inferentially Northern missionaries, among the negroes to teach them how to live properly, how to take care of themselves, etc.

These two absurd, ridiculous suggestions—missionaries and miscegenation—are the only remedies the Northern press and people can suggest for this mighty evil they brought upon the negro—brought, not by his freedom, but by turning the South over to him bodily to be plucked and ravaged by him, by teaching him corruption, prodigality and all the political vices in order to maintain the Radical party in political power, although they knew well that this crime would sap not only the life and prosperity of the South, but that of the whole Union.

The suggestion of the Tribune is as foolish as that of Downing is criminal. Let us have no more Northern missionaries to teach the Southern negro how to live; we have had Northern missionaries before to teach him politics, and, thank heaven, most of them are now in the Penitentiary.

The North has failed, say the Tribune, Gazette, Times and Commercial, in its solution of the negro question; more than failed, for the ideas and habits its political missionaries have introduced among the negroes have doomed them, so these papers say, to complete extinction. It is about time, then, that the people of the North admit this failure (and the elections of the past few years would seem to indicate that a majority of them do), and turn over the negro question to the South to solve as altogether and solely a Southern question. The people of the South know the negro, the true negro, with all his faults and vices—not the New England ideal—and they alone can solve this question, and prevent that doom which the Radical papers of the North so freely pronounce against the whole colored race. The sooner this is admitted by the North, the better it will be for the negro race.—[N. O. Dem.]

Two great parties led by great men in the United States Senate sitting up all night, wrangling, fighting, lying, bargaining and bribing for the possession of two racials, is the sorriest spectacle ever witnessed.—[N. O. Times.]

The Times indulges in a bit of spleen that is as uncalled for as it is untrue. That lying, bargaining etc., was resorted to on one side for one rascal, we grant.

Australia has always been a rival to this country in the matter of immigration. Even in that prosperous ante-bellum period, when we were without a national debt or a Republican party, when 480,000 emigrants poured over here each year, Australia was a dangerous competitor and rival and secured nearly as large a number of emigrants each year as the United States, and now that immigration to this country has ceased, Australia steps in and gets all this wealth, not only secures a large majority of foreign emigrants, but is actually seeking to persuade Americans to leave their country for this Southern hemisphere. A few months since several ship loads of Americans left New York for Sidney. These are but the pioneers, the Australians say, of this movement. The latter are working earnestly to secure emigrants from this country. A number of documents and statistics have been prepared to this end and are being scattered through the Northern States. The show these make of Australian prosperity is wonderful indeed. The foreign trade of Australia in 1875 was \$148,399,000 or \$200 per capita, while that of the United States is less than \$28 per capita. Its gold production is \$60,000,000 a year, and its wool production \$60,000,000. The bank capital is \$227,550,000, while specie and bullion is held in the banks to the amount of \$60,115,000, probably the heaviest proportional reserve of specie anywhere in the world.

The population of Australia, it is now estimated, doubles in five years, and it is expected will receive even greater accessions in the near future, as European immigration, particularly of the Teutonic element which formerly poured into the United States, is now directing itself toward Australia.

It is certainly a strange sight to see Australia, 12,000 miles away, attempting to secure emigrants from a country but half filled up as this is. The United States is a hundred fold more fertile than Australia, and the fact that people have left this country for its antipodes is a proof how disorganized and disjointed agriculture, business, trade, all have become here.

This Australian emigration scheme is, of course, doomed to complete failure. The overcrowded and idle population of the North will find fertile farms in the South; good government, under Democratic rule, will restore this country to its ancient state, and the re-establishment of the prosperity of the South will bring the re-establishment of that of the whole Union.—[N. O. Democrat.]

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