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THE VERMILION VIGILANTS.

The Mistake of a New Orleans Jeweler Came near Costing a Country Merchant his Life.

The REPUBLICAN published yesterday morning an extract from the Lafayette *Advertiser*, an account of the lawless proceedings in the case of Mr. Lazarus Levy. It stated the entrance into the town of armed men, the seizure of Mr. Levy, a mock trial by the vigilants, and his rescue by the sheriff with the aid of a writ of habeas corpus.

Since then, the Louisiana *Sugar-Bowl*, of August 17, with a long editorial on the matter, has been received. From this is learned that Mr. Thibodaux intrusted a watch to Mr. Levy to be repaired; a watch was returned by him; Mr. Thibodaux dying, an auction of his effects was held; this watch was then discovered to be another than his: the family became excited, roused the vigilante, took Mr. Levy to Pinhook bridge, and the proposition had been made by "some of the members," to hang him, when the sheriff appeared.

The comments of the *Sugar-Bowl* are on all sides of the question. Mr. Levy's statement that he had left the watch in the city causes it to suppose he may be entirely innocent, and it "can not but conclude that the committee acted hastily, and may have greatly wronged an innocent man." To assuage the possible wrath of the "committee" at this imputation it says it favored the organization of the vigilance committee "where the civil authorities were either too dishonest or powerless to do justice," and qualifies this by saying "such is not the case in the parish of Lafayette." Then it asserts it may be its duty to arrest parties, but should immediately turn them over to the civil authorities, and sees no impropriety in its continuing to do "patrol duty;" but the aim of all good citizens should be to let the law take its course when anything like justice can be done.

With an excuse of the miscarriage of the mail, the following extracts from a letter received from Mr. P. Lucas, No. 98 Canal street, who repaired the watch, are given in a postscript:

NEW ORLEANS, August 5, 1876.

Mr. L. Levy, Vermilionville, Louisiana:

DEAR FRIEND—You can not imagine how glad I was to hear from you about that watch. It is impossible for me to explain to you what trouble I had. The watch * * * does not belong to you—you have the wrong one. The watch you have belongs to Mr. H. Ash, Rockdale, Texas. He left it with me to fix, and how it happened I can not tell, but when he came for his watch I must have made the mistake. He will be glad to get his watch back, as it is a relic, and I had to promise him that I will do my best to find out who has his watch. I shall write to him, and I am sure I will get your watch back. * * *

The concluding remarks of the *Sugar-Bowl* are more positive, and disclose some evidence of the possession of a little common sense and independence:

Every one, even those who before condemned, will be glad to see that Mr. Levy has been able to completely vindicate his name, and at the same time it makes us shudder to think how narrowly an innocent man escaped execution. This is indeed a terrible warning.

It must be consoling to Mr. Lucas that before his letter was received the vigilants did not learn something of the truth of the case, and that the heirs of the Thibodaux succession did not arouse them to come to New Orleans for him. If he had been on trial at Pinhook bridge he might not have had friends enough in Lafayette to secure a writ of habeas corpus in time.

The Vermilion Parish Homicide.

The REPUBLICAN of August 4 and 10 contained accounts of the killing of Carl Schneider by F. R. King. He was said to have been shot from behind with a double barrel shotgun, and his slayer was still at large. Sheriff Lyons, in a communication to the REPUBLICAN, denied that he had told him to keep out of the way, and in another of the same date, August 7, Mr. Liggins, of the Republican parish committee, denied that there was any political significance in the killing, and stated that Mr. King was a man of very just and liberal ideas.

The following from the *Louisiana Sugar-Bowl* of August 17 details the subsequent proceedings:

We learn that Captain F. R. King's preliminary examination terminated by his being sent to jail, without benefit of bail, to await trial before the District Court in October. This goes hard with Captain King, but there can be no doubt he will be acquitted when all the testimony in the case is heard, which could not be in a preliminary examination. Only such evidence as had reference to the mere killing was admitted; hence the unexpected result. As the jail in Abbeville was unfit to confine him, he was sent to the Franklin jail, but while en route was granted bail at Morgan City, by Judge Train, and returned home.

District Attorney McPhelin.

A report having obtained publicity on Friday that District Attorney John McPhelin, now absent in the North, was dangerously ill, his friends took occasion to seek information as to his actual condition. Last evening a dispatch was received by Mrs. McPhelin from Samuel J. Hart, dated at New York, yesterday, saying that the district attorney had much improved in health since he left New Orleans; that he was at present in Philadelphia, but would leave for Minnesota on Monday. This will be welcome news to Mr. McPhelin's many friends.

The Condition of Attorney General Field.

Up to midnight last night no change had manifested itself in the condition of Judge Field which would justify hope of his recovery. Last evening the physician in attendance remarked an improved beating of the pulse; at the same time he expressed the belief that death might occur at any hour. A large number of friends are in constant attendance, aiding the devoted wife, and so far as they are able in ministering to the comfort of the dying man.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has made the following additional appointments of supervisors and clerks:

Claiborne—J. E. Scott, supervisor; T. B. Blackman, clerk.

East Feliciana—James E. Anderson, supervisor.

Lafayette—J. A. Veasy, supervisor; John M. Gardner and Gilbert Bienvenu, clerks.

Lincoln—J. A. Greene, supervisor.

Red River—A. W. Cornog, supervisor; W. P. Peck, clerk.

In this latter parish Willis J. Lewis, of Webster, has been appointed tax collector, vice John A. Sheridan.

MISSISSIPPI GRAND JURIES.

Defense of the President—The Famous Oxford Grand Jury—The Foreman Threatened—Crimes Denounced But Not Indicted, and Why—Half of the Evidence for a Single County Reviewed—United States Supervisors Imprisoned—Frauds, Intimidation and Murders.

James Redpath writes from Washington to the New York *Times:*

There is no punishment for crime in Mississippi, when it is done in the name of Democracy. Witnesses dare not testify. Grand juries dare not indict. Petty juries dare not convict.

Mr. Senator Eaton is indignant—constitutionally enraged—strict-constitutionally angry—that the President should have presumed to tell the truth about the crimes and the frauds of the Democratic banditti of the Gulf States.

The President said only the simple truth when he declared that "Mississippi to-day is governed by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and Christian people."

Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, Senator McMillan, of Minnesota—all men of character above suspicion or reproach—have signed their names to a terrible impeachment of the Mississippi banditti which indorses and repeats what the President proclaims.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, on the other hand, and Senator MacDonald, of Indiana—Bayard, the best specimen left us of the men who once were omnipotent in our politics as "the slave power," and MacDonald, as reputable a Democrat as the the Northern States can now grow, albeit the altered climate is no longer congenial to that once flourishing staple—both of these gentlemen, with equal emphasis, pronounce the statement of the President to be untrue.

To avoid personal issues let us look at the record. Lamar appeals for "local self-government." Let us see what it means—not from congressional rhetoric but from the legal records of Mississippi—I think it means to sneer at political assassinations as "the bloody shirt;" to call preconcerted rebellions against constitutional rights "sporadic" irregularities; to recognize a Legislature that was elected by murder, fraud and intimidation as the legal and proper representative of "the people" of the State, and then to make the punishment of crime impossible by threats against juries and witnesses, and by a general system of terrorism pervading the entire community. This I propose to prove.

The grand jury at Oxford, Mississippi, although the evidence before it covered hundreds of cases, failed to return a true bill against any man for violations of the election laws. The district attorney attributes the failure to the fear on the part of some "of exciting odium at home" if the bills were found, because others "expected to recommend themselves for election favors at home by gaining the reputation of having obstructed and paralyzed these prosecutions," and, in the case of one juror, to the fact that his own son was proved to have been implicated by the evidence produced.

The foreman, Mr. Frazee, in his report declared that "the fraud, intimidation and violence perpetrated at the late election is without a parallel in the annals of history;" that thousands of individuals could have been indicted on the testimony that could easily could have been procured; that "from the facts elicited during this grand inquest, and from our own knowledge of the reign of terror that was inaugurated during the late election campaign, we can only recommend to the citizens of Mississippi to make an earnest appeal to the strong arm of the United States government to give them that protection that is guaranteed to every American citizen—that is, protection in freedom of speech, in their person and property, and the right of suffrage."

Mr. Senator Thurman thinks that for local grievances the citizen should apply to the State or to the local courts. Mr. Foreman Frazee does not seem to agree with the Senator. He says (and all the grand jury of Oxford say with him): "We do assert that all of these rights were openly violated and trampled in the dust during the late election, and that there is no redress for these grievances under the present State government, and unless the United States government enforces that shield of protection that is guaranteed to every American citizen, however humble and obscure, then may the citizens of Mississippi exclaim: Farewell to liberty! Farewell to the freedom of the ballot-box."

The President seems to be sustained by the Oxford grand jury.

Grand juries and their witnesses are intimidated. I met one of the members of this Oxford grand jury in Mississippi and he told me that brave men actually shed tears before them and begged not to be forced to testify to facts of which they had personal knowledge, because if they did so they would be killed when they went back to their homes.

W. F. Tucker is a lawyer of good standing in Mississippi, and he was called by the majority of the committee to give evidence before it. Now, what would be thought in the North if a prominent lawyer should presume to send a threatening letter to the foreman of a grand jury? Yet this is what W. F. Tucker did do; and here is a copy of the letter, certified to under oath:

OKOLONA, Miss., June 12, 1876.

DEAR BILL—It is reported here that true bills are to be found against all the country around Okolona for the raid on the negro Baptist church and the charge of Stovall's brigade upon the viewless air from Egypt on day of election. If this be true, you ought to know; and I presume you do know that you, and you alone, will be held responsible for the action of the grand jury. You can very well imagine how pleasant a life you will lead among, say, two hundred men, who would all charge you with organizing a prosecution against them. You know I have always been your personal friend, and it is as a friend that I write to say if you are not already committed to that line of policy, don't allow the bills to be found. I think that you know me well enough to give me credit for sincerity when I make such a suggestion.

I have abundant reasons for making it.

All well. Yours, W. F. TUCKER.

The President seems to be sustained by the letter of Mr. Tucker.

Let us now see what witnesses testified to under oath before the grand jury at Oxford.

Loundes county gave a Republican vote of 2725 in 1873, and of 2021 in 1875. It gave a Democratic vote of 680 in 1873, and of 2137 in 1875.

One witness gave the names of seven persons who kept a great many voters from going to the polls, by threatening to kill them if they did so, at Crawfordville, in this county.

R. R. Spears, a candidate on the "Lewis ticket"—a Republican faction—swore that the town of Columbus made an appropriation of $250 to defray the expenses of the armed horsemen from Alabama, who were invited by the Democrats to come over on election day, and who did so come and help to swell the Democratic vote. This appropriation was never entered on the minutes. The witness knew it because he is a member of the town council. He is a Democrat, but was induced to "allow his name" to appear on the Republican ticket "for the purpose," he said, "of keeping Lewis in the field, and by this means to split the Republican party." A corrupt negro named Gleed was also "kept in the field" as a candidate for sheriff, and he stumped the county denouncing the "Yankee carpet-baggers." I see that his open conversion to the Democracy has been trumpeted within a few days as a proof that the blacks are getting tired of Republicanism.

A few outhouses were set on fire in Columbus the night before election, and the hue and cry was raised that the negroes were burning the city. It was a satanic scheme to give the pretext for a preconcerted slaughter of the leading blacks in order to strike terror into the hearts of the colored voters. Now, listen to what this witness said:

"I believed it was a trick of Colonel Sharp's and did not go to the fire. I am a member of the Old Men's Democratic Club. I saw armed men on the streets on that night. John Gilmer and three others came to me on the morning of election. They were armed with bowie knives and pistols. I asked them if they would take a drink.

John Gilmer said: "No, by ——, we don't wan't any whisky."

I said: "John, what's the matter?"

John Gilmer said: "By ——, we want to know if you said the white men set the town on fire last night."

I said: "I never said it."

They then asked me if I would sign a paper, stating that I believed that the negroes set the town on fire. I did sign the paper, but only done so because I believed that John Gilmer would have shot me down on the spot. They took the paper and posted it up publicly. These men came to my house before sun up."

The witness, who is an undertaker, furnished four coffins under the instructions of the marshal, for four negroes that were killed on the night preceding the election. "I knew of nothing the colored people did that would cause a riot or disturbance. The city council paid for the coffins, and paid all the bills for horse feed, livery, and restaurants for the Alabamians. I believed that if I said anything in favor of my election on the day of election that I would have been killed, from the action of the Democrats. They were all armed with bowie knives and pistols."

Other witnesses swore that at Crawfordsville two white men, Curry and Lawrence, obstructed the window of the voting place for two hours, handing in Democratic tickets but not allowing colored men to get up at all, and in two instances taking Republican ballots from them and substituting Democratic tickets, which they handed to the judges of election. These men told the colored voters to "stand back—that they intended to carry the election if they had to run all the negroes out of the country." About forty Republicans were not allowed to get a chance to vote at all at this precinct by this forcible obstruction of the polls. Several witnesses testified to these facts.

At the Dearing precinct, in Lowndes county, the United States inspector of elections was forced to leave and his commission seized at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was thus treated by Marion Vaughan, Squire Cain and two Alabama ruffians. He was compelled to leave town at once. His name was Nelson Blauvelt.

James Gumm, a negro, testified on the election at Columbus: "I started to the polls about twelve o'clock; I met W. W. Humphries, who said I was the —— rascal he was looking for, and struck me in the mouth, and then told me to come on and vote the Democratic ticket; I refused, and he took me by the arm and carried me to the polls, and pulled out a ticket from his pocket and wanted me to vote it, which I refused; Humphries put the ticket in, and the managers received it; the ferryboat was locked and guards were placed at the bridge to prevent the colored voters from coming to the election; I saw this myself. I saw a great number of colored men who did not vote because they said they were afraid to go to the polls; there were a great many armed men in the street the whole day."

This witness named several of the armed men, and named several negroes who were prevented from voting.

G. H. Whitfield, another United States inspector of elections, told how he was treated, notwithstanding that he held a Federal commission:

"On the evening previous to the election Captain W. W. Humphreys met me on the street and asked me how I was going to vote next day; I told him I was going to vote the Republican ticket; he told me I could not vote that ticket; that I would have to vote the Democratic ticket, and that open; he said further that we negroes and Radicals had run over the Democrats as long as they were going to stand it; I told him I would not vote the Democratic ticket, but should vote the Republican ticket; I then left him and went home. About eight o'clock at night I was arrested by C. H. Ayres, Willie Hopkins, F. M. Mosby (and another—name illegible), while I was standing inside my yard gate. Willie Hopkins walked up to me and said I was the rascal they had been looking for, and told me to come out and go to the calaboose. I told him I had none nothing to be arrested for, and no man could arrest me. He blew a whistle, and the other three men then came out and ordered me to go with them.

I told them I was United States inspector of election at Trinity church, and did not want to be arrested, as I desired to start early next morning to the election. They drew their guns on me and ordered me to march, threatening that they would put me in the river if I resisted. They then carried me along to where there were several hundred armed men, I saw Captain W. E. Pope, city marshal, and appealed to him to have me released, stating that I was United States inspector of elections. He said he didn't care a damn; to put me along and put me in the calaboose.

Next morning the witness escaped at eight o'clock:

"I went to Cady's stable and hired a horse, and started to Trinity Church. When I arrived at the ferry I found the boat on the opposite side of the river, and some forty armed men on that side. I hallooed to the ferryman to bring the boat over. He replied he could not, as the boat was locked up and the keys taken from him. The band of men wanted to know where I was going. I told them where, when they replied that if I came across they would see me at the White Slough."

Of course he went back. He would have been "lost in the swamp" if he had dared to cross after that significant threat.

He added that armed parties of men were in the streets all day, and that all day long the artillery boomed.

Mark Brounler, another United States inspector, was also imprisoned the night before election, but he was released when it was known that he would vote for the Republican ticket that was sure to be beaten by its rival or the Democracy.

W. W. Humphreys, Jr., swore that he "thought the colored voters were intimidated and afraid to vote in consequence of antecedent events—the fire in the town the night before, the killing, etc."

A. I. Coleman, a fireman, swore that he saw about fifty of those Alabama men riding the streets of Columbus, with arms, in a squad, together.

R. Gleed swore that Colonel W. W. Humphreys declared, on the night before election, that, as there would be two hundred or three hundred Alabamians coming over, the colored people should not vote unless they put Colonel Sims on their ticket.

"I have heard Alabamians," he added, "since the election say that the Republicans should not blame them for their coming over—that they were hired by the Democrats to come."

Jefferson Kirk swore that he was told not to go to the polls; that the Alabamians were going to shoot all the negroes; that he was warned that they intended to kill him; that he left his home, therefore, and did not vote.

I must give one affidavit in full: Jane Laham, being sworn, states that she resides in Lowndes county, Mississippi, and that she is the widow of Alexander Latham, deceased; on the first Tuesday of November, 1875, it being the day of election, and about daylight in the morning, there came to my house, where my husband and myself were in bed, a band of men armed with guns; don't know how many; the room was full; was very much frightened and did not notice them particularly; they came up to the house and hollered, and told my husband to come out there, that they were after him, and intended to have him if they had to tear down the house. When I first heard the men coming I told my husband to get up and go out, and that I would tell them he was not in there. My husband got up and went out. It was light—nearly day—and I suppose they saw him as he went out. They soon came back to the house with him, and remained until he put on his clothes. They then carried him off two or three blocks from the house. In a short time I heard the guns fire in the direction they had gone with him. When I saw my husband he was dead. I think it was between eight and nine o'clock in the morning of the same day. Her

JANE ✕ LATHAM.
mark.

Take note, reader, that this woman could not sign her name. The Democracy made traffic of the blood and flesh of her race for generations, keeping them thereby in the most brutal ignorance; and now, to-day, wherever they have the power they do all that they can by legislative and social proscription to prevent them from procuring an education.

And yet they dare to taunt these their victims with the ignorance that their own crimes created.

Do you remember the story of poor Ann Hodge? A mere child, her husband was torn from her arms, cruelly assassinated, and the body, when found, was torn by buzzards. She told the story. Every word carried conviction with it. Her brother confirmed her statements. The Democrats in the committee did not dare to cross-examine her as to the facts. The banditti outside did not dare to bring any witnesses to refute her evidence. But the minority of the committee, in their report, did dare to put on record this:

"The value of the testimony of Ann Hodge, colored, can be readily estimated, page 421:

"By Mr. Bayard—Did you ever take an oath? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Do you know the meaning of taking an oath? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Do you know the consequence of swearing falsely? Answer—No, sir."

So, because a woman has been kept in ignorance, she may not be believed when, in broken accents, with broken heart, she tells how her husband was slain by Democratic assassins!

Republican Mass Meeting.

The grand Republican mass meeting of the First District, announced elsewhere, will take place at Mechanics' Institute, at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

It is considered the duty of every true Republican, and every citizen interested in the welfare and success of the Republican party, to be in attendance and take counsel from the eloquent speakers who have been selected to address the meeting.

The committee of arrangements have made preparations to afford seats for over 1500 persons. Although the meeting is called for the Republicans of the First District, a cordial invitation is no less extended to all Republicans throughout the city. Messrs. Pitkin, Lewis, Wright, Stamps, Brice and Bryant are the speakers selected for the evening.

The various clubs of the First District will meet at their respective headquarters and march in torchlight procession to the meeting.

Personal.

The *Picayune*, commenting on the appointment of Mr. James E. Anderson, supervisor of registration in East Feliciana, makes the unfounded charge that in 1872 he "successfully manipulated things in the parish of Plaquemines." The fact is, Mr. Anderson was not in the State of Louisiana in that year, being absent from 1866 to 1874. Mr. Anderson is an intelligent and accomplished gentleman, and his appointment will doubtless prove satisfactory to all classes of people in his parish.

The following perspicuous paragraph appears in the Associated Press dispatches of Thursday morning:

"Over 50,000 copies of the speech of William B. Spencer, Representative of the fifth Louisiana district, have been ordered as campaign documents."

A less gifted man than Barr would have stated what particular speech was referred to.—*New Orleans Times.*

If the *Times* will publish a list of Mr. Spencer's speeches, the readers of that paper may be able to determine for themselves.

A Fifth Avenue Hotel Programme.

The following is from the New York *Tribune* of Last Tuesday:

Several leading politicians of Louisiana, including a prominent judge of New Orleans, and also one of the members of Governor Kellogg's funding board, are among the guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In conversation with a *Tribune* reporter last evening it was stated by one of these gentlemen that the leading business men of New Orleans, including such men as John Phelps, a leading cotton merchant, who says he is an independent Democrat, Albert Baldwin, a prominent hardware merchant, and others of the same class, have decided to nominate an independent ticket representing the better class of the community, and then to ask the Republicans to adopt the same in place of a regular Republican ticket. As the parish of Orleans is strongly Democratic, it is believed the Republicans will readily accept this proposition, and that by this means a good local government may be secured. The gentleman affirmed that it was impossible for the Conservative Democrats to nominate a ticket which could compete successfully with such a combination. He thought, however, that the Democrats would carry the State, unless a similar movement to that proposed in New Orleans should be adopted elsewhere. There is no doubt, he said, that the Republicans have had dishonest officials in the State who are a disgrace to the party, and the Democrats are making a great effort throughout the country parishes to secure the negro vote. If the colored people should vote as they have done in the past there would be no doubt about the ability of the Republicans to carry the State, but there seems to be good reason to believe that this will not be the case. A large number of them are extremely ignorant and easily influenced by their employers, especially when they are made to believe that a failure on their part to vote the Conservative ticket will cause them to lose their present situations.

The Indian Hatred of Sitting Bull.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

Letters received here from the Blackfeet Indian agency say that after a full council all the tribes of that nation—namely, the Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans—have resolved to reject the proposals of Sitting Bull to join in Sioux hostilities against the whites. They have, on the contrary, signified their desire to send a company of scouts to join the government troops in the war against the Sioux. The unanimity with which all other tribes desire to go to war against Sitting Bull shows what intense hatred and fear these oppressive and murdering Sioux have created in the breast of the weaker tribes, which have retired before their aggressions. The Crows, the Rees, the Wardons, the Shoshones, the Flatheads and the Blackfeet are all anxious to join our troops against the tyrants of the plains. It was certainly time for the government to interfere in behalf of the friendly Indians, if not of the whites.

Pride may sometimes be a useful springboard to the aspiring soul, but it is much more frequently a destructive stumbling block.

The Latest Democratic Larceny.

The Democratic party is very much in the habit of stealing things from the Republican party. Most of the principles and measures that it now pretends to advocate were originally the property of the Republicans, and the Democrats, after opposing them sturdily for a number of years, finally stole them and are now trying to make it appear that they are their own. But their latest theft is the most remarkable of all; they have actually stolen the "bloody shirt."

The scene of the theft was Congress, and the time Thursday last. Perhaps to divert suspicion from their larcenious purposes, or perhaps because there had been a failure to come to an understanding in advance, McDonald was speaking in the Senate, averring stoutly that there was no "bloody shirt;" that everything was lovely and harmonious at the South, except here and there where those bloodthirsty Republicans were making trouble! At that very moment Mr. Scott Lord, a prominent Democrat of New York, introduced in the House a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment; that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States resisted and controled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage should meet with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that if any case which has heretofore occurred or may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment or one demanding the punishment of death.

Here is the "bloody shirt" in the most palpable form. The outrages in the South are recognized in an unmistakable manner, and there is a loud profession of a purpose to punish the perpetrators even unto death. Some of the Democrats hadn't been instructed about the little game, and their indignation at what seemed to be Mr. Lord's shameful treachery to the party may be imagined. Of course they would defeat the vile Republican invention. So when Mr. Lord moved the previous question, the Democrats who were not in the secret refrained from voting, and thus made it appear that there was no quorum. A call of the House was ordered, followed by another and another, after the usual course of filibustering.

In the meantime Mr. Lord was circulating busily about the Democratic side of the House, explaining that he hadn't gone over to the Republicans; that he was only doing as Tilden had instructed him; that the Democrats wanted the "bloody shirt" for campaign service, and that there was no other way of getting it. For credentials he exhibited a letter, supposably from Governor Tilden. This proved effective, and the resolution was adopted with only two dissenting votes. When it came to the preamble, however, which was the part containing the dangerous admissions, thirty-one Democrats rebelled against the Tilden behest, and voted in the negative.

The proceeding is too transparent to call for any exposure. Governor Tilden and some of the more sagacious Democrats of the North saw that the affair at Hamburg was a stubborn fact. They saw, too, that the facts concerning "the Mississippi plan" could no longer be kept from the public, and that the whole system of fraud, terrorism and violence in the South was certain to be laid open to the view of the people. So they resolved to confess—as sinners often do when they can no longer conceal their guilt—to deplore these occurrences, and to affect a great anxiety to aid in the punishment of the offenders. It is nothing more nor less than an exhibition of the duplicity and hypocrisy that they resort to when they profess to be terribly in love with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

It isn't to be supposed that any one will be deceived by such hollow profession. If the Democrats are sincerely anxious to bring to punishment the men who have intimidated and murdered negroes in Mississippi, it is in their power to do so at once. They have complete control of the government of that State; the men are there, prominent and influential members of the community; and as the investigation committe of the Senate found no difficulty in securing testimony against them, the prosecuting officers need not delay a moment on that account. As a matter of fact, of course, they do not desire to prosecute them, and will not. Any man in Mississippi who has killed a negro, is in far more danger of being sent to Congress than to prison. The Democrats of Mississippi not only do not intend to punish the murderers, but they do intend to continue the murders.

Against Mr. Lord's resolution, inspired by an emergency of the party, and adopted by the unwilling Democrats of the House under the dictation of Tilden, let us place the expressions of the Democratic press of Mississippi. We find, for example, such expressions as the following, from the Canton *Mail:*

"Write it upon your banners, fling it to the breeze, flaunt it in the face of the enemy, that we, the honest people of Mississippi, having conquered a glorious victory at the ballot box last November, are determined to hold our vantage ground at every hazard."

The same paper suggests that if Federal troops are sent into the State, the people will be justified in resisting them. The Aberdeen *Examiner* pleasantly proposes that the people shall hang "their oppressors"—meaning the poor, inoffensive negroes—"as food for the buzzards, to the boughs of our forest trees."

The Meridian *Mercury* examines the report of the grand jury of the United States district, which states that the "fraud, intimidation and violence perpetrated at the last election is without parallel in the annals of history," but explains that it is impossible to find indictment on account of the defects in the national election law. The *Mercury* concludes: "The lesson which we draw for our benefit from this report and action of this packed jury is, that there is quite a margin for 'intimidation' between us and the boundaries of the law, and we can govern ourselves accordingly."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

How Reeves was Killed.

A dispatch from Havana via Key West says: "The insurgent chief Reeves, alias El Inglesito, who was killed on the fourth instant, was an American by birth, about twenty-six years of age, a man of great coolness and valor, and highly esteemed by his followers and respected by his enemies. Reeves came to Cuba in 1869 with Jordan, to whom he acted as orderly. General Ryan made him lieutenant of cavalry, and General Agramonte, who was killed in May, 1873, made him major, lieutenant colonel, and subsequently colonel. He was afterward promoted to be brigadier. He was nine times wounded in action with the Spaniards, once by a ball in his hip, which was never extracted. His death, as related by eye-witnesses, occurred as follows: Reeves, commanding forty mounted men, fell into an ambush, but managed to retire after a few volleys had been mutually exchanged, but being pursued, and seeing the enemy stronger in force than they, he ordered his men to separate, when he altered his course and fell into another ambush, and was badly wounded in the neck and arm. He, however, kept on, but was closely followed by a mulatto, who was his servant at the beginning of the war, but who had lately passed over to the enemy. The mulatto contrived to give him several slashes with a machete, and then only Reeves fell from his horse."

Let us rather seek to be judges of ourselves than the executioners of another.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Secretary Cameron has gone to Harrisburg and Secretary Chandler to New York.

Speaker Kerr Dying.

Latest advices indicate that Speaker Kerr will not live through the night.

Desertions in the Army.

General Townsend reports 2500 desertions during the past year, and says the army, being small and scattered, there is little bar to desertion, except the fact that a deserter may at any time be arrested.

Organization of Pawnee Scouts.

General Sheridan telegraphs to General Sherman to ask the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to give him permission to raise 100 Pawnee scouts. General Sherman sent the letter to the Indian Commissioner indorsed: "Do you object?" Commissioner Smith telegraphed to Superintendent Nicholson to let the Pawnees go, and give them all the aid necessary.

The Sioux Commission.

Secretary Chandler has organized the commission authorized by the Indian appropriation bill to treat with the Sioux. They meet in Omaha the twenty-eighth instant.

Reports Discredited.

The recent reports of Indian fighting are now wholly discredited at headquarters.

Appointments in Mississippi.

Ex-Governor Ridgely C. Powers, collector of internal revenue of second Mississippi district, vice A. P. Shattuck; W. B. Redmond, United States marshal, Southern district of Mississippi, vice J. Lake, Jr.; Benjamin F. Phillips, postmaster, Holly Springs, Mississippi, vice Dewitt Stearns, appointed consul to Trinidad de Cuba; Victor W. Thompson, postmaster, Oxford, Mississippi, vice Miss Lu Kendall; Judge William Black, postmaster, Canton, Mississippi, vice Henry Smith; G. A. Nicholetts, postmaster, Sardis, Mississippi, vice J. A. Hardin.

These are all suspensions, except Stearns, and subject to confirmation by the Senate at the next session.

WAR PATH.

News from the Front—Terry and Crook's Forces Unite—Following the Trail—The Fifth Infantry Guarding the Yellowstone, with a Flock of Crows to Help—A Steamer Fired Into—Return of a Dispatch Bearer to Sitting Bull.

ST. PAUL, August 18.—Captain Collins, of the Seventeenth Infantry, arrived at Bismarck from Fort Buford last night. He fails to confirm the squaw reports of a recent battle between the Indians and Terry's forces. Scouts from Terry's columns, two days out, arrived at Buford Monday evening. Couriers who arrived at the supply depot at the mouth of the Rosebud on the eleventh instant report that Terry's command met the head of General Crook's command early on the tenth. Crook's men were following a large Indian trail in the direction of Powder river. Upon a short consultation of Generals Terry and Crook the commands were united and proceeded on the trail that General Crook was following.

The Fifth Infantry was detached from Terry's column and ordered back to the stockade, with instructions to take 40,000 rations and embark on the steamer Far West and patrol the Yellowstone river as far as the mouth of Powder river, and ascertain whether or not the Indians had succeeded in crossing the Yellowstone. If not, they are to prevent them. In the meantime Terry and Crook will come down on them with their combined commands and force battle. It is not positively known whether the Indians are on Tongue river or Powder river. Five hundred Crows volunteered to join General Terry. They were at once rationed and forwarded to him. They will be sent down the north side of the river with General Miles' command, the Fifth Infantry.

The *Pioneer Press and Tribune* has a special dispatch from Bismarck this evening containing interesting news additional to that already sent. The steamer Silver Lake arrived from above to-day. There is a report that the steamer Far West was fired into a few miles below Fort Buford Tuesday by a party of about fifty Indians. No damage was done.

Well armed Indians recently ran off a herd of 400 beef cattle from the Black Hills, killing all but one. A large number of horses have also been run off. The boys killed one Indian, and his head, preserved in alcohol, will be sent to Washington when the opportunity presents. Grey Eagle's scalp, taken by Dave Campbell, was sent to the Bismarck *Tribune* by the steamer Josephine, so that settles the question whether the fellow was scalped.

Medicine Cloud and party, belonging to the Fort Peck agency, whom Major Mitchell, Indian agent at Fort Peck, sent to Sitting Bull with a message May 27 last, has returned to the agency. The message sent by Major Mitchell to Sitting Bull was to the effect that he desired him to come and visit Fort Peck, hoping that such a step would result in his returning upon the reservation.

SPORTING.

The Utica Races.

UTICA, August 18.—Last day of races; 2:26 class—Great Eastern took the first money; Ella Madden the second, and Hannah D. the third. Time—2:20½, 2:22½, 2:22. In the 2:20 class Rarus was first, General Garfield second, and Clementine third. Time—2:22½, 2:21½, 2:23.

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—Louisvilles 4, Cincinnatis 1.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—St. Louis 3, Chicagos 0.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—Athletics 13, Mutuals 5.

WAR.

Milan's Manifesto Suppressed—Negotiating a Loan—The Prince Refuses an Armistice—Deplorable Condition of the Turkish Soldiers.

LONDON, August 18.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Belgrade states that the war manifesto which was expected from Prince Milan on Wednesday or Thursday has been suppressed.

It is reported that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers and the committee of the Skoupchtina on Wednesday it was decided that a loan for 2,000,000 ducats should be issued in Russia.

It is believed that very bad news has been received from Barja. The details are not yet made, but it may be considered as certain that the Turkish plan of campaign has been successful, and unless Russia intervenes the war will be over before many days.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade, says: The engagement reported at Badenavotch was a mere skirmish.

Prince Milan yesterday gave audience to the consuls of six powers, separately. A strong pressure was brought to bear in favor of peace or an armistice, but the Prince refused.

The report is untrue that Belgrade is being prepared for a siege.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a dispatch from Belgrade saying the Turks have surrounded Milanovitz, on the Danube. The Servians are defending the town, but if it should fall, the Turkish advance on Belgrade and Semminga could not be prevented.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Phillipolis, under date of August 11:

"The condition of the Turkish army of Nikish is deplorable, and starvation is threatening. The country around does not afford supplies of forage along the road between Nikish and Sofia, and the villages have all been abandoned."

The army will soon be obliged to advance into Servian territory for supplies or retreat.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Schuyler, of the American legation, the release of all prisoners, except those in the first category, has been ordered.

A dispatch to the *Times*, from Belgrade, says: "Prince Milan has received from several, if not from all the powers, congratulations upon the birth of an heir; all of which contain expressions leaving no doubt in the mind of the Prince that the powers are desirous of seeing an end of a war which is dangerous to the general peace of Europe. The result is that Servia is ready to treat for peace, but will not consent, however, to a deposition of Prince Milan, or the sacrifice of any territory; nor will she submit to Turkish administration. Every day that the war is prolonged adds to the danger of a general European conflict."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* in a letter dated Phillipolis, August 9, says the Turkish report of outrages in Bulgaria is such a tissue of impudent falsehoods that it calls for the protest of Mr. Baring, British legation, and Mr. Schuyler of the American legation, at Constantinople. The Turkish authorities are doing nothing to restrain the Mahomedan population. Armed Turks continue to commit acts of violence daily. The Christian inhabitants are robbed if they go outside of their village; women are assaulted and violated every day. The Turks drive away cattle and sell them. The suffering of the Christian people is very great, and immediate relief is needed. The same correspondent writes on the tenth that 3000 men, women and children were killed by the Turks at Otulkkui. The children were carried about impaled on bayonets, and human beings were burned alive. At Bazeardjik 1000 persons were killed.

Repulse of the Turks.

BELGRADE, August 18.—An official dispatch received here to-day says the reports that the Servians were defeated on the River Drina and at Barja, and that Turkish corps are advancing toward Kruschevatz, are pure inventions. To-day the Turks attacked the outposts near Bielinea and were repulsed. They attacked the Drina army yesterday near Balinovitz and were repulsed with great loss.

FOREIGN.

Official Announcement of Disraeli's Elevation to the Peerage.

LONDON, August 18.—The London *Officia Gazette* publishes Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage.

The King of Dahomey.

A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Madeira, says: The steamer which arrived here from Africa reports all quiet at Whydah. The King of Dahomey holds four Frenchmen as hostages, and threatens to kill them if the British squadron fires upon the natives.

Why DeCissey Resigned.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Paris, says: "General DeCissey's resignation of the War Department was not voluntary, as President MacMahon requested it. This action is construed to mean that the President wishes his war ministry to be no longer subject to Parliamentary vicissitudes and change during the recess, and the selection of General Berthaut, who is not a member of Parliament, excites considerable comment, particularly among Republicans. The organization of the War Department, and a large extension of the powers of the chief of general staff, are shortly expected, in consonance with the views of the Duke d'Aufferet, Pasquier and M. Fugeret, which General Berthaut shares. It is expected that General DeCissey will be assigned to one of the great military commands at the approaching periodical change of those posts.

Death of Lewis, the Painter.

John Frederick Lewis, R. A., a well known painter in oil and water colors, is dead.

A Plimsoll Memorial.

Mr. Plimsoll has been presented with a memorial silver cup by the workmen of a large Sheffield firm.

From Hong Kong.