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LUME X.—NO. 258. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 4 1877 WHOLE NUMBER 3033.

TELEGRAPH

RNING REASON

ts Accept the Situation

ONS FOR THE INAUGURATION

e Small Talk Stopped

FRIENDS TERRIBLY DISAPPOINTED.

T ALS. BROKEN-HEARTED

LS INSURGENTS WILL SUBSIDE

DID THE FILIBUSTERS

(For the New Orleans Republican.)

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1877.

to expectation the inaugura- Monday will be fully attended. ocrats have generally accepted n.

is full of visitors. Militia, accompanied by bands of music, are coming to take part in the inpageant.

ns of Democratic acrimony ly ceased here, precisely as they in New Orleans when Gover d is recognized.

friends here were terribly disappointed this morning when they learned nt Grant had not recognized was rumored, but had, on the iterated his determination not s either claimant.

and others who have given tion to Louisiana affairs freely opinion that when President gnizes Governor Packard the urgents will subside as readily filibusters when Vice President ted Hayes and Wheeler elected.

D. D. C.

The Situation.

lls' proclamation seems to have ed to soothe those forces he control. But many of his adss little regard for it, judging expressions of intentions of a ble nature.

ere circulated on the street ning to the effect that an atd be made on the State House that cannon would be planted st all points, no one allowed d the starving out policy inau-

Packard received a dispatch stating that President elect d in presence of a prominent Senator and several other genat he wholly disapproved of gram to Governor Packard, and ator was at liberty so to inform rant."

h was received yesterday by Packard giving an account of a meeting at Manchester, New at which resolutions were anding the immediate recogniernor Packard and the legitiment of Louisiana, and that it d by all means, physical and

Theodore Tilton.

who is announced to deliver "The Problem of Life" at Hall on Tuesday evening next, the city yesterday, accompaaughter, Miss Florence Tilton. ly under engagement to the Literary Bureau of New York lately been making a tour of king at all of the principal Tilton needs no introduction , having for many years ocinent position on the lecture d in the field of literature.

e of the Returning Board.

se of Representatives on Frid, of Ohio, reported an impertion reciting that as it has been President of the United States rated on the fraudulent scLouisiana Returning Board, its uld be discharged from custody. ly eighteen affirmative votes. e matter again came up, and , Anderson, Kenner and Casseleased unconditionally.

e Jackson Route.

is called to the change in the of the Jackson railroad, as it his morning's paper. The new rival and departure are arnnection with Morgan's in addition to points at the road has lately been put in exhos, and the fact of two daily s being run will add to the the line with travelers.

ocratic Caucuses.

there was much discussion of Mr. Rush in discharging ing an arrangement with the graph Company for boys to act

bought the power to appoint is the power to discharge ves saving $1400 by the operin dispensing with a secretary

thought the money ought to go gs and not to a corporation.

Counter at Staub's.

Chicago, Cincinnati and St. are to be found at Goldcators, Exchange alley. In are to be found the interestes of the last hours of the s in Congress. Also, the ckles and New York maga-

In Congress.

on Saturday Mr. Field's bill, ldings in the nature of a quo the title of a President or , was defeated—66 to 99. ed, 119 to 37, removing all ities.

Permit Us to Have Our Way.

When General Badger was Superintendent of Police several of the worst rascals that ever visited New Orleans were arrested. At least one of them possessed knowledge of a certain transaction that the superintendent desired very much. The men were quietly incarcerated, and the amount of their food left nothing for the mice. After a few days Captain Malone interviewed the burglars, hoping to glean the required information. He tried all his cunningest expedients, but in vain. As no specific charge could be made against the fellows they were released on promising to leave the city. The authorities knew very well that the men would not take their departure, because a big trick had been planned. "Shadows" seldom lost sight of the fellows—even their thoughts were known.

The burglars were repeatedly foiled in their attempts to violate the law, but they were kept in hopeful spirits by their confederates who continually gave them encouragement. The active rascals finally began to doubt the worth or capacity of their confederates, and a conference was held between them. Various propositions were made, but something would stand in the path. One of the leaders finally suggested that, come what would, the police must be got rid of. Malone and his subordinates would stand in the way, so it was determined to send a committee to Badger and urgently request, nay, demand, that he remove his officers until the gang could successfully despoil the house and goods of a law-abiding resident. It was indeed a strange request to ask the chief of the peace preservers to call off his guard to allow an acknowledged lawless band to despoil an unoffending person and perhaps murder him as well as steal his wealth. Of course, Superintendent Badger could not consent to such an absurd arrangement. Notwithstanding this the conspirators gathered all their strength and grew saucy as they felt themselves powerful enough to defy the authorities, and almost powerful enough to boldly capture the man's entire house. The fellows set themselves up defiantly, and freely proclaimed their intention to win at any hazard. At this juncture came a *status quo*, and the pretenders were shocked, but they continued to retain their organization under the influence of friendly suggestions from individuals who lounged in safe places.

The end of the chapter may not be told just yet.

The police is like the United States army under General Augur; the gang suggests the White League; the wealthy gentleman may be called Governor Packard.

"Only remove every powerful obstacle," said the gang, "and we will then be able to capture the State House, its contents and its rightful owner, which will serve him right, because he is too weak to resist our attack.

[Communicated.]

Lafourche Heard from Again.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

An article in Wednesday's *Picayune*, headed "Lafourche Heard From—Rousing Meeting in Thibodaux," etc., would lead one not acquainted with the facts of the case, to believe that the taxpayers here have gone crazy over the Nicholls government; but the truth of the matter is simply this: For a week previous to the caucus (not meeting) last Saturday, flaming handbills had been industriously circulated throughout the parish, calling for a mass meeting of the taxpayers "in favor of home government," to assemble in Thibodaux, on the twenty-fourth instant, at twelve o'clock, the Courthouse green being the place of meeting; but the taxpayers wouldn't assemble, and a few of the leading sore-heads composing the "Democratic Mutual Admiration Society" here, adjourned to a room over Michelet's grog-shop (appropriate place), appointed a committee, and drafted the resolutions which appeared in the *Picayune*. It was supposed to be a taxpayer's meeting, but it does seem funny that from an examination of the assessment rolls, three of the committee pay no taxes on real estate, or if at all, only a nominal tax on a small amount of capital. It is rather hard on Nicholls when his friends can not raise more than a corporal's guard in one of the parishes of his own district to attend a mass meeting of the "people" in his behalf.

A TAXPAYER.

The Railroad Outlook.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an assuring and hopeful letter from our Representatives in Congress to President Wheelock, of the New Orleans Pacific railway directory. Under the adverse circumstances of financial depression and political excitement, work on the New Orleans branch of the great Texas Pacific railway has yet made rapid progress, and the directory is determined that it shall be continued and completed. Fortunately our railroad connection with the growing region of Texas does not depend upon the bounty of Congress or upon the completion of the grand trunk line to the Pacific coast. The New Orleans branch to Texas will be complete in itself; it can be finished with Southern capital, run for the benefit of our own people, and it will pay.

Amusements.

On Monday evening Mrs. Louise Pomeroy will commence an engagement at the Varieties Theatre, as *Rosalind* in the great Shakespearian comedy of "As You Like It." This lady is a new candidate for public favor, and is entitled to a respectful hearing. She is described as an accomplished woman, of attractive personal appearance, and as an actress has successfully passed the ordeals of stage appearances in Boston and New York. For her support the Varieties company has been strengthened by the addition of Frank Evans, Harry Hawk, M. B. Snyder, and others, late of the Furbish combination, and good casts of the pieces acted may be expected.

Religious.

Rev. Dr. McCarty, having entirely recovered from his recent illness, will preach this morning and evening at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets.

Resignation of Governor Hayes.

A Washington dispatch says:

Governor Hayes has telegraphed to his brother his resignation as Governor. Lieutenant Governor Young took the oath of office and left for Washington.

THE STATUS.

AN EXPRESSION FROM PRESIDENT HAYES

HE WANTS NO MEDDLING

Governor Packard yesterday received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 12:40 P. M.

To Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

The President-elect says openly and emphatically that he desires the past and present status preserved in Louisiana until he has time to examine and decide, and that no person or persons are authorized to announce his Southern policy.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

No quorum.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Hahn in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Tolliver the House adjourned to Monday.

Appropriations.

On Friday, in the House, the conference report on the deficiency appropriation was adopted.

The army appropriation bill was reported. It contains a clause that no portion of the appropriation can be used to support any State government by the army. It removes distinction on account of color. A special clause that neither the government of South Carolina or Louisiana shall be supported until organized by Congress. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to. It goes to the Senate.

The river and harbor bill was reported and failed of a two-thirds vote, and must take its regular course.

In the Senate the conference report on the deficiency appropriation was adopted.

Mr. West reported that the conference committee on the postoffice appropriation were unable to agree. A new conference has been ordered. Mr. West stated that the conference had agreed upon all but the railroad, Brazil and China subsidies.

The Senate committee was willing to reduce the Brazil subsidy to $600,000; the House was unwilling.

The conference committee on naval appropriations were unable to agree. A new conference has been ordered.

Leaving Hope Behind.

A Washington special to the *Democrat* yesterday concluded as follows:

The legal recognition of Nicholls will come through the admission of the Senators bearing his credentials. The Senate will not demand that two Republicans be elected.

From the Rio Grande.

A Brownsville special to the Galveston *News* of February 28, says:

The ostensible cause assigned for the arrest of Cortina is that he disobeyed the order of General Canales to leave Matamoros and march to Linares. Cortina's friends reply that said order came through Revueltas, who never publicly recognized the Diaz government, and who was its known enemy, and consequently not the legitimate channel through which to convey orders.

In addition they say Revueltas was acting under forged orders, and who would believe him! After the arrival of Canales, Cortina was not allowed to see any one. It is charged that Cortina has not applied money collected as duties to the public use; that he has sent supplies of clothing, arms, etc., to his ranche, instead of issuing them to his men. It is said arms, etc., have been found at his ranche.

It is reported and believed that Canales seized 200 horses at Cortina's ranche and mounted his men on them, and took 400 beeves for the use of his troops. He says Cortina has violated the compact between them, and has been intriguing against him; that he is going to sift the matter to the bottom and find out who has been backing him.

Some are of opinion that Cortina's life is in danger.

Last night Colonel Cristo returned to Matamoros upon assurances from Canales.

It is ascertained that the customhouse paper issued by Revueltas will be repudiated. Some merchants of Matamoros hold large amounts and will suffer heavily.

This evening there is a new charge against Cortina, that he had a courier murdered who brought him dispatches from Canales. It is reported that Cortina will be tried by a court consisting of three Generals and three colonels. Canales has permitted scarcely any one to see him for the last two days, professing to be transacting important business. Cortina's friends consider his danger increasing.

The Future of the South.

It is not believed here that there will be any change in business as soon as it is officially known that Rutherford B. Hayes will be the next President of the United States. So long as gold is falling in price, and the proper measures are not taken by Congress, the hard times will continue. Nothing but the remonetization of silver and a return to specie payments on a bimetallic basis will start afresh the wheels of industry. But leading Republicans are determined to do more than this. Remembering the tremendous activities which were called into being by the war, and the stimulus given to all kinds of manufacturing industry by the direct action of the government, there is a powerful party here which thinks that money should be spent by the central government to enlarge the commerce of the nation and to promote internal improvements. It is understood that there is a combination between Eastern capitalists, projectors who have steamship lines in view, and Western and Southwestern interests, which proposes to have the Southern Pacific railroad scheme carried out. Mr. Hayes will want a working majority. This can only be secured by the acknowledgment of the necessity for such internal improvements as will open new markets to the people of the Southern States. The monopoly which the Union Pacific has is valuable to the North mainly. But the great interests of the South demand a more Southern line. Indeed this has become the great Southern question, and leading Republicans are very generally accepting the situation and are favoring a system of internal improvements, which includes levees on the Mississippi, a new trans-continental railroad to the Pacific, steamship lines to the Atlantic ports, and other necessary adjuncts to the commerce of the nation. America is to take a new departure with her new President, and among the most curious revolutions in politics is that which has shown the Democratic party as opposed to State rights and willing to go behind State returning boards, while the Southerners, so long committed to a strict construction of the constitution and an opposition to internal improvements, are now pretty unanimously forcing an entirely opposite policy on the nation. The South has been converted from its old narrow views, and will hereafter favor liberal appropriations by the government for all work of a national character.—*Washington National Republican.*

The debt statement shows a decrease during the month of $2,606,000; coin in the treasury $90,500,000; currency $9,125,000.

Our Commercial Situation and the Remedy.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Had the rough, unpalatable but beneficial advice of the Hon. Matt Carpenter, given some years since, i. e. "let the d—n politics alone and attend to your business," been followed by our people in the spirit with which it was given, what a different commercial position would we occupy to-day.

We have for years sat down complaining of fraud, corruption, tyranny, excess of taxation and numerous other causes, coolly waiting for something to turn up to induce others to come to our relief, in place of looking the situation boldly in the face, devising ways and means of extrication, and building up the waning trade of our city and the agricultural interests of the State.

While it is true that mischievous, reckless legislation and oppressive taxation have to a certain extent contributed to impoverish our people, it is also true that the actual and main causes of depression from the loss of our former commercial supremacy are more deeply seated and necessarily more radically felt and difficult of correction. Excessive taxation can be more easily endured in prosperous times when we have an active business, and all classes, property holders, merchants, mechanics and laboring men better able to pay five per cent taxes than they can under the present depression which has now existed for several years past pay one-half per cent.

The diversion of produce to other markets, which, in former times sought this, necessarily followed the completion of the numerous lines of communication inland to the Atlantic seaboard cities, and the extended increase of area of the country by emigration from Europe and the more populous Eastern States, has been the main producing causes of the difficulties under which we have labored.

It is apparent to every thinking commercial man that no river or ocean route can successfully compete with the all-rail route which is easily proven by considering, in the first place, the item of insurance alone, which on bulky cargoes even, such as cotton, is a difference of an eighth cent per pound in favor of the all-rail route, and on articles of greater value, of course, a much larger increase of percentage on the cost, to say nothing of the saving of interest by gain of time, and, secondly, what is of far greater importance to the small dealers, the advantage of keeping a limited supply of goods on hand, being able to fill up any deficiency in stock at a certain time as his necessities require.

Again it does not seem to occur to our people that as the area of a country extends trade centres of a necessity change. For instance, it is only within a few years that all the jobbing business of the entire country was done by the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, whereas at the present time the cities of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, etc., import their own goods direct, using the seaport cities only as intermediate forwarding points, thus supplying not only their own retail trade, but jobbing to the entire country adjacent, intermediate and beyond.

Now what is the remedy—certainly not standing on the street corner discussing the chances of this or that individual for each particular office; not by relying on a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, as indicated by their recent rejection of the Republican Senate appropriation of $500,000 for a mail contract hence to Brazil; not by a reliance on the Democratic Representatives of the city of New York, whose interests are antagonistic to ours, and who on every occasion have and will continue to oppose any and all measures looking to the advancement of our immediate commercial and maritime interests; but by a united endeavor on the part of our people to induce the Republican administration to urge our claims on Congress for simple justice, rendering us that aid and assistance which we so much need to complete the Shreveport railroad, the Houston road, the Texas Pacific road, the building of the levees of the Mississippi river, from this point to Cairo, under the supervision and at the cost of the general government, the appropriation of subsidies for mail contracts to Brazilian, Central American and West Indian ports, this being the natural channel for that trade, it being the shortest ocean route and less liable to boisterous weather.

These are the measures that should be urged and adopted, without which we can never regain our former position, and I have no hesitancy in asserting that it can be accomplished if we will only be true to ourselves, cease that constant grumbling over the inevitable and put our shoulders to the wheel, pulling together until we extricate ourselves from the ditch.

Had the same amount of money that has been wasted during the past few years in useless show and parades on our public streets been expended for legitimate relief, it would have gone far to at least put one of these vital measures in successful operation. The days of miracles have long since passed, otherwise we might look for a change without effort on our part.

GEORGE A. FOSDICK.

Great Discovery of Coins in Rome.

A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has been made near Verona. Two large amphoræ have been found containing no less than two quintals, or about six hundred English pounds weight, of coins of the Emperor Gallineus and his successors within the hundred years following his reign. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the Emperor Probus there are more than 4000.

The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver and others of bronze silvered (*suberate*). They are all in the finest state of preservation and, with the exception of those of Gallineus which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put in circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance for the Minister of Public Instruction to dispatch Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it.

All the finest examples are to be placed in the museum of Verona and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums or sold, as may be decided upon.—*London Times.*

The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from November 1 to February 28, inclusive, was 528,576; during the same time last year, 563,350.

Interesting Correspondence.

On Thursday last the following pertinent dispatch was forwarded to the President:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, March 1, 1877.

To the President:

Statements are authoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw the United States forces from the various positions to which they have been assigned in the interest of peace and the public weal in this city and State as soon as the electoral vote shall have been declared.

It is farther stated that assurances have been given on the part of Nicholls and his supporters, who I may state are identically the same organization, under the name of the White League, that rose in insurrection against the State government in 1874, and were suppressed by your order, that if the support of the United States troops be withdrawn, the government of which I am the head would disintegrate, and Nicholls be installed without violence and bloodshed. It is currently reported and believed here, on the other hand, that the White League are under orders to attack the State House, and will attack the State House as soon as the soldiers are withdrawn from the city, their purpose being by the annihilation of the officers of this government to leave no Republican State government for your successor's recognition. The validity of my title having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws and being now confirmed by the decision of the national tribunal, I deem it my duty to maintain the government by all means at my command. I, therefore, most respectfully but urgently request to be informed whether any changes so contemplated by you in orders heretofore given to General Augur, commanding this department, in order that I may be able to take such measures as the circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require, and I again most respectfully request at your hands the recognition of the legal State government.

S. B. PACKARD.

The President replied in the following dispatch, which has given rise to such remarkable feelings of joy and depression on the part of the Democracy.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 1, 1877.

Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans, Louisiana:

In answer to your dispatch of this date the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of State government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling.

The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail; but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or to pull down either claimant for control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SNIFFIN, Secretary.

From Nicholls' Diplomats.

The following dispatch was sent from Washington yesterday. It will be seen by the shaping of events that some sort of explanation had become necessary to satisfy the deceived and disheartened Democracy:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1877.

To Governor F. T. Nicholls, New Orleans:

The President says he sent a dispatch to Packard, Thursday, notifying him that troops could no longer be employed to uphold either claimant, and that he does not believe that Packard would attempt any offensive operations.

The President sent the dispatch so that he (Packard) might have time to retire his pretensions, if disposed. The President says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders for the preservation of the *status quo*, and that neither you nor Packard are bound to observe it; that he means the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs from Federal interference as the people of Connecticut, and that there will be no disposition to interference with them any more than with the people of New York.

The President concurs with us that you immediately issue a proclamation urging protection, amnesty and peace.

Being asked if a posse executing process of Nicholls court would be interfered with by the military, replied: "No more than in any other State." Being asked if Nicholls' officers take possession of the State without mob violence would there be military interference, he replied that there would be none; that the military would be used as it had been once in New York, and would be in any of the States, to overcome a mob too formidable for the civil power or State authorities.

We have submitted the foregoing dispatch of yesterday to the President, who has revised it with his own hands, and authorizes us to state that in its present form it is absolutely correct.

E. A. BURKE,
R. L. GIBSON,
E. J. ELLIS,
WILLIAM M. LEVY.

Report of the Senate Committee on Louisiana Affairs.

An Associated Press dispatch of Friday says:

The report of the Senate Louisiana committee, presented by Senator Howe to-day, is a voluminous document, about one hundred manuscript pages, although they state it is only a report in part. The committee, after explaining what they were required to do under the resolution, say that there are two ways in which the right of suffrage may be abridged: One is to deny the legal voter the privilege of depositing his ballot, the other is to refuse to count the ballot after it is deposited. By different parties it is claimed that both of these methods have been pursued within the State of Louisiana. The allegation as to the last can not be controverted. The laws of Louisiana authorize its tribunals, under certain conditions, to reject from the count not only the entire vote of a precinct, but the entire vote of a parish. In conclusion the committee say that the testimony taken is not sufficiently complete to enable them to say positively what would have been the result of the election in the State if intimidation had not been employed at all. But organized intimidation is charged against seventeen parishes of the State; against forty no such charges are made. In those forty parishes the colored registration numbers 87,999, the white registration numbered 72,034, leaving a majority of colored voters registered of 15,965. Those forty parishes returned 65,747 Republican votes and 59,392 Democratic votes, so that in that part of the State where intimidation is not charged there was a Republican majority of 6355 votes. It is not pretended that the same arguments, etc., were employed in the forty parishes that were employed in the other seventeen, but the results are very different. In the seventeen parishes said to have been terrorized, the colored registration was 27,209, the white registration was 20,320, giving a majority of colored voters of 6949, nearly one-half as large as in all the rest of the State, but the vote in the seventeen parishes, as returned, showed but 10,950 Republicans and 21,143 Democrats.

In the seventeen parishes where there was a majority of nearly 7000 colored voters registered, there was a majority of 10,153 Democratic votes returned. The report is signed by all the Republican Senators on the committee.

Ex-Governor Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, died yesterday in the ninety-second year of his age. He was born in the State of New York, December, 1785; served fourteen sessions in Congress, was elected Governor of Virginia, besides being five times elected to the Legislature and once to a constitutional convention.

The President-Elect and His Policy.

There hardly seems room for the dispute now going on in some quarters relative to the policy of President Hayes toward the South. As to the methods he may adopt to carry out his policy there is room for speculation. But as to his general policy there can be no doubt. So far as the public knows President Hayes has always been loyal to his convictions. If he has ever faltered in his devotion to the principles of the Union cause, contended for equally in the councils of the nation and on the field of battle from 1861 to 1865, his sin has not found him out. In defense of those principles he offered his services and risked his life. In support of them since the close of the war, in all his published speeches, there is abundant evidence of his love of justice because of its intrinsic beauty, of respect for law because it is law, and of a strong determination to establish and enforce the right for the right's own sake. Nor does he lack ruggedness of character. In a speech delivered in 1867 he quoted with approval General Jackson's menacing injunction (in 1833) to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, of South Carolina: "Take care of your nullifiers; you have them among you; let them meet with the indignant frown of every man who loves his country." Heathen oppression and injustice. In the same speech he said: "The practice (slavery) founded upon this denial of the declaration of independence, protected by law and sanctioned by usage, was our great national transgression, and was the cause of our great national calamity." If any man believes that President Hayes is prepared to consent to the direct or indirect nullification of the guarantees of the constitution in relation to the rights of colored citizens, he utterly misconceives the character of the new chief magistrate. Of them he said in 1867:

"Their labor, privations and sufferings, unpaid and unrequited, have cleared and redeemed one-third of the inhabited territory of the Union. Their toil has added to the resources and wealth of the nation untold millions. Whether we prefer it or not, they are our countrymen, and will remain so forever. * * * * Taxpayers, countrymen, fellow-citizens and fellow-soldiers the colored men of America have been and will be. * * * Our government has been called the white man's government. Not so. * * * It is not the government of the native born, or of the foreign born, of the rich man or of the poor man, of the white man or of the colored man—it is the government of the free man."

These were the sentiments of President Hayes ten years ago. Has he changed his views? Let us see. The National Republican platform contained the following section:

"The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall."

This is the platform which President Hayes was called upon to approve or disapprove. In his letter of acceptance he did not content himself with mere assent in general terms, but discussed the subject fully. He said:

"The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. 'What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded.' * * * The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception."

This simple statement of the demands of law and justice is admirable. The two epigrammatic sentences cover the whole ground. The entire brief paragraph is a plea for peace, but coupled with the solemn injunction that peace can only come, and come to stay, through the observance of the constitution and the laws. The olive branch is held out, but behind it is the mailed hand of justice and of power. There is no concealment, no holding out of false hopes. "What the South needs," he says, "is peace;" but peace depends upon the supremacy of the law.

A single sentence in the letter of acceptance—"A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and may be disastrous"—has been made the basis of many speculations. It has been assumed that President Hayes would seek, through certain specific acts of administration, to recognize parties in the South—that is to say, to repel a portion of the colored vote from the Republican party, and attract to it a portion of the white vote. This is certainly an unwarranted assumption. The presidential office it is the province of the incumbent to execute the laws, not the scheme for the organization of parties. Happily we know that the President-elect holds broad views on the subject of parties. We quote the language used by him on the subject several years ago: "Great political parties, whether sectional or otherwise, do not come by accident, nor are they the invention of political intrigue. A faction born of a clique may have some strength at one or two elections, but the wisest political wire-workers can not by merely taking thought create a strong and permanent party. * * * Great political movements always have some adequate cause." In the light of these philosophical reflections it is idle to expect that President Hayes will lend his countenance to any political intrigue whatever. The reorganization of parties in the South may result from the establishment of peace; but as peace "depends on the supremacy of the law," the road to peace plainly lies through its enforcement. Those who desire the obliteration of race lines in politics will best achieve their desire by making the law supreme throughout the whole of our territory.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The *Freeman's Journal* announces as appointed by the Pope to new bishops for the United States, one, the Rev. Dr. John Moore, of Charleston, to be bishop of St. Augustine, Florida, and the other, the Dominican Prior Vinger, of Brooklyn, to be coadjutor of Bishop O'Connell, of Grass Valley, California.

In the United States Senate on Friday Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three Senators to make the necessary arrangement for the inauguration for the President elect on the 5th of March. Agreed to.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

Herman Newgass vs. John M. Sandidge.—Default taken.

Lewis & White vs. Abatt & Co.—Judgment for $4000.

R. T. Chambury vs. E. F. Herzig.—Verdict for $7300.

In re Blanc & Legendre vs. A. Lastrappes & Co.—On trial and jury out.

Judge Billings charged the jury at length, the following being a brief synopsis:

This is a proceeding by which it is attempted to have the firm of A. Lastrappes & Co. adjudged involuntary bankrupts. The requisite number and amount of creditors have joined. The making a mortgage December 26, 1873, for $70,000, is alleged an act of bankruptcy. It must have been done with intent to delay, defraud or hinder the debtors' creditors. Alfred and Charles Lastrappes and Mrs. Laundry united in the mortgage individually. A. Lastrappes & Co. may have been an ordinary, a distinct being from a commercial partnership, and yet have committed an act of bankruptcy. It must be proved the mortgage was the act of the partnership. The three members jointly owned and conducted the business of cultivating a plantation in St. Martin. To mortgage it as a firm they had to execute it together and act as individuals. It was executed jointly and in solido, and it was impossible for the firm to have mortgaged the several interests in any other manner. If you find it was designed to be used as in an ordinary partnership, it was an act of the firm, then it must have been done with intent to hinder, delay or defraud their creditors. It is a question entirely with you whether they had no creditors, as is urged, or honestly believed they had none. If you find they had then you will come to the intent. The presumption is in favor of innocence. If there was a fraudulent intent, then the mortgage was an act of bankruptcy. It is alleged that A. Lastrappes & Co. being merchants and traders, stopped and suspended and have not resumed payment of their commercial paper. You must determine if the notes and drafts were commercial paper, that is, negotiable paper according to the law merchant. If you find that all of the members did specially authorize its issuance, or if you are satisfied there had been a series of such transactions for a long time, well known to all the members and in accordance with the course of business for uses of the partnership, then it is the commercial paper of the firm. You must also find that it was made or passed in the course of their business as merchants or manufacturers. The suspending payment and failing to resume within forty days is an act of bankruptcy only of "banks, bankers, brokers, merchants, traders, manufacturers or miners," because their commercial paper is that upon which, in a broad sense, the business of the world is transacted. If it was issued by defendants as planters, then it is not within the perview of the bankrupt act, and suspension of payment was not an act of bankruptcy. You are thus to determine whether A. Lastrappes & Co. were merchants or manufacturers, and did they give this paper in a business which they prosecuted as such. If the suspension of payment of the notes was caused by an honest belief they did not owe, or had a valid defense against them, then it was not an act of bankruptcy.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. H. Reed.—Carrying concealed weapons. Sentence of $20 or thirty days.

State ex rel. R. Otto Moses vs. keeper of Parish Prison.—Relator was committed from the First Municipal Court for lying in wait and shooting with intent to murder Dr. J. R. Walker. Relator's counsel claimed there was no lying in wait, because he had revealed himself and had a scuffle with Dr. Walker before he shot him. No argument was heard from the State. Writ maintained, the court holding the offense was bailable and the commitment illegal, and fixed the bail at $5000.

ON TRIAL.

Perjury—Moses Craig. No verdict up to 11 P. M.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Larceny—John Carr, two cases; Albert Carroll.

Assault and battery—August Beebe.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault and battery—Charles Otis.

More Plain Talk.

Referring to the defeat, through a combination of Democratic intrigue and negligence, of the proposed appropriation for a mail subsidy from New Orleans to Brazil, the Memphis *Avalanche* says:

The Senate, by a large majority, voted a handsome subsidy for a steamship line between New Orleans and Brazil. The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to non-concur in the appropriation. The New Orleans *Times* (Democratic) thinks that "these repeated rejections of similar bills for Southern aid or relief, on the part of a strongly Democratic House, may prove at last too much for patient endurance."

There is a great deal more in all this than the Holmans, Woods and Randalls imagine. Party leaders of their stamp have resolutely opposed every effort to render practical aid to the South. The programme has been to capture the Southern politicians with promises of office, trusting to their ability to keep the masses in line. The certainty that Hayes will be President has defeated this programme. The South has clung to the Northern Democracy because the latter represented opposition to the unjust system employed in governing the Southern States, and because it was generally believed that, with the Democracy in position, all measures of justice to this section would be fairly considered. Singularly enough, the strong opposition to this class of legislation comes from the Northern Democrats, while the Republican votes are relied on for the success of even so important a project as the Texas and Pacific railroad.

These facts come home to all who care more for the material prosperity of the South than for the success of any political party. And we agree with the *Times* that the Northern Democratic record on these, to the South, great, overshadowing questions is not calculated to inspire hope for the future or win popularity for its authors on this side of the line. Issues are rapidly changing. Political quarrels are easily made up. The South is in an independent position and is tired of feeding on husks. If the Northern Democrats expect to retain the co-operation of the Southern conservative elements they must take, as the *Times* suggests, "a new and liberal departure." Opposition to the Texas and Pacific railroad measure, to the improvement of the Mississippi levees and to such other public works as the South has a right to expect aid in promoting, is not likely to prove a winning card in future. These measures are more to the Southern people than mere partisan politics. This fact should be kept in mind.

It is reported that the cardinals submitted to the Pope Friday favorable replies to some of the questions proposed to them, with the object of giving the ecclesiastical policy of the Holy See a more efficacious and energetic direction toward the natural solution of the various questions of the day. The exact nature of the new policy will be proclaimed on the occasion of the Pope's episcopal jubilee.

In the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, Thursday, Judge Giles dismissed the bill in equity filed by Juan Rondan, a citizen of Mexico, against Mrs. Atocha, administratrix of Alex. J. Atocha, deceased. The bill prayed that complainant be decided the owner of an award by the Court of Claims in favor of Atocha, to the amount of $150,000, and also for an injunction prevailing Mrs. Atocha from paying any part of the award to any other person.