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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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EVARTS' ORATION

NEW YORK AROUSED

MASS MEETING OF MERCHANTS

A New York special to the Chicago *Tribune*, November 1, says:

The oration of William M. Evarts this evening, at Cooper Union, was one of the most remarkable efforts yet made in the canvass. The hall was filled in every part, and as many were turned away from the doors as found admission. Mr. Evarts directed his attention to showing that the success of Mr. Tilden in the present issue, backed as he was by a solid South, would inevitably revive the questions of the war and the old States rights doctrine, impair the national credit, and at once seriously disturb the peace and retard the prosperity of the country.

After Robert G. Ingersoll concluded his brilliant oration in Cooper Institute, a month ago, he was told by one of those who pressed forward to congratulate him that he had drawn a greater audience, and held them spellbound longer, than any orator who had spoken here since the war. It was by national reputation for brilliant witticism, stricking epigrams, and the warm eet of impressioned eloquence that he had drawn such an audience, and by the most wonderful display of all these qualities of the orator that he had held them spellbound. William M. Evarts, by the power of a national reputation as one of the broadest and most logical of reasoners, this evening drew an audience equally large to the same hall, and for two hours and a half held them completely under his influence during the delivery of the most powerful argument against a return to Democratic rule which the campaign has produced. The two occasions were both equally remarkable, though differing in character, and worthy to be mentioned together. Those who heard both orators have enjoyed in one campaign two of the finest efforts at stump oratory which this generation and this people have witnessed.

People sat in the crowded hall an hour before the speaker or other officers appeared. Passage to the platform was almost impassable at half-past seven o'clock, and the favored few with tickets for the platform could pass the outer doors at that hour. Before eight o'clock, the hour of speaking, a crowd greater in number than the hall would hold had assembled, eager and expectant, at the doorway, and had dispersed, seeing there was no opportunity to even enter the lobbies of the hall. The great hall of the Cooper Union never contained at a political meeting more men who represent the bed-rock of the commercial, financial, and social elements of the metropolis. Many prominent business men were too late to gain admission. Six hundred of the front seats were occupied by the merchants who joined in the invitation to Mr. Evarts, and by their commercial friends, and, to an unusual extent, they were accompanied by their wives. Six hundred platform tickets were issued, and the applications more than trebled that number. The Hon. William E. Dodge, whom Democrats have eagerly sought to claim as a supporter of Governor Tilden, was the president of the meeting. The list of vice presidents included many of the most prominent men of the city.

The expressions of enthusiasm when Mr. Evarts appeared on the platform with William E. Dodge and John Jay were long and loud, but, when he had been introduced, the applause was deafening, and rose and subsided several times, the audience rising to their feet, swinging hats and handkerchiefs, and giving three cheers. Mr. Evarts opened his argument with a dignified tribute to the good sense and keen perceptions of the American people, who would not bow to any master, foreign or domestic; who knew as much about the credit and responsibilities of the nation as any financial house on Wall street or the moneyed streets of London. The American people had been slow to accept a necessity for war, and had paid for its lesson in priceless blood and treasure. "But," said the speaker, with rising voice, "we don't want two such eye-openers in one generation."

The applause which followed was at first very boisterous. Then there was a lull and a profound silence, as if the audience were weighing in their minds the grave importance and solemnity of what had been uttered, and then followed deep and protracted applause, as if an angry protest at the suggestion of such an issue again arising. On more than one occasion during the evening the audience, startled into depression expressed by profound silence and quiet exchanges of astonished glances at the momentous propositions which Mr. Evarts advanced, and the conclusions to which his logic led.

This silence at times grew oppressive to the listeners, and, as a relief, they indulged in laughter to seeming excess whenever Mr. Evarts was witty or sarcastic. This was not infrequent, and some of the most brilliant passages of his long oration were of this style. He has usually been heard in legal arguments upon serious topics, and few who heard him for the first time displaying the freedom of the stump suspected that there was so much fun in him. In thus affecting and influencing his vast audience to an intensity of feeling and an expression of greatest mirth, Mr. Evarts was strangely successful. Had he been disposed, or did the character of his logical mind permit, he could have fired them toward the close of his speech to a great indignation.

Mr. Evarts said:

The wise man hath said that there is a time for everything, and a time to every purpose under heaven; a time to keep silent and a time to speak. The American people believe that a presidential campaign is a time to speak. The immense stake turning upon the vote of next Tuesday, and the subsequent results to the country, justifies no man within the country in remaining silent. The real question to be answered is: To which party you will intrust your interests for the next four years, and where is the safety of the republic most assured? To the office seekers and office holders the questions mean only place and position, and when only these are at issue the public peace and security are not much disturbed; but when questions enter into the canvass touching the integrity of the government and the permanence and welfare of the State, their gravity overwhelms all lesser discussions, and will down at no man's bidding.

The people of the United States, he took it, knew as much about American politics as the financial agents of European houses in Wall street, and are better custodians of their interests and privileges than any one else. The American people are slow to believe evil of their countrymen, as was shown during the late war, but we don't need two such eye-openers as that in one generation. Sometimes these issues in a campaign are stifled until too late, and the nation has to fight its way back to the place of safety which it silently surrendered. In this canvass there was some danger of this, but the people have been awakened in time to avert the result.

Of Mr. Tilden's abilities he would not speak, or his services performed to the city when fighting the Democracy, or in the State, when diminishing the farmer's taxes; but there is grave room to doubt whether Tilden at the White House auditing the War claims of Southern States would have the effect of reducing the taxes of the country. [Applause.]

Governor Hayes, although somewhat advanced in years before he became prominent in the eyes of his countrymen, is a gentleman of culture, education and bravery. compare for a moment his war record with Tilden's. How long do you suppose it would have taken to crush out the rebellion had it been fought out on Tilden's line. When the country was in need and in peril he did not hurry to its aid with his gold or his sword. There can be no greater honor than to die for one's country, and we find Governor Hayes leaving home, family and friends and buckling on his armor in defense of his country.

So much for candidates, and now for the questions at issue. The merchants and bankers want to know what the value of their securities will be after the election of Tilden or Hayes. When they begin to doubt it is time for poor people to move. When they see their earnings shrinking out of sight, and when a pall is thrown over the public mind, then comes a panic, crash, ruin and collapse. Many will never rise therefrom. If such things take place it would never restore the lost property, and be only a poor satisfaction to the losers to know that Mr. Auguet Belmont thought there was no danger of such a state of things. Where has the statesmanship of the Democratic party ever been shown? Look at the grand and bold policy pursued by the Republican party after crushing out the war, insisting on even the income-tax and other taxes to reduce the debt of the nation. With $650 000 000 of a reduction in the debt, we can face the criticism of Europe, and be prepared for even the emergency of another war. The next question at issue was the resumption of specie payments.

The Republican party decided to resume specie payment in 1879, and to-day that is the law of the land. Previous to Mr. Tilden's entering as a presidential candidate he thought it was a good law, but now he thinks the naming of a specified day is an insurmountable obstacle to specie payment. That the day would be long distant in the future when specie payment would be resumed if the Democratic candidate were elected was the belief of every man of sense. The result of Mr. Tilden's long and unmarried life is probably due to his naming the day, but it was so far off that the length of time confused and embarrassed him. This Democratic regard for rag-money he regarded as the greatest effrontery. He had read Tilden's letter of acceptance backwards and forward, but could find no signs specie of payment about it.

The civil service reform was the next topic. Governor Hayes had pledged himself that the civil service should be reformed and he much preferred to trust the Republicans to do it than the Democrats. Compare the Democratic budget of $60,000 000 before the war and the numberless peculations and stealings which took place in it, with the Republican budget of the distribution and handling of $300,000,000 after the war, and what a result there is found.

The next topic he would like to speak of was the treatment of that vital question, the pacification of the country. The Democratic party has never done anything except to protract, prolong and embarrass the war, and this is the party that seeks again to controvert the government. There is a duty to which white men can never be recreant, unless they admit that the freedmen are better fitted to govern them than they themselves, and that one thing which would deserve both the curse of God and man would be the desertion of the freedmen and the leaving of them a prey to the rebels. Would it be wise to trust the country to this Democratic party? He thought not. It is wholly undistinguishable from the very party we expelled from power a few years ago at the expense of so much blood and treasure. The question is: "Is the Democratic party, as now constituted and led, the same as when James Buchanan was President?"

Here the speaker drew a contrast between Tildon and Buchanan, and said there was an odor of devotionality around Mr. Tilden. He then reviewed Governor Tilden's action in 1860, and read extracts from the letter on the question of the power of a State to secede. The speaker then gave a vivid description of the great uprising of the people in this city in 1860, and the monster meetings which were held, and added that Mr. Tilden never attended them or displayed any patriotism whatever. If Tilden is elected the men who will fill Congress will carry through their bills and measures, although the pretense is made that he would veto all the bills on Southern war claims. Why, they would break the President or break the veto. But they are bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh.

Mr. Evarts wound up with a splendid peroration, in which he said that he believed that in 1776 a great and mighty nation was born—the United States—including South Carolina; that the votes of this free people might elevate Tilden to the presidential chair on the seventh of November, but until then he would never believe it

Order at the Polls.

An election circular was promulgated some days ago by the State Supervisor, which contained the following instructions:

It being the duty of the commissioners of election to "preserve order and decorum at the polls," section twelve, election act, and in order to prevent the recurrence of these evils at the coming election, you are directed to see that commissioners of election are instructed that during the day of election, and from the opening to the close of the polls, they must keep a clear space around the polling place of at least thirty feet in every direction from the ballot box, within which space no person will be allowed, except—

First—The supervisor of registration of the parish.

Second—The commissioners of election themselves.

Third—The United States supervisors of election of both political parties.

Fourth—The deputy United States marshals.

Fifth—The constables, under section thirty-nine, registration act.

Sixth—One voter at a time.

Each voter will, as soon as he has cast his vote, be directed to retire beyond the boundaries of such space, when another voter will be permitted to enter the same for the purpose of voting. Such space will be distinctly marked by stretching a rope around the same, or in some plain and unmistakable manner, and the constables at each polling place will be instructed to keep said space clear of all persons except those excepted in these instructions.

In case of persistent refusal on the part of the persons present in the neighborhood of the polling place, other than those excepted, to keep beyond the boundaries of such space, and the inability of the constables to keep the same clear, and in case of the exhibition of violence or intimidation to the extent which, according to the spirit and terms of the law, would prevent a full, fair, and free election, commissioners of election will be justified to close the poll and proceed at the lawful hour to a count of the vote. Commissioners of election will, however, be instructed that the extreme measure of closing the poll must not be resorted to until every proper, reasonable and legal effort has first been made to prevent such disorder, violence or intimidation, nor until due warning has been first given.

The following order amending the above was issued yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, November 4, 1876.

To all Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors of Registration and Commissioners of Election:

The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee having brought to my attention certain objections to the circular from this office, dated October 20, 1876, referring to regulations on election day in and about the polls, and they having asked that certain modifications be made therein; and the following regulations having been proposed by the Democratic and Conservative party as such modifications, which have been considered and assented to by this office, you are instructed to conform thereto as follows:

1. In addition to the two United States supervisors and the assistant supervisor of registration and the three commissioners of election, there shall be admitted within the polling booth only four persons, two of whom to be designated by the parish committee of each party, from the hour of 6 A. M. to the hour of 6 P. M on the day of election.

2. In order to afford further opportunity to both parties to witness the voting outside the polling booths, an equal number of persons, to be designated by the parish committee of each party, shall be permitted to remain near enough to the ballot boxes to see each vote cast, make challenges, etc.; provided that the number so designated shall not exceed five for each party; it being understood that the representatives of each party will use their best exertions to enable all parties lawfully entitled to vote to exercise said right without obstruction or hindrance.

3. In addition to the two United States supervisors and the assistant supervisor of registration, and the three commissioners of election, there shall be admitted within the polling booth, after the closing of the polls and until the vote is counted, an equal number of persons, to be designated by the parish committee of each party, whose privilege shall be to scrutinize, but not to interfere with, the count; provided that the number of persons so designated shall not exceed five for each party.

4. In the city of New Orleans, instead of delivering the ballot boxes to the clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, the boxes will be delivered to the clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, as provided by section one, act No. 121, session 1874, creating the last named court.

MICHAEL HAHN,
State Registrar of Voters.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4, 1876.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Democratic and Conservative party, has, after consultation with the State Registrar of Voters, agreed to and approved the foregoing modifications of the previous circular of the State Registrar, dated October 20, 1876, and requests all representatives and voters of the Democratic and Conservative party to abide by and carry out the same in good faith. E. A. BURKE,
Chairman Registration and Election Committee.

Encouragement from St. Martin.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, November 1, 1876

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I thought I would address you a few words before the election in order to gainsay all what the Democrats say about the parish of St. Martin. It is not a Democratic parish, nor do White League Democracy mean it when they say they expect to poll a majority of 200 or 300 votes against us, for they know too well that since the Bienvenues have joined our party their strength has been so terribly diminished that there is no serious hope left them of ever having anything to say in the politics of our parish.

So, Mr. Editor, believe not a word of the sensational heading of the *Evening Democrat*. On the contrary the outlook is bright for us—it is loaded with fair promises for the seventh of the present month, and when on that day the work shall have been consummated we shall indeed have the right to feel proud of our victory in a section of the State where all that was ultra and refined of the Democracy of Louisiana lived and reigned in fearless sway as if masters of the position by inheritance.

We have a very strong parish ticket, in fact it is so well composed of all good and true Republicans that it will have a strong influence on the State ticket with the Bienvenues, Charles Guerriniere, Jr., the brother-in law of Mr. Louis A. Wiltz, the aspirant to the Lieutenant Governorship of the State, with the fearless Delaboussaye, and the noble Veazy, there can be no defeat for us.

Before the Bienvenues and Guerriniere joined our party it was very dangerous for a colored man to go to the registration office or arrive at the polls on election day; but this year we have played right in the hands of the fearless Democracy, and no colored man need be afraid with the men we have with us.

Intimidation is one of those things which is no more in this parish, and we do not ever dream of such a thing; the honest and true Republican will walk to the polls on the seventh as if even the ghosts of the defunct White Leagues had gone to everlasting rest; and I am glad to repeat it, it is, as it were a new birth for us since these brave Republicans have joined us in the good work of perpetuating Republican liberty in Louisiana.

The crops are very fine. Our section of the State is now recuperating from all the sufferings and calamities which have befallen it since the cruel war.

In less than five years from now, almost every good working colored man will have a small farm of his own, for the large planters are beginning to sell their land by small lots.

So, Mr. Editor, you see everything is bright for us.

In spite of what Mr. Wiltz said here on the stand, put St. Martin down for 200 Republican majority, and let him know that his own brother-in-law has been doing the good work. A REPUBLICAN.

Getting the Election News.

The public will feel grateful to Governor Hahn, State Registrar of Voters, for adopting a system which will enable them to learn the vote of the city at an earlier hour than has been customary heretofore. The following letter and the order following are published for the information of all concerned:

NEW ORLEANS, November 4, 1876.

Hon. M. Hahn, State Registrar:

DEAR SIR—With a view of facilitating the returns of election night, and to provide for their reception with a degree of system, we would respectfully suggest that you issue an order to all commissioners of election in this city to immediately, on closing the poll, proceed to count the vote for Governor; as soon as the vote is ascertained, send it by messenger to the nearest police station and have it telegraphed to some party you may designate to receive it at the central station, in the following form:

Ward ——. Poll ——.
For Governor,
Nicholls ——. Packard ——.
——
——
Commissioners.

This action will save the press a great deal of hard work, and the officers of election much annoyance, and will cause the result in this parish to be known early in the night.

Respectfully,
W. R. FISH,
New Orleans Republican.
W. H. ROBERTS,
New Orleans Times.
GEORGE W. LLOYD,
New Orleans Picayune.
C. E. WHITNEY,
New Orleans Bulletin.
GEORGE W. DUPRE,
New Orleans Democrat.
GEORGE FOERSTER,
German Gazette.
DUFOUR & LIMET,
New Orleans Bee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, November 4, 1876.

To the Commissioners of Election, City of New Orleans:

The foregoing request from the press of New Orleans, of all political parties, seems to me proper and reasonable, and you are therefore desired, in commencing your count of votes on the evening of the election, to ascertain first the vote for Governor, and cause the result at your polls to be telegraphed to the central police station (as requested in the above letter) to Peter Williams, chief clerk of this office.

MICHAEL HAHN,
State Registrar of Voters.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS

THE RIVAL PLATFORMS

Democratic Demands and Republican Reform.

Two Pictures for Honest Voters to Study.

[From the proceedings of the Democratic Parish Convention, which met in this city, September 18, 1876:]

[From the report of the committee on credentials:]

And in conclusion, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, we would respectfully say that the issue before the people is nothing else than the proper guidance of our primary elections. This, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, seems to us to be the only demand of our citizens, and not a low squabble for official emolument, but a demand for the proper exercise of those principles upon which our government was founded, and upon the existence and perpetuation of which we can alone expect its honest and happy continuance. Your committee during its past week of toil and labor regretted to have it to state that the recent primary elections held in some of the wards of the city have been such as to command the honest condemnation of every good citizen; and that the inquiries made and the oral and documental evidence adduced go to show that, if the administrative powers of the State and of this parish do not resort to some organized system for the proper control of party politics in the different wards of this parish, that in every subsequent convention to be held the same turmoil and strife will continually exist. The adoption of some plan in a body politic is the cause of the profoundest solicitude of all thoughtful citizens. This solicitude is deepened and intensified by events transpiring every day, and is involving a public sentiment which sooner or later will compel a reform in primary elections in spite of the arbitrary measures resorted to by office seekers and party managers, and, therefore, we propose to submit before the adjournment of this convention, rules and regulations for the proper guidance of primary elections in this parish.

The resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, There are before the Governor of the State, awaiting his signature, bills fixing the compensation of the criminal sheriff for the parish of Orleans; to establish the fees of the civil sheriff in and for the city of New Orleans, and a bill to fix the compensation of the clerk's of the First District Court and of the Superior Court of the parish of Orleans; be it

Resolved, That each and every candidate before this convention be requested and understood to pledge himself by the fact of accepting the nomination from this convention to conform himself to the above acts from the moment they become law by the signature of the Governor, without reference to the plea of their being ex post facto in effect.

Resolved, That in case Governor W. P. Kellogg should not sign any of said acts and that the next Legislature should enact laws on the subjects above dictated, each and every nominee of said convention is required and understood, by the fact of accepting nominations from said convention, to pledge himself to conform to said law without reference to the plea of their being ex post facto in effect.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the nominations for candidature to positions, legislative and judicial, be confined to men who are honesty and probity is unquestioned and above suspicion, and whose political record is clear, and shows no affiliation with our enemies in the past, and no instances of promoting private interests to the prejudice of the general good.

Resolved, That any delegate nominating any person for the suffrages of this convention shall, at the same time, furnish the pledge of said candidate, in writing, that whether he be chosen or defeated he will faithfully abide by the decision of said convention, and will not allow the use of his name, nor will he support any nomination in opposition to the choice of this convention, and that no name shall be submitted and no person balloted for without the first submission of said pledge in writing, which shall be retained by the secretary and turned over to the parish committee.

[From the proceedings of the Republican Parish Convention, which met in this city October 16, 1876.]

The report of the committee on platform was read and adopted, as follows:

The administration of city affairs by officers chosen solely on account of their party associations, has in the course of years consolidated a chronic mismanagement and extravagance into a large city debt, and a rate of taxation on labor and property beyond the ability of the citizens to bear. The Republican party, by prohibiting further increase of this debt and restricting the city administration to "pay as you go," has arrested this evil. It remains to reform it.

The immediate agents of this debt burden and drain by taxation have been and still are the Democratic party, as the representatives of the greater number and of the greatest property. The Republican minority suffer in at least an equal ratio with others. It is, therefore, a charge of this Democratic incapacity and extravagance has been manifested in the following particulars:

1. In the failure to improve the foreign or local commerce of the city by shipping, railroads or otherwise.

2. In the decline of population and property in the city, while the agricultural portions of the State have increased in both.

3. In the dilapidated condition of our public buildings, wharves, bridges and streets.

4. In the insufficient sanitary care of the public streets and the premises of the people.

5. In the famine of water, which results from a deficient public supply for domestic use or property protection.

6. In an unequal distribution of official patronage, labor, mechanical contracts and street improvements; paving and cleaning streets in some wards while others have received no such care for years past; flushing the gutters and laying the dust in some places with a profusion of public water which thousands want enough to quench their thirst or cook their victuals in other parts of the city.

This partial policy gives to some wards having influences with the administrators an undue proportion of protection and patronage, while other quarters, not so fortunate, are left to privation and ruin. In view, therefore, of the foregoing facts, we feel authorized and determined to recommend to your honorable body the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican party, always the advocate of equality, touched with the sufferings of the poor, in which Republicans participate, moved with the complaints of property holders, merchants and mechanics, who pay nearly twice as much in taxation for the administration of the city as they do for the government of the State, deem it a duty to unite in communication of misrule and its consequences, and in common effort to arrest and reform both these evils. The Republican party of the State and city have ever regarded it as a moral obligation to abate a public nuisance; and in the presence of a public calamity which presents no evidence of mitigation. They will therefore, address their efforts to redeem the city and relieve the people.

Resolved, That while all Republicans everywhere are required to vote without qualification the party ticket for Federal and State offices, and Representatives nominated by the national and State conventions, the Republicans of the parish of Orleans are hereby authorized to exercise their best discretion in the approaching municipal election, so as to secure honest, competent and conservative incumbents for the municipal offices in this city.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the People's Independent Conservative party has presented a ticket favorable to municipal reform and pledged to popular relief, and the Republican party cannot command a sufficient vote to elect a party ticket, the Republican voters in the parish of Orleans are earnestly recommended to vote for the nominations of that ticket.

Resolved, That no Republican voter who shall exercise such discretion in the interest of good local government and humanity shall incur censure or disqualification by such vote, nor shall it be considered a breach of party fidelity, party discipline or personal consistency.

What New Orleans Owes Tom Hendricks.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

Perry Fuller, a noted corruptionist, was recommended and pressed by Thomas A. Hendricks for the position of collector of customs at New Orleans. Fuller was finally appointed by Andrew Johnson, and his administration of the office was marked by a series of the biggest and boldest robberies ever committed by any official. When the scandal grew too great to be longer tolerated he was arrested and brought to trial for his rascality, and Mr. Hendricks went all the way to New Orleans to defend him. Fuller finally escaped the meshes of the law, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Hendricks, who is now stumping the country in favor of himself and reform.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 4, 1876.

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

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, 100 feet. High tide at 9 P. M. Height above mean low tide, three feet. Depth of channel at high tide nineteen feet six inches. Bottom soft.

R. H. HOOPER,
Master of the Essayons.

You see men of the most delicate frames engaged in active professional pursuits, who literally have no time for illness. Let them become idle, let them take care of themselves, let them think of their health, and they die. The rust rots the steel which use preserves.

The vices of the rich and great are mistaken for errors, and those of the poor and lowly for crimes.

To Harlem Bridge.

The Democrats have been and are boasting that Tilden will beat Hayes this side of Harlem bridge by at least 80,000, and that the best the Republicans can do on the other side of the bridge will be not to exceed 70,000. The highest Republican majority in the State, outside of New York and Kings counties, was 79,725 in 1872, and the least was 16,977 in 1874. This year the Democratic boasting is based on a claim of Democratic majorities in each of the counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings and New York, in which probably not to exceed 290 000 votes will be cast. If Tilden, therefore, is to lead Hayes 80,000 votes to Harlem bridge, the 290 000 must be divided as about 185 000 for Tilden and 105,000 for Hayes, allowing Peter Cooper nothing. But the Republicans in these counties gave Grant 101,678 votes in 1872, and are prepared to do very much better than that this year for Hayes, while Peter Cooper must positively be allowed some votes, and the most of them to be drawn from Democratic sources. Our division of 290,000 votes this side of Harlem Bridge would be: Tilden, 160,000; Hayes, 110,000; Cooper, 20,000; and we think here in we have allowed Tilden more than he will get, and Hayes and Cooper each less than they will get. Tilden will not go to Harlem bridge 80 000 ahead of Hayes.

The *Herald* estimates the vote in New York city, upon a registration of 183,000, as likely to be 164,000. Commissioner Davenport estimates it at 160,000, and Attorney Bliss at even less, 155,000. The *Herald*, upon its own estimate, gives Tilden 106,000 and Hayes 58,000 in New York city, allowing Peter Cooper none. But the Greenbackers are claiming 20,000 or 30 000 votes in New York city alone, with a vote of several thousands in Kings county. If we revise the *Herald's* estimate, then, by allowing Peter Cooper even less than is claimed for him, the vote of New York city should be something like this: Tilden, 94 000; Hayes, 55,000; Cooper, 15 000; and if a less vote than 164 000 be polled, it will cost Tilden the difference.

In Kings county we believe the larger registration and the larger vote means a greatly increased Republican vote. Boss McLaughlin has regularly handled all the men he owns. He does not own the reserve vote, now coming to the polls, and he has been and will be hindered in any intended frauds. We gave yesterday the Republican estimate of 45,000 votes in Brooklyn, fairly dividing a total of 90,000 expected to be polled. The towns of Kings county will give about 4000 votes and a Democratic majority; and for 94 000 votes in the whole county we can estimate that Hayes will have at least 45 000, Tilden no more than 46,000, and Peter Cooper, say, 3000. This prospect obliterates Tilden's hopes for 20 000 majority in Kings county, and is fatal to his standing at Harlem bridge 80,000 ahead of Hayes.

The three counties of Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond, constituting the First District, the Republicans bravely expect to carry under the popular lead of John A. King for Congress. Mr. King's election is almost certain; and, even if Hayes and Wheeler do not run up to him, we can not believe Tilden will go out of the district more than 1500 or 2000 ahead. This district, also, will give Peter Cooper some votes, and in Suffolk county is a stronghold of the Prohibition party, probably worth not less than 500 votes heretofore deducted from Republican strength.

Upon the whole, therefore, we do not believe Tilden will find himself at Harlem bridge more than 50,000 votes ahead of Hayes, and beyond the Harlem is a great expanse that must look bleak enough to him. The Republicans of the interior of the State, doing their whole duty, ought to gives Hayes not less than 80 000, and may, indeed, give him 100 000 over Tilden. Either figure will settle the business. Our friends in the county may be assured that Republicans in the metropolis do not despair of local results, much less do they give up the State.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Captain James W. Piper, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and son of Captain A. M. Piper, formerly of Harrisburg, died in Carlisle on Monday morning last. Captain Piper was a brave and meritorious young officer. He served faithfully during the war, and was severely wounded in what was known as the seven days' battles.—*Philadelphia Press.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, September 4, 1876.

To the United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana:

SIR—The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general direction over marshals in the manner of discharging their offices, I have prepared for their use this circular letter of instructions as to the coming elections—intending the same also as a reply once for all to numerous applications in like connection, from private citizens in various States.

In the present condition of legislation, the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according as the election is for State and other local officers only, or for members of Congress and Presidential electors.

In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include also elections at which the electors for President and Vice President are appointed, the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise—extending that care alike to *the registration lists, the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voter at all times, as well against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give, as against conspiracy because of any that he may already have given.*

The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve, and whose violation you are to suppress, precedes as well as follows such elections; and protects (among others) the rights specified in the last paragraph, so that any person who by force violates those rights breaks that peace and renders it your duty to arrest him, and to suppress any riots incident, or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment.

Notorious events in several States, which recently and in an unusual manner have been publicly reprobated, render it a grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend a violation of the peace of the United States connected as above with the elections to be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to be prepared to preserve and to restore such peace.

As the chief executive officer of the United States in your district you will be held responsible for all breaches of the peace of the United States which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and securing of all persons who violate that peace in any of the points above enumerated.

Diligence in these matters requires, of course, that you be, and continue, present, in person or by deputy, at all places of registration or election at which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened; and that whenever an embodiment of the *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the law, such embodiment be effected.

You will observe that the "special" deputies mentioned in section 2021 of the Revised Statutes have *peculiar* duties assigned to them, duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy marshals. Such "special" deputies can be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards.

But the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2022, or other like statutes, belong to all duly appointed deputies, whether they be general, or be "*special*" within the meaning of that and the preceding section. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal, in all States in which sheriffs have a similar power. Section 2030 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed upon the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States "prior to the tenth of June," 1872, left marshals also unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned, you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all the good citizens of the United States in your respective districts. It is not necessary to say that it is upon such countenance and support that the United States mainly rely in their endeavor to enforce the right to vote which they have given or have secured. The present *instructions* are intended only to counteract that partial malice, wrongheadedness, or inconsideration which sometimes triumphs at critical moments over the conservative and in general, prevailing forces of society, and to which the present *and passing* condition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and, therefore, requires the government particularly to observe and provide against.

In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and "especial," have a right to summon to your assistance, in preventing and quelling disorder, "every person *in the district* above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies (whether of the State or of the United States,) under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in any wise affect their legal character. They are still the *posse comitatus*." I prefer to quote the above statement of the law upon this point, from an opinion by my predecessor Attorney General Cushing, because it thus appears to have been well settled for many years. (6 Opinions, 466 May 27, 1854.)

I need hardly add that there can be no State law or State official in this country who has jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under the laws of the United States. If such interference shall take place—a thing not anticipated—you are to disregard it entirely. The laws of the United States are *supreme*, and so, consequently, is the action of officials of the United States in enforcing them. There is, as virtually you have already been told, no officer of a State whom you may not by summons embody into your own *posse*; and any State *posse* already embodied by a sheriff will, with such sheriff, be obliged, upon your summons, to become part of a United States *posse*, and obey you or your deputy acting *virtute officii*.

The responsibility which devolves upon an officer clothed with such powers, and required to guard the highest right of citizens, corresponds in degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officer consideration, intelligence and courage.

It is proper to advise you that in preparing this circular I have considered recent important judgments given by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic.

I have founded the above instructions upon those acts as affected by such judgments, and I need in this place add no more than that these judgments do not concern elections for Federal offices.

You will find appended, in full or by reference, such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies shall in this connection read and consider. In matters of doubt you are of course entitled to the advice of the United States attorney for your district.

These instructions have been submitted to the President, and have his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney General.

SEC. 2004. All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction or race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, the marshal for the district in which the city or town is situated shall, on the application, in writing, of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special deputy marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the supervisors of election in the verification of any list of persons who may have registered or voted to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times and places when and where the registration may by law be scrutinized, and to challenge registered voters be marked for challenge, and also to attend, at all times for holding elections, the polls in such district or precinct.

SEC. 2022. The marshal and his general deputies, and such special deputies, shall keep the peace, and support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at the place of registration or polling place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or of the supervisors of election, or either of them, and, for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the supervisors of election shall, in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or if required to assist such deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals; nor shall any person, on the day of such election, be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration. [See sections 5521, 5522.]

SEC. 2023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 2024. The marshal or his general deputies, or such special deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces, be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the marshal or his general or his special deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is, empowered to summon and call to his aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of his district.

SEC. 5505. Every person who, by any unlawful means, hinders, delays, prevents or obstructs, or combines and confederates with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned