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E NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE

BASELESS FABRIC

EMPTY PRETENSE

ODY WITHOUT A LEGAL QUORUM

parison with the State House Body.

ICH IS THE GOVERNMENT?

Facts and Figures Which Answer the Question.

FACTS CONCERNING THE SENATE.

he Senate of the State of Louisiana is posed of thirty-six memberships. cording to the returns of the Returning rd, added to the members exising before holding over, there would be nineteen publicans and seventeen Democrats. he Democratic returns agree with these, pt as to three members—Hamlet, Blunt Weber.

he testimony before both the congressl committees shows abundantly the nds for returning Weber from the dist embracing the Feliciana and Pointe pee, and Hamlet, from that embracing chita and Caldwell, and nobody pretends to doubt the intimidation sufficient in e parishes to affect the returns.

he high Electoral Commission has said decided, "That the Returning Board of isiana is a constitutional body under a stitutional law, and a vacancy in its ber does not vitiate its proceedings."

e must suppose then it had adequate nds, and the law makes it the best e of grounds, to return Blunt from the rict of Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine DeSoto.

o much for these three Senators. Of the sixteen the Democrats make no ques, for they have accepted Breaux, Donand Wheeler in their Senate, and on sixth of March introduced a resolution ing on the other thirteen by name to their seats with them, or they would ade vacant.

he whole nineteen were present at the ning of the legal Senate in the State se, voted in two additional members by ot, and continued to attend the meet of the Senate till the eleventh and teenth of January, respectively, when disfections occurred.

his covers all the proceedings of this ion excepting the ballots for United s Senator, which do not require a quo of the Senate.

ese proceedings cover the organization election of officers, the returns of mem to the Legislature and action thereon, count for Governor and Lieutenant ernor, and all the statutes and enacts that have been passed, and renders it legality unquestionable.

ll of this took place with the cognizance, urrence and executive approval of W. Kellogg as Governor, whose title is unstioned; and what took place elsewhere, out his recognition, can not have the e of legislation. Then, as we are surely ded to one Legislature, and as surely ded to only one, there can be no questhat that in the State House was the one.

e retirement of some of the members e ground that some of their political ers thought the defensive arrangements e State House did not favor bulldoz as be of no force, and whatever they elsewhere can have no more force than ey went home.

et us now examine some

FACTS CONCERNING THE HOUSE.

e Returning Board returned seventyRepublicans and forty-three Demoin all 117, and three vacancies (one tant parish, where the supervisor to hold an election, and two in East siana, on the ground of no legal elec

e reasons for these three vacancies are ous. Grant parish, with the memory e great massacre, was probably in a condition as to make it unsafe for proper election officers to make their erance. At least they did not.

East Feliciana there was not a Repub vote, although at all previous elec the majority of its people have shown selves to be Republicans.

much for the vacancies declared by Returning Board. Notwithstanding et that fifty-eight might be assumed quorum of 117, the House of Repreatives has always required sixty-one, nd, at each day's session, sixty-eight bers present.

e Democratic returns virtually admit acknowledge sixty Republican mem at any rate, they show the Republ married parishes which returned sixty bers.

y openly acknowledged and returned Republican members, but sup the returns for the House from Madiving two members, and St. Martin, ving two members. But these very es they acknowledged to have given tes to Hayes and Packard of say 2200 dison and seventy-seven in St. Martin. suppression of the returns from those rishes as to Representatives in the is a case of "throwing out" to effect nination of their bogus House.

style, manner and *sangfroid* of ing out these parishes to effect their e casts all the performances of the Returning Board, even according to boldest and most romantic and fictitious itions, in the shade.

we have come pretty near establishr legal Legislature by Democratic city, and without the aid of the regual and constitutional method of re without any other canvass or com than that of our canvass.

as now proceed to analyze the differetween the number of Republicans bled by their returns, or, say sixty, e number we claim, seventy-four, e of the three vacancies.

e fourteen comprise three from East Rouge, two from Morehouse, two Ouachita, two from West Feliciana, on Webster, one from Lafayette, one Union and two from De Soto.

testimony before both congressional committees shows the Democratic returns from East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, Ouachita and West Feliciana were accomplished by bulldozing and intimidation. As to Webster, in all their first returns they acknowledged the election of Heath, Republican, but, somehow or other, when it came to action they substituted a Democrat.

As to this and all the other parishes mentioned, it is not to be doubted the Returning Board acted upon ample grounds, of which they are now conceded in law to be the best and only judge.

If any one doubts these facts, or the basis on which these deductions are made, they will be verified by reference to the Democratic returns published in the *Picayune* and *Democrat* of December 10, 1876, and the *Democrat* of January 1, 1877.

Even after all this process the Democrats were short of men to organize their own House. So that *nolens volens* they took in Messrs. Cressy, Rolle and Tremoulet, defeated Democratic candidates from the staunch old Republican seventh ward of this city, in which the Democrats have never run except as a forlorn hope, each of whom was declared defeated in Democratic as well as the official returns. These three men were daily used to make up a quorum until a sufficient defection could be obtained from the regular House to make up a quorum according to their own theory, and they still compose a part of the seceding House.

And this body, thus lacking a quorum of elected members on their own showing, organized by choosing Mr. Bush Speaker, and the next day, jointly with the Senators, canvassed the returns, not furnished by the Secretary of State, as required by the statutes, but "duplicates of the returns sworn to by the commissioners of election and supervisors of registration throughout the State," and pronounced Messrs. Nicholls and Wiltz elected. The REPUBLICAN noted this fact at the time, and then, and ever since, has only referred to the body as, what it really is, a Democratic caucus.

Do not these facts establish, first, the utter invalidity of the receding Legislature? Do they not establish the conclusive validity of the State House Legislature?

The Democratic returns also show that, excluding the vote of the city of New Orleans, the Republicans carried the State by 2000 and upwards. This after all the bulldozing, the actual killing, terrorizing and the fraud by which large Republican majorities were disfranchised or cheated.

The Louisiana Brief Filed in the Senate.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell's brief on the Louisiana case was, on motion of Senator Wadleigh, presented to the Senate and printed in the *Record* of March 5.

It contains in condensed form a summary of the massacres and murders incident to elections prior to 1876 and since 1866; the massacre of Mount Pleasant and the murders of 1876; the election law; the Democratic conspiracy and references to the proof; a partial list of the murders and outrages of West and East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and Ouachita, together with a list of those proved to have been engaged in their perpetration; the statistics of election, showing the extent of the conspiracy and its effect by the comparison of the vote of the forty peaceful parishes contrasted with that of the five bulldozed parishes; a statement of false assertions by Democrats; an analysis of the law; and a brief statement of the character of the Republican government.

It is a model document, occupying less than four pages of the *Record*, yet sufficiently detailed to present truthfully and convincingly the whole question of the election of 1876. It is signed by Hugh J. Campbell, of counsel before the Electoral Commission, and John Ray, J. R. G. Pitkin and Frank Morey, of counsel before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Democratic Senatorship.

It was understood that the Democratic body at Odd Fellows' Hall would to-day agree upon a Senator for the long term, to contest Governor Kellogg's seat. The parties were in secret caucus yesterday, and adjourned with an understanding that nothing should be done at present. The candidates, meantime, had narrowed down to General Gibson, Judge Spofford and Judge Wyly.

The Chamberlain Correspondence.

The following letters have been made public by Governor Chamberlain, at the special request of Stanley Matthews, and are the letters alluded to by Mr. Blaine in he Senate on the seventh instant:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1877.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, South Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR—I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, but have learned to respect you from my knowledge of your reputation. I take the liberty of addressing you now, with great distrust of the propriety of doing so, prefacing it by saying, that I speak without authority from any one, and represent only my own views. The situation of public affairs in South Carolina is too complicated to be discussed at length in a note, and yet impresses me as one that ought to be changed by the policy of Republican statesmen in such a way as not only to remove all the controversies that disturb the State, but to remove all embarrassment arising from it to the party in the other parts of the country. It has occurred to me to suggest whether by your own concurrence and co-operation, an accommodation could not be arrived at which would obviate the necessity for the use of Federal arms to support either government, and leave that to stand which was able to stand of itself. Such a course would relieve the administration from the necessity, so far as executive action is concerned, of making any decisions between the conflicting governments, and would place you in a position making the sacrifice of what you deemed your abstract rights for the sake of the peace of the community, which would entitle you to the gratitude, not only of your own party, but the respect and esteem of the entire country. I trust that you will pardon the liberty I have taken, as my motive is to promote not only the public, but your personal good.

With great respect,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Appended to the foregoing letter are the following lines by Mr. Evarts:

DEAR GOVERNOR—I have read this letter, and conversed with Colonel Haskell and Senator Gordon, on this subject, so interesting to us all. I should be very glad to aid in a solution of the difficulties of the situation, and especially to hear from you speedily. With my compliments to Mrs. Chamberlain, yours, very truly,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The *Courier-Journal* represents itself, and with a certain sort of ability.

POLITICAL NOTES.

General Garfield has retired from the contest for successorship in the Senate to John Sherman. He knows a Buckeye must get that place; but if he should be the Buckeye it might shut Ohio out in the race for Speaker of the next House.

Major Burke is reported to have decided not to capture the State House in order to get the official rolls of the first tax district. Duplicates of the city tax bills scattered about will serve to give a business like appearance to his office.

President Hayes is now regarded as the blue ribbon politician. He "cordially receives" and sends away "highly satisfied" every delegation that presents itself, no matter how adverse the causes and interests represented.

What report did those detectives, sent by the "Nicholls government" to inquire who killed young Weber at Bayou Sara, make? Did they find it was another "mysterious horseman," or are the developments suppressed?

The Louisiana Lottery Company has captured the Odd Fellows' Hall Democracy, and the bill to abolish it succumbs to "influence." It now blooms out, under the especial ushership of Generals Beauregard and Early, as an old and respectable institution, and to longer denounce it as a vile Radical monopoly will be high treason. Let us have reform!

A hopeful New Orleans dispatch to the Shreveport *Times* says:

Major Burke is just back from Washington. He has the written pledges of John Sherman, Charles Foster, Stanley Matthews and other leading Republicans, that Nicholls shall be sustained. Hayes himself pledged the same to Burke Sunday night.

The writer says, "I speak by the card," but since then the written agreement has been mislaid, and the card lost in the shuffle for office.

And this reminds us to suggest to the "reform" grand jury, which sits in solemn conclave under the ægis of Judge Whitaker, that an investigation of the rumors concerning the "sewing machine and piano bill" would not be amiss. That the piano men and machine scalpers were blackmailed pretty freely to buy up influence they will scarcely deny under oath; especially as they seem to have profited but little by their contributions. While the "reform" fever is on the desire to know what it costs and how the bills are itemized is but natural.

Kellogg stock rose rapidly yesterday after the news came that the Senate committee had reported on a strict party basis. Bets were freely made that he would be admitted to his seat during the present session. Democratic enthusiasm shrunk proportionately and carried State and city bonds down with it.

What has become of Justice Clifford's "hearty breakfast?"

Unless Blaine and Morton are overboard, Hayes' policy will be a failure.—*Chicago Times.*

Morton's friend was appointed in the Cabinet, and Blaine receives the most distinguished consideration from the President in person. See the point?

The official organ of the "Nicholls government" effectually refutes the claims of the Democracy to full recognition of that usurping authority throughout all of Louisiana excepting the State House. The article is such convincing testimony to the fact that Governor Packard at least evenly divides away with the revolutionary forces, that we give it entire. Says the *Democrat:*

CONFUSION.

The continuance of the present anarchy in some of the country parishes is simply impossible. We at New Orleans are able here to appreciate some of the disadvantages of the *status quo*, to see it destroying the trade and business, and eating away the life of our city; but what we see and feel are but shadows to the curses hanging over those portions of Louisiana in which the officials still cling to Packard's desperate fortunes, deceived by forged telegrams and fraudulent reports.

In all the parishes, even those wholly under Democratic rule, there is stagnation of business and gloomy prospects, but in those Radical-ridden parishes the confusion is terrible, and far worse than revolution or war, for it is anarchy. In the Radical river parishes in the north of the State, for instance, the judges refuse to allow lawyers to practice who do not possess licenses, that is, who have not paid their licenses to the Packard tax collector, and as all the lawyers decline to do this, decline to aid or abet in any manner this common enemy, there is no court of any kind. After keeping open their courts for a few days without cases, lawyers or arguments, these judges, in chagrin, adjourned *sine die*, closed their courts and are now waiting patiently for an end of this anarchy, convinced that no case can be tried until it is ended.

A similar case occurred in Iberia, where the judge, who, it is claimed, illegally and improperly holds the office of district judge, attempted to hold court. Not a lawyer attended, and when the judge attempted to get a jury, by force, almost a civil war was the consequence. The confusion is complete throughout these parishes, and law wholly suspended. How is it possible to have any law in Louisiana when the legally elected district judge of a judicial district, and the legally elected clerk of the district court for a parish of the same district recognize different Governors and refuse to recognize each other?

The confusion, instead of growing less, is growing greater every day, and must be ended either legally and constitutionally, and that soon, or it must inevitably end in a conflict. It is impossible for half a dozen officials in the parish to recognize different Governors; it is impossible for two men to collect taxes in the same parish for different governments without conflict; and it is equally impossible to go on, as we have been going on for four months, without any show of law. It is to the great credit of the people of Louisiana that these terrible four months have been marked by less crime than usual, for it has been well known everywhere that under the *status quo*, and the confusion existing under it, any and all crimes would go unpunished. We have been without law for almost half a year; those who keep us without it longer must bear the responsibility for the crimes this lawless condition will bring if it is continued but a few weeks longer.

Patents.

From a list of patents, issued from the United States patent office, having date March 6, 1877, published by Gilmore & Co., No. 629 F street, Washington, the following extracts are made:

A. d'Estampes, New Orleans, artificial keelin.

P. Roselle, New Orleans, cigar trade mark.

N. H. Collins, Rayville, Louisiana, baling press.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, March 12, 1877.

SENATE.

Fourteen Senators present, and adjourned on motion of Senator Hamlet.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Mr. Keeting in the chair.]

Fifty-nine members present, and adjourned on motion of Mr. Swazie.

The Legislature To-day.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Hahn in the Chair.

Sixty-one members present at one o'clock.

The reading of the journals for the past three days was dispensed with.

Mr. Sauer introduced a resolution to declare the following committees standing committee, viz: Insurance, 7; Grievances, 11; Peace and Order, 11; Game Laws, 7; Unfinished Business, 7 members—which was adopted on suspension of the rules.

Several resolutions and bills were introduced and laid over or referred.

Mr. Keeting, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill relative to the building in which the Supreme Court shall be held, and making an appropriation for the same.

The bill passed.

The calendar was taken up and the bills referred or postponed.

Mr. Drury, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means being absent, requested that the committee be called together to consider House bill No. 40.

On motion of Mr. Jones the House adjourned.

Apology to Weber's Memory.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is far from being as prejudiced and intolerant as his dispatch to that paper would indicate. He called on the REPUBLICAN Monday and desired to state that he had been misled by partisan representations, and that his dispatch on the assassination of D. A. Weber was based on a misapprehension of facts and false information; that he regretted he had done such an injustice to the memory of Mr. Weber, and to repair it as far as possible he had forwarded a complete correction of all the statements concerning the character of the deceased, as contained in that dispatch.

So manly an acknowledgment and so straightforward a course honor the confessor of wrong, and make one wish that all distant papers had as honorable representatives as the correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

From Washington.

A prominent Republican from Louisiana had a long interview with General Devens, the new Attorney General, yesterday, and his expressions indicated his opinion was Governor Packard was at the head of the legal administration of Louisiana, and that he should be sustained.

New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire election occurs today. A State ticket, a Legislature and three seats in Congress are involved. Indications are that the State will go strongly Republican.

Personal.

General Bussey, Colonel Y. A. Wood, ward and T. W. Eaton have returned to the city.

Messrs. Kenner and Casanave are expected to-night.

Trodden to Death.

The Western Associated Press gives the following information of the disaster at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, New York, last Thursday:

At the time of the alarm which resulted so disastrously Father Langiache was preaching on "Hell and the horrors of the damned," and perfect stillness prevailed.

Suddenly, as the preacher was picturing the torments of purgatory, a young woman in the northern corner of the gallery, overcome by her feelings, fainted and gave utterance to hysterical screams, startling the worshipers and causing them to spring to their feet. The next moment some reckless person cried "Fire," and this gave rise to a panic. Father Langiache, who was nearing the end of his sermon, stopped and implored the people to keep their seats, as there was absolutely no cause for alarm.

Father Merrick, the pastor, heard the screams and rushed into the sanctuary. He called upon the congregation to keep their seats, as there was no fire and no cause for alarm. The sexton also endeavored to stop the panic. These efforts were partially successful. Father Langiache retired to the vestry room, and in a few moments returned attired in his cape and uttered the benediction, dismissing the congregation, and the organ commenced to play. The women in the main body of the church and in the east gallery passed out in an orderly manner, and not a single person in portions of the church last named was injured. People occupying that portion of the gallery where the commotion had begun and centered listened to neither priests, pastor, sexton, benediction or organ. They rushed toward the exit from the gallery, and, almost crazed with fear, pushed and fought their way into the narrow stairway leading to Sixteenth street. The stairway is but four feet wide, and within three or four steps of the bottom it makes a sharp turn before it reaches the vestibule.

The crowd of maddened women rushed down stairs, and would probably have all reached the street in safety, but at the bend in the stairway an aged and very stout woman in her eagerness to reach a place of safety fell headlong down stairs. Before she could regain her feet, she frantic crowd pressed on toward the vestibule, who coming upon the prostrate form, those in the foremost ranks fell upon her. In a moment the passage way was choked, and a scene of the wildest confusion and most intense excitement ensued. The crowd in fear pressed on with almost irresistible force, and nothing could be done to stop their advance. The crazed women fought their way toward the chocked up stairway, trampling upon those who had fallen in front and crushing life out of them. They screamed and fought like maniacs, and every effort to hold them back, so that the stairway could be cleared, was of no avail.

Father Whyte, and several other priests who were in the church parlor at the time the panic occurred, rushed round to the front of the church, and, assisted by patrolmen, by main force dragged out some of the women who were lying on the stairs. A number of women were then got out alive and only slightly injured. In the struggle for life they were almost denuded of their clothing.

As the priests and police, aided by a number of citizens, made their way up the staircase, they found lying on the steps, four other women and a small boy. They were taken out to the open air, but life was extinct. One woman, Anna Forbes, was brought out alive and apparently not much injured. She walked, with the assistance of a policeman, to a drug store on Sixth Avenue, near Sixteenth street, where she expired in a few moments.

The assistant sexton says he distinctly heard the cry of "fire," but did not see who gave utterance to it. A gentleman standing outside of the church informed Sergeant Douglas that he saw a man in the vestibule of the church put his head inside the door and heard him cry "fire."

Father Whyte and other priests connected with the church are of opinion the cry of fire was given by one of a gang of pickpockets with the intention of creating a panic, during which they could ply their nefarious vocation. Father Whyte says he was in confession at the time, and when he reached the church he was almost crushed to death while endeavoring to extricate some of the women who were in imminent danger of losing their lives.

Last evening another alarm of fire was sounded in Astoria, a suburb. As the firemen rushed past the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, one of them cried "Fire." Immediately those seated on the rear seat sprang to their feet and rushed for the street, followed by nearly the whole congregation. When the panic had exhausted itself and the people became composed, it was found that four women had been seriously injured by being trampled upon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Count Schouvaloff left Paris on the tenth for London. The *Observer* says he brings a note, which he is ordered to communicate to Lord Derby immediately, proposing that the European powers and the Porte sign a protocol, guaranteeing the reforms and placing the rayahs under the protection of the powers.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says that the council of ministers raised objections to several of Mont-negro's demands, particularly to the cession of the Niceico. The Montenegrins have resolved to maintain all demands.

The London *Observer*, in a leader, says: "We have reason to believe that when a proposal was recently made in the French Chamber of Deputies for the extension of the fortifications of Paris the scheme was dropped in deference to peremptory declarations from Berlin that any addition to the defenses of Paris would be considered a *casus belli.*

A Reuter telegram from Paris states that President MacMahon will entertain General Ignatieff at a banquet on Tuesday.

An interview reports that General Ignatieff intimated that he had not wholly relinquished his idea of going to London.

Pardons or commutation of sentence have been granted to 224 Communist convicts.

The *Evening Standard* publishes a special telegram from Paris, in which its correspondent says:

"Information of the gravest kind reaches me from a well informed source. I think it is very doubtful that the government will allow it to be transmitted by telegraph, and I, therefore, send it by post. The German government has assumed an attitude toward France which is calculated to cause serious uneasiness as to the maintenance of peace.

"The German government has been consistent in their manifestation of ill will. First came their refusal to take part in the exhibition of 1878; next the attacks of the German press against France, and now I understand that the Cabinet at Berlin have intimated to France that they regarded the construction of a second line of fortresses was intended to create an artificial frontier line between Germany and France, without which the latter country is open to invasion.

"Monstrous. The French have as good a right to fortify Arras, Verdon, Besancon, and the plateau of Langres, as the Germans have to increase the fortifications of Mayence, Strasbourg and Metz, and to fortify the Vosges. The French government have, I understand, complied partially at least with the demands of Germany, and have undertaken not to continue the fortifications of Arras. But it is feared fresh concessions will lead to fresh exigencies, and that these will be carried so far that France will, in self-defense, have to say 'No,' and bid the Germans do their worst."

A special dispatch to the London *Standard* from Madrid says: The journals of this city express unmixed displeasure at the appointment of Messrs. Evarts and Schurz to positions in the new American Cabinet. They say both have supported the Cuban filibusters in the United States, and they entertain fears of the result of their accession to power.

A dispatch to the Cologne *Gazette* says, the greater part of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube, which numbers seventeen vessels, with sixty guns, have left Sulina harbor and been stationed at various points on the Danube.

The President and His Friends.

It now appears that Mr. Stanley Matthews is alone responsible for the suggested compromise with Southern Democrats about which Dame Rumor has been so active. Mr. Evarts, it seems, did not by any means indorse the request of Matthews to Governor Chamberlain to "yield his rights for the good of the country," and the President has denied that he authorized Matthews to make any such proposition. It was very natural that Governor Chamberlain should want to know by what authority the strange proposition was made. He will said, "I am not acting for myself, and I can not assume such responsibility." There is a way, and but one way, to dispose of Governor Chamberlain's rights as chief executive of the State of South Carolina—the legal way. Was he chosen by the people? Did he have a majority of the legal votes cast on the seventh of November? These questions can only be solved by an appeal to the legal methods provided by the constitution and the laws of South Carolina. Meantime the President of the United States is bound to see that mob violence is not permitted to obstruct the peaceful, lawful settlement of the claims of the rival candidates to the gubernatorial office. It was quickly, eagerly assumed by those who wish to embarrass President Hayes' administration that Mr. Matthews' letter to Governor Chamberlain was written at the suggestion of the President. We did not credit it. We have all along been convinced that there was no foundation whatever for the rumors that have been afloat for some time to the effect that a compromise was agreed upon by the friends of Governor Hayes previous to his induction into office, *with his sanction*, whereby the protection of the Federal government was to be withdrawn from Packard, of Louisiana, and Chamberlain, in South Carolina. It is not impossible that certain supererviceable friends of Governor Hayes entered into negotiations with certain Southern Democrats, with a view to such a compromise. We are glad to know that they acted wholly without authority. Doubtless the country had its first information of President Hayes' plan for the pacification of the South in the announcement of his Cabinet. Mr. Evarts is a conservative Republican, Mr. Schurz represents the liberal German element of the Republican party, and Mr. Key is a conservative Democrat. What more can be asked in the way of pacific outlook? President Hayes may well assume that the South will be soothed at this manifestation of his desire for peace and reconciliation. How could he better hold out the olive branch of peace than offering to a prominent Southern Democrat a place in his council of advisers? We are not disposed to find fault with this plan of reconciliation. Whatever may be its faults, it is generous. It is a plan possessing elements of possible success. At all events, it is an offering of fellowship, an offer of something more than universal amnesty—an offer of full recognition of the right of the South to take an active part in the conduct of the affairs of the government. The plan of President Hayes, as exhibited in the selection of his Cabinet, is more than just. But the proposed compromise attributed to the friends of the President is neither just nor generous. It is not just, since it would involve the overthrow of a State government which has substantially the same sanction as that possessed by the administration itself. It is not generous, since that generosity which is not the handmaid of justice is false and deceptive, leading both him who gives and him who receives into a false and dangerous position.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The President and the Senate.

It certainly seems as if the newspaper correspondents, in their prevailing desire for something sensational, had greatly overshot the mark in conveying the impression that the distinguished Senator from Maine had declared war against the administration. Mr. Blaine, himself, is prompt in giving a flat contradiction to the idea—he believes that he has said nothing, done nothing which can stand in the way of his yielding a most hearty support to the new President and his policy. Nor do we find anything in the full text of his speech to discountenance this statement. It may be well to reprint, here, the gist of it, in order to see clearly that of which we are talking:

"Mr. Blaine—I know that there has been a great deal said here in the corridors of the Capitol, around and about in by-places and in high places, of late, that some arrangement had been made by which Packard was not to be reorganized and upheld; that he was to be allowed to slide by, and Nicholls was to be accepted as the Governor of Louisiana. I want to know who had the authority to make any such arrangement. I wish to know if any Senator on this floor will state, in his place, that any person speaking for the administration that was coming in, or the one going out, had any right to make such an arrangement. I deny it without being authorized by the administration that now exists, but I deny it on the simple broad ground that it is an impossibility that the administration of President Hayes could do it. I deny it on the broad ground that President Hayes possesses character, common sense, self-respect, patriotism—all of which he has in a high measure and in an eminent degree. I deny it on all grounds that can influence human action; on all grounds on which men can be held to personal and political and official responsibility. I deny it for him, and I shall find myself grievously disappointed and wounded, and humiliated, if my denial is not vindicated in the policy of the administration. But whether it be vindicated, or whether it be not, I care not. It is not the duty of a Senator to inquire what the policy of the administration may be, but what it ought to be, and I hope a Republican Senate will say that on this point there shall be no authority in this land large enough, or adventurous enough, to compromise the honor of the national administration, or the good name of the great Republican party that called the administration into existence." [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the presiding officer.]

If Mr. Blaine had been a lukewarm supporter of President Hayes during the campaign—if he had held aloof, as others did, apparently willing, if not anxious, to witness his defeat, there might be some color for this hasty charge of open hostility. But the country has not yet forgotten how promptly he responded to the new order of events—how from the first moment of recovered health to the last closing hour of the campaign, he and his most devoted friends were foremost in the Republican ranks, battling like "plumed knights" for the Republican cause. It would certainly seem as if a Republican Senator, with a record such as this, were entitled to indicate, in open Senate, on the question of admitting or rejecting another Republican Senator, his views of the proper policy to be pursued, and that without incurring the charge hostility to the administration.

Not a little of the ill formed opinion which has been hastily put forward on this subject, owes its faultiness to a misconception of the principles of our government. A President is not an autocrat, to form and pursue a policy without regard to the opinions of others. It is centuries since even the kings of England attempted work of that kind, and the attempt was almost fatal to their existence. We are a representative government, and the executive of a representative government can carry out only that wherein he is followed and supported by the people and the people's representatives. Past experiences, all too recent, have taught us how unhappy a creature must a President, without representative alliances, become; and that alliance which he may secure outside of his party, though antagonizing his party, is fitful, unreliable, and continued only to the end of destroying his original strength. The sacred duty of the press, therefore, at this hour, is not to magnify the differences of opinion between the leading Senators of the Republican party and the Republican President, but rather to lend all its efforts to harmonizing their views, and bringing about that mutual support without which the administration must prove a failure. Attempts, therefore, to read such leaders of popular sentiment as Senators Morton, Conkling and Blaine out of the party, and to arrange a line of action which shall contemplate their exclusion from its councels, is ill-considered and dangerously indiscreet. They are entitled to the expression of their views, and the course to be pursued must be materially affected by their views if it is to prove that success for which the Republican party and the country most ardently hope.

But there has been this good from these opening expressions of Senatorial opinion on the admission of Southern Senators—it has led to a unanimous, enthusiastic and determined demand upon the part of the people, that the new policy of the new administration shall be given a fair and impartial trial—that the new President shall be permitted to gather about him just such advisers as he deems may best assist him in his course—that there shall be no captious objections to the inauguration and full trial of his policy. That the Senate hears and heeds this resounding voice of the people is clear to the careful observation. Senator Conkling, against whose charges of disloyalty were foolishly brought, gives open intimation that his ardent support will be yielded to the administration until it shall prove (which he believes it never will), that such support is inconsistent with the fixed principles which he represents. Senators Morton and Blaine present themselves in the same position, and behind them is the great mass of the Republican party, with promises of material accessions from the conservative element of the Democracy. But, in our earnest support of the administration, we must avoid the error of a foolish attack upon Senators for the expression of individual and dissonant views—we must avoid the grosser mistake of imputing to them improper motives. We elect men to such lofty position as the United States Senate because of their individual strength and judgment. They are not to be the slavish of the people and the press—they are in a measure their advisers, the men to whose judgment we have relegated our interests. We expect—we have the right to demand—from them honest and determined views on pending questions; and upon those views must, in a measure, depend the shaping of our policy. From a full and free expression of differing opinions, planed down and joined as a carpenter dovetails the edges of his cabinet work, comes a strong and harmonious scheme of action—such a one as we confidently look for in the future of this administration.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris telegraphs as follows: General Tchernayeff has suddenly arrived here to confer with General Ignatieff. It is asserted that Russia has asked, or is about to ask the powers to propose to the Porte the establishment of an international consulting commission for one year, at Constantinople, to advise the Porte and watch and report on the application of the reforms. There is no chance of Turkey accepting this plan.

The *Standard's* special from Pesth says: It is confidently alleged that Russia has advised the Prince of Montenegro to considerably moderate his demands for the cession of territory and a seaport.

The Herzegovinan insurgents have petitioned the Porte for amnesty and permission to return to their homes.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch reports that the Turks are fortifying the banks of the Save and Unna on the Bosnian and Austrian frontier.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Sherman was confirmed by the Senate last Thursday as Secretary of the Treasury by a strict party vote, after all. The twenty-six votes against his confirmation was the solid Democratic strength of the Senate, while the votes of every Republican present cast in his favor alone saved him from defeat. So much for "policy."

Colonel H. C. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, will be detailed for duty at the White House, in a similar relation to the President as General Babcock had to President Grant, that of military secretary. Colonel Corbin is an old correspondent of the REPUBLICAN. He writes a graceful letter, and is one of the handsomest men in the army. He has many acquaintances in New Orleans who will congratulate him on his preferment.

It is rumored that the Staten Island mansion of William T. Garner, near Brighton, will be occupied by ex-President Grant on his return from Europe, he having decided to make Staten Island his home.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention has nominated General Van Zandt for Governor. Albert C. Howard was nominated as Lieutenant Governor, and the present incumbents were nominated for Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer.

Senor Iglesias and suite, of Mexico, arrived at St. Louis Saturday night, and were called upon by many prominent citizens on Sunday. They were to leave for New Orleans last evening.

District Judge David A. Smalley, of Vermont, is dead.

Senator Blaine dined Saturday with Secretary Evarts and Secretary Schurz. The three gentlemen are said to have had a hearty laugh over reports that Mr. Blaine had been trying to defeat their confirmation before the Senate. In the afternoon Mr. Blaine attended the reception at the White House, and was received with very marked cordiality by both the President and Mrs. Hayes.

M. Pierret, French consul at New Orleans, has been appointed consul at Yokohama.

The friends of rivers and harbors have assurances that the question of allowing moneys appropriated to be expended will favorably considered as soon as the new Secretary of War assumes the duties of his office.

The treasury has made a call for $10,000,000 five-twenties of May and November, 1865. Interest ceases June 10.

Vice President Wheeler knows nothing of the President's intention to send him South as the head of a confirming compromising commission.

The new tariff of freight rates, west bound from New York, went into operation Monday. Some doubts are expressed by railroad men as to whether it will be satisfactory, as many leading merchants have contracted with companies and made special rates to all points west. The old rates were, to Chicago, first class fifty cents, second class forty-five cents, third class forty cents, fourth class thirty cents, special twenty-five cents per 100 pounds.

The rates agreed upon by all the roads are made on the basis of seventy-five cents per 100 pounds for first class, and so along the list. This has been the result of the agents' meeting here a short time ago, and it is supposed will finally terminate the railroad war. This is doubtful, as already rumors of the tariff being violated are abroad.

The Jackson, Tennessee, *Sun*, of Friday, contains the account of a terrible fight in Madison county, Tennessee. Deputy Sheriff Jason W. Fussell summoned William and John Anderson, his nephews to assist in arresting three brothers named Potete, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, at the house of Andy Potete, the father of the Potetes.

The Potetes resisted and killed Fussell and slightly wounded William Anderson, who mortally wounded John Potete, who died soon after the fight. Andy Potete was arrested and committed to jail, but his other sons escaped after robbing the body of Fussell and taking his horse.

Governor Hartranft officially notified the Senate and House of Representatives Monday evening that Hon. Simon Cameron has resigned his position of United States Senator. Don Cameron, late Secretary of War, is the principal candidate for the succession.

The New Cabinet.

The new Cabinet was sworn in by Judge Carter yesterday. Subsequently there was a general conversation, preliminary to the first regular meeting.

Mr. Chandler presented the heads of the bureaus to Secretary Schurz. Chandler said to Schurz when he came into the office he found abuses in the department, especially in the patent and Indian bureaus, which required heroic treatment, and he had to use the knife freely, and commended the present incumbents to the confidence of Mr. Schurz.

Secretary Schurz replied in complimentary terms of Mr. Chandler's administration. Addressing the clerks, Secretary Schurz said he intended to run the machine on business principles.

Mr. Evarts replaced Mr. Fish yester-day with the usual formalities. The Secretary took possession of the War office formally, accompanied by General Sherman. Mr. Sherman took formal possession of the Treasury at noon. Mr. Key takes hold of the Post-office to-day. Frederick Seward, son of the ex Secretary, becomes First Assistant Secretary of State, vice Cadwallader.

A special to the New York *Times* says: "It is understood that Postmaster General Key has intimated to Mr. Tyner that he would like to have him remain as first assistant postmaster general, and take charge of the appointments, particularly those of the Northern States. Mr. Tyner declines to remain in the department as a subordinate, but will assist the new Postmaster General whenever his advice and experience will serve in carrying out his plans.

"Mr. Key will ask the President to name for first assistant postmaster general a representative Republican, in order that the Republicans of the country may feel assured that he intends to act in perfect accord with that party and to assist the President in administering the government in the interests of all the people. Mr. Key says he was invited to a seat in the Cabinet to represent the South, and his purpose is to give personal attention to that section."

Will They Do It?

The Louisville *Commercial* says:

Now is the time for Southern citizens who think for themselves to give a prompt recognition of the President's desire to treat the South fairly and justly. They need not wait for the old party leaders to give the word, for from that class the President has nothing to expect in the way of patriotic support to any policy he may undertake. No treatment, however generous and magnanimous on the part of a Republican administration, will abate their opposition. With them, to strengthen and build up the Democratic party in the South as a means of getting full control of the government and all its vast patronage is the prominent object, and nothing short of this will satisfy them. So far as the Democratic officeholders are concerned, the bestowal of every Cabinet office on their number would be regarded as so many individual favors only, nothing more. But the Southern people, if really sincere in desiring home prosperity and self-rule, can well afford to disregard the selfishness of their Democratic leaders and rally at once around the standard of the President. They have no reason to doubt his genuine good will, his earnest desire for their welfare. While their Democratic journals are howling and fault-finding, let them without delay make sure of the prize at hand, which may come to the moral support of the President on the score of equal justice to every one in the South. No other support will be worth having.