

The Caucasian

ROBT. P. HUNTER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
C. B. STEWART, - - PUBLISHER

Agents.

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ROWELL & CHESMAN, St. Louis.
P. H. WALKER & Co., Baton Rouge.
GEO. A. KELLY, Winn Parish.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

NOTICE!

SERVICES AT THE TOWN HALL.
Missionary Anniversary.

SATURDAY, 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
SUNDAY 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Preaching—Bishop KEENER.
Preaching—G. P. M. Rev. JOHN WILKERSON.

SERVICES in the Pineville M. E. Church South.

Preaching and Ordination of Deacons—Bishop PAINE, 11 A. M.
Preaching and Ordination of Elders—Rev. LINUS PARKER, 3 P. M.
Preaching—Rev. JOHN MATHEWS, 6 1/2 P. M.

P. H. OSWALD—This gentleman has moved his store to Osborn's brick building on Front Street, and is now prepared to suit his numerous friends and customers to any thing they can call for in the way of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries &c. He has just returned from New Orleans with a new and full stock, and an inspection of his shelves and counters reveals a display of every variety of nice and choice goods which he has marked at a very small advance on New Orleans prices. As Mr. Oswald does not expect to make all his fortune in one year, he is content to realize only a moderate profit and buyers will do well to call on him at his new quarters.

The new Advertisement of Dr. W. C. Tait, Agent, appears in its appropriate place in our columns this morning. Dr. Tait is an experienced Druggist and pays careful attention to the compounding of prescriptions. He has a fresh stock of Drugs and Medicines and purchasers may rely upon the quality of medicines purchased from him. He keeps besides a general assortment of Fancy Articles, Stationery, fine Cutlery, Books, Blank Books etc., and persons in need of anything in his line will find it to their advantage to buy from him.

By reference to their card it will be seen that the firm of M. Paul, Jr., & Co., was dissolved by limitation on the first inst., and that the new firm of John A. Williams & Co., takes its place. Mr. M. Paul, Jr., having retired. We wish the new firm all the success of which they are so deserving and our friend Mike has our good wishes for his future prosperity in whatever business he may embark. He still remains with Messrs. John A. Williams & Co., to settle up his business.

We have moved the Caucasian Office to Goodman's Brick Building, on the next square above its former location, and our friends will now find it much more convenient to reach us than it has been heretofore. In this connection we take occasion to observe that we are just in receipt of a large lot of new Job type and other job materials, and that our facilities for doing job work are now unsurpassed by any country office in the State.

Messrs. J. F. & J. N. Goodin, have for sale at Lloyd's Bridge fifty fine Texas mules, which they are offering at very low figures. As this is the time when our planters are preparing for another crop, those of them who propose to buy mules will do well to purchase from them, as their mules are much cheaper, live on less, and do the same work as Western mules.

The river has risen about four feet.

THE MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Defeated fairly at the polls, outnumbered by the vigilance and united presence of all our members of the House, conscious of his own weakness and knowing himself to be the vile Usurper he is, Kellogg and his government have had again to rely for protection upon the strong military arm of the U. S. Government, and that government headed by a drunken despot as President and a cold blooded, vindictive bloodhound as Attorney General has responded to the call, and Louisiana, robbed, persecuted and trampled lies bleeding at the feet of this most foul military despotism.

With no excuse but the request of the cowardly Usurper, Kellogg, and no right but the one of power, the military forces of the United States invaded the halls of Louisiana's Legislature and have driven therefrom at the point of the bayonet men whom the House had declared to be entitled to seats therein; and this was done in the very face of the Constitutional provision that each House of the Legislature shall be the Judge of the qualification and election of its own members.

Cromwell so dissolved the English Parliament and the name of Cromwell has been handed down to us as that of a tyrant and despot. This Continent has never before been called upon to witness so flagrant a violation of all law, all justice and all respect for the will of the people.

Downtrodden, burdened with onerous taxation, the home of thieves and the sport of robbers, Louisiana has suffered to the very verge of destruction and her people have had to bear a burden of political bondage that might well have driven all her brave sons to more inviting homes elsewhere; yet they bravely resolved to make one more effort to redeem their fair State which had come to them as a heritage from noble sires and they were successful in their struggle at the ballot-box. Then came the infamous Returning Board to count them out of their victory; by fraud and now comes the military to deprive them of their well earned success by the points of glittering bayonets and the frowning mouths of cannon.

The victim to day of a ruthless vandalism, Louisiana will yet sit in judgment upon her oppressors at home and her name will yet be the watchword that will rally the freemen of America and hurl from power such malignant tyrants as Grant and such insignificant curs as Williams, the vice-regent of Grant by virtue of his wife's dishonor, as is currently believed. The time has come when every American should ask himself whether are we drifting? Or rather, whether are we being hurried by this centralization of all power in the hands of a reckless chief magistrate and corrupt Attorney-General? The fate of Louisiana to-day may be the fortune of New York or of Ohio tomorrow.

It is agreed on all sides that our policy is one of submission to even this last crowning outrage and we shall not take it upon ourselves to advise a different course at this time. It will require the exercise of all our forbearance to maintain this policy, but until it is otherwise determined it is the duty of every one to submit with the best grace that he can bring to bear upon his patience.

We are ready to admit that our stock of patience is but small and that our inclinations are all for a more active policy than waiting for good to come out of this foul outrage upon our liberties, but let us all be patient and wait, as all our friends say we must.

No one need be in any doubts as to where to go for the very best beef that the market affords. Mr. I. L. Sackman, has a stall in the Market House and keeps good beef. Give him a call.

Dr. W. C. Tait, Agent, has for sale a large supply of Landreth's Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE WORK OF THE MILITARY!

An Account of How the Conservative Members Were Ejected by Bayonets!

THE MAINLY COURSE OF SPEAKER WILTZ—HIS PROTESTS AND REMARKS—WITHDRAWAL OF THE SPEAKER, CLERK AND THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

At 11:45 the Conservative members of the House of Representatives entered in a body and took their seats. A few minutes after the opposition commenced to come in, accompanied by several prominent Radical officers.

There were only about forty people in the lobby, and of those only a few were identified with the people. The Conservatives were not only excluded, and even Mr. R. H. Marr was only denied permission to pass the police line.

Wiltz will be undoubtedly elected to the position of Speaker, and will probably even gain some support from the opposition. Kellogg hopes to cause a defection from the Conservative side by putting up, as before stated, Ex-Governor Hahn, of St. James, for Speaker.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Foster and Mr. Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, Captain Vane of the Commercial, Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Ordway, entered the House and took seats near the platform.

Wm. Vigers, Clerk of the late House, then called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll of the members. When the clerk came to Rapides Parish Mr. Jeffries gave notice of contest, claiming that the members present did not all represent the popular will, as expressed at the last election.

The names of Marie and Wright, of Terrebonne, were also formally protested against.

The call of the roll revealed 102 members present. L. A. Wiltz, was then proposed for Speaker, and the motion at once carried. Judge Houston then administered the oath.

Mr. Flood was then elected Sergeant-at-Arms pro tem. Trezavant was also elected Clerk pro tem.

A motion was then made to administer the oath to all members declared elected. The Speaker put the motion and it was carried.

This raised a violent commotion among the Radicals, and some of them called upon their colleagues to leave the building. Order was maintained and the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath to all present.

We take up our report of the military interference in the Legislature, at the moment when General Trobriand demanded of Speaker Wiltz that the members not recognized by the Returning Board be ejected.

The roll however was continued, and the clerk reported that 54 had answered the call. Mr. Lowell said he was a member elected and did not desire to be seated by force of arms, but wanted to act legally and under the constitution of the State.

Speaker Wiltz said he was the legal Speaker and that officers now installed were the legal officers, and he protested against the calling of the roll.

General Trobriand then retired to the door, and a file of soldiers at his bidding, went into the hall. General Trobriand then walked up the aisle and asked the clerk, Vigers, should call the roll.

Speaker Wiltz protested against the entrance of the military and requested the members to join in a protest with him. In response to this call all of the Conservative members stood up and solemnly protested.

Speaker if it would be necessary to use force, to which he was answered in the affirmative.

Gen. Trobriand then gave a signal and two officers, followed by two soldiers with guns and bayonet attachments, entered and marched up to the platform.

Then the Speaker, rising in his seat, said: "As the legal Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana I have protested against the invasion of our hall by the soldiers of the United States with drawn bayonets and loaded muskets. We have seen our brother members violently seized by force of arms and torn from us in spite of their solemn protest. We have seen a force of soldiers march up the aisles of the Hall of Representatives of Louisiana, have protested against this in the name of a once free people. In the name of the once free State of Louisiana, in the name of the Union, he entered his solemn protest."

The chair of the only Speaker of the House of Louisiana is surrounded by United States troops, the officers of the House are prisoners in their hands, so I solemnly declare that Louisiana has ceased to be a sovereign state; that it has no longer a republican government, and I call on the Representatives of the State to retire with me before this show of arms."

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with all the Conservative members then left the Hall in a body, and marched to the Conservative Headquarters, No. 71 St. Louis street, where they soon after adjourned to meet again at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening.

They were followed by an immense concourse of citizens, who cheered them terrifically and called for speeches.

Mr. Marr and other gentlemen then addressed the crowd in a few words, enjoining them to keep the peace. The crowd thereupon drew off, but returned, however to the vicinity of the State House, where large numbers of citizens had gathered to watch and hear what was going on.

After the withdrawal of the Conservatives, Clerk Vigers proceeded to call the roll, when 53 members answered to their names. Fifty-four was necessary to a quorum; but the House surmounted this difficulty by Vigers declaring there were fifty-four present, which was a remarkable deviation from strict facts.

It was then moved and carried that Hahn, be elected permanent Speaker. Hahn on taking his seat, delivered the usual stereotyped address of thanks.

Lowell then took the floor and made the remarkable assertion that he protested against the presence of United States military in the hall of the House, and moved that they be required to leave.

Murphy suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms exclude them, but the military objected the difficulty by voluntarily retiring.

On motion, then, the Speaker proceeded to swear in the members, he himself having been sworn in by Mr. Lowell, "the oldest member," when that gentleman's scruples were removed by the retirement of the U. S. Military.

On motion, Tyler and Johnson of De Soto, and Ward from Grant, were admitted to seats, the House reserving the right of contest.

(If the members from the other two parishes had been present, they would also have been admitted.)

A message was then received from the Senate, that that body was ready to proceed to business.

On motion it was agreed that the House be governed by the same rules as obtained in 1872.

Vigers was then elected Chief Clerk of the House, and Roxboro, Assistant Clerk. Committees were then appointed to wait on the Senate and Governor and inform them that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

A committee of seven on elections and qualifications was also appointed.

R. C. Howard was then elected Postmaster.

A message was next received from the Governor, which, on being read, was laid over to be called up.

The Protest of Governor McEnery.

Governor John McEnery this morning sent the following dispatch to President Grant:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 5, 1875.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

In the name of Liberty and of all lovers of Liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the action of the military forces of the United States on yesterday, in the occupation of the State House; in the forcible ejection, by troops, of members of the Legislature, and the elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent organization of the House by the direct forcible intervention of the military.

I affirm before the whole American people that the action in part of the military in this city on yesterday is subversive of republican institutions in this free country.

JOHN MCENERY.
KELOGG LEGISLATURE—SECOND DAY.
TUESDAY, January 5.
THE SENATE.

This body was called to order at 12 m. President Antoine in the chair. The Secretary called the roll, and 31 Senators answered to their names. The Democratic Senators still abstaining from participation in the proceedings. After a prayer by a colored divine, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The Secretary announced the appointment of a Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Brewster is Chairman.

Mr. Green gave notice that he would introduce a bill reducing the expenses of assessing and collecting taxes.

Notice was also given of the intention to introduce several other bills reducing the expenses of the government.

The Senate then went into executive session.

THE HOUSE.
At 12 o'clock Clerk Vigers called the House to order, and in the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Steele was called to the chair.

The calling of the roll revealed fifty-four members present, which was considered a quorum.

After the calling of the roll a motion was made to draw for seats. This was substituted for another motion providing that each member retain the seat he then had, which was carried.

Notice was given that Mr. Chenuaux would contest the seat of Mr. De Blanc in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. Lowell objected, stating that the action of the last Legislature, in seating Republicans who were not elected, almost ruined the party.

A division being called for, it was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE LEGAL LEGISLATURE.
About 10 o'clock this morning, the members of the House and Senate who yesterday withdrew under the advancing charge of Federal bayonets, met in caucus at No. 71 St. Louis street, and took into consideration of affairs. Nothing could be gleaned on the outside of what transpired within, but it was evident from the echoes of the cheering heard on the outside that great unanimity prevailed.

CONSERVATIVE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—A SEPARATE LEGISLATURE TO BE ORGANIZED.
Immediately on quitting the State House yesterday, the Conservative members of the Legislature repaired to their rooms, No. 71 St. Louis street, and afterwards adjourned. They met again, however, at 7:30 P. M.

The intention of the Conservatives, it has transpired, is, since they have been denied their proper representation in the State House, to hold a separate Legislature, as in 1872, and they will so assemble to-day.

Communicated.
Mr. Editor.
The yield of cotton as stated in the Caucasian of the 26th inst is very extraordinary. Might not my young acquaintance be mistaken as to where the whole of the cotton came from? Parties perhaps who grew the cotton are freedmen? Might they not have visited some other persons cotton house or cotton field at night, I have known of such. I know the negro pretty well, I owned hundreds during a long life, I am suspicious yet I hope I am mistaken in this instance, if I am there is no better cotton country anywhere. Why go elsewhere to plant, Mr. Bringer made three and a half hogsh ads of sugar this season per acre, he has published so.

Your suggestion in regard to the labor of freedmen, I think cannot work well. Certainly not to the land owner. If the same rule of "docking" was adopted the share system would be best, and why can't it be adopted and carried out properly for both parties. You hire a hand at \$13 per month and rations, if he fails to work full time you dock him at twice the rate of his wages, to cover with loss time and rations, unless the time lost was occasioned by sickness, then simply deduct it at the rate paying him, and charge for rations. To deduct only at the rate agreed for wages would not answer, many of them would be willing to get rations and work at their will if they were only docked for loss time, why should they not be docked for loss of time when on shares as on wages? Share farms as substantial wages as money, it is money, what else? The system of labor and wages engrafted by Gen. Banks is the best for the land owner then any that have succeeded at his. It was given up, I fear because it was a yankee rule.

A PLANTER.
The Legislature and the proceedings of the Conference have taken up all our space this week.

Invest Your Money at Houston!

HOUSTON, Dec. 20th 1874.

Mr. Editor:

In the very midst of the holidays though we are, still all is life and bustle with the activity of business. The old year that is slowly dying of servility, will leave behind it a thriving and prosperous city. The future of Houston looms up gigantesquely. Commodore Charles Morgan, worth some \$200,000, not only has bought several hundred thousand dollars worth of our State Bonds. Not only is constructing a ship channel from the sea to the corporate limits of this city that will allow ocean steamers to come to our wharves, but he has recently purchased largely of Houston City Bonds and is now one of the city's creditors to the amount of one fourth her debt. A man with the financial ability, the shrewdly making sense of Charles Morgan, who makes such large investments as he is making in Texas and Houston, knows that his money is coming back to him and he is going to spend other money to make it multiply. These investments of this gentleman are good omens for Houston. The result is an upward tendency already in Real Estate and an increased buoyancy in business circles. No better place can be found in Texas to invest in Real Estate than in Houston. An opening is now offered by Capt. J. E. Foster, Real Estate Broker in this city, to secure property in Texas, as a vast deal of which is in Houston, at a nominal sum. He will on the 31 of March next, give his second gold and land drawing, when he will distribute among ticket-holders \$25,000 in gold and \$100,000 in Real Estate. I will give you a little politics before a great while.

Yours,
SELEEM.

The Washington Capital makes the following allegations respecting President Grant:

"The President assisted in a private box at Toole's performance last Thursday night, and the opinion prevailed among the disinterested of the orchestra chairs, that, judging from appearance, he would not be troubled with the third term. His Excellency, we are pained to write, is not in the best of health; and, although possessing an iron constitution, if not more careful of himself he will not be about much longer to trouble the politicians. Of late we learn that he has been extremely careless of his health."

This means in plain language that the President was conspicuously drunk at the theatre, and has of late been frequently seen in that condition, and we dare say it is true. But the idea that his health is undermined by such practices is mistaken. He is a man of extraordinary strength and endurance, and although he is in danger of becoming a confirmed drunkard again, as he was when he was obliged to resign from the army in California in 1854, there is no probability that his life will be seriously abbreviated by that cause. Such is the quality of his nervous system that he can get drunk pretty often and come fresher out of it than any other man; and so it will probably be to the end. —N. Y. Sun.

The Jewell.—We are glad to see that this popular house has passed into the management of our worthy friend, Sam. Jewell, who will hereafter run it as proprietor, with that genial gentleman, Jack Reilly as assistant. No better or more deserving young men are to be found anywhere and they will doubtless do well. Sam has been the presiding genius of the establishment of Hess and French for the year past, but as they have closed out he has started on his own account at the Jewel. Success to him!

By reference to his advertisement in another place it will be seen that Mr. Julius Goodman, who has been keeping the Pacific Saloon has taken the place of Messrs Hess & French at the Excelsior Saloon under the Exchange Hotel, where his numerous friends will find him plentifully supplied with the very best of the wherewithal to get up a satisfactory "smile."

At the election on Monday last, Mr. Edouard Weil was elected Mayor of Alexandria by a handsome majority, and Messrs. Moses Rosenthal, Jos. Bouillotte, E. R. Biossat, M. Legras and W. W. Whittington Jr., were elected Councilmen. We congratulate the good people of our town upon having secured such able and efficient officers.

Thanks to the Seminole and Garry Owen, for full files of Northern and Western papers, and to the Selma, for a file of New Orleans papers.

Freights are card rates.