

# The Colfax Chronicle.

RAGAN & NASH, PROPRIETORS.

H. G. GOODWYN,  
EDITOR and PUBLISHER.

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## AGENTS.

Mr. A. A. GOODWIN, of Alexandria, is an authorized agent of the CHRONICLE and will contract for advertisements and receive subscriptions.

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The silver bill passed, the President's veto notwithstanding, by 46 to 19.

The New York Herald and Tribune consider the silver bill a national disgrace.

The St. Charles Mirror comes to us this week sprinkled with gold and silver bronze. The precious metals seem to abound in that section. Or, has some of the boys been indulging in a masquerade on the approach of Mardi Gras?

The Boston Post says: "Senator Lamar is winning praise from even his bitterest political enemies for the manly stand which he took in the Senate against silver inflation, in defiance of the resolution of the Legislature of his own State."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times repeats that he has reason to believe that Russia is disposed to come to an amicable arrangement regarding the straits, but irritation at England's supposed design to form an offensive alliance with Austria is increasing.

Mr. Kidd, of Jackson in discussing the "convention act," said that a Senator remarked that if the constitutional convention was called, it would be very detrimental to the present State government. This he did not believe, because this government was ushered in by hardship and suffering, and the people will uphold it until its natural dissolution.

Dr. Ryland was very correct when he said that to submit twenty-one amendments to the people besides the election of delegates to a convention, and other questions, would make a most cumbersome and unwieldy affair of our next campaign. The people of this State do not want the amendments, and they will have a new constitution in spite of them, and that, too, in a very few years.

According to the New York Sun the new joke is to remark that the courts and Government offices are to be closed on St. Patrick's Day. Somebody asserts that you are mistaken, for that anniversary is not a legal holiday. You insist that nevertheless all official business is to be suspended, and adroitly lead him to bet against you. Then you explain that the 17th of March falls on Sunday this year.

The Democrats in the House have at last become impressed with the opinion that some tangible assurance ought to be given Gov. Nicholls of support from the national Democracy in his efforts to enforce the rights of Louisiana, and a resolution was introduced last Monday, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report forthwith whether any person or persons convicted of an infamous crime is now being retained in office by the President, and whether any person so convicted and now in duration under the laws of any State, is exercising the functions and enjoying the emoluments of any office of the United States.

This will develop the fact that the retention of Anderson in office after his conviction of an infamous crime by a jury is in violation of an old statute, and may accelerate Hayes in removing him. It is not believed that the Republicans in the House will undertake to vote solidly against this resolution, and so it is likely to pass under the suspension of the rules.

## Silver Dollars.

By telegraphic advices of March 1st we see that, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in anticipation of the silver bill becoming a law, the Director of the Mint has been engaged for several days past in making the necessary arrangements for running the mints to their full capacity on new silver dollars, in connection with which gold only will for some time be coined. It is probable that the supply of the dies will be ready in about ten days, and in the meantime the silver bullion will pass through all the processes necessary to put it in shape for coining into dollars, except that of stamping, for which particular operation the capacity of the mints is in excess for other operations, so that in reality but little delay in coining will be occasioned by the dies not being ready. It is thought that by the middle of April the coining of silver dollars will be at the rate of \$3,500,000 per month.

The supply of fractional silver coin at the mints and different treasury offices is sufficient to meet any demand that may arise for several months to come. The mints are all in excellent condition, with skilled forges of workmen, and everything is in shape to meet the large amount of coinage to devolve on them by the new law.

The following is the description of the new coin: The obverse of the coin bears a free cut head of Liberty, crowned with a Phrygian cap decorated with wheat and cotton, staples of the country, the legend "E Pluribus Unum," thirteen stars and the year of coinage; on the reverse, surrounded by an olive wreath is an eagle with outspread wings, bearing in its talons a branch of olive and a bunch of arrows, emblems of peace and war. Inscriptions: "United States of America" and "One Dollar," and the motto, "In God we trust." This specimen, while it possesses all the requirements of law in devices and superscription, has been selected not only for the beauty of its design but for the exceptionally low relief of devices, insuring protection from abrasion and enabling them to be brought out on strikingly minimum pressure.

There has, as yet, been no decision arrived at in regard to the mode of issuing the new coin. The bill itself does not provide for it. Therefore, it seems that it was intended by Congress to leave it entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. When a dollar is coined it becomes current money in the treasury, but not subject to the demand of any citizen. It is simply held in the treasury, subject to the order of the Secretary, who will pay it out in such mode as he may deem proper. The bill is defective on this point, and whether intended or not, the mode and time of issue is left to the Secretary of the Treasury. Provision should certainly have been made for the mode and time of issue.

## An Appalling Curse.

Carefully prepared statistics show that there are over six hundred thousand drunkards in the United States, and that seventy thousand die annually who go to the grave of a drunkard. Every year one hundred thousand men and women are sent to prison under the influence of intoxication, while three hundred murders and four hundred suicides occur from the same cause. Two hundred thousand orphans are annually thrown upon the charity of the world by this curse of intemperance. Nine-tenths of our crime and not less than seven-eighths of the pauperism is the immediate result of whisky, and that at a cost to the government—besides individual want—of not less than \$60,000,000 every year.

A new Party called the National has been organized.

The Farwell Register, of Feb. 10 says: Perhaps the most novel sight ever seen in Michigan was witnessed here to-day, in the way of a railroad engine, steamed up, running through the woods on a common dirt road. This engine arrived a day or to since, on the Flint and Pere Marquett Railroad, from Pittsburg, made expressly for their railroad north of this place, used for hauling logs to the Muskegon River. After its arrival here, the question was how to get the engine to its destination, some fifteen miles distant. Two hundred dollars having been offered for the job, without avail, the manager conceived the plan of getting up steam and trying the wagon road, which was put into execution. This morning steam was gotten up, and the engine started northwest on the India and Houghton Lake State road, at the west end of town, with cheers and hurrahs from the assembled crowd. It moved off slowly and steadily, without any apparent difficulty, followed by a force of men with levers, and teams of water to supply its wants.

A few days before the death of Pius IX diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Czar were completely severed. The representative of Russia in Rome said to the Pope, "My master does not receive instructions from any foreign power as to his treatment of his subjects." This remark caused intense irritation, and the political connection between the Vatican and St. Petersburg was abruptly broken.

## Will Anderson be Pardoned?

[New Orleans City Item.]

This question is warmly discussed pro and con, and elicits many interesting facts. It is frequently mentioned, principally in Northern journals, that an understanding exists between the President and Governor Nicholls, by which the latter has obligated himself to pardon Anderson, and even other members of the Returning Board who may be convicted, after they have exhausted all the legal forms of the State for a reversal of their sentence and a failure to secure it. Gov. Nicholls maintains a reticence on this subject, and declines to give any public statement as to his purpose in such an event. But it is to be noted that Anderson's appeal is fixed for trial in the Supreme Court on the sixth instant, and the Legislature will adjourn on the following day. It is scarcely possible to dispose of legal points, have argument and a careful decision, in time to allow a pardon, if granted by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate. The pardon, without this confirmation, would not release Anderson from custody. This was tested by Kellogg, who so pardoned a criminal from Jefferson parish, who was subsequently reincarcerated and the pardon overruled.

The general opinion prevails that the recommendation to mercy by the jury on the trial of the case was fully carried out by Judge Whitaker, who limited Anderson's sentence to the insignificant term—the enormity of the crime considered—of two years, and the Governor is under no special or merited obligation to exercise the pardoning power, and he will not attempt it. It is viewed as trifling with the sincerity of the prosecution to charge, convict and sentence Anderson for one of the highest crimes known to the statutes, give him an extremely light sentence, and then pardon him. There is little hope to-day of a pardon, and the Governor wisely refuses to prejudge any judicial decision by giving an opinion in advance.

## Anderson's Sentence.

[New York Herald.]

The case of the people of Louisiana against Anderson has not yet gone through all its legal phases, though Anderson has been sentenced to hard labor for two years, and this result of the trial is not likely to be changed. Extreme views are taken of this case by partisans, and allegations are freely made that the verdict was not just, and that the crime was not proven, and so forth. It does not seem to us desirable to enter into the considerations of those points. This man was tried in accordance with the law and found guilty by a regularly appointed jury. That is the record, and that is sufficient. In

regard to things done in Louisiana it is pretty well established that you cannot go behind the returns, and Anderson is "returned" guilty. If he is not guilty then the jury is to blame, but there is no help for Anderson. It is a great pity if jurors will perjure themselves to put any man where he ought not to be, but if they will the man must go; for otherwise we must give up trial by jury, and it is better that an individual should suffer than that the whole system of jurisprudence should be upset. Language suspiciously analogous to this was in the mouth of Anderson and his merry men some time ago, when, instead of a jury at fault, it was a Returning Board, and, instead of Anderson wronged, it was the American people; and if that sort of language was just toward the United States, then it cannot be unjust toward Anderson now.

## Alex. Stephens on Lincoln.

[Natchez Democrat.]

In this speech he has expressed the sentiments of a very large majority of the reflecting people of the South, and our Northern friends may receive his words as expressive of the genuine feelings of nine-tenths of the Southern people. Although we do not admire the too gushing professions of Southern men who neglect no opportunity to pour out their love for the neighbors whom they have so lately been contending with upon the battle-field, and their devotion to a government to which they were so lately in armed opposition, we do think that the opportunity offered to Mr. Stephens to make a calm truthful statement of the feeling of himself and his people, was properly availed of by him, and that he deserves the thanks of the South for his clear, lucid and conservative address. His utterance will be attributed to no improper motive, either in the North or in his own South, and what he said will be received as the expression of an honest, patriotic heart. The eulogy upon Mr. Lincoln will find a response in many Southern hearts, and his devotion to the Union will be appreciated in common by patriots both in the North and in the South. Upon this speech Mr. Stephens might be content to rest his posthumous reputation, and if from henceforth he should speak no more, these words would give him a place in history alongside the patriots of a past age of American history.

## The Papacy Assailed.

[New York Sun, Feb. 25.]

In the Catholic Apostolic Church the Rev. W. W. Andrews preached last evening on the Papacy. He said that the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility was a blow to the Roman Catholic Church from which it could never recover. "By it," he said, "instead of acknowledging errors and repenting of them, the Church has placed itself to be beyond the possibility of error. God manifested his displeasure at this step as soon as it was taken; for while the decree proclaiming infallibility was being read in Rome, in 1870, the city was visited by a storm almost unprecedented in its violence. Then Protestant Prussia had conquered Catholic France, and the temporal power of the Papacy was wrested from it forever. The doom of Roman Catholicism is only a question of time. No church can live which places a woman, no matter how pure and holy or how greatly she may be favored of God, higher than his only Son, the Redeemer of the world. The promulgation of the doctrine of infallibility has only rounded out the history of the Church, and rendered it the more fit for destruction. In the future the Papacy has nothing to fear from Protestantism; its great peril lies in the lawlessness and unbelief of its own children.

## Thompson with a P.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Secretary Thompson may not be an old salt or know much about the rigging of a ship, but if, as he is credited with stating to a member of Congress, he reduced the expenditures of the Navy Department \$2,000,000 during the first three months of the present fiscal year, and obtained as much for his money as did Robeson for the additional millions squandered by him, the people will not be exacting touching the extent of his nautical knowledge. The two millions saved represents the waste and extravagance of Grant's Secretary. If Mr. Thompson keeps down expenditures at the rate of the three months named, the saving to the National Treasury will be between seven and eight millions of dollars a year.

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