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HANGING FRONT

LING DOWN TO THE FACTS

YORK NEWSPAPER OPINIONS

ARD MUST BE RECOGNIZED

OGG MUST BE THE SENATOR

LAWFUL WAY OUT OF IT

IDENT HAYES REALIZES IT

TALKS ENCOURAGEMENT

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1877.

The New York *Times* and *Tribune* of day declare that Packard's title to vernorship is perfect.

National Republican, a paper which d many ambiguous things of late, ite clearly this morning that he e recognized for his entire term, if sustain himself, and that Kellogg e seated in the Senate.

ything is looking better for the eople of Louisiana.

ident Hayes is giving favorable ces to our friends here.

areful not to believe any Demo- eports you may hear about a com- e. None will be proposed or enter- which does not sustain Packard in ce to which he has been elected by rages of his fellow-citizens. D.

MORRISON INTERVIEWED

COMPLIMENTS PAID PACKARD

PRIGHT AND HONEST MAN

tle Unimpeachable If Hayes' is Good.

E DEMOCRATS ALL THINK

DAY IN THE SENATE

S IN MORTON'S HANDS

ABINET WILL BE CONFIRMED

Suddenly Acquired Un- popularity.

FIED OBJECTIONS TO HIM

E EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

HANGE IN THE STATUS

ATIC PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR

IENDS SATISFIED TO WAIT

[To the New Orleans Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1877.

Just had a lengthy interview with illiam R. Morrison, chairman of emocratic investigating committee d you a few weeks ago.

orrison says he went to Louisiana t about the Governor, and did to discover something wrong Governor's office; but, much to e and gratification, he found in Packard one of the most up- honest man he ever met. In fact, politically speaking, about Packard's office, he found every- pectly clean.

orrison says, moreover, that if al Republican ticket was elected ana, Governor Packard was like- d, and that it would be a great injustice to accept the one and other.

number of prominent Demo- s with Mr. Morrison's views. ats did no business whatever ington to-day, except to refer credentials to Senator Mor- ittee for further examination hope the standing committees t will be confirmed to-mor- Monday at farthest.

In expectations, the Demo- s generally pleased with Mr. ation as Postmaster General. e course in denouncing the n-Oregon trick, voting to in- issippi affairs, and many e characteristic acts, did not him to the favor of the Demo- ally. They say, moreover, campaign speeches he made o frequent allusions to Gov- high character, but never Governor Tilden's integrity. probably be an extra session h June.

s que remains unchanged, r than anything else that the claims of Nicholls' recogni- n towards.

ana Republicans in this city frequent interviews with the and are fully satisfied that Gov- and will ultimately be recog- D. D. C.

HOW THE VOTE STOOD

Correcting a Misapprehension

PACKARD'S VOTE IF HAYES'

Governor Packard last night telegraphed the following document to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to correct a misapprehension that seems to exist with certain Northern editors regarding the votes cast in Louisiana for the State and national candidates:

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1877.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

SIR:—In an editorial in the *Commercial* of the seventh instant, you state "the act of the [Electoral Commission] has no bearing whatever upon the legitimacy of the Packard government, unless it can be proven that, as a matter of fact, more votes were cast for Packard than for the Republican electors who were certified by the Returning Board."

The Returning Board certified the vote for electors as follows:

W. P. Kellogg	75,135
J. H. Burch	75,127
Peter Joseph	74,614
L. A. Sheldon	74,027
Morris Marks	74,418
A. B. Levisee	74,002
O. H. Brewster	74,017
Oscar Jeffrion	74,736

My vote for Governor, as certified by the Returning Board, received and laid before the General Assembly by the Secretary of State and counted by that body, was as follows:

Stephen B. Packard	74,624

Votes as opened before the Returning Board, and certified by the Democratic State Central Committee.

W. P. Kellogg	77,174
J. H. Burch	77,162
Peter Joseph	74,913
L. A. Sheldon	74,902
Morris Marks	75,240
A. B. Levisee	75,395
O. H. Brewster	75,479
Oscar Jeffrion	75,618

And for Governor, as follows:

Stephen B. Packard	76,477

This proves that I received 621 more votes than the lowest elector, as returned by the Returning Board, and 1575 more than the lowest elector as certified by the Democratic committee.

The General Assembly had more than a quorum of returned members in both houses when the vote for me was canvassed and declared according to the constitutional requirements, on the second of January last, and before the expiration of Governor Kellogg's term of office.

This statement is made to correct an erroneous impression which appears to prevail with certain Northern newspapers that I ran behind the Republican electoral ticket.

If shotguns and violence are to determine the legitimacy of a government, what would have been the effect had Watterson's 100,000 Kentuckians appeared in Washington on March 4 to support and inaugurate Tilden—had he been a claimant—encouraged by a statement that the general government would not interfere?

Very respectfully, etc.,

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

The Philadelphia Weekly Times.

The Philadelphia *Times* commenced March 3 a weekly issue, and promises to be unrivaled by any of its contemporaries in all the attributes of a great national newspaper. A long list of distinguished contributors is given, and the first article of the first number is from Gideon Welles, the beginning of a series of chapters on the Unwritten History of the War. Following this will appear sketches by General Richard Taylor, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, ex-Secretary Simon Cameron, General Johnston, General Hooker, by Fremont, Watterson, Ben Hill, Basil Duke, Kilpatrick, Governor Curtin and many other distinguished soldiers and civilians. The subscription price is only $2 a year.

American Union Club.

The annual meeting of this veteran organization was held last night. There was a large attendance, and great enthusiasm manifested.

The following officers were chosen: President, General A. S. Badger; vice president, H. C. Dibble; recording secretary, T. W. Eaton; corresponding secretary, D. J. M. A. Jewett; financial secretary, W. G. James; treasurer, William Wright; marshal, William Roy; assistant marshal, L. J. Scuer.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring president, Colonel T. S. Johnson, and the new officers were installed.

A series of resolutions was adopted, without a dissenting vote, relating to the election of Governor Packard and the duty of the Republican authorities at Washington in the matter.

The affairs of the club were reported in a flourishing condition, and a large number of applications for membership were received and referred.

Evarts Explains Himself.

The following letter was received by Senator Blaine on Thursday and furnished to the Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1877.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine:

DEAR SIR—Hon. William M. Evarts begs me to say to you that he did not indorse the letter of Stanley Matthews to Governor Chamberlain to the extent implied by the telegram of Governor Chamberlain to me; that the letter was presented to him by Mr. Hoshell, of South Carolina, and he wrote upon it substantially as follows: That he had read the foregoing letter; that he desired to see the troubles in South Carolina composed, and he desired to hear from Governor Chamberlain upon the subject.

Very respectfully, etc., W. E. CORNIN

[illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

No quorum, fourteen Senators being present, and adjourned on motion of Senator Wakefield.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dejoie in the chair.

Fifty-five members present.

Adjourned on motion of Mr. Walker.

Democratic Caucuses.

Mr. Nicholls informed the Senate that he had signed several acts.

A committee reported favorably, with amendments, on House bill relative to trafficking in seed cotton at night.

Favorably on the bill regulating the fees of tax collectors throughout the State.

Senate bill No. 105, an act to vest in the State Board of Education control of the site on Erato street, New Orleans, purchased for the State for the location of a State normal school, and to authorize the renting or sale of said site—a small sized ring job—was reported ob favorably and was adopted.

The bill tinkering the police juries in the country parishes was discussed at considerable length.

A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint two additional police jurors in each country parish, and allowing them $3 a day for twenty-five days each year, and ten cents a mile for traveling, was adopted.

A concurrent resolution relative to the Texas Pacific railroad was adopted.

The amended police bill was adopted.

In the meeting of the House members, Mr. Kelly, of Union, called up a concurrent resolution requesting the Louisiana delegation in Congress to support measures subsidizing the Texas Pacific railroad, provided the branch subsidized connected New Orleans with Shreveport and Marshall; and provided also, that the North Louisiana railroad connected with the Texas Pacific at Shreveport. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Voorhies called up the bill to repeal the act incorporating the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Mr. Young, of Claiborne, moved that the bill be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved to table the motion, and desired to explain his vote. Objected to, and the yeas and nays called on the motion to table; yeas 11, nays 56.

Mr. Cressy called the previous question on the motion to postpone, and the bill was postponed by a vote of 58 yeas to 12 nays.

A ballot for Senator was had without result.

A bill was passed chartering the Alexandria and South Arkansas railroad; also, the Mississippi, Terreaux Boeuf and Lake Railway Company.

A bill abolishing a license tax on country merchants was passed; also, a board of health bill; also, one to regulate public education.

Minor matters absorbed the attention of the statesmen until the hour of adjournment.

The Upper Girls' High School.

The regular monthly exhibition given by the pupils of the Upper Girls' High School, postponed from the second instant, took place yesterday afternoon in the large school room. There were present a few of the members of the School Board and as many invited guests as could well be accommodated in the room. The following was the programme for the occasion, with the names of scholars participating:

March ..... Miss Branco
Chorus—"Only a Message from Home" ..... School
Stray Leaf ..... Miss Hoey
Recitation—"Three Days in the Isle of Columbus." ..... Miss Smith
Journal ..... Miss Vallman
Solo—"Mary of Argyle" ..... Miss Harby
Stray Leaf ..... Miss Curtis
Recitation—"Mary Queen of Scots" ..... Miss Stuart
Opera—"Martha" ..... Miss McGuirk
Journal ..... Miss Ober
Original poems ..... Miss Reese
Chorus—"Adieu to the Woodlands" ..... Seniors
Dialogue—"King Rene's Daughter"
Misses Benedict, Bloom, Buck, Hoey, Jackson, McCullough, Oppenheim, Wellman.
Solo—"Horn of the Alps" ..... Miss Hendrick
Stray Leaf ..... Miss Fleming
French Dialogue—"Les Avantages de Madame Sans-gêne" ..... Misses Burkes, Kingsley, Roman
Chorus—"Les Bateliers" ..... Seniors
Select Reading—"Mary's Thoughts About John" ..... Miss Morton
Recitation—"Burial March of Dundee" ..... Miss Beach
Stray Leaf ..... Miss Godfrey
Solo and Chorus—"Jessie, the Flower of Kildare" ..... Misses Spearing, Barrett, Benedict, Henrick, Harrison, Scribner, Wellman.
Select Reading—"Tuantepela" ..... Miss Schreiber
Polo—"L'Ardit" ..... Miss Benedict
Dialogue—"Barnes Brothers"
Misses Beach, Taylor, Martin
Chorus—"Dost Thou Remember" ..... School

An elaborate attempt for the display of favorite scholars was made in arranging for this little home exhibition, and yet the programme was well selected, and the exercises of unusual interest. As readers and speakers Misses Schreiber, Beach and Taylor were complimented by the visitors, and in the singing exercises the voices of Misses Henrick, Spearing and Benedict were pleasingly conspicuous. Professor Cardona assisted at the piano, and greatly aided the chorus singing.

Livingston Parish.

A letter from Livingston parish states that a man named McIntyre, who had been called from the parish to testify in New Orleans during the election investigations, was on his return to see his family, brutally assaulted and beaten. His assailants were armed with pistols and brass knuckles, and he was unable to resist them. Republicans are reported as entirely unarmed, and have no law to protect them.

As an indication of the feeling, a flag is displayed over a storehouse labeled "Bulldozers Headquarters." More outrages are expected.

Arrested.

Mr. John McClelland one of the three gentlemen of that name who live in this city, [illegible] that his name was used without authority in the published [illegible] to John Pacton [illegible]

THE SENATE.

The Senate of the Forty-fifth Congress met in extra session on Monday. The following is a list of the Senators so far as seated:

State.	Senators.	Term Expires.
Alabama	John P. Morgan, D.	1883
	George E. Spencer, R.	1879
Arkansas	A. H. Garland, D.	1883
	S. W. Dorsey, R.	1879
California	Newton Booth, R.	1881
	A. A. Sargent, R.	1879
Colorado	J. B. Chaffee, R.	1879
	Henry M. Teller, R.	1883
Connecticut	William W. Eaton, D.	1881
	William H. Barnum, D.	1879
Delaware	Eli Saulsbury, D.	1883
	Thomas F. Bayard, D.	1881
Florida	Charles W. Jones, D.	1881
	S. B. Conover, R.	1879
Georgia	Ben Hill, D.	1882
	John B. Gordon, D.	1879
Illinois	David Davis, D.	1883
	R. J. Oglesby, R.	1879
Indiana	J. E. McDonald, D.	1881
	O. P. Morton, R.	1879
Iowa	S. J. Kirkwood, R.	1883
	William B. Allison, R.	1879
Kansas	F. P. Stanley, R.	1881
	John J. Ingalls, R.	1879
Kentucky	James B. Beck, D.	1883
	T. C. McCreery, D.	1879
Louisiana	———	1883
	———	1879
Maine	James G. Blaine, R.	1883
	Hannibal Hamlin, R.	1881
Maryland	W. P. Whyte, D.	1881
	G. R. Dennis, D.	1879
Massachusetts	George F. Hoar, R.	1883
	H. L. Dawes, R.	1881
Michigan	Thomas W. Ferry, R.	1883
	I. P. Christiancy, R.	1881
Minnesota	William Windom, R.	1883
	S. J. R. McMillan, R.	1881
Missouri	F. M. Cockrell, D.	1881
	Lewis V. Bogy, D.	1879
Mississippi	L. Q. C. Lamar, D.	1883
	B. K. Bruce, R.	1881
Nebraska	Alvin Saunders, R.	1883
	A. S. Paddock, R.	1881
Nevada	William Sharon, R.	1881
	John P. Jones, R.	1879
New Hampshire	B. H. Rollins, R.	1883
	S. Wadleigh, R.	1879
New Jersey	Joseph McPherson, D.	1883
	J. P. Randolph, D.	1881
New York	Francis Kernan, D.	1879
	Roscoe Conkling, R.	1879
North Carolina	M. W. Ransom, D.	1883
	A. S. Merrimon, D.	1879
Ohio	A. G. Thurman, D.	1881
	John Sherman, R.	1879
Oregon	J. H. Grover, D.	1883
	J. H. Mitchell, R.	1881
Pennsylvania	W. A. Wallace, D.	1881
	Simon Cameron, R.	1879
Rhode Island	W. B. Anthony, R.	1883
	A. S. Burnside, R.	1881
South Carolina	———	1883
	J. J. Patterson, R.	1879
Tennessee	Isham G. Harris, D.	1881
	John Bailey, D.	1883
Texas	Richard Coke, D.	1883
	S. B. Maxey, D.	1881
Vermont	G. F. Edmunds, R.	1881
	Justin S. Morrill, R.	1879
Virginia	J. W. Johnson, D.	1883
	R. E. Withers, D.	1881
West Virginia	B. G. Davis, D.	1883
	Frank Hereford, D.	1881
Wisconsin	Timothy O. Howe, R.	1881
	Angus Cameron, R.	1881

The two seats of Louisiana and one of South Carolina are vacant, awaiting the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. With Mr. Davis, of Illinois, classified as a Democrat—for they elected him and he belongs to them—the Senate now stands as follows:

Republicans	39
Democrats	34
Vacancies	3
Total	76

A Mathematical Demonstration.

In commenting on the Democratic address by the congressional representatives of the party caucus, as the last wail of the office-seekers who have been not merely defeated, but defeated in disgrace for the methods they employed to achieve success, the Chicago *Tribune* quotes Dr. Redfield's remarks, that if Louisiana had been declared for Tilden we should have had the singular spectacle of a President elected by murder. It also restates the vote of Louisiana, and puts the question in more concise form than it has yet appeared in:

Great stress is laid by the Democratic managers on the action of the Louisiana Returning Board. This is their whole case. In stating it they deliberately suppress the facts which warranted that board in exercising its judicial function in purging the returns of fraud. We have on different occasions showed that in five parishes alone those frauds were sufficient to account for the fraudulent Democratic majority in the State. We will restate it in somewhat different shape, as follows:

	Rep. maj. in 1874.	Dem. maj. in 1876.	Dem. frauds in 1876.
East Baton Rouge	959	plus 612	= 1608
East Feliciana	441	plus 1736	= 2177
West Feliciana	366	plus 270	= 1429
Morehouse	303	plus 595	= 898
Ouachita	936	plus 1079	= 2009
Total frauds in five counties			8529

In the single parish of East Feliciana, where the Republicans had cast 1088 votes in 1874, and had registered nearly 2300 for 1876, they were not permitted to cast one solitary ballot, while the Democrats stuffed the ballot boxes to the extent of more than double their actual voting strength in the parish. The Democratic frauds are properly represented, therefore, not merely by the stuffing of the ballot box, but by the Republican votes which they prevented from being cast by threats, violence and intimidation.

This is the whole case. It is easily comprehended, the items have been proved, the figures are undoubted, and thus stated the conclusion is irresistible that in an honest contest the Democratic party would be honestly defeated.

Amusements.

The play at the Varieties Theatre last night was "Romeo and Juliet," with Mrs. Louise Pomeroy as the heroine. In this character the new star made her debut in New York, where she received high praise for her performance. The hard rules of acting do not well apply to *Juliet*. The actress who plays the character must be intelligent, young, fair and slender; for the rest is what can be made of the character. Mrs. Pomeroy fills all requirements, and meets the sentimental mind pictures of an ideal *Juliet*. She does not realize the sensuous love making of Neilson, and her natural grace saves her from the awkwardness peculiar to Miss Anderson. She may be called a good *Juliet*, worthy the attention of play goers and lovers of Shakespeare. At the matinee to-day Mrs. Pomeroy will reappear as *Rosalind*.

Religious.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, D. D., one of the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at three o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Gardner's church, corner of Cadiz and Collesum streets, in the Sixth District. A cordial invitation is extended by Brother Gardner to all, white and colored, to be present on the occasion to listen to the words of the eminent and eloquent divine.

[illegible]

THE LOUISIANA ADDRESS.

An Important Question that Will Not Wait.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the seventh instant contains the following:

The colored members of the Louisiana Legislature have made a very moving appeal to the people of the United States on the subject of the duty of the new administration in regard to the recognition of the Packard government. They affirm the decision of the Returning Board, and declare its approval by the electoral tribunal to have been "most righteous." They insist that the seventy odd thousand colored men who cast their votes for Packard understood their rights and responsibilities in the premises as well as any other equal number of citizens of the United States, and that none had more at stake in the issue than they. They extol Packard as tried and true—the one faithful among the faithless. They call attention, modestly, but firmly, to the fact that to their race the Republican party is indebted for the election of its candidate for President. They declare that the faults of Republican administration in Louisiana have been grossly exaggerated, and, in support of the general efficiency of the rule of Kellogg, cite the fact that the educational advantages offered through the Republican administration have been so improved that nearly all the colored children in the State are able to read and write. They point solemnly to the fact that many of their race have sealed with their blood their devotion to Republican principles, and declare that they are ready to take up arms in defense of their chosen State government, provided that course meets the sanction of a majority of the people of the United States.

This declaration is made to repel the charge that the colored people have not the courage to fight for their principles. The meanness of this charge is exposed by the citation of the fact that the organization of colored militia has always been heralded to the country as the inauguration of a war of races. It is asserted that the colored people have refrained from even the show of military force out of a patriotic regard for the best interests of the country, and in the hope of peace between the races. In conclusion, they denounce as "nefarious" the proposition to trade off the State of Louisiana and the interests and rights of the colored people to the Democratic party for any consideration whatever.

The address is excellent in tone, lucid in statement and strong in argument. The same utterances coming from the whole body of the white legislators of a State of this Union would certainly have great weight with the American people. They certainly ought not to have less weight coming as they do from colored legislators. The appeal is addressed to the people, but it must be considered by the new administration. If it be true that there is in the minds of the colored people as strong a desire for education that, in the few years that have elapsed since the edict of emancipation, intelligence among colored children has become almost universal, then, indeed, the time has fully arrived when the fathers of these children are entitled to be heard, not only with respect, but with deference. It may be assumed as certain that the educated children of the colored men and women of Louisiana, when they shall go upon the stage of active life, will be less docile under oppression than their fathers and mothers now are. It may be assumed that they will remember with horror the scenes of intimidation and assassination surrounding their early days. It is not at all improbable that they may seek revenge for those injuries inflicted upon their kinsfolk and race. Think of it, four thousand colored men, women and children assassinated and massacred in a single State in one short decade! We do not ask that the men who committed these horrible deeds be hunted down at this late day and brought to punishment. But we do insist that the wounds of the colored race ought to be healed, if healed they may be, by the most positive assurance on the part of the government that murder for opinion's sake shall from this moment cease altogether. There not only can be no peace at the South so long as cruelty on the part of the whites toward the blacks continues to be practiced, but there is trammeled up in its continuance an awful retribution to the persecutors themselves. Unless the deadly blows that have been so long showered upon the colored people soon cease to fall they will be returned, and returned with interest. In the turbulence of the past few years at the South there is no doubt that the whites have been the aggressors. It is the colored man who has been robbed and murdered, and it is the white man who has committed the robbery and done the murder. It will not do to commence the work of pacification by assuming the contrary. It will not do to deprive the colored people of certain rights already secured as a means of binding over the white people to keep the peace. Peace depends upon the supremacy of the law; let the law, therefore, be enforced as the first essential preliminary to a reign of tranquility.

Per contra, the St. Louis *Republican*, Democratic, says:

Our New Orleans correspondent is undoubtedly right in regard to the circumstances under which the address of the colored members of the Packard Legislature to the people of the United States was prepared and issued. Nevertheless it is a document of very considerable importance, and may be the prelude to events of very considerable magnitude.

The address is nothing more or less than an emphatic protest against the conservative policy which, it is said, will be the initial point of the new administration. Antoine and his associates insist that the Republican party owes its victory to them; that the colored vote carried Louisiana for Hayes, and that the indorsement of the action of the Returning Board by the Electoral Commission can not be so interpreted as to let in a President and push out a Governor. If, they say, Hayes is entitled to the presidency, Packard is entitled to the governorship, and to deprive the latter of the office which rightfully belongs to him would be an intolerable wrong which neither the colored citizens nor their friends at the North are disposed to submit to. In short, the address brings the Republican advocates of the conservative policy face to face with an exceedingly grave question which can neither be dodged nor tided over, and which must be squarely met and decisively settled without unnecessary delay. The arguments used are unanswerable, so far as they relate to the flagrant inconsistency involved in the proposed abandonment of Packard. All attempts to show that such inconsistency is merely imaginary are utterly ridiculous, and might just as well cease. The friends as well as the enemies of the conservative policy know that it can not be enforced without throwing a most significant light upon the fatal weakness of Hayes' credentials, and that whether Packard is driven out or permitted to "hold on," the popular mind will not fail to see that from a returning board and electoral commission standpoint he has been harshly dealt with, and has just cause for complaint. Therefore, if this policy is to be adopted, the burden of inconsistency must be accepted for the sake of the substantial good which it purchases. It is far more important that the people of Louisiana should be rid of carpetbagism than that Hayes should be consistent. The peace and prosperity of the nation are of vastly more consequence than the harmony of a party, and a patriot ought not to hesitate long between the demands of patriotism and the demands of fanaticism.

But it is becoming more evident every day that if Hayes intends to give a peaceable acceptance to the Southern question by the recognition of Nichols, he must, in the same manner, recognize "Kellogg" in Louisiana. Packard and Kellogg are the Republican candidates for Governor in Louisiana, and the Republican party is responsible for the acts of both. If Hayes intends to give a peaceable acceptance to the Southern question by the recognition of Nichols, he must, in the same manner, recognize "Kellogg" in Louisiana. Packard and Kellogg are the Republican candidates for Governor in Louisiana, and the Republican party is responsible for the acts of both. [illegible]

[illegible] any compromise is possible. Packard and his Radical allies seem indisposed to accept anything but a clean victory—or a clean defeat. They have taken a bold and determined stand against the conservative policy, and will not yield to any persuasion, come from whom it may.

There are some disputes which can be best adjusted by leaving them to the operations of time; but this is not one of these. Delay is dangerous. Every day complicates the already sufficiently complicated situation by stirring up prejudice and passion, and stimulating that spirit of antagonism which will listen to nothing but its own promptings. Whatever the administration decides to do must be done quickly and vigorously.

The Louisiana Question from Another Standpoint.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the seventh instant says:

The figures in relation to Louisiana again become an object of interest. The question of Kellogg's admission to the Senate will make these statistical facts of value. There are four tables which it is necessary to look at in this connection—the count of the Returning Board on the electoral and State tickets, and the Democratic count on the same. The Returning Board declared these results, which, for convenience, we arrange in tabular form:

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Peter Joseph	74,614	L. St. Martin	70,554
L. A. Sheldon	74,027	F. P. Poche	70,528
M. Marks	74,418	A. De Blanc	70,626
A. B. Levisee	74,013	W. A. Seay	70,525
O. H. Brewster	74,017	R. G. Cobb	70,457
O. Jeffrion	74,736	E. A. Cross	70,556
W. P. Kellogg	75,135	J. McEnery	70,508
J. H. Burch	75,139	R. C. Wickliffe	70,500

STATE TICKET.

S. B. Packard	74,624	E. T. Nicholls	71,198

The average Republican electoral vote, as declared by the Returning Board, was 74,436, and the average majority 3521. The vote for Packard, as declared by this board, was 188 more than the average electoral vote, and his majority was 3426. But it is important to notice in this connection that there was a wide difference between the votes of the eight different Republican electors. The two electors at large on the Republican ticket received, by the Returning Board's count, more than 1000 more votes than did some of their colleagues. Which, therefore, the average majority for electors was 565 more than it was for Packard, there were only four electors who individually received a larger majority. The rest received a majority considerably below Packard's.

The Democratic count was as follows:

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Republicans.		Democratic.	
P. Joseph	74,903	L. St. Martin	82,650
L. A. Sheldon	74,902	F. P. Poche	82,574
M. Marks	75,240	A. De Blanc	82,513
A. B. Levisee	75,395	W. A. Seay	82,612
O. H. Brewster	75,479	R. G. Cobb	82,520
O. Jeffrion	75,618	E. A. Cross	82,602
W. P. Kellogg	77,174	J. McEnery	82,723
J. H. Burch	77,161	R. C. Wickliffe	82,719

STATE TICKET.

S. B. Packard	76,477	E. T. Nicholls	84,487

The average Republican electoral vote, as declared by the Democratic count, was 75,759, and the average Democratic vote was 83,056—Democratic majority 7876. The vote for Packard, as declared by the Democrats, was 76,477; for Nicholls 84,487—Democratic majority 8010.

Now it is to be observed that the Democratic count agreed with the Republican count in this, that two of the Republican electors ran far ahead of the rest of the ticket. By this count only two had a larger vote than Packard, and their vote exceeded his by only 676 and 692 respectively. By this count also Packard ran ahead of the other six electors by from 500 to 1000 votes. The two counts also agreed in this that the average difference between the two electoral tickets was rather larger than the difference between Packard's vote and that given for Nicholls. But the Democratic count, as well as the Republican, shows that this difference was caused by the large increase in the vote for the Republican electors-at-large over their associates on the ticket.

These are the facts in the case on which, so far as figures are concerned, all argument must be based.

When it comes down to argument there is a chance to go to work on the technicalities of the case. But if one goes to the equities of the thing, leaving all other considerations out of sight, the broad fact remains that by both Republican and Democratic counts, Packard received more votes than half of the Republican electors. This is hard-pan. It may be argued that the count of votes for Governor is not legally made by the Returning Board, that it is the function of the Legislature. We shall be much mistaken if the people see in this plea anything but a subterfuge. The members of the Legislature, besides, hold office under authority of the findings of the Returning Board. The people will want this case decided on its merits, and they will be hard to be convinced that the man who two counting boards, of opposite parties, agree in saying has received more votes than at least half of the Hayes electors, has not as valid a title to office as those four electors. In other words, if the four Hayes electors rightly hold office, then Packard holds office rightly; and if Packard is not entitled to his office, neither were the four Hayes electors.

Packard's Assailant.

A Philadelphia dispatch of March 5 to the New York *Herald* says:

William Henry Weldon, who attempted the life of Mr. Packard at New Orleans, on the fifteenth of February, arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by his father, the Rev. C. F. Weldon, the Lutheran minister in West Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Weldon left for New Orleans three days after the news came of the shooting, and on his arrival was presented to Governor Packard, who listened to his appeals in behalf of the misguided young man with great kindness. Mr. Weldon speaks very gratefully of the Governor's magnanimous treatment of his son and himself. The young man was visited by the Governor's own physician while in prison, and his wounds carefully attended to. On Thursday last he was admitted to bail in $5000, and at once permitted to accompany his father home.

Mr. Packard stated that at first he believed the assault upon him was premeditated, and grew out of a conspiracy to murder him, for he had been warned the day before by mail that such an attempt was to be made upon his life within twenty-four hours.

Judge Kelley, however, telegraphed from Washington that he knew Weldon and his people well, and that the young man, whatever else his motives might have been, was incapable of entering into a conspiracy to murder. This telegram, together with Weldon's previous good character, led Governor Packard to believe that his assailant was under the influence of liquor when the assault was made, and not morally responsible for his actions. He was, therefore, disposed to be lenient with Weldon, and offered no resistance to his release on bail; and it was further intimated to the latter that neither the Governor nor any one of the witnesses to the shooting would appear against his case before the grand jury. The Weldon government, having no official knowledge of the criminal against Weldon, did not propose to prosecute him.

Young Weldon states that he left the employ of Pepper & Co., of Baltic, just a week before the shooting, and that he had been in New Orleans but about twenty days when it occurred. Had not Governor Packard interfered in his behalf he would have been tried last week by a military court.

Hayes and Packard vs. Tilden and Nicholls.

The following communication from B. R. C., dated Bellaire, Ohio, March 8, appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the seventh:

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In his letter from Washington, of the twenty-eighth ultimo, published in the *Commercial* of this morning, "H. V. R." expresses the opinion that so soon as the Federal troops are withdrawn from the support of Packard in Louisiana his government will inevitably fall to pieces, and your correspondent evidently believes such a result, and believes that President Hayes will so act. It has also been the expression of some of the prominent papers of the North, the *Commercial* among the number, that all Federal support of the State government in Louisiana should be withdrawn. The expression of this opinion is generally coupled with a declaration of the belief that the immediate result of such withdrawal will be the overthrow of Packard's government, and the seating of Nicholls as Governor. It is furthermore said, as if by way of excuse for the expression of so monstrous a doctrine, that the country is tired of sustaining State governments by Federal bayonets, and they must sustain themselves or go to the wall.

Now, this may be all very nice sort of talk on the surface, but it seems to me simply the gauziest kind of a covering for an atrocious doctrine, which, if allowed to prevail, will enable a strong, rich and influential minority to set aside the will of the majority in any State. "H. V. R." is a capital *raconteur* of what he has seen in the State of Louisiana, and he can tell the truth as nearly as any other man in the country, but I can not admit that he is any more competent to draw conclusions from his facts than another.

It is well remembered how graphically, and I believe truthfully, "H. V. R." pictured the intimidation, the murder and the general lawlessness attending the late elections in Louisiana. He gave it as his opinion, if I mistake not, that the Republicans had carried the State if the result of all fraud and intimidation were eliminated from the vote. The facts he then cited were ample to sustain him in such opinion.

The vote of Louisiana has been subjected to such an ordeal of scrutiny as was never before applied to an election return in this country, and the declared result is that the opinion of "H. V. R." has been vindicated. In this I feel to rejoice.

But if Hayes received the electoral vote of Louisiana, was not Packard the choice of a majority of the voters of that State for Governor? We have no evidence to the contrary. The same evidence which gave the State to Hayes must give it to Packard. Packard, then, is the lawfully elected Governor of Louisiana. He has taken the oath of office, and is legally installed. If this is true, by what authority does Nicholls claim the office? May not any other citizen of the State with equal propriety lay claim to the office? Did not the Electoral Commission, when it decided that the electoral vote of Louisiana should be counted for Hayes, by the same act virtually pronounce Packard to be the lawfully elected Governor of that State?

Nicholls may have the strongest so-called "police force." (General Sheridan truthfully called them by another name.) He may have the best fighters among his followers, and in a contest may be able to overthrow and scatter the forces of Packard. In this way he may conquer and enjoy the office of Governor. And this is just what "H. V. R.," and all those who think as he does, want to see, and expect to see as soon as the troops are withdrawn. But this is simply revolution. It is overthrowing the lawful government of the State by force and arms. And this the President is advised to sit quietly by and permit. It is as if the one hundred thousand Democrats invoked by Mr. Watterson were to reach Washington, prevent the inauguration of Mr. Hayes and enforce that of Mr. Tilden.

Now I deplore the results of "carpet-bag" rule as much as "H. V. R." or any other man. I have enjoyed exceptional opportunities of witnessing those results, and I am intimately acquainted with many of the leading "carpet-baggers" of the Southern States, including Governor Packard, of Louisiana. It is the fewest of them that are either honest, honorable or capable men, and it would be for the good of the communities in which they live and move if they were generally thrown over. Packard is one of the very best of them. He is absolutely fearless of danger, and is withal a man of excellent character. I believe him to be entirely honest, and in this I but echo the opinion of "H. V. R." Furthermore, I believe he has the welfare of the people of Louisiana at heart, and that he will do them good if allowed to exercise the duties of the office to which he has been lawfully elected.

If, then, he be respectable, honest, competent and legally elected, in the name of republican government why shall he not be allowed to fill the office? If he be really the Governor of Louisiana, and that State is infested by "banditti" too powerful for the Governor to resist or overcome with the forces at his command, why shall he not be sustained by all the Federal power if necessary. If Mr. Hayes is elected by the vote of Louisiana, shall he not defend his title by sustaining Mr. Packard, whose tenure is the same as that of Mr. Hayes?

Withdraw the Federal support, and I believe with "H. V. R." that Packard will fall. The "banditti" known as "White Leagues" will be too strong for him, and the lawful government of a State will be destroyed and a usurper installed. It will be a crime for which the party in power will be plagued and punished in the future. It will be a crime against the helpless blacks of the State, who will be at the mercy of a lawless banditti. It will place Louisiana alongside of Georgia and Mississippi in the political register. There will be quiet in the State, but it will be the quiet born of intimidation, and inforced by the shotgun and the bludgeon. And worse than all, it will furnish a text for Tilden and his followers which they will preach from with terrible effect during the four years of President Hayes' term of office.

One reason for desiring the withdrawal of the troops is because the people are tired of applying the army to such uses. Where is the evidence of this? What is the army for if it is not to be used to sustain regular government? The people are not tired of seeing their chosen servants do their duty. If it be true that Packard's government is regular and lawful and republican, the Nicholls government must be opposite. If the latter prevails through the aid of the Federal executive, where is the safety of any State government?

If Governor Packard is overthrown with the connivance of President Hayes, does not the latter repudiate his own election, and thus strengthen the claim of Mr. Tilden? Are not the claims of Tilden and Nicholls to the vote of Louisiana identical? Are not the claims of President Hayes and Governor Packard to the vote of Louisiana identical? If they are, the President will certainly hesitate long before he so far invalidates his title as to permit Governor Packard to be overthrown.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I am bound to the conclusion that if Governor Hayes was entitled to the electoral vote of Louisiana—and that he was I take not the shadow of a doubt—then Packard is the lawfully elected Governor of that State, and, therefore, that it is the bounden duty of President Hayes to protect Packard in the office to the extent of the Federal power, if necessary.

A dispatch from St. Paul says the New York Telegram and Chicago Times have consolidated and that Chauncey M. Depew, in connection with Gardiner G. Hubbard, is negotiating a syndicate to purchase