The Louisiana Capitolian.

LEON JASTREMSKI,
Editor and Business Manager.

BATON ROUGE, LA., FEB'Y 15, 1879.

THE CONVENTION.

"As thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," are the candidates for the Constitutional Convention. Three times, three times three with the tiger thrown in, is just about the number of those mentioned in that connection. We are happy to chronicle this fact, for the reason that it indicates that the people are anxious to canvass this important question thoroughly, in order that the qualifications of the several gentlemen named may be discussed and carefully weighed before a selection is had. All that are spoken of are men of merit, men who will do their utmost for their constituents if they are chosen.

The people of this city and parish cannot afford to give [illegible] votes as a mark of esteem, nor to exhibit the popularity of this man over that man. Bear in mind, East Baton Rougeans, that you will place upon the shoulders of your delegates the weighty responsibility of guarding and defending that greatest of reform measures, so unmistakably demanded by the majority at the late election—the restoration of the capital at Baton Rouge—without which all efforts to re-establish a good government in Louisiana will be futile. Those members of the Convention who will perform this duty, no matter from whence they come, will do all that is required as to other measures.

We appeal to the candidates, that they do not allow stubborn false pride to stand in the way, by dividing the people and tying up their friends, and thus prevent the successful selection of the men that are needed in this emergency. Away with personal prejudices and jealousies! If there ever was an occasion when the office should seek the man, it is *now*. It it expected of every man whose name is spoken of, that he will show a willingness to give way in order to secure unity and success.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF THIS PARISH.

We have for a long time awaited the opportunity of referring to the laceable and friendly relations existing between the white and colored people of this parish. A few years before [illegible] representatives of the two races, there was a general looking around for shooting irons and other implements of destruction. There existed continual trouble, or rumors of trouble in our midst. The greatest animosity was everywhere visible, more especially upon the approach of an election.

This state of affairs no longer exists. Violations of law are now brought and settled before the courts of justice, where even-handed retribution is meted out in a fair and unprejudiced manner to all all alike. There is now full and ample protection for life and property, and the enjoyment of the freedom which is guaranteed by our institutions. Our colored population have become convinced that they are living among their friends. Indeed, this fact was never more fully illustrated than during the late epidemic when those of either race were ready at all times to come to the relief of the suffering ones of the other. We had occasion to witness the kindness and devotion displayed by our colored people toward their white friends, whilst they no doubt remember that the same conduct was exemplified toward themselves. We can never forget that we were enabled to pass through the terrible ordeal without having to call for nurses from the outside. They were easily found amongst us.

The colored voters have shown, with but few exceptions, that party associations no longer hold them in harness. Freely, and without interruption, we have seen them go to the polls, guided only by their personal feelings of confidence and esteem towards the men of their choice. They have thoroughly identified themselves with the interest and the welfare of the parish and State, and they now cast their ballots in accord with the dictates of their judgment. They have seen that the Democratic party has not attempted to enslave them, as the carpet-baggers were won't to tell them, and they know that their rights will never be interfered with, despite the insinuations of some few designing demagogues.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.—This scourge is creating the wildest alarm in Eastern Europe and on the shores of the Mediterranean. In Russia, where it is decimating the populations of the towns and villages in the southeastern provinces, regiments of troops are marching in every direction for the purpose of establishing sanitary cordons, in order to prevent its spread. The horrors of the late yellow fever epidemic sink into insignificance, as compared to this dreadful disease. Quarantines are being established all along the frontiers of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and every other neighboring State.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GENERAL STATE FUND.

The action of those Judges and other interested parties, who have enjoined the payment of all warrants drawn against the general fund of the State, is as shining a piece of *disinterested patriotism* (?) as it has been our misfortune to notice for these many years past. The principle of "me first" is illustrated with the greatest unconcern as to the need of others. The unfortunate charitable institutions, already so parsimoniously provided for, are cut off altogether by this heartless and selfish act. The Insane, the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and other sacred wards of the State are left out in the cold to "paddle their own canoe" until these claimants, who are urging what they conceive to be privileges even above these institutions, have been satisfied.

It is a sad commentary, indeed, upon our laws, that the wheels of government can thus be arrested, and so injuriously, too, through the innumerable crookednesses existing in our codes. It is high time, indeed, that some check should be enacted in order to prevent the meddlesome chicanery of our legislation. A revision of the laws is absolutely [illegible] in which we are constantly groping may be rendered a little brighter.

THERE WILL BE NO CONVENTION.

That is if the advice of the Franklin *Enterprise* is to be followed. That paper has the audacity to suggest that "no man be sent to that Convention who does not think more of Louisiana than he does of himself." The only way we know how to come any way near that standard in the selection of delegates is for the people to plant their pedal extremities firmly down on all those who make politics a calling."—*B. R. Advocate.*

If our confrere means that the selection of delegates should be among men inexperienced in the usages of parliamentary bodies, we have to enter a most decided protest. It is well known that even the most intelligent men are quite inefficient during the first session of a Legislature or other assemblies. Hence, the established policy of returning representatives found to be worthy to State Legislatures and to the National Congress. This is done in the interest of their constituents.

In this emergency, where there will be but one session—and probably a very short one of the Convention—there is no time to spare in order to send delegates who are to be schooled in the routine of business and parliamentary usages. Our interests cannot be thus imperilled by such sentimentalism. We need experienced men there, else great injury will be done us. If the object is to exclude such men, we pronounce the theory [illegible] practice.

To conclude, it would be a hard matter to pick out men who are not politicians, because every citizen of this State is more or less one. Some are good and others are bad—that's all. We say—no exclusion of any particular class of the people. Honesty and qualification, should be the only requirements asked.

THE POLITICAL ARRESTS.

It would seem that the lessons of the past have been insufficient to teach the fraudulent and usurping administration of Mr. Hayes, that the Russian policy of persecution for political ends and to obtain supremacy, will not operate advantageously to his party. We hear of wholesale arrests in Natchitoches, Caddo, Red River, and other sections of this State. Men of family and others are being dragged away from their avocations and friends, upon the affidavits of the most contemptible and debased tools of the Republican party, for no other object than to prevent Democratic ascendency. These men ought to know that Louisiana freemen are not to be unnerved and made to tamely give up that liberty that is theirs, and which they are determined to maintain, no matter what comes.

Since 1861, the men of this State have known nothing save hardship and privations. They know how to die, and they know the life of the dungeon. But few sections of this State have failed to see the incursions of the United States Marshals. We have witnessed the same scenes that are now being enacted. It was but a few years ago that some sixty citizens of Baton Rouge, were arrested on our streets, and in their homes, to be huddled on board a gunboat, and transported to New Orleans, exposed during the trip to the inclemency of the weather, and subjected upon their arrival there to the taunts and jeers of a rabble, while on their way to the parish prison under the escort of the Federal bayonets.

This and other scenes instead of producing the desired effect, caused the people of this parish and section to become united in the determination to shake off the galling yoke that was bearing upon them. The indignation that was created by these acts nerved every arm to renewed efforts until freedom was secured. Such will be the effect of this policy elsewhere. Mr. Leonard's vindictive prosecutions will be of no avail, for those who are left at home will guard the common weal.

We can assure our brethren who are being subjected to these indignities that the sympathies, and, if need be, the material aid of the people of this and other parishes will be extended to them whenever it is asked.

CROAKERS AND "PULLBACKS"

In every community there is to be found a small element of the population whose instincts are to talk disparagingly of any and every public enterprise, and of those whose energetic and hopeful nature it is to look cheerfully at the future and by continued efforts endeavor to atain a a laudable object—or to at least succeed, if they fail in accomplishing it, in keeping up the *morale* of the general public.

The *croakers*, as they are generally termed, attack every man who dares to raise his head above that of the others. They deem it necessary to keep such an individual tied down, as they fear that the poor devil might possibly achieve something that would redound to his credit and elevate him in the esteem of his fellow-citizens at home and abroad. The *croaker* knows not how to be moved by any generous impulse, such a one for instance as to give a chance to a fellow-citizen who displays either public spirit or a little capacity, or real worth to do credit to himself and perhaps to the community, of which he is a part and a parcel.

The croaker generally [illegible] ascribing improper and ambitious motives to the man who tries to be useful, and he follows his victim, whispering failure at every turn. The *croaker* is a general in time of war, and a statesman in time of peace. His superior brain, his honesty and purity of character overtop everybody else's. The *croaker* never does anything for anybody save himself, and he don't want others to do any better. His jealous feelings are ever present to guide and counsel his words and actions,

The result is that whenever such a class obtain a control in a community, it becomes spiritless and dejected, confidence and friendship between man and man ceases to exist, sociability, kindly feelings gradually disappear and with these *hope*, which is the last refuge and consolation in misfortune.

It is not designedly that the *croaker* labors zealously and actively to do this injury to the common welfare, it is simply *his nature.*

It is a matter of notoriety that it was through the efforts of the *croakers* that the Southern armies were finally overcome, it was through their demoralizing and dark forebodings that thousands of good and loyal soldiers, finally convinced by constant assertions that defeat was certain, *skulked and deserted their posts of duty.*

It was the outcry and the clamor of these parlor and street corner generals who bitterly critized Albert Sydney Johnson's skilful handling of his forces, even unto questioning his honor and [illegible] hero to an unnecessary exposure of his person, and to his death on the field of Shiloh.

When you hear a man talk gloomily of the future on every occasion, and who shows no disposition to put his shoulder to the wheel to aid in anything, and who charges men who do with dishonest intentions, and who knows better than anybody else what ought to be done in any emergency, and does not attempt to practice what he professes, set him down as a *croaker*, or *pull back*, and you are sure that you have made no mistake. In addition and to be more thoroughly convinced, compare the man's instincts and traits of character with those which you positively know are possessed by the man he is running down, and you will find that by far the best one of the two is not the *croaker*.

We will for this week close this dissertation in order to give time to our readers to look around and see whether we have or have not some of this species in Baton Rouge, and if so, whether it would not be prudent to detect them and let their counselings lay on the table, and be indefinitely postponed.

WE were pained to read in Monday's *Advocate* a condemnation of the conduct of the representatives of this parish in the General Assembly, for the reason that they did not attempt to obtain an appropriation to rebuild our Capitol. We are astonished that it has not appeared to our confrere, that an assembly, which, in deference to the popular will, had relinquished its powers in order to give way to a Constitutional Convention, called for the purpose of changing the organic law of the State, within which is comprised the locating of the seat of government, would certainly have refused on the eve of the assembling of the Convention, to forestall the action of that body by making such an appropriation. So plain was the situation in this connection, that our representatives wisely refrained from presenting a proposition that would have been considered ill-timed and most undoubtedly refused even by the warmest supporters of removal.

THE FIREMAN'S PARADE.—In another column will be seen the programme of the grand parade to take place on Washington's birthday anniversary, which we take pleasure in publishing at the special request of a number of our comrades and friends of the gallant fire department. It will be seen that our boys will be joined by the U. S. troops and the Louisiana Cadets. From the active preparations now being made, there is little doubt but what the occasion will be the most brilliant ever seen in Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE PREFERRED

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR PREFERENCE FOR BATON ROUGE FOR STATE CAPITAL.

As early as 1872, the Republican convention that met in this city, adopted a resolution pledging the support of that party to the removal of the Capital at Baton Rouge.

The convention of the Democratic party, that assembled at Baton Rouge during the gloomy period of the year 1874, a body composed of earnest and patriotic citizens, also felt it to be their duty to adopt a resolution, pledging that this measure demanded by the dearest interests of the people of Louisiana, should be carried into effect upon the advent to power of the Democratic party.

Acting in keeping with these pledges the General Assembly of 1878, by an almost unanimous vote, passed act 78, submitting the question to the popular vote.

Every one knows how the people have decided the question in favor of Baton Rouge. Twenty amendments were defeated in order to express the will of the voters, who demanded in this manner, the holding of the [illegible] many of the friends of Baton Rouge against all the amendments still popular sentiment was so strong in support of this measure that despite the desire to force a convention, a majority of 6,300 was secured favoring its accomplishment.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Senate Committee on Indian Territories recommend the establishment of a United States court therein with civil and criminal jurisdiction and the right of representation in Congress, together with the right of citizenship to the Indians. No conditional land grants to railroads. The expenses of the general council to be convened in the Indian Territory by treaties of 1866 with the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to pay the delegate to Congress, to be covered by an appropriation.

A report exhonorating Stanley Matthews of the charges preferred by Anderson will soon be submitted to the Senate.

As there is a tendency to exclude New Orleans from the benefits of the Brazilian mail subsidy, Southern Senators will oppose the appropriation unless justice is done the Crescent City.

Liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors are likely to be obtained.

Gen. Banks has been nominated for U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts.

The evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russians has commenced.

[illegible] to be slaughtered within twenty days after their arrival in Liverpool.

Monseigneur Desprez Archbishop of Toulouse has been created a cardinal.

President Grevy has signed a decree making appointments and changes, affecting eighteen generals and twelve commanders of corps. Gen. Farre will command at Lyons, Gen. Clinchant at Chalons, and Gen. De Gallifet at Tours. Duke D'Aumale has been appointed inspector general.

A change of ministry is probable at Madrid.

The Spanish government will demand indemnity for the families of two generals taken from a Spanish steamer at Porto Plata, Santo Domingo, and satisfaction for the insult to their flag.

The Spanish Government intends to establish its penitentiary and penal colony on the island of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean.

At Kansas City a terrible accident occurred at the foot of Grand Avenue, in a cut being made for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The perpendicular walls of a cut ninety feet high caved in and buried the workmen and their teams under six thousand yards of falling earth. Six persons were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, legal representative of the Tennessee bondholders, arrived in Nashville to renew the offer of the bondholders, by a reduction of forty per cent, or a reduction of interest.

A LOVE SCENE.—Overheard and phonographically reported by Phrederick Phinephun.—"Phairest of the phair," sighed the lover, "phancy my pheelings, when I foresee the phearphul consequences of our phleeing from our phather's family. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have; and, as phickle fortune phails to smile on our loves, I phind I must phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phairest Phrances, pharewell phorever." "Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phrances, "I will phollow you phorever." But Phranklin had phled, and Phrances phainted.

WHEN THEY GOT MARRIED.—Persons about to marry who wish to know the proper age are referred to the following precedents: Adam and Eve, 0; Shakspeare, 18; Ben Johnson, 21; Walker, 22; Franklin, 21; Mozart, 25; Kenier, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26; Tycho, Brahe Byron, Washington, Wellington, Bonaparte, 27; Penn, Sterne, 28; Linnæus, Nelson, 29; Burns, 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, Peel, 22; Wadsworth, Davy, 33; Aristotle, 36; Sir William Jones, 37; Wilberforce, 38; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley, Young, 46; Swift, 49; Buffon, 55; Old Parr, (last time), 120.

University Department.

BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

The University now has 164 students, with accessions almost daily.

The Cadets of the University will take part in the celebration of 22d of February in Baton Rouge. The B. R. military and fire companies, assisted by the University Cadets and probably, too, by U. S. troops, will do honor most handsomely to the memory of "The Father of his Country."

Gen. George Mason Graham and Judge W. A. Seay, for a long time officially connected with the Institution, paid the University a visit lately.

The Library of the University has recently been enriched by well preserved files of the principal New Orleans papers for more than twenty years back—a period pregnant with interest for the future historian.

Capt. Geo. W. Stafford, of the class of 1861, which disbanded to enter the ranks of the Confederacy, is now on a visit to his relatives in this city—the family of the President of the University. Capt. Stafford was one of the bravest and best of the Southern soldiers. He fought clear and clean through the war; and was by his noble father's side, Gen. Leroy A. Stafford, when he fell at the Wilderness, to use Gen. Lee's own words—while, leading his brigade with his accustomed valor.'

Capt. Stafford was for a short time a prisoner in the hands of the Federals, and was one of that heroic band who turned on their captors on the high sea, took from them the Maple Leaf in which they were carrying them to a Northern prison, and putting the vessel in to the coast of North Carolina, made good their escape.

Gen. Sherman, the first President of the University, is expected to pay the Institution a visit about the 27th inst. This will be his third visit since the war.

Gen. Sherman feels an intense interest in the welfare of the Institution; is ever ready to help it in any way he can, and the Library contains many valuable souvenirs of his affection.

Gen. Sherman was, as is well known, one of our bitterest enemies in *war*, but as dear old Bishop Wilmer once said of him, "in *peace* he is the noblest of them all." And good enemies in war, should be good friends in peace. So we shall give a most hearty welcome to Gen. Sherman, when he may be pleased to visit us.

Miscellaneous Items.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The following communication has been received at the War Office from Lord Chelmsford: "I regret to have to report a very disastrous engagement on the 22d of January, between the Zulus and a portion of No. 3 column, which was left to guard the camp about ten miles in front of Rorke's Drift. The Zulus came down in overwhelming numbers, and in spite of gallant resistance by five companies of the First Battalion of the 24th Regiment, one company of the second battalion of the 24th Regiment, two guns, two rocket tubes, 164 mounted men, and about 800 native, they overwhelmed the camp, containing all surplus ammunition and transport of No. 3 column was taken, and but few of its defenders escaped. Our loss, I fear, must be set down at 30 officers and about 500 non-commissioned officers rank and file of Imperial troops, and seventy non-commissioned officers rank and file of Colonial troops. A court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble to collect evidence regarding this unfortunate affair, which will be forwarded to you as soon as received. Full particulars, as far as can be obtained, have been sent in my dispatch, which will reach you by the next mail. It would seem that the troops were enticed away from their camp, as the action took place about a mile and a quarter outside of it. The remainder of Col. Glyn's column re-occupied the camp after dark the same night, having been with me twelve miles away all day. On the following morning we arrived at Rorke's Drift post, which for twelve hours had been attacked by from 3000 to 4000 Zulus. Its defense by some eighty men of the 24th Regiment was most gallant. 370 bodies lay close around the post. I compute the Zulus loss at 1000 here alone. At the camp where the disaster occurred, the loss of the enemy is computed at over 2000. Col. Pearson, commanding No. column, has been attacked, but he repulsed the Zulus.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY ORDERED.

Lord Chelmsford, the commander of the expedition, sets down the British loss at thirty officers and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank and file of the Imperial troops, and seventy non-commissioned officers, rank and file of the Colonial troops. A court of inquiry has been ordered to collect evidence regarding this unfortunate affair. It would seem that the troops were enticed away from their camp, as the action took place a mile and a quarter outside of it.

DECISION OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.

The Cabinet Council to-day decided to send six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, three companies of army service corps and a company of army hospital corps to reinforce Lord Chelmsford in South Africa.

A doctor once returned a coat to a tailor, because it did not fit him. The tailor afterwards seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients, said to him—

"Ah, doctor, you are a happy man."

"Why so?"

"Because," said the tailor, "you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands."

PAPA'S LETTER.

Liverpool Weekly Mercury.

I was sitting in my study,
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Please, dear mamma, Mary told me
Mamma mustn't be 'isturbed.

"But I'se tired of the kitty,
Want some oozer ting to do.
Witing letters is 'ou, mamma?
Tan't I wite a letter, too?

"Not now, darling, mamma's busy;
Run and play with kitty, now."
"No, no, mamma; me wite letter;
Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded,
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said, "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I parted back the tresses
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said, "Now, little letter,
Go away and bear good news;"
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Mary in his glee,
"Mamma's writing lots of letters;
I'se a letter, Mary—see!"

No one heard the little prattle,
As once more he climbed the stair,
Standing on the entry stair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair,
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened
Till he reached the office door.
"I'se a letter, Mr. Postman;
Is there room for any more?"

"'Cause dis letter's doin' papa;
Papa lives with God, 'ou know,
Mama sent me for a letter;
Does 'ou fink 'at I tan go?"

But the clerk in wonder answered,
"Not to-day, my little man."
"Den I'll find anozzer office,
'Cause I must do if I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him,
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening—
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At the moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only
Stood the beautious vision there,
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered over with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a hoof had trod;
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter" was with God.

A KISS FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

At a race-course in Normandy, some Englishmen were admiring the picturesque and historic costume of the women of the country. Several of these gentlemen-jockeys, slightly ex-*dejeuner*, were gathered together in a knot, admiring not only the costume but the captivating faces of the women of Normandy, whose beauty was heightened by the piquant originality of their lofty lace-head gear. These sportsmen were uttering their comments on the passers by in a loud tone of voice, when their attention was arrested by the extraordinary beauty of a young woman, evidently just married, who at that moment passed by. She was walking in the midst of a group of country lads and lasses in their silk dresses and long-tailed, short-waisted, black coats, and in the company might be seen the black cassock of the cure and vicar of the parish.

"What a beauty," exclaimed one of the sportsmen, "on my honor, I'd give two sovereigns for a kiss of her rosy cheek."

"Hallo! here's a bifstek, who says he'll give two sovereigns to kiss our Louise," said a bumpkin in black velvet vest and hob-nailed shoes.

"Ah! ah!" cried several of the girls together, "how generous, two louis are not Peru!"

"Well, then, I'll give three said the Englishman.

The young woman to whom the provocation was addressed, looked towards the Englishman, and smiling, said, "It would give you a great deal of pleasure, then, Monsieur?"

"Oh, an immense deal!"

"Well, in that case," continued she, after a little hesitation, "give five louis and here's my cheek."

Thus challenged, his liberality would not have backed out had it cost him twenty guineas. The five golden pieces were drawn from his purse and placed in the young woman's hands, who honestly performed her part of the contract and received a brace of kisses.

"What a windfall," cried she, gaily; "Here, M. le cure, are five gold pieces for the poor of our parish."

As she finished, acclamations arose on all sides—"Oh, if that is to be the use of the money, a guinea more for the poor," said the sportsmen, and the acclamations were louder than ever. *Etats Unis.*

THE GREATEST EFFORT OF HIS LIFE.

Washington Correspondence New York Tribune, Secret Session of Senate on New York Nominations.

Mr. Conkling said that as it was not probable that he should have another opportunity to do so, he would improve this occasion to free his mind. He then began one of his most sarcastic and cutting speeches, sparing nobody who is connected with the Administration, but charging home upon them all with all the eloquence and bitterness of which he is so capable. Persons who heard him say that his speech to-day was the most severe that they have ever heard, even from Mr. Conkling himself.

In the midst of this speech the Senator from New York took from his pocket a large bundle of letters addressed to General Arthur while he was Collector, by different persons whose relations to the Administration are, or were, more or less intimate, asking for the appointment of persons in the New York Custom-house, for various reasons given. Among the writers of these letters were Secretary McCrary, Governor McCormick, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Rogers, the President's private secretary, and others.

The scene in the Senate during the reading of these letters was a most remarkable one. None such has been witnessed there for years. Mr. Conkling read one letter asking that a Mr. Bradley be provided for in the New York Custom-house because he was a son of Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court.

"Son of whom?" shouted some Senator.

"Son of Justice Bradley," replied Mr. Conkling, in a very loud voice.

"What Justice Bradley is that?" asked another Senator.

"Why, Justice Bradley, of the Electoral Commission," said Mr. Conkling, "and of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Oh, ho!" shouted a third Senator, "then they wanted to provide for him, did they?"

A similar scene occurred when another letter was read, asking for the appointment of John O. Howard, of Ohio, "who had written a life of President Hayes."

"Whose life is that which he wrote?" shouted a Senator, with his hand at his ear.

"Life of the President, President Hayes," responded Mr. Conkling, with some other remarks which were not complimentary to the head of the Administration.

And then there were exclamations of mock surprise and loud laughter in the Senate. One letter asked for the appointment of a man because he was the writer's wife's sister's son. Altogether the exhibition which Mr. Conkling made of the practice of the administration of civil service reform was a very humiliating one; and it showed that, while the President may have been trying to reform the civil service, he has had men around him who, to say the least, have had the weaknesses of ordinary politicians.

Mr. Conkling's speech is said by some who heard it to have been less than an hour in length, by others to have occupied two hours in the delivery. The truth seems to be that it was so absorbingly interesting that Senators took no note of time as it passed. There was no review of the long-continued controversy in what the Senator from New York said, but it was what he seems very properly to have called a freeing of his mind.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PLOWS—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the celebrated "Famous" Uric Plow, solicits the attention of planters and others to the peculiar advantages offered in the construction of this Plow; also, on hand, a lot of excellent Plows of other brands, including the popular "Calhoun Plow," which he offers for sale at low prices, for cash. ANDREW JACKSON.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES—From the celebrated factory of Sayers & Scovill, Cincinnati. A fine and well selected stock of Carriages and Buggies, both top and open; also, Open Carriages, Doctors' Buggies, etc. Please examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. ANDREW JACKSON.

SADDLES, HARNESS, ETC.—All descriptions of Saddles, including the latest styles, and Harness combining the newest improvements, for sale at most reasonable prices. ANDREW JACKSON.

FLOUR—150 barrels and half barrels of Fancy and Choice Extra Flour, at the lowest cash prices, at store of ANDREW JACKSON.

PORK—Just received, and will be ready for sale this week: 250 barrels heavy Mess Pork, at low rates for cash, by ANDREW JACKSON.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—By the hogshead and barrel, or by retail, at bottom prices, by ANDREW JACKSON.

GARDEN SEEDS—Of the justly popular crops of D. M. Ferry & Co., fresh and genuine. For sale by ANDREW JACKSON.

MEAT—Green Sides and Shoulders, Bacon, and, in fact, all articles needed by planters. For sale by ANDREW JACKSON.

HOES, AXES, ETC.—The well known "Lynden" Hoe, and Planters' Steel Hoes, Collins' celebrated Axes and other brands, Traces and Back Bands, Nail, Powder and Shot, Woodenware. For sale by ANDREW JACKSON.

WILLIAM GARIG.

WAGONS—James Roosa and Graham's celebrated Memphis Wagons and Carts always on hand, which I offer at prices to compete with any in the market. WM. GARIG.

SOAP—A full stock of Procter & Gamble's, Haas' and Keller's Soap, always on hand, and which I am prepared to give at bargains in job lots. WM. GARIG.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—A full stock of Straight's Creamery and Roll Butter, and Factory Cheese, at WM. GARIG'S.

PLOWS—I have always on hand a full supply of James H. Hall & Co.'s celebrated Plows, all kinds and sizes, and the celebrated Uric Plows of all sizes and kinds. I have also a lot of Factory Plows on hand, which I offer at very low prices. WM. GARIG.

NEW STOCK SADDLERY—Men's Saddles, Boys' Saddles, Ladies' Side Saddles, Riding Bridles, Riding Whips, Saddle Blankets, Saddle-bags, Wooden and Leather Stirrups. A large and good assortment of the above in store, and prices lower than they have ever been, at store of WM. GARIG.

FRESH GARDEN SEED—I have just received and offer for sale a full supply of Fresh Garden Seed, from nursery of D. M. Ferry & Co. WM. GARIG.

PLANTATION GEARS—A full stock of Moss and Leather Collars, Blind Bridles, Back Bands, Trace Chains, Cart Saddles and Breeching, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, by WM. GARIG.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish Court.

Parish of East Baton Rouge..Succession of P. A. Millette..No. 1308 Probate.

By virtue of a commission issued in the above succession, and directed to the Sheriff of said parish, from the Honorable Court aforesaid, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse door of said parish, on

Wednesday, the 26th day of February, 1879, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, nine and one-half pounds of Silverware, belonging to said succession.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of twelve months, purchaser to furnish his note with good and sufficient security, payable in twelve months, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum from date until paid.

feb15 J. W. BATES, Sheriff.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that the Tax Roll of 1878 has been placed in my hands for collection, and that I am now prepared to issue receipts.

W. G. RANDOLPH,
feb8-tf Tax Collector.