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THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Report of the Committee of Colored Citizens on the Conduct of the Late Election in the State of Louisiana.

To the American People:

This committee was called into existence through and by the agency of the unblushing, corrupt and audacious frauds perpetrated during the recent election upon the Republican party of this State, but more especially upon the colored voters, by the corrupt machinations of the chief executive of this State, elected to that position by the Republican party in 1868, in an infamous combination with the Democratic or fusion party, under the guise of liberalism.

After the difficulties, troubles and outrages to which Republican voters were subjected prior to and upon election day, the colored men of Louisiana became alarmed at the determined and persistent efforts of this unholy (so-called) "Liberal" alliance, ostensibly looking to the overthrow of the Republican party, and the political extermination of the colored people of this State. They plainly saw that the real intention of their political antagonists meant nothing less than the seizing of the State government for the sole purpose—in their judgment—of rendering null and void the reconstruction acts of Congress, and of abrogating the wise and equitable enactments of the national Congress looking to an unquestionable securing of the rights and privileges of American citizens, regardless of race, color or previous condition. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to make known to the American people, from our own standpoint, the real state of affairs.

Being, in nearly every case, the inoffensive victims of political outrages, wrongs and frauds that have been perpetrated, and of which we complain, we naturally feel the more directly interested, and acknowledge the possible influence of an antagonistic, unscrupulous and powerful press, which has unsparingly villified and depreciated the colored voters for no other reason than a consciousness of their inability to seduce them from their allegiance and devotion to the principles of Republicanism. In this unrighteous crusade upon the colored voters your committee distinctly and unequivocally charges Governor Warmoth as being a principal, and the proof of the charge is, that wherever practicable, he corruptly made a free use of his vast appointing power and joined in the machinations of wily, reckless and unscrupulous Democrats, and fostered the prejudices of the wicked, hereditary, negro-hating portion of the community—hounded on by the most open and inflammatory appeals to the Democracy by a partisan press, which, the better to incite a war of races, made use of the absurd and unwarrantable cry of "Africanization," "negro rule," "social equality," "venal corruption and ignorant negro legislation," etc., simply because the colored voters exhibit fortitude and manliness enough to assert and maintain their rights as granted them by the constitutional amendments.

After anxious consultation on the subject it was decided that a meeting of colored citizens be held for the purpose of laying a statement of our grievances before the American public, and accordingly a call was made by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback for such meeting, which consequently assembled in his parlors, November, 1872. From that meeting arose this committee who now attempt, in a plain statement of facts and figures, to show the manner and means employed by our political opponents in their recent efforts to defeat the desires of a majority of the voters of this State, as expressed at the ballot-box, on the fourth of last November, such action being based, as we firmly and sincerely believe, on no other reason than an unjust discrimination on account of race, color and our previous condition.

In doing so we may be allowed to point with pride and gratificatian to the fact that but one colored man in Louisiana could be found in the ranks of the enemies of his race to assist them in their nefarious designs. We refer to J. Sella Martin, who accompanied the Democratic committee to Washington in a hired capacity.

The results of the labors of this committee, as gleaned from information presented before it at its sessions from the time since its organization until the present, are herewith set forth for the information and for the candid, sober and earnest judgment of the American people. The facts and statements herewith presented are sworn and subscribed to by persons from different localities in the State, who have voluntarily presented themselves from day to day and made these statements. We predicate the fact that Louisiana is a Republican State from the fact that the population of Louisiana, as taken from the official census of the United States of 1870, was as follows:

Parish.	Whites.	Blacks.
Ascension	4,265	7,342
Assumption	6,247	6,967
Avoyelles	6,650	6,276
Baton Rouge, East	6,471	11,346
Baton Rouge, West	1,710	3,404
Bienville	5,590	5,046
Bossier	3,505	9,170
Caddo	5,913	15,901
Calcasieu	5,171	1,562
Caldwell	2,903	1,967
Cameron	1,249	342
Carroll	[illegible]	7,774
Catahoula	4,152	4,094
Claiborne	9,621	10,619
Concordia	719	9,258
DeSoto	5,117	9,951
Felicians, East	4,101	9,398
Feliciana, West	7,582	8,916
Franklin	2,233	2,845
Grant	2,078	2,439
Iberia	4,530	4,512
Iberville	3,071	8,676
Jackson	4,294	3,442
Jefferson	4,709	41,038
Lafayette	5,829	4,759
Lafourche	8,609	6,669
Livingston	3,005	941
Madison	917	8,096
Morehouse	3,918	6,377
Natchitoches	7,315	10,930
Orleans	140,926	50,499
Ouachita	3,768	7,822
Plaquemines	3,095	6,858
Pointe Coupee	3,794	9,250
Rapides	7,742	10,273
Richland	2,405	2,705
Sabine	4,591	1,065
St. Bernard	1,640	1,913
St. Charles	897	3,970
St. Helena	2,508	2,915
St. James	3,257	6,896
St. John the Baptist	2,262	4,501
St. Landry	13,779	11,767
St. Martin	4,282	5,088
St. Mary	4,272	9,668
St. Tammany	3,412	2,174
Tangipahoa	4,994	2,994
Tensas	1,402	11,019
Terrebonne	6,060	6,271
Union	7,313	4,372
Vermilion	3,490	1,948
Washington	2,391	929
Winn	4,044	911
Total	361,860	364,604

From this white population is to be deducted an alien population of over 80,000, and also from 6000 to 8000 white Republicans who vote the regular and straight Republican ticket. The Democratic alliance with Warmoth, after he had been repudiated by his own party (which he attempted to destroy), resulted in the appointment of Democratic supervisors of registration, whose sole purpose and instructions were to use every means and measure in their power to suppress and overthrow the colored voters, and which instructions were faithfully carried out by every means in their power. In many parishes [counties] where there was an undoubted and an unquestioned Republican majority, as demonstrated by the previous elections of 1867, 1868 and 1870. The original registration and record books were destroyed in order to procure a new and complete registration, although the registration law requires that no new registration shall be made without parishes [counties] have been divided or new parishes [counties] created.

This committee finds that in every parish [county] where this new and complete registration was had that fully four-fifths of the colored voters failed to obtain new registration, not from any fault of their own. We find, in the carrying out of the instructions of the State supervisor of registration—a pliant tool of Governor Warmoth's—the following damning facts:

Language is almost inadequate to convey to the people of the State and nation the various modes and means resorted to, to deprive citizens of their inalienable rights to register and vote in accordance with the dictates of their conscience. These means were resorted to in the case of colored men only, and were systematic throughout the State, as the following facts will show:

A freedman, even if his hair was white with age, having approached a supervisor of registration, was asked the following questions: "In what year were you born?" If answered "in the year 1820," he was asked in what month, and again, what day, and if he could not answer these latter questions he was refused registration until he could swear that he was twenty-one years of age.

In many instances colored men applying for registration who had just become of age, were refused registration without a written certificate that they were twenty-one years of age from their former masters or mistresses, the word or oath of their parents not being taken as sufficient evidence by the supervisors of registration.

In many parishes [counties] where the colored voters outnumbered the whites in the rates of three to one, a distinction, on account of color, was made by putting the colored men in line, while the white men were called up to the office from the street and registered at once; and on the ground that one white man must register and then a colored man. By actual observation it took ten minutes to register a white man, and no questions were put to him, and thirty minutes to register each colored one.

White men were permitted to enter by a private entrance and register, while crowds of colored men were waiting for registration at the main door.

Again, it has been sworn to and proved, in innumerable cases, that where a colored man had given the name of John Johnson, for instance, that advantage was taken of his ignorance, and, upon the poll list, the number of his registration certificate and his name were entered differently. His name would be put down as Jack Johnson and his number, if correctly sixty-seven, would be entered on the poll list as 167. His registration papers failing to correspond with the poll list his vote was rejected. The leaving off of a single letter from the name of a colored voter was sufficient to deprive him of his vote. For example, if his name was John Williams it was written John William; if Antoine, it was written Tony.

In many of the parishes [counties] where the white men were all registered and colored men presented themselves for registration, the supervisor of registration absolutely refused to register them, and closed up his office and went off, and, contrary to law, opened an office in some remote part of the parish, and when found by search, would go from there to somewhere else. United States supervisors had, in some cases, to ride twenty and twenty-five miles in a single day to find the supervisors of registration.

Another means of defrauding the colored man of the right to vote on election day was by the supervisors stating, when large numbers of colored men presented themselves for registration, and no white men presented themselves at the same time, that they were without any blank forms for registration purposes.

Previous to the election every inducement was put forward by the Democrats to procure the votes of the colored men, even to the placing of a colored man on their ticket, for the purpose of exhibiting to the colored voter the desire to give him representation, while on the stump the Democratic orators publicly announced that the placing of a colored man there was for the purpose of trying a political experiment, and that they had given him an insignificant office for that purpose. Finding that the colored men were determined to vote the Grant Republican ticket throughout, they gave up their schemes, and proceeded to downright fraud.

This scheme was abandoned, and the campaign conducted to its close by wholesale denunciation of the "nigger," and appealing to the white people to exert themselves to keep the negro out of office.

In no single instance, to the knowledge of this committee, was there a single Republican commissioner of election, throughout the entire State, appointed at any poll, the election being exclusively managed and controlled by the Democratic party of the State, by and with the connivance of Governor H. C. Warmoth and his supervisors of registration.

These were some of the difficulties by which the colored voter was surrounded in his attempt to exercise the right of citizenship. Again, in several parishes [counties] a double set of ballot-boxes were provided for each election poll, in one of which boxes persons registered in 1872 were permitted to vote, and the votes counted therefrom, while in other boxes were placed the votes of colored men who had registered previous to the year 1872, and which were not counted nor returned by Warmoth's commissioners and supervisors of election. By this means not less than 18,000 to 20,000 colored voters were deprived of their right of suffrage.

Again: In the parish [county] of Madison, where the colored vote is six to one in excess of the white vote, but three boxes were counted and the remainder thrown into the river or made away with. In the parish of St. James, giving a Republican majority, and which has heretofore given a colored majority of eighteen hundred, the returns were suppressed by the Warmoth returning board. In the parish [county] of Iberville, giving a Republican majority of over two thousand, no return of the election held was made by the Warmoth returning board. In the parish of St. Martin, giving a Republican majority of from four to six hundred, there was no return made. In the parish of Iberia, giving a Republican majority of five hundred, there was no return made. In Caddo, in order to obtain a Liberal majority, only six election precincts were provided for instead of eleven as heretofore, and two polls, giving a Republican majority of over eight hundred, were not counted, the Liberal Democratic candidates themselves assisting in destroying the ballot-boxes and suppressing the vote on account of its being almost unanimously Republican. In the parish of Bossier the frauds were accomplished by crowding the colored men from the polls by armed bodies of men. This is the parish [county] in which over three hundred colored men were murdered in 1868. In the parish of East Baton Rouge, at the election in 1870, the Republican vote was 2459, and the Democratic vote 954. In 1872, the Republican vote was only 1150, while the Democratic vote was run up to over 1600. Eleven hundred and eighty men in this parish were prevented from registering, through no fault of their own. This is one of the parishes in which the registration books were destroyed and the farce of a new registration gone through with.

In the parish of DeSoto, where the Republicans have 970 majority, Democratic supervisors and commissioners of election returned a majority for John McEnery of 1000. In Rapides parish the Warmoth returning board returned a majority of 791 for McEnery. The Republicans carried this parish at every election by a majority of over 1500. The parish of St. Mary, with a majority of over 1100 Republicans, was returned as having given a Democratic majority of 350. From a carefully prepared statement by John E. Leet, compiled from affidavits and other official documents on file in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court, the committee extracts the following:

A comparison of the population of seventeen parishes with the return of the Warmoth board completely explodes, of itself, every pretense McEnery can set up to being fairly elected. Those seventeen parishes are: Avoyelles, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, Iberville, Madison, Natchitoches, Plaquemines, Morehouse, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, St. James, St. Martin and St. Mary. From these parishes the Warmoth board returned 17,698 votes for McEnery, and only 14,518 for Kellogg. Majority for McEnery 3180. But the population of these same parishes is only 67,570 white to 145,220 free colored. It is known that many of these whites voted for Kellogg, and that every colored man desired to vote for him. It is also known that many of the whites are unnaturalized foreigners; also that the proportion of white voters in a given population is smaller than of colored voters. Yet taking the same ratio of one to five for both colored and white, and admitting for the sake of argument that all the whites were voters, and voted for McEnery, a division of the population given above by five, leaves us 13,514 white or McEnery voters, to 29,044 colored or Kellogg voters, or 15,530 colored or Kellogg majority! This is the story of seventeen parishes. The 15,000 to 18,000 colored voters within their limits alone, who were denied a vote, swamp the entire majority McEnery claims in the State, and buries it more than 5000 votes out of sight, to say nothing of the monstrous frauds in the other parishes.

In sixteen parishes of the State where the Democrats had a majority in 1868-70, the returns of the Warmoth board show a falling off the Democratic vote of 262. In the remaining thirty-six parishes of the State, showing a Republican majority of 32,615, as cast at the elections of 1868 and 1870, the Warmoth returning board returns a Democratic majority of 1556, thus assuming that over 34,000 colored men refused or failed to vote the Republican ticket. This committee is satisfied that not 100 of this 34,000 colored men voted against the regular Republican nominees.

We conclude this document by asserting the fact that this committee represents the views, the feelings, and the interests of every Republican in Louisiana, including 70,000 colored men who are unanimous in their adhesion and devotion to President Grant's administration, and they deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the reasons for such attachment, in view of the aid and assistance General Grant has ever afforded them in establishing their political and personal freedom. The political history of Louisiana exhibits the remarkable fact, that in connection with her sister Southern States, the defeated rebels have but changed their line of base, and have fallen back from the battlefields of their humiliation to wreak their smothered vengeance upon the weak and unresisting people of color.

From the era of Lee's surrender at Appomattox until very recently, every engine of oppression has been unremittingly employed against them. They have been scourged with merciless ferocity; they have been murdered by thousands; they have been driven from their homes in multitudes, and forced to seek safer asylums; they have been denied the privileges of education, although the State laws expressly provided for public schools for all, and they have been put to a bloody death for daring to vote according to the dictates of conscience. No violence has been thought too great—no fraud too contemptible—to coerce or deceive the colored voters, and obtain their ballots for the Democratic party in the South.

The result of the last election in this State is but a type and sample of the spirit and animus that has so long prevailed. Your committee has discovered and bears witness of innumerable and undeniable frauds and trickery, by which the uneducated masses were deprived of their votes for their chosen representatives.

These colored men firmly believed that the right of suffrage had been given them for their protection, and that they would be enabled to cast their votes fearlessly and as their conscience might dictate, and, moreover, they assumed that, as the wards of the nation, they would be protected by the government in the exercise of their rights, at least so long as they remained in a state of political pupilage. They felt assured that they would not be left to the tender mercies of their former task masters. They did not dream that the enmity of the Confederates would be transferred from those battle-fields where the sword was the arbiter to the peaceful plantation. They had heard of the sword being turned into a ploughshare, but not of carrying the brutalities strictly appropriate to the scene of carnage to their quiet homes.

But events seem to have proved that the civil war is not yet over—it is merely changed in form. The Ku-Klux assassin and the political demagogue have taken the place of the brave, chivalrous and avowed enemy. The partisans of Democracy, as now existing in our sister Southern States, and in this State, are the guerrillas, the bandits, the camp followers of the war, and it is not surprising that their atrocities have called forth the execration of all good men, and that the perpetrators of the crimes referred to have been branded as the putrid excrescence of Democracy.

One of the most popular fallacies that may be supposed to have influenced the bad feeling and vicious conduct of many Democrats, is the belief that the colored man is striving to place himself in a state of social equality with his Caucassian brother. Such an argument, deliberately considered, will strike every thinking man as eminently absurd, from the mere fact and truism that the so much dreaded social equality never did and never can exist, not even among the white race itself. But nothing is further from the wishes of the colored people than the advancement of so absurd a doctrine.

This committee expressly and most emphatically denies and repudiates the imputation; yet, while it would scrupulously avoid any derogation of the claims of the white race that may be founded on reason, on the constitution of the United States, or on the statutes of the State of Louisiana, it will no less indexibly maintain the guaranteed rights of colored citizens to a perfect and thorough civil and political equality. The results of the civil war gave them those rights, and the individual States ratified the amendments to the constitution granting those rights. If, then, the South is sincere in the expression that it has "accepted the situation," let us have no more sophistical defense of fraud and outrage as a means of depriving the colored men of the right of suffrage. We must have a free and impartial registration and election, without which there can be no peace in the Southern States, and in Louisiana especially.

The Democratic newspapers of New Orleans, which may be presumed to represent the sentiments of the large numbers of our fellow-citizens, have endeavored to make the matter in dispute a pure question of color, and in their estimates of the result entirely ignore the colored vote cast in the recent election.

It is such vapid obtuseness that prevents the Democratic party from acquiescing in the righteous decisions of the courts, which have decided in favor of the Republican candidates.

The New Orleans *Picayune* declares its satisfaction that so many inoffensive and unresisting colored men have been sacrificed, and points out "carpet-baggers" as the next victims of Democratic malignity. It is not by means of riot, of massacre or of assassination that peace and prosperity is to be restored to this distracted section of the country. Such maudlin ravings may certainly excite the destructive passions of a demoralized mob, but all such utterances should be rebuked and frowned down by the solid men and good citizens who possess an interest in the welfare of the State. Every record of an outrage that flashes along the wires throughout the country causes a relative depreciation in the securities and values of the States—checks or entirely prevents immigration, and injures trade and commerce.

If thinking men would but put their shoulders to the wheel and aid in destroying the infamous coalition existing between Governor Warmoth and his ex-Confederate allies, the excitement in political coteries would cease, and peace and quiet would take the place of recriminations and angry feelings. It is conceded by the most able legal minds in the country that William Pitt Kellogg is the legal Governor of this State, and that the factious opposition which yet rears its hydra head is wholly unlawful. Why, then, should a parcel of demagogues be allowed to continue to disturb the peace and endeavor to excite contention and animosity among our citizens? There is a remedy—a violent one it is true—but violent diseases require corresponding remedies.

Finally, people of America, having emancipated and enfranchised us, we now ask you to protect us in the rights that you have conferred upon us, by making us your fellow-citizens. This we do and expect in the name of the 70,000 colored voters of Louisiana who support the State government of Pinchback to-day, and who will support and defend William Pitt Kellogg as the legal Governor of Louisiana.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman;

J. Henri Burch,	James H. Ingraham,
B. F. Joubert,	A. Dubuclet,
E. V. McCarthy,	L. A. Snaer,
G. Y. Kelso,	P. G. Deslonde,
H. Mahoney,	T. B. Stamps,
R. B. Baquie,	A. Dumont,
J. A. Masicot,	W. G. Brown,

Committee on conduct of the late election in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. F. W. S. Nickerson died in the small-pox hospital in Portland, Maine, recently. He contracted the disease while attending a woman at South Lawrence, Massachusetts, who had been left to die alone. Though not vaccinated, he stepped heroically into the gap and nursed the woman through her sickness, there being no one else to do it. Thus he came to his death. He was spoken of by those who knew him as a man of most generous impulses, ever prompt to respond to the call of distress. He was thirty-five years of age, and belonged to the Odd Fellows and Good Templars

Small-Pox.

That terrible scourge, the small-pox, is making its appearance in our midst, but is not yet locally very prevalent. The last health report indicates seven deaths in the preceding week nearly all of which were cases imported on steamboats from Cincinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere in the West. Most of these deaths occurred at Dr. Anfoux's small-pox hospital, on Common street, but a few have occurred in the thickly settled portions of the city. Most of the fatal cases, where the parties came from abroad, were white men, while nearly all who have died who were residents of the city, were colored.

These few cases are not much in themselves, but may be considered as important in their relation to others liable to the contagion, especially at this season of the year, when the disease is more effective than at any other time, because less apt to be disturbed by heat or rendered inert by ventilation.

Vaccination is now recognized in all civilized communities as the only protection against this disease—so much so that in most countries it is now rendered compulsory by statutory enactments. In Dublin, Ireland, where the disease has been terrific in its ravages—thousands dying yearly—previous to the adoption by Parliament of an act enforcing vaccination, for the last three years not a single case of death from small-pox has been reported.

In our own State vaccination is very common among all classes of our white population, especially in this city, but the colored people are generally negligent in this respect. It is estimated by those competent to judge that there are fully 200,000 people in Louisiana who are not vaccinated, nineteen-twentieths of whom are colored. Out of 528 deaths from small-pox in the epidemic in New Orleans, 418 were of colored people, and 218 of these were adult males.

The protection afforded by vaccination is so thorough that we lose sight of the terrible nature of the disease in its modified form. In ordinary cases, every fourth person who takes the disease dies. Those who are so fortunate as to survive suffer a most distressing illness of from twenty to forty days, and during the remainder of their lives carry the mark of disfiguration more or less plainly stamped on their features, rendering them painful objects to others as well as themselves, to say nothing of constitutions shattered and chronic ailments which last as long as life itself. Complete blindness is not unfrequently the result of this disease.

It is especially important that children attending the public schools should be rendered impervious to this disease by vaccination, as the opportunities for transmitting the plague are more favorable there than almost anywhere else. It is stated that last year two teachers in the public schools of this city caught the disease from children coming to school infected with the contagion. For the last two years, however, the Board of Health have caused to be vaccinated by their sanitary inspectors 3296 children in the public schools, without expense to the parents, and without an accident occurring from the use of impure vaccine matter. They have recently succeeded, through the cordial co-operation of a majority of the Board of School Directors, in establishing regulations preventing the admission of pupils unless provided with proper certificates of vaccination, and we are informed this rule will be rigidly enforced as soon as the schools are opened for the new year.

Let the efforts of our Board of Health be seconded, as they should be, by our lawmakers, and the saving of life and health and the prevention of human suffering among our people will be incalculable. It is important that our Legislature, soon to enter upon its regular session, should not complete its labors without giving this matter careful consideration and taking prompt action with a view to protecting the lives and health of the poorer classes of our people from the visitations of this terrible scourge. It should be made the duty of the police jury, or some other competent authority, in each parish to provide the means of public, gratuitous vaccination.

The Proposed Crystal Palace in New York.

The contemplated centennial celebration in Philadelphia in the year 1876, is calculated to overshadow a similar enterprise which comes to light in New York. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to make a brief notice of the institution and organization which our New York friends have originated. The Industrial Exhibition Company, of which the Hon. John A. Dix is at the head, intend to create a world's fair which will gather together millions of people, the representatives of all nations, and present such an array of specimens of nature's productions, and of the works of the artist and scientist, as will illustrate by one grand exhibition the results of man's genius and talents in this advanced age of human civilization. The New York company will erect a monstrously large edifice, the dome alone of which, it is calculated, will cost the immense sum of $4,000,000.

When we consider that the rest of the building in cost and immensity of extent will be in proportional magnificence to the grand dome which will surmount the superb structure, we can not but look forward with feelings of impatient longing to the events which will awe the nations of the earth, and hold them spell-bound by the grandeur of the scenes and celebrations which will take place on the American continent in commemoration of the most important occurrence in the world's history, which gave birth to the great republic of the world, whose rapid progress in the march of enlightenment will illumine the brightest page of recorded time. In concluding this slight mention, we should add that this enterprise will furnish a permanent industrial exhibition building, art gallery, public library and garden of plants, which every section of the world "and the rest of mankind" will delight in honoring.

Boutwell Not to Resign.

A Washington special of the thirtieth ultimo to the St. Louis *Globe* says:

All sorts of rumors have been in circulation to-day relative to the proposed resignation of Boutwell, but, on the direct statement of that gentleman himself, your correspondent is authorized to declare them without foundation, especially the one telegraphed to Boston this afternoon, stating that a letter of resignation had been written, in which that act was to take effect on the fifteenth proximo. The Secretary states positively that he has not written such a letter, or even thought of doing so. If he were to do so, there would be no secrecy made of it.

Edward A. Pollard, who died a few days ago, at Richmond, Virginia, had some sensible ideas on the subject of "negro equality." Here is an item from a pamphlet written by him not long since:

A Southern gentleman might sit in the same car, or at the same table, with a black man, or find himself in any other situation of accidental neighborhood with him, and feel no diminution of self-respect, or occasion to assert his superiority; while the vulgarian in the same circumstances might be known by his squirming from the person of the "nigger" as if he feared some comparison damaging to himself. It is a contrast of manners that tells its own story and imparts all there is really of concern in the South on the subject of negro equality.

[Communicated.]

The German Emigration Laws.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Allow me to call your attention to some very important events which have lately transpired, and are now transpiring in Germany, which may prove eventually of great benefit to this State. The American press has severely censured the German government for some laws passed, supposed to restrict emigration. The press has been misinformed. Laws restricting emigration are of a military character, and have existed as long as I can remember; no new laws touching emigration have been passed, merely a ministerial order has been given to railroad companies to charge to emigrants in future full fare instead of half fare, charged heretofore. The government has control of almost all the railroads, and this ministerial order was only a financial measure; no emigrant would be prevented by it to leave Germany. It should be borne in mind that any law actually restricting or prohibiting emigration would surely create a revolution in Germany, and Bismarck is the last man to advocate such a measure. But, it is true, this ministerial order has created much dissatisfaction in Germany, and will contribute to increase emigration from Germany. Another impulse to an unprecedented emigration is given by the discord lately arisen between the German government and the Pope and the Roman Catholic clergy. Religious troubles and restrictions have always caused in Germany and Europe more dissatisfaction, and an exodus of malcontents, than political influences. But still another most important move has been recently made in Europe which will contribute very largely to an increased emigration. A colonization society has been started in Germany which already counts 82,000 members, with a capital of $150,000 in their treasury. In England exists a society called the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, with 200,000 members—these two companies have combined with the German Colonization Society of Washington, for the purpose of carrying on the emigration from Europe systematically, and it is their intention to bring over to this country, even this year, 500,000 emigrants. A commission is leaving Europe shortly to gather full information, to buy large tracts of land, and to take the initial steps for organizing colonies in States where fair opportunities are given to them. In view of all these facts, that an unprecedented large immigration can be expected this year and hereafter, and considering that a large influx of immigrants is the surest guarantee of the future prosperity of this State, should not the greatest exertions be made to secure to this State a portion of the expected immigration? Should it not be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as will encourage immigration to this State? Should not the planters and land owners go to work and divide their lands, or part of them, in small lots and offer them to immigrants and actual settlers at fair prices, long credit and convenient conditions? Germans, Swedes and Norwegians leave Europe to build up homes in this country, and not to work for wages. The greatest inducements and facilities are given to immigrants in the Western States and Texas. When our planters and land owners can not be persuaded to offer to immigrants such inducements to settle here as other States do, then of course the hope must be abandoned that this State shall receive a fair share of the expected increased immigration to this country.

T. FERNOW.

Thoughts for the South.

[From the St. Louis Globe.]

The political conflict of the past decade has been settled again and again by the country, and nothing is surer than that the country will reiterate its settlement as often as there shall even seem to be a party challenging it. It was the profound consciousness of this fact that led the Democracy to lay aside its standard and do battle under Horace Greeley. The last national verdict was the strongest conceivable one against Democracy, because it was rendered overwhelmingly against Democracy even in its cloak of Greeley-Republicanism. The judgment against the Democratic party is a finality. This nation will repeal the Declaration of Independence as soon as it will repeal any one of the later amendments to the constitution, or relinquish its determination to enforce them, if necessary, by the laws of Congress and the whole power of the government.

This is the statement of a simple fact. The part of wise men is to recognize and adapt themselves to facts. The grand established facts in human affairs are divine institutions. One of them is government. Another of them is law in its severe equity to all—regardless of "color or previous condition of servitude." It is the fact which has become immovably rooted in the foundations of the republic, and can never be uptorn but in the dissolution of the republic itself. All the influences of civilization, the theory and teachings of Christianity, the principles of jurisprudence, the philosophy, poetry and aspirations of the age, the public sentiment of every enlightened land, and the military and political decisions of this people, have fixed and riveted and clamped the finality of equal civil and political rights for the white man and the colored man. Only one of two things remains.

It remains for the whites, who constitute in numbers about half the population while the colored men compose the other half in certain States, and who form but one large portion, while the colored people form another large portion in every Southern State, to accept the fact and make the best of it, or to continue a disastrous contest against the inevitable. Republicans everywhere look with regret upon any indications of the latter course, but the conduct of the Southern people in the case concerns mainly themselves. The national decision is inexorably taken. A cordial and rational policy in consonance therewith will fill the Southern section with a prosperity never before known to it. That policy should be simply to take the colored man by the hand, in fullest acknowledgement of his new estate, and to seek to fit him for his new privileges, without in the least proposing to abridge them.

In saying this, we would not be understood to say that there is not among Southerners an extensive disposition to do this. But it will scarcely be denied, and it is only to be expected, that there is also a contrary disposition, and what—in all courtesy and friendliness—we would point out is that the sole solution of the race problem in that section lies in discountenancing the contrary disposition, and making the former one prevalent. Old ideas and associations and the Democratic politicians' staple teachings dissuade from this course. The Democratic press, North and South, by its steady and violent warfare upon the enforcement policy, dissuades from this course. But these old ideas and associations—however worthy of consideration because they are such—and especially these inculcations of Democratic politicians and journals, are the enemies of Southern peace and prosperity. They are the curse of the South. Their counsels can never alter the resolution of the popular masses, and can only array Southern men and communities in a vain and helpless contest against that oftresolved resolution which will still relentlessly confront them in the United States laws, the United States courts, the United States executive, and the United States bayonets. The naked fact is, however unwelcome, that the sentiment of justice to which the loud politicians of the South propose to continue their appeals is in truth the sense of justice, and as such can never be made to forget or to cease to defend the equal civil and political rights of the freedmen.

The Learned Carpenter.

Samuel Lee, professor of Hebrew at the University of Cambridge, England, was seventeen years of age before he conceived the idea of learning a foreign language. Out of the scanty pittance of his weekly earnings as a carpenter he purchased a book, and when this was read he exchanged it for another, and thus he advanced in knowledge. He had not even the privilege of balancing between reading and relaxation, but was obliged to pass directly from bodily fatigue to mental exertion. During the six years previous to his twenty-fifth year he omitted none of the hours usually appropriated to manual labor, and he retired to rest regularly at ten o'clock in the evening, and yet at the age of thirty-one years he had actually learned seventeen languages.

The town of Brighton, Massachusetts has voted in favor of annexation to Boston.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Twenty-second Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
New Orleans, January 4, 1873.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Hon. A. B. Harris, Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the Senate.

On call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Hon. A. B. Harris, and Messrs. Alexander, Barber, Blunt, Burch, Blackburn, Brewster, Butler, Greene, P. F. Herwig, Harper, Jenks, Kelso, Masicot, Noland, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—20.

The President announced that there was a quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of the minutes of Friday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the President announced that the journal of Friday's proceedings stood approved, the same having been corrected by order of the Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Noland, chairman of the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment, made the following report:

ENGROSSMENT AND ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, January 4, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment beg leave to report the following bill as duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 16, an act appropriating $19,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Auditor of Public Accounts to make and exact prompt settlements with tax collectors.

And as duly engrossed, Senate bill No. 19, an act making an appropriation to pay the mileage and per diem of the members, salaries of the officers and employes and the contingent expenses of the extra session convened and commenced December 9, 1872, of the third General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, by appropriating and providing for the sale of $75,000 of legislative warrants, and declaring the manner of disbursing the amount realized by the sale of said warrants, and for their redemption.

THOMAS H. NOLAND, Chairman.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The following message was received from the House:

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE,
January 4, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am instructed by the House to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following Senate bill, viz:

Senate bill No. 15, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act reorganizing the police juries of the State, prescribing the number thereof, and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation, approved April 27, 1871.

And to ask the concurrence of your honorable body in House bill No. 38, incorporating the Pelican Lodge, Knights Cush, of the State of Louisiana.

House bill No. 32, requesting the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to urge the passage through Congress of a civil rights bill insuring the civil rights of all American citizens.

JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH,
Assistant Clerk.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Brewster, according to previous notice, of a bill to be entitled an act to repeal act No. 74 of the third session of the first Legislature, commonly known as the State constabulary laws.

The bill was read the first time.

On call of the yeas and nays to suspend the constitutional rule to put the bill to a second reading, the Senate refused to suspend the rules by the following vote:

Yeas—Alexander, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Green, P. F. Herwig, Jenks, Noland, Sypher, Weber, Wharton—12.

Nays—Butler, Burch, Harper, Ingraham, Kelso, Pollard, Stamps, Twitchell—8.

Four-fifths not voting in affirmative.

By Mr. Blackburn, according to previous notice, of a bill to be entitled an act to amend the homestead law, and the better to secure tillers of the soil, who are not free-holders, in the fruits of their labors.

The bill was taken up and read the first time.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill read a second time.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the journal, as follows:

An act to amend the homestead law, and the better to protect the tillers of the soil and others in the fruits of their labors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section 1691 of Ray's Digest of the Statutes of Louisiana be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: In addition to the property and effects now exempt from seizure and sale under execution, one hundred and sixty acres of ground and the buildings and improvements thereon, occupied as a residence, and bona fide owned by the debtor, having a family, or mother, or father, or person or persons dependent upon him or her for support; also, one work horse or mule, one wagon or cart, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, twenty-five head of hogs or one thousand pounds of bacon, or the equivalent in pork; and if a farmer or a mere lessor, or hired tiller of the soil, the necessary quantity of corn and fodder, and potatoes and other produce and fruits for the current year; provided, that the property herein declared exempt from seizure and sale, or from either at the option of the owner; and provided further, that no male debtor shall be entitled to the exemption herein provided for, whose wife shall own in her own right, and be in the actual enjoyment of property worth more than $2000; and provided further, that the provisions of this law shall apply as well to those who are not free holders as to those who are.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any official who shall, under any pretext or authority, or pretended authority whatsoever, seize or take from any person any of the goods, chattels or property thus exempted from seizure and sale by the provisions of this act, or who shall in any manner deprive, or seek to deprive, such person of such goods, chattels and property as are hereby allowed him or her, such official or pretended official, or deputy official, shall be liable to a penalty, to be paid to the party so injured, of twice the amount of the valuation the property involved, said property to be appraised by three disinterested persons, two of whom shall be named by the respective parties to the suit, and the third by the two parties first selected, and it shall be and is hereby made the special and bounden duty of the parish attorney, under penalty of the forfeiture of his office, to bring and prosecute suit against all such offending officials or pretended officials and their deputies, without cost to the party aggrieved, his reasonable fee for the same to be paid by the prosecuted party when convicted, and the said parish attorney shall have no special fee in the case aside from his annual salary allowed by the police jury of his parish.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all provisions of law in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force after the expiration of ten days from and after its official promulgation.

[Mr. Burch in the chair.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Brewster, by unanimous consent, introduced the following entitled resolution: Asking the Congress of the United States to pass an act appropriating the proceeds of all public lands hereafter sold for the support of free common schools.

The resolution was read the first time.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths vote, and the resolution put on its second reading and read, and, on motion of Mr. Brewster, was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ingraham called up a resolution introduced by him and lying over, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Penitentiary be and are hereby instructed to report if there are any minors undergoing imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for violations of the statutes of the State.

The resolution was then adopted.

Also, on motion of Mr. Ingraham the following resolutions were taken up.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report, by bill, making all Auditor's warrants outstanding December 31, 1872, interest bearing at eight per cent per annum, and also provide for the redemption of said outstanding warrants by creating a fund of twenty per centum of all moneys received in the general fund, which fund shall be used to purchase (after paying interest on the outstanding warrants) from time to time, not oftener than once in every ninety days, as the Auditor and Treasurer may, by sealed proposals, advertise to purchase.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee also report, by bill, an act prohibiting the issue by the Auditor of any warrant or warrants on and after January 1, 1873, unless there be money in the State treasury to pay said warrants on presentation; provided, that warrants shall be issued by the Auditor in payment of the mileage, per diem and pay of the members, officers, employes and contingent expenses of the General Assembly for the extra session of December, 1872, and of the regular session of 1873.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion, duly seconded, the Senate went into executive session.

Executive session being raised, the Senate was called to order by the President, in regular session.

On motion of Mr. Noland, the Senate voted that when it adjourned, it should be to meet on Monday, January 6, at 10 A. M.

The Senate then voted to adjourn, as aforesaid.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned to meet till Monday, January 6, 1873, at 10 A. M.

Depositing the Electoral Vote.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Colonel Grosvenor, bearer of the electoral vote of Ohio, is having a hard time finding any one to receive it. Vice President Colfax sent word some time since, that he would receive the returns, if present, up to twelve o'clock Tuesday night, December 31, but he is now absent from the city, as is also Senator Anthony, President pro tem.

Under these circumstances, the language of the law is, "Then such persons shall deliver the list of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept, and delivered over, as soon as may be, to the President of the Senate." Messengers from several States have already deposited the vote with Secretary Fish, but the latter construes the above clause to necessitate the delivery of the list of votes into his own hands, and that it would not do to file them with any other official on duty; and so he gave directions to receive none, in case he happened to be absent from the building. To-day he was taken ill, and when Colonel Grosvenor called with the vote of Ohio he was informed the Secretary was quite ill, and could not come to the department till three o'clock. At that hour his indisposition continued, and the result is the vote is not yet deposited anywhere. To-morrow is the last day, under the law, Colonel Grosvenor can deposit here, and if the Secretary can not be out to-morrow, the State Department will be obliged to send a messenger to Columbus after it.

Financial Record of 1872.

We reproduce this special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

NEW YORK, December 31.—In a review of the financial record of 1872 the *Express* says:

The Stock Exchange has grown wonderfully, and is now one of the most speculative marts in the world. A few of our leading operators, who now occasionally combine, represent securities worth $500,000,000. Another important feature of the year has been the disposition of the managers of old railways to increase the volume of their securities, to double track, extend and otherwise improve their lines. This assumed the form of a mania during the closing month of the year. The New York Central authorized an issue of $40,000,000 bonds to lay a double track from New York to Buffalo. The Chicago and Northwestern authorized an issue of $45,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds, of which $35,000,000 is reserved to take up outstanding mortgages, and $13,000,000 for new work, such as the completion of branch lines, which will give to the parent company valuable land grants. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company is now marketing $8,000,000 sinking fund bonds for improvements. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company has issued about $4,000,000 new bonds and $1,500,000 common stock, and has also recently given notice of a new issue of $2,000,000 common stock and $2,500,000 scrip preferred. The Chicago and Rock Island Company a short time since announced a new issue of $6,000,000 stock. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company has issued $50,000,000 new stock during the year. The Erie Company has authorized a large consolidated mortgage, which increases the bonded debt, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sold $2,700,000 at par, which had been in the treasury a long time. The above list comprises only leading companies which have increased their securities.

Santanta and Big Tree.

The Houston *Union* says:

These two noted Indian chiefs, who are under sentence of a lifetime confinement in the penitentiary of Texas, yesterday paid our city a visit. We can not say that the visit was voluntary, for when we saw them it was at that disgrace to our city—the jail.

These two noted chiefs have for a long time been in the jail at St. Louis, having been taken to that city by the general government for the purpose of holding an Indian council.

They were brought to this city by Deputy United States Marshals J. W. Morgan and C. F. Newcomb, the latter being the son of C. A. Newcomb, United States marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri.

These gentlemen were taking their prisoners back to Huntsville to serve out their sentence. The chiefs were in remarkably fine condition, and seemed to be in good spirits. Quite an excitement was created at the depot.

Poor fellows, we fear they will for some time to come be debarred from the exercise of their innocent recreation of "lifting hair."

We copy this from the New York *Tribune*:

A bachelor who at the age of ninety five makes up his mind to tempt the perils of matrimony may well have much of that bravery which pertains to the character of a soldier. Mr. William Edwards, of Jay, is the veteran who has thus nobly dared, and we are not astonished to learn that he was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He has, however, taken to his arms no bread and butter damsel of sixteen. The new Mrs. William Edwards has reached the mature age of seventy years, so that it is not so much a January and May as a January and December business. Still it can not be concealed that the dame is a quarter of a century younger than her lord, in spite of which, however, we trust that she will conduct herself with wifely discretion, and will not, by flirting with some Corydon of sixty or so, bring the gray hairs of her husband in sorrow to the grave. It is a consolation to know that if he is to suffer, either from the pangs of jealousy or his bride's shrewishness, that inexorable time will soon put him out of his misery. By the way, we must not forget to mention that this phenomenal bridegroom has been a constant smoker of tobacco for a period of eighty-two years.