

# THE CAUCASIAN.

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"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH SHALL RISE AGAIN."

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## The Caucasian

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ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA.

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WILL PRACTICE their profession and give prompt and special attention to the collection of all claims in the Parish of Rapides, Grant, Winn and Vernon, and before the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

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June 20-11.

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How to Use PARIS GREEN.—D. C. Richmond, of Ohio, recommends the following way of applying this virulent bugkiller, avoiding the danger of the arsenic dust flying in the air and entering the breath: A hoghead of water, with a faucet, is drawn on a wagon to the potato field, as a reservoir to draw from. Fill a pail, with water and stir in a heaped tablespoon of pure Paris green and more if impure. Dip in an old broom, and with it sprinkle the infected plants. Bright sunshine is the best.—Country Gentleman.

## The Grant Parish Case.

Woods Has a Little Say.

The Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Woods had his say this morning on the motion for a new trial in the Grant Parish case.

He came into court at about 9:30 o'clock, ascended the bench, and proceeded to speak.

HE STARTED

out by telling what he was going to pass upon, (as if everybody did not know) and then took up the several grounds in the motion.

He bunched the first seven;—he said they may be taken together, as they are all to the effect that the verdict was not in accordance with the law.

He had been an attentive listener, he mildly informed everybody—of the testimony. He had listened through two trials and he could see no difference between the evidence in the one and the evidence in the other. He related what he considered the facts, as established by this evidence. It was

A NICE STORY,

in which were detailed the terrible doings of the white men, and the meekness of spirit, and the fear of the blacks.

In speaking of the surrender he said that the negroes had capitulated, and when after this they threw down their arms a volley was poured into them by the white men, which not only wounded a number of the negroes but brought down

TWO OF THE WHITE MEN,

(Hadnot and Haggis) who were trying to prevent bloodshed, [Jupiter Pluvius.] He said that Nash had acted without any warrant or authority, and that after he had conquered Ward never demanded the Court House, (reason why, it was burned down), but that he had with Cazabat, made a pretense of holding court. He said that notwithstanding the threats of the negroes, no white man had been injured [the outrage on Rutland's house to the contrary notwithstanding].

The evidence showed that Irwin and Cruikshank were with the banded men, and all in all he thought there was strong evidence in support of the counts as to extent, and the seven grounds were not well founded.

THE EIGHTH GROUND,

which relates to the convict Kelly, he did not consider the simple fact that Kelly was a convict, a good ground for setting aside the verdict. He overruled it.

THE NINTH GROUND,

was overruled, because there was—in the learned Judge's opinion—no doubt that the Mulvey who served on the jury was the Mulvey wanted by the commissioners. [No one doubts it.]

ON THE TENTH GROUND,

after citing a number of authorities, he wisely decided that neither the law of England nor the common law of England nor the common law of the United States gives the jury the right to pass upon the law, and that, therefore when he so instructed the jury in this case, he was right. He overruled it.

THE ELEVENTH GROUND

he disposed of by saying that the opinion expressed by him as to what the evidence had established, embodied only such facts as had been admitted to be true, but that afterwards that, by request of counsel, charged that the defence admitted nothing, and that they must not be governed by what he had said.

## THE TWELFTH GROUND

could not stand, because the law did not require the verdict to be written. It might be the rule of the State courts, but the United States courts need not be governed by that. [It lays with the Judge.]

The thirteenth ground he rapped on the head by saying that the statements were not true in point of fact, and that under the true state of the case it could not stand. It related to the second charge of his Honor, delivered after the receipt of a message not received in open court.

He thought the separation of the jury, as set forth in the fourteenth ground, was all right so long as the men who went out were in charge of the seven bailiffs.

The fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth counts he disposed of by saying that his charge to the jury was strictly according to the law and the evidence he overthrew.

He wound up by saying that the prisoners had had a full and fair trial, which had been conducted with great liberality on the part of the prosecuting officer. [Good enough.] And then sorrowfully—or so sorrowfully, overruled the motion.

## Grant Parish Prisoners.

Another Turn in the Tide!

Justice Bradley Orders an Arrest of Judgment and Releases the Prisoners on Bail!

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Judge Bradley returned to the city yesterday. At 12 o'clock he took his seat on the bench with Judge Woods and announced that he had prepared a decision upon the points raised by Mr. Marr, in arrest of judgment and testing the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux act.

Justice Bradley then read his decision, a most lengthy, exhaustive and intelligent one.

Under the indictment, the prisoners were charged with: 1. Conspiracy to take away certain rights from citizens of African descent. 2. The commission of murder whilst engaged in this conspiracy; and found guilty of sixteen counts.

That Congress has the right to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, no one will deny. The question is, how far this right extends.

The thirteenth amendment declares that all persons in the United States shall not be disqualified from voting on account of race, color or previous condition. The United States is given no power to pass laws relative to elections, or voting, but simply to see that the States do not interfere with these rights. The United States has only the power to see these rights enforced. The moment the State fails to comply with the duties enforced upon it, the United States is called on to interfere; and the interference of Congress, when the State is ready to punish violations of these rights, is unnecessary; injudicious and illegal.

To constitute an offense of which the United States has jurisdiction, it must be shown that a conspiracy was formed to take away certain rights from a person on account of his race, color or previous condition.

The fifteenth amendment declares that the right of every citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States or any State on account of his race,

color or previous condition. When a State refuses this right, Congress has power to pass laws to enforce the amendment. Congress has also the power to secure these rights against violence and outrage on the part of individuals; therefore, I am unwilling to affirm the unconstitutionality of this act.

But, let us examine the counts of this indictment:

The first count charges the prisoners with conspiring to prevent certain persons of African descent from peaceably assembling. The constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall not interfere with the right of peaceable assemblies. Does this amount to an affirmative law, giving the United States the jurisdiction over all persons who shall interfere with the right of peaceable assemblies? Clearly not.

The second count is the same as first.

The third count declares that a conspiracy was formed to take the lives of certain citizens of African descent, and without due process of law. All murderers do this. Has the United States jurisdiction of all murders?

The fourth count is too vague and general; so are the fifth and eighth. Their vagueness is such that they cannot stand.

The sixth and seventh counts charge the prisoners with conspiring against certain persons because they had voted, or were going to vote. Not a word is said that this was done because of race, color or previous condition. This is vitally necessary. The mere interference with the right of voting is no offense under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The following eight counts are identical copies of the first eight, and must fall with them.

I am accordingly of the opinion that the indictment is fatally defective.

Judge Woods then in a few words announced that he differed in opinion with Justice Bradley, and that they had resolved to certify to a difference of opinion so that the Supreme Court of the United States could pass upon the question.

As, however, the Superior Judge had decided against the validity of the indictment, it could not stand—for the present, and the prisoners were therefore entitled to bail.

Bail in the sum of \$5000 for each prisoner was furnished, and Hadnot, Cruikshank and Irwin set at liberty, and surrounded and congratulated by their friends.

A negro philosopher's views of the relations of the races is given in a Macon, Ga., paper as follows: "You know de turkey he roost on de fence, and de goose he roost on de ground. You pull de turkey off de fence and he will git up again. You drop his wings, but some how or nudder he's gwine to get back on de fence. Now you put de goose on de fence, an he will fall off; he don't belong dar. De turkey am de white man. He's down now, but is gwine to get up again. De nigger is de goose. He better stay whar he belong."

The advantage of having a good memory is illustrated by a Bangor gentleman, who recalls taking bay in a July snow storm about seventy years ago.

"Twenty-six Years' Disgrace" is what the Philadelphia City Item styles the unfinished Washington monument at the national capital.

Three young ladies walked from Norwalk to Stamford, 10.12 miles, the other day, on a wager, the winner making the distance in two hours and 27 minutes.

## White Man's Party in Alabama.

At a meeting of Democrats and Conservatives in Eufaula last Saturday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That Radicalism in Alabama is nothing more nor less than a negro party, which has long since solidified the blacks into hostility against the whites, and that it is the burden duty of every white man, to unite in like solidarity for self defense, and to defeat the schemes of their banded enemies.

Resolved 2nd. That the laws which the negro party now advocate, and particularly the infamous Civil Rights bill, which would force our little boys and girls to be associated among negroes, demonstrate that the party is "devoid of all social duty, and a fatally bent on mischief," and that we regard all of themselves with it, as our political and social enemies, and intend to treat them accordingly.

Resolved 3rd. That, entertaining deliberately these opinions, we will not give our support to any candidate for office, who does not openly belong to the white man's party and stand on the white man's platform.—[Montgomery, Alabama Advertiser.]

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Arconit, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still, you mix them up so with your prepositions."

"I am sorry you find them so troublesome," was all I could say.

"I saw your friend, Mrs. James, just now," he continued; "she says she intends to break down housekeeping. Am I right there?"

"Break up housekeeping, she must have said."

"O, yes, I remember; break up housekeeping."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is so broken into."

"Broken down, you should say."

"Broken down—oh! yes. And, indeed, since the small pox has broken up in our city—"

"Broken out—"

"She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks."

"Will she leave her house alone?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken broken—how do I say that?"

"Broken into"

"Certainly; that is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No; the engagement is broken—broken—"

"Broken off."

"Yes; broken off."

"Ah! I had not heard that."

"She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am so anxious to speak English well."

"He merely broke the news; no proposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow—a breaker I think."

"A breaker, and a very fine fellow."

"Good day." So much for the verb "to break."

A youth I will call George was engaged to be married, but was financially unable to call in the minister. His affianced wanted the affair brought to a finale, but George kept putting her off with promises, saying he was not able to marry, etc., etc. Finally she said, "Dear George, I am willing to marry you, if we have to live on bread and water."

"Well, well," cried George, in desperation, "you furnish the bread, and I'll try and skimpish around and hunt up enough water."

[Exchange.]

## THE GRANGES.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Open county, Ky., has 1892 seven Granges, with a membership of about nine hundred. The Alabama State Grange is preparing to co-operate with the Georgia Grange in the matter of direct trade with Europe.

O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, was in 1847 a student of Medicine, Iowa, having been sent there to open its first telegraph office.

Some of the Iowa granges have adopted the practice of appointing one of their number an editor, whose duty it is to prepare a paper for the succeeding meeting.

Iowa has six special deputies, whose entire duty it is to visit each grange in the State, control the work, and see that perfect system is introduced into the councils of all.

It is proposed to have a convention of patrons in the city of Columbus, Miss., on the 4th of July, next. Delegates from every grange in Mississippi and West Alabama will be invited to attend. Questions of much importance will be discussed.

The Patrons all work under the same charter, the same constitution, and by-laws, peacefully and in order, and they work systematically and harmoniously, and with a unity of purpose that makes it the most powerful organization in the world.

A Mississippi Grange is offering twenty-five dollars for the best corn and the largest number of bushels from one acre of land; fifteen dollars for the largest number of gallons from one acre of corn; and ten dollars for the longest and best hog of any age raised in Winston county.

The Patrons co-operative store at Wilton, Iowa, was commenced in March, 1872, with a capital of \$5000. During the balance of that year they sold \$24,000 worth of goods. In eleven months of 1873 they sold \$31,000 worth. All goods were sold at ten per cent. above cost, and everything is satisfactory with those who have visited.

The Reformer Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia declared themselves a set of asses by resolving against taking into the membership of their church Patrons of Husbandry or any person belonging to a secret order. Were the fool-killer to stop awhile at Philadelphia, the undertakers there would be kept busy in putting from sight a race of bigots.—Farmer and Mechanic.

Hopkinsville New Era: "Several of our exchanges, the Courier Journal and Paducah Kentuckian among them, have stated that Mr. M. D. Davis, the Master of the State Grange, is a candidate for Congress in this district. It is Col. Winston J. Davis, State Deputy, and brother of the Grand Master, who is a candidate for Congress. Mr. M. D. Davis is devoting himself exclusively to the interests of the great farmers' movement, and we believe, has no political aspirations whatever. We hope the papers named will do him the justice to correct the error indicated."

Hon. D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, says: "On all questions involving points of order, the grange may appeal from the Master to the house, but on all questions of constitutional law, the Master's decision is final, subject, however, to an appeal to the Master of the State or the National Grange. In the subordinate granges, a motion to adjourn is not in order, but the Master should proceed to close as soon as the time has arrived, or the business finished. The grange should fix a rule never to hold a meeting after 10 o'clock. The grange may close, after initiation in any degree of any kind at one meeting. It should commence with the first and run through to the fourth and continue again. No business except initiations can be done at other than regular meetings, and regular meetings are those specified in the by-laws as such. There should be a short recess at every meeting. A tie vote decides a question lost. No member should be allowed to enter or leave by the Steward or Gate keeper during the opening or closing ceremonies."