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THE SUICIDE.

False, forsaken, led on by his despair,
He bids the world farewell—
Farewell forever from this vale of tears,
The future, ah, for him it has no fears.

We are taught to believe that in that bright and glorious hereafter we shall find rest—a sweet and peaceful rest, freed from all life's trials—sorrow, sickness and death. Doubtless it is this which prompts so many to seek, unsummoned, that better land, in the vain hope of finding peace and rest from the toils and snares of this sinful world. The Creator has placed us on earth for some wise and good purpose, and if we guide our heart aright, strive in all things to do His will, we shall never be led astray, never be tempted to do aught that would blot our name from the book of life. Forsaken, bereft of all hope, we deem our trials a burden too heavy to be borne, and, turning from them in dark despair, we close our heart, the evil spirit conquers, and we are lost to this world forever. I trust that God, in his goodness, may be more merciful than man; that his judgment will be light upon the aching hearts who, weary of the strife, seek an untimely end.

The waves rolled mountain high—
The tempest o'er; and all was still.

That all shall be held accountable for the deeds done in the body, I most firmly believe; and he who taketh his life will surely suffer punishment in the life to come. Afflictions may surround us; friends, loved ones forsake us; all that we deemed good and noble perish; will this justify you in taking your life? Ah! no. How many thousands of God's creatures must suffer the pangs of hunger; poor, starving in the very midst of opulence; toiling night and day for a mere pittance, while, at times, even this is denied them; their life is but a daily burden; yet, they still live. Others stricken by the hand of death lose all that is dear to them on earth, left to struggle alone with the swift rushing tide of humanity that bears them on, forever on. They, too, suffer and live. Drawn nearer to God by sore afflictions, we look upward, trusting in His promise, "Come all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Relying on His word, we learn to bear with meekness the trials of life and await our reward in Paradise. Be not hasty ye who deem yourselves forsaken. Life is not always sunshine. Clouds will sometimes obscure the light and leave you in darkness. Be brave and firm; strive to weather the storm though the waves be mountain high. Believe me, you will conquer in the end and be saved from committing a crime wrong and sinful, both in the eye of God and man. He who has created all things will in His own good time call us hence. It is not for us fellow-mortals to murmur or repine because our hopes have been blighted or our loved ones taken from us. We must walk in the path marked out for all, and trust to kind Providence to lead us aright.

"In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer."
This life's sad trials, which to us are given,
Are but to purify our hearts,
And better fit us for the joys of Heaven.

NETTIE.

All Mixed Up.

A certain witness in an assault and battery suit once heard, mixed up things considerably in giving his account of the affair. After relating how Dennis came to time and struck him, he proceeded:

"So, yer honor, I just hauled off and wiped his jaw. Just then his dog cum along and hit him again."

"Hit the dog?"

"No, yer honor, hit Dennis. And then I up with a stun and throwed it at him, and rolled him over and over."

"Threw a stone at Dennis?"

"At the dog, yer honor. And he got up and hit me again."

"The dog?"

"No, Dennis. And with that stuck his tail betwixt his legs and run off."

"Dennis?"

"The dog. And when he came back at me, he got me down, and then pounded me, yer honor."

"The dog came back at you?"

"No, Dennis, yer honor, and he isn't hurt any at all."

"Who isn't hurt?"

"The dog, yer honor."

At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor of one of the colleges limped in his walk. Stopping one day last summer at a railway station, he was accosted by a well known politician, who recognized him, and asked him if he was not the chaplain of —— College at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was.

"I was there," said the interrogator, "and knew you by your limp."

"Well," said the doctor, "it seems my limping made a deeper impression than my preaching."

"Ah! doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to know that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."

It is said that a splendid mansion which is now being built on Kensington, near Thackeray's old house, and facing Kensington Gardens, is intended by and by to be the palace of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride.

Speech of General T. Morris Chester, at Cooper Institute, New York, September 2, 1873.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens—We come to you from the far off South, from the State of Louisiana, the cauldron of political excitement, the latitude of complications, which have puzzled statesmen; from scenes of Machavellian complications, commotions, seditions and massacres, sent by a people whose loyalty has never been questioned and whose citizenship intensifies our patriotism. We come to you to present our case and appeal to you for judgment and justice upon our municipal affairs.

Political and religious persecution, the spirit of adventure and the various attractions which the New World presented induced in the settlement of Louisiana a population of Spaniards and Frenchmen, differing in language and religion from most of the colonists in other parts of the land. Having fled from oppressions in the Old World and bettered their condition in the asylum which America secured, they manifested their gratitude by entailing a phase of slavery whose traces will require generations to eradicate. While they left in the Old World many of their Gallic and Castillian virtues, which would have radiated the land with prosperity and blessed the people with happiness and contentment, they originated, in their new home, a wicked spirit of cast whose blighting influences will long remain as an evidence of their folly and ungodliness. The Spanish influence which at first predominated gradually yielded to the supremacy of the French, who, by their exclusiveness and hostility to all other adventurers, attempted to perpetuate and sustain French language, French customs, French morals and French peculiarities in Louisiana. The great advantages afforded to capital and enterprise attracted to the State, previous to the rebellion, a numerous and sympathizing element of native born Americans, who manifested many of the reactionary qualities which descended from the founders of the colony. When the great struggle came, so perverted were all classes by an unholy association with wrong that they blindly and bitterly opposed reconstruction and the new order of public affairs.

Such are the elements, popularly called white, constituting a minority as against the blacks, who have ruled and governed us with bitterness and vindictiveness. In their devotion to slavery they repudiated the doctrines of their church, which embody the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. They have ignored the cardinal principles of Christianity, which teach men to do unto others as they would have others do unto them. They have trampled upon every principle of morality and attempted to crush out every sentiment of virtue. They have caused hundreds of thousands to shed tears of blood, and mocked at us in our misery. They have been the uncompromising enemies of the blessings which we now enjoy; and in the vitiated public sentiment which proscribes our constitutional rights and humiliates our manhood, we recognize the spirit of slavery, stimulated by our old oppressors, which is still more potent than the organic law of the land. In recurring to the terrible ordeal through which we have passed, I am not digressing, but it is to enable you the more fully to comprehend our position and sympathize with us in our adversity. Without keeping in mind the idolatry of the South for the institution of slavery, the events which have occurred since reconstruction would be involved in a more perplexing mystery than the Darwinian theory of man. We come to you with no prestige, with no popularity and with none of the influences which commend to public favor, but we come with a case which we propose to defend, with wrongs which we believe you will remedy, with outrages which we hope you will condemn, and with rights which we trust you will assist in making sacred all over the land.

The population of the State of Louisiana consists of 365,000 colored persons and 362,000 whites. At least 5000 of those designated as white are known to be colored. Men who are sufficiently bleached by climatic influences do not find much difficulty in being recognized in all respects by the whites of Louisiana. This class of persons, who were white men before the war, find it very convenient and much to their interest to be colored since reconstruction; and they have, with a few exceptions, been unfaltering in their support of the Republican party. There are about 10,000 foreigners in the State who persist in their allegiance to various governments in the old world, and 5000 white men who vote the Republican ticket. Now substract the 10,000 foreigners and 5000 bleached colored men who are included in the census of the white population, and the number of the whites is reduced to 347,000; and by adding the 5000 bleached colored men to our strength we are increased to 370,000. The 5000 white Republican votes embrace a population of 25,000 persons, and subtracting that number from the whites and adding it to the colored, we have the exact Republican population in the State, which is 395,000, against 322,000 of all other shades of political affinites.

The usual estimate of voters in a population is one out of every five, which, according to the figures submitted, gives to the Republicans 79,000 votes, against 64,000 for the opposition, leaving a margin of 15,000 in favor of the party of progress. Now you have the basis of strength of the two political parties, which, with a few facts, will enable you to form a practical and thorough solution of Louisiana affairs.

In the reconstruction of the State the whites manifested the most intense bitterness toward every act which indicated progress, and believing in the assurances of the party of reaction in the North, that it would soon come into power, they refused to take an active part in public affairs when their judgment and experience would have materially benefited the State. They cherished the hope of being able to repudiate reconstruction and retain in some form enough of the spirit of slavery to give them the supremacy. The colored men, under direction of the soldiers of the Union army, who remained in Louisiana after they had been honorably mustered out of service, entered promptly upon the work of reconstruction, and gave the State a more perfect constitution and a better system of laws than had ever been recorded upon her statute books. I wish you to understand that there is scarcely a white man from the North in our commonwealth, identified with the Republican party, but what has purchased his right of residence with his blood; and when you hear this class stigmatized as corrupt and hounded as carpet-baggers by mischievous demagogues and a questionable press, you will, if you are true patriots, indignantly frown down every effort which would proscribe an American citizen in the exercise of his privilege.

Among the men who came to the surface during reconstruction was Henry Clay Warmoth, who had served as a colonel in an Illinois regiment, and as he was dashing in manners, pleasing in conversation, forcible in argument, and possessed a magnetism which seemed to fascinate most persons who came in contact with him, he secured the nomination, and was, at the age of twenty-five, elected in 1868 the first Republican Governor under reconstruction. No sooner was he inaugurated than he began to intrigue for a perpetuation of power and for a social recognition by the whites, who wrapped themselves up in their exclusiveness and seemed to contemn every approach he made. With indecent haste he championed legislation in their interest and vetoed measures intended to promote the condition and prospects of our people, to whom he owed his gubernatorial honors. Under such an encouraging phase of affairs the whites were not long in manifesting their enmity toward the blacks, and in many of the parishes our people were driven from the polls and beaten without provocation, our houses were destroyed, our churches were burned and thousands were massacred.

Governor Warmoth, taking advantage of the seditious state of affairs, made an earnest appeal to the Republican Legislature for additional powers to protect the lives and rights of colored men and white Republicans, and it was granted in the passage of a registration and election law, and the police and constabulary laws, through whose powerful agencies his despotic will became supreme. These measures, if they had been honestly administered by an impartial executive, would have been productive of equitable results. They were capable of defeating the aggressive combinations of our political enemies and guaranteeing a fair expression of the popular will, but unfortunately they were abused in the aggrandizement of our young Governor, until the Republicans and Democrats defeated his political aims. Having concentrated, by his plausibility and under pretense of protecting the persecuted Republicans in their lives and privileges, all the power of the State into his control, he used it against Republicans and Democrats, and only in the interest of those who placed him above both parties.

The manner in which Governor Warmoth administered the registration and election laws caused them to be termed infamous by men of all parties. His personal adherents, notoriously living in New Orleans, were commissioned by him as registrars and supervisors of election in different parishes, who unblushingly returned themselves as elected to the Legislature, where the electors had no idea they were candidates. The people would vote all day for their choice, and when the returns were counted the favorite's name would not even be mentioned. A colored candidate who stood by the polls until the last vote was tallied, and not hearing his name mentioned, asked with peculiar feelings. "Is dar not one vote for me in dat box; 'fore God, I voted for myself?"

It matters not what office was to be filled, or in what part of the State the election was to take place, the Governor could, by means of the extraordinary powers which had been conferred, return whomsoever he pleased. The power which he possessed, and the traits of character that strongly marked his individuality, tended to make him aggressive and dictatorial in the Republican councils. Quick in conception, undaunted in resolution, and bold in execution, he resolved to rule or ruin the Republican party in Louisiana; and, in that purpose, a schism occurred, the merits of which somewhat puzzled our friends in the North, and from which eventuated all the complications which are so imperfectly understood by the people outside of the State.

In the month of August, 1871, a State convention was held for the purpose of electing a new State Central Committee. The central of that committee, which should call the State convention to nominate a Governor and other State officers, was the ambitious purpose of our young executive. It was his intention to be re-elected Governor, and, by the use of his patronage and other questionable means, to ascend to the United States Senate upon the expiration of the term of Senator Kellogg, on the fourth of March, 1873. In order to control the August convention, Governor Warmoth sent his police to the primary meetings, in citizens' clothes, to elect delegates in his interest; and to the disgrace of his administration this disreputable programme was carried out in terror and blood.

It was his determination to have a convention in which he should be supreme, or at every sacrifice to break up the convention in a riot. Finding in the midst of all of his intimidations that the representatives of the Republican party were not likely to indorse him, he conceived the desperate idea of renting all the halls in the city of New Orleans on the day of the assembling of the State convention, in order that his partisans might have uninterrupted access to the convention. It was the intention of Governor Warmoth to control that convention if he had to do it in blood. The outgoing State central committee being unable to rent a hall whose approaches were not at the disposition of the Governor, was driven to the necessity of holding the convention in the customhouse, as no other place could be obtained.

Fearing that a desperate effort would be made to overawe the convention, which might result in a bloody riot, and with a desire to check the young Governor in his high-handed proceedings, and protect United States property in case of a collision, a company of federal troops had been ordered to stack their arms in the customhouse. Their appearance guaranteed peace, and prevented bloodshed. Defeated in his purpose to control the convention or to break it up, Governor Warmoth bolted, with some of his adherents, and attempted to cast reproach upon the convention, because it was beyond his power to seduce or intimidate it. A great deal was said in the North about a convention being held in the customhouse, and that the people had been intimidated by Gatling guns. It sprung from the howl of a defeated and mortified trickster, who found himself repudiated by the party that intrusted him with power. The late Lieutenant Governor Dunn stood nobly at the head of the true Republicans, who were designated as the Customhouse party, and carried the people with him against the apostate.

Governor Warmoth quarreled with Collector Casey over local issues. He quarreled with President Grant, because he would not remove the federal officials who outwitted him in his intrigues, and checkmated him in his aggressions. He quarreled with Lieutenant Governor Dunn, because he would not consort with him in his fraudulent policy; and he finally quarreled with the Republican party, because it would not bow to his behests and serve his purposes. He possessed extraordinary powers, and dispensed an immense patronage; and, as the positions of his adherents depended upon their fidelity, they were always turbulent in their admiration for the young Governor.

This state of affairs brings us down to November 22, 1871, when Lieutenant Governor Dunn, a gentleman of color, possessing in an eminent degree those private and public virtues which will ever endear him to the people of Louisiana, irrespective of color, suddenly and mysteriously passed away. The suspicions of some were strengthened by an indecent and unconstitutional proclamation of the Governor, convening an extra session of the Senate to elect a successor, for which there was no public necessity. As the time for the regular session of the Legislature was only six weeks distant, the unblushing intrigue shocked public propriety. The attempt was recognized as the forlorn hope of a desperate man to perpetuate personal government in defiance of both parties. The constitution of Louisiana authorizes the Governor to call the Legislature into extra session whenever the public interests may demand it, but there is no constructive authority which confers upon the executive the assembling of one branch of the Legislature to the exclusion of the other. As the colored people of the State everywhere treated Lieutenant Governor Dunn as their great leader, and followed him with pride and fidelity, Governor Warmoth fancied that it would only be necessary to exalt a colored man to the vacancy to win our favor and guarantee our support. The Republicans and Democrats coalesced to defeat State Senator Pinchback, the candidate upon whom the Governor concentrated his strength, but the influence and combination were too powerful for the alliance, and Mr. Pinchback was elected Lieutenant Governor. It was hoped by Governor Warmoth that this success would do much toward perfecting his unholy schemes and intrigues, but it failed to accomplish more than a pleasing diversion, which, to the confusion of our young executive, the sagacious Pinchback used to his own advantage; and instead of assisting, as was expected of him, to destroy the Republican party, he at an important crisis, as President of the Senate, become its savior.

It is unnecessary in this connection to give more than a passing glance at the legislative war between Governor Warmoth and Colonel George W. Carter, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which made public affairs pretty lively in New Orleans in January, 1872, in which the Governor suppressed the Speaker, scandalously deprived him of his office and unconstitutionally expelled him and a number of his adherents from the House. The State House was garrisoned by an armed police; the streets in the vicinity were guarded by the force, armed with muskets and with cannon at their disposal. The members of the Legislature and the Speaker, who had served the previous session, were denied access to their places. With the aid of his armed police, he intimidated the people and reconstructed the Legislature in his own interest. Under his manipulation its independence passed away, and it became his truculent creature. Many of the members, conscious of their fraudulent tenure, were at the mercy of the Governor. They were aware that he would, with a little compunction, expose the frauds by which they were returned if they failed to be guided by his will, as he was to conceive and execute them through his personal adherents.

During the first week of the Legislature of 1872, after the session of the day had adjourned, the Governor secretly issued a proclamation, which was only shown to his supporters, who were in a minority in the House of Representatives, convening an extra session of the Legislature for that evening. A quorum was obtained by rather questionable means, and Speaker Carter was deposed without his knowledge, or without a single charge being submitted to a committee, or without even the semblance of a trial by the House. Thereupon some forty Warmothites proceeded to expel some fifty members, Republicans and Democrats, who were absent, with no other formality than a resolution.

The noticeable feature in this contest was that all the Democrats in the Legislature and all the Democrats outside united with the Republicans to impeach and depose the Governor, whom the Democracy especially denounced as the most infamous man in the State. The impeachment of the Governor was the whole question involved in the legislative contest, but the preliminaries to which were not sufficiently matured to develop the charges and specifications, and he had the satisfaction of defeating the attempt and triumphing over the combinations of both parties. As long as Governor Warmoth sustained an appearance of Republicanism he was too formidable to be crushed, and it was only when he apostated that he was overthrown. With the police of the city, armed and equipped, under his immediate control, he was in a position to defy the indignant and unorganized masses who so generally condemned him and his usurpations. Just on the eve of the adjournment of the Legislature, which the Governor had reconstructed entirely in his own interest, the registration and election laws were repealed in obedience to an indignant public demand, but as the bill did not reach the Governor in time to necessitate his action before adjournment, and it was not intended that it should, he quietly pocketed it for future convenience. At this state of affairs the Governor became desperate, and exerted his persuasive powers to induce the colored people to follow him outside of the Republican party, and while I must do him the justice to affirm that he honored and enriched colored men more, perhaps, than any other Republican executive, I have the proud satisfaction in declaring that they ceased their political association with him when he severed his connection with the Republican party.

Though the Republicans very justly brought grave charges against Governor Warmoth, we never, in all of our denunciations of him, equalled the abuse and anathemas which the Democracy heaped upon him as a man and a public officer. It was a hopeful sign in the Republican party of Louisiana to refuse to support and consort with a man who was condemned by the people as being unworthy of public confidence, though he had previously asserted that all the election returns had "to pass through these fingers." With the extraordinary powers which the registration and election laws conferred upon him, from whose repeal he withheld his signature after solemnly recommending, in his annual message, their repeal or modification more in harmony with public approval, this audacious executive went into the political market and there unblushingly consummated one of the most infamous bargains with the Democracy that has ever disgraced political action. The Democracy promised, in solemn convention, to send to the United States Senate, Governor H. C. Warmoth, whom they had denounced as being guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in return for a sufficient number of frauds in the last election, to hand the State over to their control. With the figures which I have submitted, it is as obvious to you as it is well known to every intelligent white citizen of Louisiana that the State is beyond all doubt Republican in politics; and as long as we are outraged in our manhood and citizenship, our property destroyed and our people massacred, so long will we cling to the great Republican party, which proclaimed us free, made us citizens, conferred upon us enfranchisement, and to which we are indebted for every act of progress which we enjoy. With these facts before the Democracy, they had no hope of obtaining control of the State by fair means, so they manifested to the nation a deeper depth of infamy than they had ever reached in consorting with the man who had been hooted out of the Republican camp, and whom these self-righteous Democrats had so persistently denounced as a malefactor. With them it was anything to beat the Republicans and to defraud the majority of the people out of a fair election at the ballot box. It was Warmoth's power, through means of the registration and election laws, that induced the Democracy, under the name of Fusionists, to fall down and worship him, and to commend those obnoxious laws, since they were to be abused in their interests.

It was this monstrous iniquity which counted in the McEnery ticket and a Democratic Legislature, and counted out the transparently elected candidates, against which action we have come North to protest in the name of justice, which has been publicly outraged; in the name of the sanctity of the ballot box, which has been notoriously violated; and in the name of that great American principle which recognizes the supremacy of the majority. We are not here in the interest of Governor Kellogg, as has been alleged by the opposition press, but in behalf of the people of Louisiana, who solemnly declared their choice of rulers at the last election, and of which a most outrageous attempt has been made to defraud us. Nowhere but in our State could a people be found to perpetuate such frauds, and nowhere else would men defend such an unblushing outrage upon popular rights. Colored men were denied the privilege of registering by the minions of Governor Warmoth, who practiced the most disreputable tricks to prevent them, among which were the location of the offices of registration far away from colored communities; the failure of the registrar to attend at the office at the time announced, so that the poor, hard-working colored men, after losing two or three days in their efforts to register, would return to their homes in disgust; the refusal to register colored men whose heads were whitened with age, because they could not answer in what year they were born, or when their replies were conflicting with reference to events and dates, entirely unconnected with themselves or the registration. Colored patriots were brutally driven from the registration offices, while white rebels were permitted to register with the greatest ease and facility.

After many colored Republicans were fortunate enough to register, no sooner were their backs turned than their names were blotted from the books, and when they presented themselves at the polls they could not vote. The truth of this assertion can be attested by the examination of the registration books. Our juries are summoned from the registered voters, and out of 240 names recently drawn only some thirty persons could be found. By means of repeaters and false registration papers thousands of fraudulent votes were received, which are now being exposed upon every occasion that a jury is drawn.

You will bear in mind that when Governor Warmoth compacted with the Fusionists his administration became Democratic in its inspiration; and during the last election we had a foretaste of what we would realize should this fraudulent party come into power.

Since the failure of the Governor to turn the State over to the Democracy, the men whom he used, not realizing the handsome promises which were to reward their treachery, are now indignantly denouncing him and exposing the frauds which were executed under his direction. Evidences of the most astounding and audacious character are daily being brought to light, which reveal a degree of corruption and a depth of infamy involving the Democracy of Louisiana into a more odious association than all the imaginary conceptions connected with carpet-bag rule throughout the Southern States.

We propose on the assembling of Congress to present the accumulating evidence of frauds and outrages, by which the chivalry hoped to carry a State notoriously Republican in the interest of the Democracy. We shall show the nation the tricks which were used to deprive the colored voters of registration; how we were intimidated and driven from the polls; how voting places were intentionally concealed where they could not be found; how United States supervisors were frightened from their official duties and in their absence the ballot boxes were stuffed; how a numerous host of Democratic repeaters, supplied with false registration papers, voted early and often, and how our people were deprived of voting by reason of race, color and previous condition. A few facts and figures will demonstrate more fully the stupendous frauds by which Governor Warmoth attempted to foist the McEnery concern upon the people of the State.

Starting out with the transparent fact that all of the colored people in Louisiana are Republicans, because it is not yet safe to be anything else, you may judge how little reliability is to be placed in an election held under Democratic auspices from the following statistics: In the parish of Bossier, at the last election, the registered vote was 387 white against 1795 colored voters; and yet in the face of these facts, under the manipulations of Governor Warmoth, a majority of 396 is returned for the Democracy—a fraud of 1606 votes, without counting the white Republicans, who number from fifty to 500 in every parish. In Bienville, where the whites have a registered majority of 200, which, to the astonishment of the uninitiated, was developed in the return of 600 majority for the Fusionists, a fraud of 400 votes. Madison parish has a majority of 2000 colored voters, which, in passing through the fingers of Governor Warmoth, got so mixed that McEnery was returned as running about even with Kellogg, a fraud of 2000 votes. In St. Landry the colored Republican majority is 650, but by a peculiar system of counting, at variance with all mathematical calculations, 1100 is returned as the Fusion majority, a fraud of 1750. In this parish our people were intimidated and driven from the polls. St. Mary, in a fair election, is always good for 1100 Republican majority, but, according to the Fusion count, the McEnery ticket is returned at the head of the polls—a fraud of over 1000 votes. The Fusion tricks were a little varied in St. Tammany and Terrebonne by the supervisor of the election, who neutralized our heavy majorities in those parishes by refusing to count the votes, and, of course, no returns were made. Caddo, with her easy working majority of 800 for the Republican ticket, is counted 300 for the Fusionists—a fraud of 1100 votes. De Soto, in a fair election and square count, is always sure for 500 majority for the party of progress; but, by a species of legerdemain not generally understood, the Fusion ticket is counted 400 ahead—a fraud of 900 votes. The colored and Fusion vote of Webster is about even, with 150 white Republicans to turn the scales in our favor, but by a little shuffling 350 is announced as the Fusion majority, a fraud of 450 votes. By that system of manipulation which prevailed, the well known majority of 1500 in Rapides was reduced and the opposition returned their ticket as elected, a fraud of over 1500 votes. The Republican majority in Natchitoches is 600, but by some means an extra shake of the box gave McEnery 700 majority, a fraud of 1300. In Sabine the intimidations were carried to such an extent that colored men were not permitted to approach the polls; and with these and other outrages perpetrated over the State, the Fusionists have the unblushing assurance to ask that their fraudulently returned ticket be inaugurated into power by the federal government.

Such are the returns of the favorites of Governor Warmoth, who were commissioned by him to hold an election, which demonstrates how faithful he was to his part of the compact to overcome the 15,000 Republican majority and turn the State over to the control of the Democracy.

This infamy would have been consummated had it not been for Judge Durell, who, in judgment on the famous case of William P. Kellogg vs. Warmoth et al., arose to the dignity of the occasion, and becoming the Gibraltar of the people of the State, said to the surging columns of exulting corruption and fraud, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Sitting in a court of chancery with equitable jurisdiction, unrestrained by the formalities and technicalities of law, with his oath of office and his conscience to direct him, this learned and upright judge, fully comprehending the case, rendered that judgment which stands approved by the great Judge of Judges.

Let us glance at the spectacle as it presented itself. The enforcement law had been violated in letter and spirit, which Judge Durell had sworn to faithfully administer; there was a notorious compact between Governor Warmoth and the Democracy to defraud the Republican party out of the State; there were false registrations all over the commonwealth and frauds at every poll; the purity of elections was scandalized and the sanctity of the ballot box violated; the men notoriously defeated were returned elected and the elected were returned as defeated; the rights of the people were trampled upon and public virtue ridiculed; disorder, confusion and anarchy were threatened in the triumph of Warmoth and his fraudulent compact, and public rights were endanged by public wrongs when Judge Durell, in whom were concentrated the hopes of the people of the State, who seemed to be inspired with wisdom and justice from on high, grappled with the legal intricacies involving questions of law and fact, and in the majesty of his power restrained and suppressed the audacious assumption of McEnery founded upon fraud.

The decision of Judge Durell was the defeat and death knell of the unholy compact between Warmoth and the Fusionists to seize the State government in violation of law and in defiance of the solemn voice of the people proclaimed through the ballot box. Under the operations of this great judgment right has triumphed, justice has prevailed, peace has been maintained, and the State has been blessed with unexampled prosperity and happiness. Judge Durell, in his famous orders and decrees, saved the State from blood and anarchy, and preserved the independence of the citizens and the liberties of the people. Heaven, in its mysterious operations in the affairs of man, would never have permitted such a monstrous iniquity to prevail as was contemplated by the Fusionists of Louisiana, and if all other means had failed, I firmly believe that God's providence would have been as signally manifested in the overthrow of this offensive and unholy combination as it was in the downfall of the Confederacy and its wicked institution of slavery.

The bill in equity filed in the United States Court on the sixteenth of November, 1872, by William P. Kellogg, claiming to be Governor elect, was accompanied by 10,000 affidavits of colored men, showing that they had been denied registration, and had been tricked out of voting. While this suit was pending, the court issued several restraining orders upon Warmoth and others, among which that they, as defendants, should cease from pretending to be a returning board, or from canvassing the election returns while the suit was pending; from issuing commissions to any one assuming to be elected under any pretended authority; and they were enjoined to deliver into the keeping of the clerk of the court the returns, that authentic copies might be recorded, all of which was treated with indifference and contempt.

Under the act of 1870, which was repealed in March, 1872, in the enacting of a registration and election law more in harmony with the public sense of justice, but which remained unsigned in the Governor's keeping, the election of 1872 was held. The Governor finding that he could not control the returning board, signed on the twentieth of November the new election law, and proceeded, after the election was held under the old law, to defeat the mandates of the United States court and circumvent its authority by counting the votes and making the official returns. The election having been held under the law of 1870, the United States court and the Supreme Court of the State have declared that the canvassing of the returns must be made under that law.

Time will not permit me to discuss all the legal questions involved, as other gentlemen are to follow me with exhaustive facts and arguments. I have not time to inform you how Mr. Bovee, who was elected Secretary of State by the people, was deposed by force of his office by the Governor; how he appointed a Secretary of State without a shadow of authority; how he dismissed this appointee when he found he would not, as one of the returning board, hand the State over to the control of the Democracy; how he dragged, through his bullies, Judge Dibble from the bench of the Eighth District Court, when he would no longer serve his purpose, and how he disregarded the orders of the courts and treated them with contempt in the accomplishment of his fraudulent compact, the success of which involved his attaining the United States Senate.

With reference to Judge Durell, I would here solemnly affirm that he is in no sense a political or partisan judge. His private and judicial reputation is without a blemish. The fact of his officially assisting in having stood between the rebels of Louisiana, under the guidance of Warmoth, and the accomplishment of their fraudulent attempt to seize the State government; and for this shall he be humiliated and disgraced? The time will come when his righteous judgment will be approved all over the land, and the services which he has rendered to liberty and justice will be fully appreciated by posterity.

Let us look at the case when he grappled and suppressed the unblushing compact of fraud and treason. Ballot-boxes were notoriously stuffed; false returns were made; receptacles into which the votes were placed were thrown aside and others were substituted; tickets with Republican emblems and General Grant's features, containing the names of the Democratic nominees, were printed in New Orleans three days after the election to increase the Fusion count. Under Warmoth's strategy the counting of the votes in New Orleans was protracted some five days, and though the boxes were guarded by citizens, white and black, it has since been substantiated that numerous frauds were perpetrated. Every outrage which could be conceived to defeat the sovereign will and install the Democracy into power was attempted, but thus far right has triumphed, justice has prevailed, and Republican supremacy is maintained throughout Louisiana, to the great joy of the people and to the prosperity of the State.

It is not as many suppose, that the legality of the Kellogg government rests entirely upon the judgment of the federal court and the action of President Grant; but the Supreme Court of the State, constituted in 1868, appointed by Governor Warmoth, composed of Southern gentlemen of learning and integrity, enjoying the confidence of all classes, about whose status there is no dispute, has emphatically declared in numerous decisions that the McEnery assumption was founded on fraud, and that the present State government is the constitutional choice of the people. Governor Kellogg held his tenure of office by virtue of the sovereign will, the legality of which has been affirmed by the United States court and the Supreme Court of the State, and upon these great authorities we appeal to the American people to sustain us in the government of our choice, and in our rights as American citizens.

Our white fellow-citizens, of the unreconstructed class, in Louisiana have not yet realized that the organic law of the land has been changed, and that American public sentiment is taking its inspiration from higher considerations than color, or they would not have presumed that their appearance in Washington last winter would have been sufficient to overthrow a government founded upon colored suffrage. The time has passed when the wrongs which were formerly inflicted upon us can be perpetuated in violation of every principle of law and morality, upon an appeal of white men to whites against us; and the sooner the South realizes this fact the better will it be for its prosperity and happiness. The peaceable and unassuming deportment of the colored people in the past is a guarantee of harmony and good will in the future; and all that we ask of the American people is that our rights as citizens shall be fully respected and maintained.

When Mr. Lincoln declared that this country must be all free or all slave, he uttered a truth which soon after became apparent to the American people; and there never will be peace between the blacks and the whites, nor prosperity at the South, until the last vestige of oppression, founded upon color, shall have passed away. We are willing to unite with any people, or any party which will maintain, in fact as well as in law, our rights as American citizens, without restraint or qualification, of which we are justly jealous. We are suspicious of the overtures of our old oppressors when unaccompanied by a single act in our interest, and with nothing but promises in return for our political co-operation. The history of the colored people of Louisiana has been one of suffering and outrage, imposed by the whites, under the false civilization which was overthrown by the triumph of justice; and since we have come into place and power, we never, in the law, nor so far as we have controlled its administration, made any discrimination on account of color. We have persistently refused to entrust our old oppressors with the control of public affairs, unless they become converted to the gospel of freedom; and if they think they can defraud us, when we are in the majority, they little know our sagacity or the inflexibility of our purpose.

Governor Kellogg and the candidates on the Republican State ticket were at the last election the transparent choice of the people of Louisiana. The federal court and the Supreme Court of the State has declared the legality of their election, which we believe will be sanctioned by the American people. Now it is only necessary for you to resolve that no election conceived in fraud shall be sustained; that the spirit of slavery shall be eradicated from the land; that justice and equal rights shall triumph, in order to give an impetus to the new civilization which is reconstructing Louisiana upon a basis of individual happiness and municipal prosperity. When the white people of Louisiana shall forget the past and improve the present; when they shall cease in their efforts to govern by means of their color, rather than by their merits; when they shall not merely tolerate but recognize the rights and citizenship of all men, irrespective of color, and when mankind shall be known, respected and honored for patriotism and virtues—then will we have peace within our borders and prosperity throughout the commonwealth; then will emigration strengthen our population and develope our resources; then will our people be enriched and free institutions be perpetuated; then will cities spring up from our swamps and railways populate our productive fields; then will our great rivers be crowded with trade and commerce and their banks whitened with cotton and gladdened with prosperity and happiness; then will schoolhouses be built all over the State and printing presses multiply in every parish; then will the gospel of peace and good will to man be preached in every church and practiced in every family; then will virtue, liberty and independence exalt the great State of Louisiana to a standard of excellence unrivalled by any star in the galaxy of the Union.

Interesting Gathering at West Baton Rouge—Representative Allain Gives an Account of His Stewardship.

On Sunday, the last day of August, a basket meeting was held by the members and others, to the number of about 300 persons, at the church of Rev. Henry Johnson, in West Baton Rouge. After the close of the impressive services, Hon. T. T. Allain, Representative in the Legislature, made some remarks, of which we present to our readers a brief account. Mr. Allain said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens—I have great pleasure in meeting to-day so many of our ladies and gentlemen assembled here together; and as you have done me the honor to call upon me to address you, I will endeavor to give you a brief account of what was done during our last election, after the election, and in the ensuing session of the Legislature, as well as something regarding the present administration of our State.

At the last election the Republican party in this parish marched in solid phalanx to the polls in an overwhelming majority, and deposited their votes in the ballot boxes for our glorious President Grant, and for Governor Kellogg and the other nominees of the great Republican party of Louisiana. The State ticket is one which would do honor to any constituency in the country, and you have every reason to be proud of the splendid abilities and exemplary moral qualifications of the men you have elected at the head of our State government.

With William Pitt Kellogg for Governor, C. C. Antoine for Lieutenant Governor, P. B. S. Pinchback in the United States Senate, William G. Brown as Superintendent of Public Education—James Lewis as Administrator of Public Improvements in New Orleans, Messrs. Ingraham and Burch in the State Senate—with A. P. Fields as your Attorney General, and with others whose names are eminent for their talent and fidelity to your interests, both white men and black, whom you have elected to office in this State—when, I say, you have such men at the helm of our ship of State you may well rest assured, and the people of the entire State may rest assured of a thorough Republican and economical administration of the public affairs of L[illegible]

And you have performed your bounden duty in sustaining the federal and State administrations, and it may be a pleasing reminiscence to you that no parish in Louisiana did more than West Baton Rouge to have the Republican