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Reward Offered for the Coushatta Assassin.

Acting Governor Antoine has issued his proclamation of $5000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin who fired in the boat containing Senator Twitchell, his friend George A. King and the boatman, and killed the former, besides dangerously wounding the Senator. His condition is exceedingly precarious.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

SHREVEPORT, May 4—A letter from Coushatta dated May 3, says Senator Twitchell's left arm has been amputated, and he will probably lose the right. He was taken to Springville for safety. The town is patrolled and a posse has started after the assassin. There is a great deal of excitement. The doctors think Twitchell can't survive if warm weather sets in. King will be buried Thursday.

It will be very hard if Senator Twitchell, after surviving the brutal attack of his masked assailant, is compelled to succumb to the application of medical science. Till he recovers, mutilated as is proposed, and can give some clue to his cowardly assailant, nothing further can be done.

Court Items.

In the Second Judicial District Court of the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the parish of Orleans, Judge Don A. Pardee, the following grand jury has been impaneled: William L. Lewis, foreman; D. Slade, Henry Young, George H. Bartel, Henry Kuntz, Philip Dunoy, James Mitton, F. J. Leche, Chester Stamps, Richard Hamilton, Randolph Jollie, Benjamin Jackson, James Andrews, Nelson Buckner, William Dodson and Peter F. Sutherland. Eight white and eight colored men.

An intelligent petty jury in the above court, after having all night considered the case of William Johnson, charged with stealing a horse from Sergeant Chaumette, astonished the court and everybody in the morning with a verdict of "Guilty, *without capital punishment.*" Section 814 of the Revised Statutes limits the penalty to five years in the Penitentiary.

Amusements.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. Frank Mordaunt will include two performances at the Varieties Theatre, Saturday noon and night. At the matinee will be presented "Still Waters Run Deep," and in the evening the comedy of "Clouds" will be acted. Mr. Mordaunt is a thorough actor; he has been on the stage from boyhood, and his accomplishments and ability in his profession make him deserving of public favor. The benefit to Mr. John A. Stevens will occur on Monday evening.

School Matters.

On Saturday the State Board of School Directors will meet, and matters concerning the division directors will be discussed.

Personal.

Mr. George L. Norton, harbormaster, has received leave of absence for twenty days.

A Democratic Boomerang.

A Washington special to the Indianapolis *Journal* gives the following account of the recent Confederate Democratic attack on Senator Morton, and the probable result of the exposure:

The New York *World* of Saturday prints a double-leaded dispatch from Washington, with stunning headlines, charging Senator Morton, while Governor of Indiana, with obtaing $250,000 from the fund appropriated during the rebellion to arm the border States and prevent them from rushing into the rebellion, and not accounting for its expenditure. This is the most wretched attempt yet made to smirch the character of public men.

It originated with Springer, member from the twelfth Illinois district, who is jealous of the distinction achieved by Clymer and Caulfield, and burning for an opportunity to distinguish himself in pulling down men who were fighting to preserve the government while he was dodging around with the Sons of Liberty, aiding the rebellion. Springer was told the records of the Treasury Department would reveal some terrible thing on Morton, and he jumped at it as a golden opportunity to rise into full stature upon Morton's political wreck. Taking the correspondent of the *World* with him, he called upon Secretary Bristow, and demanded to see the accounts of Governor Morton with the United States. Bristow informed him he could not examine the papers except in the presence of Morton, or some one deputed to act for him. Morton was immediately informed by Bristow of Springer's demand, and he sought an introduction to Springer in the House, and inquired whether he desired to see any particular paper, or whether he had any charges to make against his administration in connection with disbursing money while Governor of Indiana. Springer gave negative replies to both questions, when Morton informed him he had no objections to the fullest investigation, but would insist that General Terrell, who had been his financial secretary, and General Sturm, chief of ordinance, who could explain every detail in connection with the expenditures, should be present. Springer did not think this necessary, and suggested that if injustice should be done Morton, he could make explanation. Morton preferred to have any publication that should be made go out fully and correctly, and immediately telegraphed for Terrell and Sturm to come here. Both these gentlemen are now here, and Springer has been notified that he can now proceed with his investigation. In the meantime Springer informed correspondents of Democratic papers that he was going to open a volcano which would engulf Morton, and imposed secrecy until he could return with his trophies. The *World* man could not contain the startling communication, and sent it prematurely to his paper. Everybody familiar with the facts is laughing at Springer, and he is placed on the fool's bench with Barney Caulfield. People in Indiana need not be told that in 1863, when the Democratic Legislature tried to cripple Governor Morton in his patriotic efforts in crushing armed treason, and adjourned without the necessary appropriations, Morton induced Secretary Stanton to advance $250,000 with which to recruit and arm troops. That money was all returned to the United States, and Morton holds the vouchers of the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, showing a full and final settlement.

Leading Democrats are exasperated at Springer for his stupid blundering. They say it gives Morton an opportunity he could not have made for himself, and will enable him to show his own patriotic services during the rebellion and the disloyal efforts of the Indiana Democracy to force the State into a position of neutrality. It is probable Morton will make an explanation in the Senate, and show what Jimmy Williams and other Democrats in the Legislature were doing during the rebellion.

In Bad Company.

The Richland *Beacon* says:

The shooting of Mr. Groome at a meeting of a Democratic club in Vicksburg last Saturday night, is to be regretted not only on account of the serious wounding of that gentleman, but the effect it may produce. Society has come to a sad pass when gentlemen of the same party can not meet to consult political matters without going there armed and fighting like ruffians. It is due to Mr. Groome to say that he was not engaged in the difficulty in which he received the wound.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge.

United States vs. Edward Fehrenbach.—Conspiracy to defraud. The jury being called in, declared there was no possibility of an agreement, and were discharged.

GRAND JURY.

After much time spent in examination the following grand jurors were impaneled:

Elisha C. Baxter, foreman.

Ernest Dumas,	Anthony Frederick,
William. M. Dane,	Gustave Tournay,
Jeff Harrison,	Nathaniel Burbank,
Joseph Manlon,	Samuel Bell,
A. J. De Lisle,	Charles A. Blase.
William. Warner,	Aristide Ducouge,
Renaud Bergere	George C. Moore,
John Preston,	James Ward,
John Mascaro,	E. Warten,
R. D. Carl,	John Ward.

Judge Woods then charged them in his usual manner, and in addition gave them these special instructions:

"I am advised by the officers of the United States whose duty it is to prosecute for offenses, that charges under section 5404 of the Revised Statutes will be brought before you for investigation. That section declares as follows:

"'SEC. 5404. Every person who corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, endeavors to influence, intimidate or impede any grand or petty juror of any court of the United States in the discharge of his duty, or who corruptly, or by threats or force, or by threatening letters, or any threatening communications, influences, obstructs or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct or impede the due administration of justice therein, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.'

"The offenses described in this section are of the most serious character. They tend directly to impede the administration of justice, to bring the courts of justice into contempt, to put in jeopardy the rights of the citizen, and are subversive of all law and order. They constitute one of the highest of offenses against society. Neither the rights of the government nor the rights of individuals are safe when such practices exist. One day the government may be the victim of these practices, and the next victim may be some private person in a civil suit. Neither the rights of property nor of person are safe in a community where such offenses are allowed to go unpunished.

"I therefore give you specially in charge the section which I have read. Investigate thoroughly, sift to the bottom, and if you find that this law has been violated, present the offenders to the court for trial."

Supreme Court.

The following is the full text of the opinion of Justice Taliaferro:

No. 6154. State of Louisiana vs. Willis Holmes.—Appeal from the parish court of the parish of Natchitoches. The district attorney of the Seventeenth Judicial District, acting upon a written notice furnished him by the tax collector for the parish of Natchitoches, dated September 27, 1875, brought this suit against the defendant, alleging that during the year 1875 the defendant was doing the business of a druggist in the city of Natchitoches without a license from the State; and that he is liable for the druggists' license of $50, and the penalties prescribed by law for failure to pay the license. He prayed that an injunction issue restraining the defendant, Holmes, from selling drugs and medicines in the city and parish of Natchitoches, and from prosecuting the business of a druggist until he pays for and takes out the license therefor of $50, as prescribed by the revenue laws of the State, and for citation and judgment against the defendant for $50 as a druggist's license for the year 1875, and the penalties prescribed by law for having been engaged in the business of a druggist during the year 1875 without such license, and for costs of suit. An injunction was issued as prayed for, but was dissolved on bond.

The defendant answered, denying that he has been doing the business of a druggist during the year 1875 and liable to pay the license required by law from persons engaged in the business of druggists. He avers that in the sale of certain articles which are also sold by druggists he did not compound drugs or medicines, or administer them, or counsel or advise their use as medicines; that they are articles generally used and sold by all country merchants, and not especially for medicinal use, or by the advice of physicians, and that under his merchants' license he had the right to sell the articles claimed to be drugs. He prays to be dismissed with his costs.

Judgment was rendered against the defendant for $50 for having been engaged during the year 1875 in the business of a druggist without a license, and for the penalties incurred by him in so doing. The injunction restraining him from pursuing the business of a druggist without license was perpetuated. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and the defendant appealed.

It was admitted that the defendant had been during 1875 selling without license the following medicines in unbroken packages, as he receives them from the wholesale dealers in New Orleans: Quinine in one ounce, half ounce and quarter ounce bottles, patent pills of all kinds, patent bitters of all kinds, castor oil, laudanum, paragoric, peppermint and spirits of nitre. Further admitted that defendant breaks the packages received by him and retails by the ounce or otherwise as desired by customers the following medicines: Calomel, blue mass, Epsom salts, borax, gum camphor and powdered sulphur. Admitted further that defendant does not compound medicines or fill physicians' prescriptions, and that the medicines specified are generally sold by country merchants.

The defense in this case is placed mainly on the argument *ab inconvenienti* and upon general custom. It is argued that in districts at a remote distance from towns and cities the practice of medicine would be of no beneficial use unless country stores, under their merchants' license, were permitted to sell such medicines as the defendant in this case sold, and which are looked upon by the whole civilized world as staple commodities; that the practice of selling medicines in this way by country merchants is universal throughout the land; that this practice has grown into a custom from a long series of actions constantly repeated, and has acquired the force of a tacit consent. It is contended that under the fifteen dollar license required from each wholesale and retail merchant, and every retail merchant, according to act No. 14 of March 5, 1872, second division of section one, defendant is entitled to sell medicines, as it is admitted they are sold by him; that medicines thus sold by a retail merchant form part of the goods he is permitted under his license to sell, and that he can not on that account be reckoned in the category of druggists and be required to pay the druggist's license of $50. It is not our province to consider the policy of the usage or custom referred to; yet we may be allowed to doubt whether this universal vending of medicines by persons for the most part ignorant and incompetent in such matters is not productive of as much evil as good to the community at large. A brief and clear definition of the term "druggist" by a standard lexicographer (Dr. Webster) is that druggist properly means one whose occupation is to buy and sell drugs without compounding or preparation." The term, therefore, has a much more limited and restricted meaning than the word apothecary, and we find little difficulty in concluding that the term druggist may be applied in a technical sense to persons who buy and sell drugs. A man may be a druggist in the sense of being a purchaser and vendor of medicines, whether he has a license as a druggist or not, although he can not legally deal in drugs (buying and selling) without a license. It was because the defendant pursued the business of buying and selling drugs during the year 1875 without procuring the license required by law, that is, producing a proper diploma and paying $50 for it. (Act No. 14, acts of 1872, seventeenth division of section one.)

The reasoning of the district attorney on the subject, we think, has much force, and we are inclined to adopt it. He says: "Defendant claimed the right to sell these medicines under his license as a retail merchant. It is true that merchant means a dealer in merchandise, which general term has a very extended meaning, covering all articles of commerce, including medicines; yet it will not be denied that although the Legislature requires a license as retail merchant, which probably means a retail dealer in any and all kinds of merchandise, it can still from motives of public policy require a special license of certain kinds of dealers, such as peddlers and hawkers under the thirteenth division of the first section of the act No. 14 of 1872, as well as of those who deal in certain kinds of merchandise, such as those who retail distilled liquors, sell medicines, keep a coffee, soda or fruit stand and many others. The twenty-seventh division of the same section provides that every person having more than one shop, store or other establishment, or who shall exercise or follow more than one trade, calling and business, shall pay the tax on each separately. Under this section, if a retail merchant were to retail whisky he would be liable for a barroom licenee; if he were to put up a soda fountain, a fruit stand, or open a private market in his store, he would be liable for the extra license accordingly; if he were to send out goods for sale as a peddler, or if, in connection with the sale of clothing, he were to employ a tailor or tailors and, furnishing the cloth, have clothes cut and made to order for sale, in the one case he would have to pay an extra license as a peddler or hawker, and in the other as a merchant tailor. The same rule will apply to the sale of drugs and medicines by a retail merchant, a special license being required therefor under the head of druggist.

Our conclusion is that the judgment of the lower court is correct, and it is ordered accordingly that it be affirmed, with costs.

Superior District Court.

Henry Kleinhager vs. A. S. Badger, tax collector.—Default.

State of Louisiana vs. Charles Clinton, State Auditor, C. S. Sauvinet, intervenor.—New trial granted on plaintiff's motion.

Superior Criminal Court.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Assault and battery, etc.—William Williams, for assaulting Officer Gaspard on the twenty-sixth of April.

Carrying concealed weapons—B. Carlsen, James Mulligan.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Forgery, etc.—Robert Threader, forging a check for $200 of S. B. Steers on the thirteenth or fifteenth of March last. Accused was sentenced on another charge to three years hard labor.

CONVICTED.

Attempting to set fire, etc.—Christian Hecker, alias Hagedor, indicted April 24 for having attempted to set fire to No. 131 Basin street on the evening of April 3, 1876. Guilty; recommended to the mercy of the court.

ACQUITTED.

Robbery—Julius Clark, taking from Officer J. F. Mitchell a revolver, on the twenty-eighth of February last, during a fight.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault and battery, etc—George Williams, assaulting Officer Thomas Duffy, on the twenty-third of April.

SENTENCED.

Assault and battery, etc.—George Williams, ten days and costs.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Pete Early, Martin Lang.

Assault with intent to rape—Henry Mitchell.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Petty larceny—Mary Weiller, alias Paul; Joe Alexander.

Second District Court.

Successions of William Nichalaus, Livcadie Menier, Taylor Webster and David C. Miller opened.

Fifth District Court.

John G. Ryan vs. Manuel Brisolara—Judgment for $1100 for plaintiff.

STATE NEWS.

RICHLAND.

From the *Beacon*, April 29:

Some days since Mr. Bell, with three or four others, tied the feet of a large ox, put him in a large skiff or boat and started to transport him some distance through the overflow. Just as they reached a place where the water was some ten feet deep, the ox became restless and, in his struggles, capsized the boat. Those who could swim struck out from the shoulders manfully, but there was one in the crowd—a son of Mr. Bell, we believe—who could not swim, and would no doubt have been drowned but for the fact that the current carried him within reach of Mr. Bell, who was clinging to a friendly sappling. The ox, of course, found a watery grave, and a beef was lost. Moral—Do not tie the feet of an ox together and try to ferry him across deep water in a skiff.

The practical jokers of Rayville have had too favorable an opportunity during the overflow to play tricks on unsuspecting victims not to take advantage of it. Capsizing boats is, of course, an old trick, and is scorned by practical jokers; but the favorite trick has been to set traps by arranging the planks laid along the streets as sidewalks so that pedestrians coming along in the night, and stepping on the end of a plank, are let down into the water. At other times the plank is removed, so that the pedestrian steps into the water. Of course the boys are too gallant and kind to set these traps for ladies or old men.

MOREHOUSE.

From the Bastrop *Republican*, April 27:

One day last week the Hon. F. M. Grant came near having a fatal accident to happen to him. He was on a hunt with a party, and having killed some game, he had to carry some one else's gun with his own. In crossing a bog his horse floundered and came near throwing him; the guns fell, one of the hammers struck on something that exploded the charge, and the whole load of buckshot passed between his upper left arm and his breast, the shot slightly cutting both.

MADISON.

From the *Journal*, May 2:

The water has now receded so much that nearly all the overflowed plantations which were in cultivation may now be planted. Those immediately affected by the Milliken's bend crevasse are still partially under water, but at the present rate of falling will be entirely free in a few days. The seed, both corn and cotton, germinates rapidly, and many who planted as the water left their lands are now scraping their cotton and hoeing their corn, with a good prospect that their lately planted crops will soon overtake those on lands not overflowed. The season, thus far, has not been propitious; the cold nights have given the early planted cotton a sickly appearance, which that planted since the water receded has escaped. Our planters are hopeful of a good crop.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 4, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, fifteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, seventy feet. High tide at 4 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide, seventeen feet six inches. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

[Communicated.]

The Recent Coushatta Outrage.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The recent diabolical and murderous assault made upon the person of Hon. M. H. Twitchell, and the assassination of his brother-in-law and companion, G. A. King, while crossing the river on the ferry at the town of Coushatta, Red River parish, on the second of May, stands unparalleled in the annals of crime ever committed in our State. The cold blooded, black hearted and premeditated act of the assassin is a disgrace and shame upon the peace and order of our State.

The facts so far received recite that a solitary unknown horseman rides into the thickly settled town of Coushatta, then coolly and deliberately fires his Winchester rifle and pistol upon two unoffending citizens, killing one instantly, and dangerously wounding the other, then leisurely rides out of town without an effort made on the part of the citizens to check the career of the murderer. He is said to be an unknown person. If such is true, it was more obligatory on all good citizens to have arrested him, in order to prevent a repetition of so audacious an outrage.

From the tenor of the *Picayune's* correspondent, "Observer," in his letter to that paper, dated May 3, it is evident that he and others were present or near by when the shooting took place, and according to his story, that the assassin, "having exhausted his gun and fired two shots from his pistol," is it not strange that the murderer was not arrested or stopped, there being no danger from him as his weapons were almost useless to him. It is said "most of the citizens were at the postoffice getting their mail when the shooting occurred." This feature seems strange, and if this be true, the postoffice is only about seventy five yards from the ferry landing. Every person acquainted with the manner and custom of country towns will remember that upon a single shot fired from a pistol, much less a Winchester rifle, every inhabitant within hearing of the report will either rush to the point of the firing or run to the doors or windows to see or hear what is the matter. In this case, a murderer, in day time, in the principal part of the town, leisurely fires five shots from a Winchester rifle, and two from a pistol, and yet everybody was at the postoffice and not attracted by the disturbance. The cause of the murder of King and dangerous wounding of Twitchell being political can not nor will ever be doubted. No doubt the assassin was hired to do his bloody work; if so, he well and truly performed his part of the contract.

King was a good citizen, a quiet and unoffensive man; one that interfered with no one's business. He was an industrious and useful citizen, and without warning murdered right in the midst of a people who should have protected him, and should have at least punished the assassin.

M. H. Twitchell, although a member of the Republican party, hundreds of Democrats are under obligations to him for his kindness to them. He was not proscriptive in his nature, and would render service to Republican and Democrat alike. It is said that he held mortgages on several plantations in Red River parish which are property of Democrats, yet he has not oppressed them or taken advantage of them. No one in that section has ever charged him with any offense against the peace of society that could be proven. He owned several plantations in the parish. Bought them when they were delapidated, and by his untiring energy made them useful to himself and the parish. His merchants in New Orleans are prominent Democrats. They will assert that in all their business transactions with him for years he has the character of an honest, useful and upright citizen; yet this damnable fiendish deed of the incarnate fiend who sought his life is to go unpursued and unpunished. When clinging to the skiff, and then shot loose from it, floating down the river, one person present, not only having the presence of mind, but the moral courage and a human heart, at the risk of sacrificing his own life—the murderer was firing on him—saved the wounded man from a watery grave. That person was none other than a colored man. Will this colored man be allowed to live after performing this heroic act? Should he be killed to-morrow, this service—and a true Christian one it was—will be remembered even by Twitchell's bitterest enemy.

Twitchell had just returned to his home from New Orleans, relying upon the protection of a community, that all have the right to expect and demand. It matters not whether he was a Republican or not, he was entitled as a citizen to his life and entitled to visit his home and his property unmolested by murderous assassins. His poor aged mother and sisters and thei rorphan children, whose parents were foully murdered at Coushatta in 1874, are dependent on him for nourishment and support. It is very hard and sad indeed, that human life is valued least of all the animals of earth. Had this murderer shot and killed a hog or a beef or a dog, he would not have escaped the vengeance of the owner, but would have either been killed on the spot or incarcerated in prison.

The article in the *Bulletin* of yesterday was an excellent one. The *morale* was sound and Christian-like teaching, but when that article reaches the eyes of many, will they not compare it with its articles during the year 1874 on the Coushatta murders committed at that time. I hope they will not but be guided by the sound and humane instructions of the *Bulletin* of today.

Had a Democrat been fired at, much less killed, instead of Twitchell and King, Republicans, the mask would have been torn from the face of the unknown assassin and his life would have been measured from the spot of his capture to the first tree, it matters not whether he was a stranger or not if he was a Republican. This remark may seem as extraordinary, but it is as certainly true as I write it.

Many of the Democratic journals may possibly denounce the murderous act, and from the facts they can not consistently do otherwise, but while the sympathy and regrets exhibited by their tone, the people are told that Twitchell was a leading Radical and supposed to belong to the Radical ring in the Senate; that he was a man of influence among the colored men in his parish, which the people will be inclined to understand that although the killing should not have been done, but being done, Mr. Twitchell was a leading Radical, the offense could in a political light be overlooked. The sympathy and regrets, as I understand, are not for King and Twitchell or their families, but a sympathy for the Democratic party and regret that it should have occurred, because the foul act will affect its political chances in the fall. As a prominent and influential conservative Democrat remarked a few days ago, when hearing of this outrage, "That is right, that is right," he said, "let them kill four or five more, and the Democratic party is dead forever."

"Every man," he continued, from the North, East, West, or from any part of the world should be allowed to live in Louisiana, and vote as he pleases, and run for office, and enjoy any religion of the world." Such true and noble sentiments as these every lover of liberty and the institutions of a free country can subscribe to.

"Vengence is mine," saith the Lord. The day of retribution slowly approaches, but when it comes, no obstacle on earth can avert it. And the murderer and his boon companion who sets him on the victim, by his power of language and well filled purse, can never escape the vengence of an offended God, who forbids murder. And at and around their heart-strings the vilest of the incarnate fiends from the regions of the damned, will gnaw and sever string by string; as fast as one is severed it grows again, and so on until eternity. While in their sleep the murderer and his adviser will be haunted by the blood of their victim as long as life shall last, and when the swift messenger of death will deliver them into everlasting perdition. It is there where no political influence can be of service. It is there where Winchester rifles and pistols can not avail. It is there where banded political organizations to screen the murderer can not enter. The murderer and assassin and his advisers, as they tread the earth with their bloodless cheeks and livid lips, have but one thought and dread—that is the great hereafter, when they will be called to account for the deeds done not only in their bodies, but the wickedness of their black hearts. No perjured witness can enter there to prove an alibi. No threats can enter there to deter the great and good Judge from pronouncing the sentence due all murderers and their abettors. No armed mobs can enter there to usurp the power of Him who knows the every action and the thoughts of every living human creature, and when that terrible sentence is pronounced, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for you from the beginning of the world," then will the murderer and his admirers beg for that pity and mercy that they denied their victims in this world. Yes, into everlasting fire, and then burn to all eternity until their black hearts are blanched white with purification. The most brave and powerful must succumb to death, and the dreaded hereafter will reveal to them that their power and strength are but a straw to wind.

Those who teach others to murder are in the eyes of Him, the most responsible for the murder, and although by trick and strategy the murderer and the accomplices are hidden from human sight, yet there is an Eye that can see it all, and when time has shown the strength of these violators of the Divine law, then justice will be meted out to them by an upright, righteous and impartial Judge. These facts may be denied but can not be averted.

JUSTICIA.

The Springe the Springer Sprung.

The intelligent Illinois Congressman who started the investigation of Governor Morton's war expenditures, has been very severely rebuked by his own party for his stupidity; for, in his exoneration, Senator Morton may be compelled to tell some very unpleasant tales of Democratic treason in war times in Indiana. The New York *Tribune* saye:

We can not help seeing that the present Democratic attack upon the Indiana Senator is ingeniously calculated to beget for him the sympathy and good will of the country. It proceeds upon the charge that, at the beginning of the war, when rebel sympathy controlled the Legislature of Indiana, he obtained, as Governor of that State, a large sum of money from the United States for expenditure in paying, equipping and arming troops to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. If it can be shown that any part of this money was taken by Mr. Morton for private use, any decent citizen would at least prefer to have the proof before making the story public. Nobody asserts such a thing. The charge is that the payment to Governor Morton was not strictly warranted by law, because his State was not in rebellion. In short, the Democrats propose to punish Mr. Morton for taking effective measures against rebellion in Indiana. That is all there is in the business thus far.

If later evidence warrants any question as to the faithful disposition of the money thus received, it will then be time to consider it. As the case stands now, it appears to be merely another attempt to besmirch a presidential candidate. The Democrats will gain no advantage from the fact that some of their spokesmen seem to hail this attempt with the more joy for the reason that Mr. Morton was exceeding troublesome to their party in 1861. It is not by the revival of such memories that the Democracy is to win a victory—if it win it at all—in 1876.

The New York *Times* goes more into details:

In their general fire all along the line of possible Republican nominees for the Presidency, the Democrats have now got as far as Senator Morton. What was designed to be a destructive train was lighted by the *World* on Saturday. The explosion was premature. The fragments thrown into the air do not resemble the Senator from Indiana. They appear to be the remains of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who is credited with the authorship of this tremendous affair. The charge is that Mr. Morton, when Governor of Indiana, received $250,000 from the United States treasury, which he misapplied. The facts are briefly these: During the early part of the rebellion the Indiana Legislature had what was called "a copperhead majority." That majority returned Governor Morton's war message unopened, and attempted to vest the control of the State militia in the hands of four officers chosen by the aforesaid "copperhead" majority. The Republican minority left the Legislature without a quorum, and that treasonable trick was thus defeated. The State was left, however, without money to carry on the government. Everybody remembers Governor Morton's arduous and patriotic services in that crisis. He borrowed money to maintain the State credit and keep Indiana in the line of battle. Secretary Stanton advanced the Governor $250,000 from one of the war appropriations of Congress. Every dollar of that advance was repaid, and the accounts of the Governor were satisfactorily adjusted long ago. The less the Democrats say about their shameful record during the late civil war the better for them. Their fellow-citizens are willing to forget the particularly disgraceful part which they played in Indiana during Morton's administration. Representative Springer was acquitted the other day of having brought a lunatic into the proceedings of an investigating committee. If he is responsible for this later incredible political blunder, his party friends will be willing to vote that he has taken leave of his senses.

Pinchback's Back Pay.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported favorably upon Pinchback's application for pay and mileage during the time the question as to his admission to the Senate was pending.

In their report they say that the great length of time that has elapsed between the beginning of the term for which Mr. Pinchback was a contestant and the date of the final determination of that contest by the Senate, as also the remarkably close vote by which the contest was decided, have impressed them with the belief that the full measure of the compensation which the uniform action of the Senate heretofore has given to contestants should be allowed in this case. They refer to the recognition of the Legislature which elected Pinchback by the Louisiana courts, by President Grant and by the national House of Representatives, in admitting Congressmen to seats under certificates issued by Governor Kellogg, and say there were ample reasons for Pinchback to persist in his application for admission to the Senate during the three years his application was pending before that body.

They therefore report a resolution that Pinchback be allowed an amount equal to the compensation and mileage of a Senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant up to the period of the determination of the contest by the Senate. If the Senate agrees to this resolution Pinchback will get about $20,000.

Political Items.

Sunday there will be held a grand Republican mass meeting at the courthouse in St. James parish, and the St. James silver cornet band, which already has more than a local reputation for excellence, will be in attendance. The steamers Governor Allen and Katie land at the courthouse, and those who attend from New Orleans can return with the loss of less than twenty-four hours. Superintendent Brown and several other prominent Republicans will be present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Quartermaster General in answer to a resolution of the Senate.

William A. Young has been appointed telegraph operator to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman presented a remonstrance of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco against any change in the present mode of packing tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entrance and clearance. Calendar.

Mr. Morrill submitted a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn from the ninth to the twelfth.

Without action, impeachment was resumed.

Both parties, in view of the possible adjournment for the centennial, proposed to adjourn the court to the fifteenth.

The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 38, refused.

Mr. Blair opened the argument against jurisdiction, quoting various English works, and cited several instances where the resignation of judges stopped impeachment.

Mr. Lord followed, claiming that the body had jurisdiction, and that an officer could not resign to escape impeachment. He quoted from a great number of legal authorities in support of his views, and concluded his argument at five o'clock. Adjourned.

House.

In committee, Mr. Vance spoke in favor of his bill paying contractors in the South prior to 1861. He made a patriotic appeal for the burying of all sectional animosities and bitter recollections caused by the war, and proclaimed the good feeling of the South.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, testified to that same good feeling and related his experience in the South the last year, and how on decoration day the graves of Union soldiers were strewn with flowers as piously as those of Confederate soldiers. He would say to those of the Blue, preserve every monument of your valor and your sacrifice, for the day will come when all the people will treasure memento of American courage, skill and sacrifice in the great war. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Vance thanked Mr. Kelley for his words.

A resolution appropriating $9000 for the expenses of Mr. Gibson's New Orleans committee passed.

The concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn from the ninth to the twelfth passed.

Mr. Blaine offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider at once some measures for the relief of the country from the threatened scarcity of currency.

The message from the President, declining to furnish the House with information as to his various absences from Washington, was read and was received with cool disdain on the Democratic side and with evident enjoyment on the Republican side. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee and printed, and it was so ordered.

Mr. MacDougall, of New York, then offered a resolution instructing the select committee for the investigation of federal offices in Louisiana to make a full and complete investigation of the circumstances attending the assassination of M. H. Twitchell and David King on Red river, Louisiana, particularly as to whether the cause was or was not of a political character.

Mr. Randall—While that is a State matter, I hope that no one will object to the resolution.

Mr. Beebe, of New York, desired to have an investigation also into the killing of two negroes, and wounding of eight others, at the late election at Indianapolis.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, remarked amid much uproar, that the Republicans carried the election, and that the Democrats killed the negroes.

Mr. MacDougall declined to yield for Mr. Beebe's amendment.

Mr. Levy, of Louisiana, in behalf of the people of that State, invited a thorough investigation into the killing at Red river.

Mr. MacDougall's resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

MESSAGE.

The President Resents an Impertinent Demand of the House.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

To the House of Representatives:

I have given very attentive consideration to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the third day of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any executive officer's acts or duties, and, if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law, etc.

I have never hesitated, and shall not hesitate, to communicate to Congress and to either branch thereof, all the information which the constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or a request from either House may indicate to me, will be useful in the discharge of the appropriate duties confided to them. I fail, however, to find in the constitution of the United States the authority given to the House of Representatives one branch of the Congress, in which is vested the legislative power of government, to require of the executive an independent branch of the government, co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives, an account of his discharge of his appropriate and partly executive offices, acts and duties, either as to when, where, or how performed. What the House of Representatives may require as a right in its demand upon the executive for information, is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation or of impeachment. The inquiry in the resolution of the House as to where executive acts have, within the last seven years, been performed, and at what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, etc., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to be asked for that object. If this information be sought through an inquiry of the President as to his executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, it is asked in derogation of an inherent natural right, recognized in this country by a constitutional guarantee which protects any citizen, the President as well as the humblest in the land, from being made a witness against himself. [Extract in main tenance of the right.]

Secondly—The constitution to the executive branch of the government—I am compelled to decline any specific or detailed answer to the inquiry of the House for information as to any executive offices, acts and duties, and if any, what have been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States.

The President proceeds at length to his constitutional right and under probable circumstances his duties to exercise his functions elsewhere than at the seat of government.

Accompanying the message is a memorandum of absences of the President of the United States from the national capital during each of the several administrations, and of public and executive acts performed during the terms of such absences.

WASHINGTON.

A Protest from the Tobacco Men.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A memorial signed by John Stratton, secretary of the National Tobacco Association of the United States, was laid on the desks of all the members of the House of Representatives to-day, protesting against the increase proposed by the Morrison bill in the tariff on tobacco. The association claims that this increase is unjust to American manufacturers, in view of the fact that no increase is proposed in the duties on cigars. The memorial also advocates the establishment of bonded cigar factories for the manufacture from foreign tobacco of cigars for export only.

Blaine Blamed.

A. G. Riddle has written a bitter letter to Blaine, charging him with traducing the memory of G. W. Knowlton, Riddle's son-in-law.

Returned.

The Attorney General has returned.

Fails to Draw.

The impeachment attracted a slim crowd.

Papers Withheld.

Secretary Chandler declines to furnish the papers regarding William McMickin's appointment as surveyor general of Washington Territory.

First—On account of the executive order.

Second—He is investigating McMickin himself.

The Oregon Delegation.

Private dispatches report the Oregon delegation for Blaine.

A Sub-Committee on Blaine.

The Judiciary Committee appointed Messrs. Hutton, Ashe and Lawrence a subcommittee on Mr. Blaine.

What Chever Knows.

The Committee on Naval Expenditures examined at great length Benjamin Chever, noted financial agent, for three hours yesterday. Secrecy was imposed upon all parties.

Chever's testimony before the Naval Committee is partly about indirectly hearing that Mrs. Robeson got $50,000 for inducing her husband to transfer the naval funds abroad from Baring Brothers to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

Suit to Enjoin Public Works.

The motion on behalf of the State of South Carolina for a preliminary injunction against the Secretary of War to stop the obstruction at the cross ties at Savannah, now in process of erection by the engineer of the department of the army, was heard this morning by Mr. Associate Justice Bradley, Mr. Trescot and Mr. Phillips arguing the motion in behalf of the State, and Mr. Solicitor General Phillips contra.

The judge, while declining to express any opinion on the merits of the case, held that the questions raised were so grave as to require full and thorough consideration by the whole court, and that it was the obvious interest of all parties that the work should not be continued while the question of the rights and interests concerned were unsettled. He would, therefore, grant the preliminary injunction expecting the counsel to take the necessary orders to fix the earliest time for a final hearing, and to take such testimony as might be necessary.

How to Get Rid of Clapp.

The Printing Committee of the House, having concluded they can not impeach Public Printer Clapp, an officer of the Senate, will try to have him indicted for alleged irregularities.

To Be Investigated for Paying Her Father's Honest Debts.

Miss Sweet, pension agent at Chicago, is called before the Civil Service Committee on a charge of having divided her salary with Benjamin H. Campbell, marshal of the Northern District of Illinois.

Army Personal.

General Custar has been ordered to resume his command. General Terry has already started on his Indian expedition.

The Louisiana Investigating Committee.

The committee to investigate federal officers in Louisiana had a meeting to-day, and resolved to sit in Washington until the sixteenth instant, taking testimony from day to day, and then adjourn to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Saturday, May 20, at 4 P. M. It is expected that the examination of witnesses will commence to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Broken Cables.

NEW YORK, May 4.—There is difficulty with the cables between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Heart's Content.

It is ascertained that the cable broke somewhere between North Sydney, the terminus of the Western Union lines, and Placentia, a short distance this side of Heart's Content, where deep sea cables are landed.

At about five o'clock last