

Orleans Republican. JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Sensible Southern Policy.

Governor Packard is constantly receiving letters of encouragement, and the following is a sample:

St. Louis, March 13, 1877. To His Excellency E. B. Packard, DEAR SIR:—The Republicans of St. Louis view with pride your devotion. We know the unpleasant position you occupy. There is no emolument in the office to pay you for the unpleasantness you encounter, but we pray you to hold on to your position, and if you are compelled to abandon it let it be charged direct to Mr. Hayes. How can you stultify yourself by refusing to recognize you, and at the same time claim to be faithful by the very vote that elected you, we fail to see.

If the boldness of your State committed half the crimes imputed to them they should be hung instead of giving them government as a reward for their murders. Mr. Hayes may think that he can build up a party in the State by recruits from the Democratic party, but he will find he is mistaken. Give up Louisiana and South Carolina to them, and never again can any Republican party exist in the South. The last remnant of loyalty will be driven from the South. Do not yield. Let the issue be forced on Mr. Hayes, and let the country know who is responsible for the surrender of our party and principles. I think that the down-trodden and murdered people of the South are the only ones that have any right to complain. Give us the Massachusetts policy for the South—that is, punish crime in the South the same as in Massachusetts—then if the crimes that we complain of and on which we elect Hayes go unpunished, we say farewell to Republicanism in the South.

Turn over the government to the Nicholls party, and Wells and Anderson and the other members of the Returning Board will be indicted and sent to the Penitentiary, and Mr. Hayes will hold the presidency, and the parties that made him President will be in the Penitentiary for doing so. Think not for one moment that the Republican party is with Mr. Hayes in doing that which they would never do, viz—turn the country over to the Democratic party.

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE M. JACKSON.

The New Hampshire Election.

There appears to be no doubt that all three of the Republican candidates for Congress were elected last Tuesday. The defeat of Alvah Salloway by James F. Briggs in the second district, and of Henry O. Kent by Henry W. Blair in the third, is conceded by the Democrats, while in the latest news from the first district it is unofficially returned that Frank Jones, Democrat, by twenty-five majority, and elected General Gilman Marston. This is a clear gain of two Republican Congressmen, and they were elected on the issue that Republicans in the South must not be abandoned or traded off.

The Republican State ticket, headed by Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, is elected by about 3000 and 4000 votes over that headed by Daniel Marcy, Democrat.

The Legislature has fifty or sixty Republican majority on joint ballot.

Has He Been Murdered?

Some time in last December, about Christmas, Mr. S. Van Dusen left Natchitoches to come to New Orleans. He had with him letters, documents, etc., for various parties. He has never been heard of since. He was last seen below Natchitoches riding a mule near Cain Bayou. As many threats had been made against his life, in consequence of his Republicanism, his friends fear he has been finally dealt with.

SPRING OPENING.—Attention is directed to the fact that the popular modiste, Mrs. F. R. Haddon, Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres street, will have her spring opening of French millinery, bonnets, hats, etc., on Wednesday next, twenty-first instant. Mrs. Haddon's rare taste and good judgment are well known, and ladies will find her assortment this year more complete than ever before.

A Voice from the Grave.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean writes, under date of March 12:

Senator McMillan, of Missouri, has received a letter that should excite a violent storm of protest against a conciliatory policy toward the South. On the sixth of the present month, D. A. Weber, tax collector of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, was shot and killed in the street near his home. The verdict of the coroner's jury assigned the guilt to persons unknown. Senator McMillan received from the same Mr. Weber the following letter, dated March 3, three days before his death:

"MY DEAR SENATOR—I see by the Associated Press dispatches that President Grant will not recognize Governor Packard. I am glad to see that President Grant has committed to such a line of policy. If this should prove true, if after our services to the nation we are to be left in the hands of the assassin and his murderers, you, Mr. Senator, who have had the opportunity to judge our cause, will understand how soon the murderers will begin their work. It would be but a few days' work to wipe out of existence every white Republican, and with our downfall comes that of the innocent negroes whose vote saved the nation. I appeal to you, Mr. Senator, not as a Republican, but as a friend of justice, to do battle for those who are powerless. Our lives, our property and the security of our families depend upon you and those of your administration in the Senate who understand our position. Since my return from New Orleans, and my attendance upon your committee, I have been unable to appear on the streets without incurring danger. If I were alone, without wife or children or property, I could easily adapt myself to the present condition of affairs, but I can not desert my all, even if it should cost me my life. Hoping you will pardon this liberty in addressing you, I remain, very respectfully, yours, D. A. WEBER."

Foreigners in the Cabinet.

The Boston Globe says: Carl Schurz in the first foreign born citizen to ever hold a Cabinet position, but he is through America, and fully one-seventh of our people are foreign born.

To which the Philadelphia Press replies: Albert Gallatin, born in Switzerland February 9, 1761, was Mr. Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury serving during all of his administrations. He was offered the place of Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Monroe, and that of Secretary of War by President Madison, but declined both. Alexander J. Dallas, born in the island of Jamaica June 21, 1759, was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and, for a time, Secretary of War under President Madison. Alexander Hamilton was born in the island of St. Croix in 1755, and was Secretary of the Treasury under General Washington from 1789 to 1795, and Secretary of the United States Treasury under General Jackson. Alexander T. Stewart, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1790, was Secretary of the Treasury, but was found ineligible because he was not engaged in commerce.

ACTION!

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION

At short notice a large number of prominent Republicans assembled at the hall of the House of Representatives Wednesday evening. The meeting was designed to be one of white Republicans exclusively, with the intention of co-operating with that of the colored Republicans, whose address has already been placed before the people.

At seven o'clock the hall was comfortably full, many present being unable to find seats.

Captain Charles H. Merritt called the meeting to order, and in accordance with the unanimous wish called Hon. T. A. Ronton to the chair.

Eloquent addresses were made by Captain Charles H. Merritt, who was unanimously elected secretary, Judge B. L. Lynch, Colonel A. J. Whittier, Hon. O. H. Brewster, Hon. B. H. Dinkgraves, Judge W. L. Evans, Judge W. W. McCullough, Senator E. L. Weber, Hon. C. W. Boothby, Hon. William J. Moore and F. A. Glover, Esq.

Some speakers regretted that the meeting had been called as a white meeting, and desired that there should be no class meetings. Considering, however, that there had been a colored meeting previous to this, it was less objectionable.

It was resolved to meet again on Thursday night.

A committee was appointed to draft an address.

Thursday evening there was a still larger meeting, Senator Burch and other prominent colored Republicans being present.

An article from the Chicago Inter-Ocean and the letter of the late D. A. Weber, murdered in West Feliciana, published in Sunday's REPUBLICAN, were read.

Hon. B. H. Dinkgraves read the following address:

To the Citizens of the United States: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Louisiana, who have suffered persecution and ostracism on account of our adherence to the principles of the Republican party, and who have patiently awaited the action of the government of the United States to restore to us the advantages guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, of a republican form of government, now, in our distress, appeal to the citizens of the loyal States to raise their voices to demand the speedy repeal of the laws which deprive us of the enjoyment of our sacred right to be governed by officers elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State, without regard to color or previous condition.

The intimidation, violence, outrages and murders perpetrated upon the Republicans in different parts of this State, by the White League Democracy, to prevent a fair and free election, are now matters of notoriety throughout the civilized world. And, as the policy of that unscrupulous party (disclosed by the secret circulars of the Democratic Executive Committee of Louisiana during the late election) was to boldly and confidently assert what it was wished should be believed—so, since the election, their policy has been to pretend to be in the other States, by repeating daily what is known here to be false, that they have control of the whole of the territory of the State of Louisiana, except the "hot ground" in New Orleans, and that their authority alone is recognized throughout the State, and they ask to be "let alone."

The facts are, that an illegal and armed military organization, known as the White League, or rifle club, was organized in the late election. They threatened the existence of the lawful government, and as soon as the General Assembly convened, in January, a joint resolution was passed by the United States to furnish assistance to put down the insurrection, which was too powerful to be suppressed by the State authorities.

We appeal, therefore, to our fellow citizens of the loyal States, not to let the slanders published against us, and to exert their influence to hasten the assistance which should have come to us upon the war of the late election.

Justice delayed is often times justice denied. In conclusion, we respectfully, but earnestly ask, as we have a right, and demand that the laws of the government in Louisiana, extended to the loyal Republicans in Louisiana, to the end that the Republicans of this State may not be forced to follow the example of the Nicholls party and attempt to solve the legal questions by the use of the market and cannon.

W. H. Dinkgraves, of Madison; George Drury, of Assumption; Omar Hoachey, of West Baton Rouge; W. G. Shelton, of Morehouse; C. W. Boothby, of New Orleans; A. J. Whittier, of New Orleans; J. A. Whittier, of New Orleans.

Speeches were made by John H. Dinkgraves, Esq., Senator E. L. Weber, General Jack Wharton, Colonel A. J. Whittier, Hon. D. H. Gorham, Judge W. L. Evans and Hon. Henry C. Dibble.

The address was adopted.

Appropriate resolutions were also adopted.

After transacting some ordinary business the meeting adjourned.

Letter from Weldon's Father.

Governor Packard has received the following letter from the father of William Henry Weldon, who so lately attempted his life:

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1877. His Excellency, Governor E. B. Packard, New Orleans: The undersigned, sensible of the great pressure upon your time and energies by many matters of high moment to State, and thereby deterred from further intruding, order personally to express his appreciation of the great interest and kindness to him, as well as of your noble generosity in the late election, has given certain of the votes, and in declining the same, he has given certain of the votes of the State. A legal quorum of each house holding such certificates is declared by the Constitution of the State. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this dispatch to Packard and Mr. S. GRANT.

"Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Packard." The General Assembly which President Grant recognized as the legal Legislature has declared that an insurrection existed in this State too powerful to be suppressed without the assistance of the United States, and called for such assistance. But surely a necessity for recognition can not be denied when the only pretension for the exercise of power by the insurrectionary organization should not be given.

The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition, says President Grant, "than any other equal number of lawyers convened at the call of the President Grant." But it is still the sham court, set up by Mr. Nicholls and backed by the White League army, and the advantage of artistic volunteers, and his benefit promises to be pleasant and real success. Miss Rosa Rand, who is also our kindest greetings to Major Ayer, General Louis, Hally, Badger and Judge Stewart, believe me, truly and affectionately yours, C. F. WELDON.

Amusements.

The season at the Varieties Theatre will come to an untimely end on Saturday evening, winding up with the tragedy of "Macbeth." An extra performance will be given on Monday night for the benefit of Mr. S. Kittredge, treasurer. Kit is a general favorite with the public. He has St. Joseph's night for his pocketbook festival, and the advantage of artistic volunteers, and his benefit promises to be pleasant and real success. Miss Rosa Rand, who is also our kindest greetings to Major Ayer, General Louis, Hally, Badger and Judge Stewart, believe me, truly and affectionately yours, C. F. WELDON.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Senator Wadleigh.

The political campaign in New Hampshire, which came to such a satisfactory conclusion on Tuesday last, had a great deal of the Louisiana question in it. Mr. Daniel Marcy agreed once more to take the Democratic nomination for the governorship for the purpose of righting the wrong inflicted upon the poor, innocent Democrats of Louisiana. The Republicans joined issue with him, and some of the ablest men of the South, including Judge Hugh J. Campbell and Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, took an active part in the campaign. At nearly every meeting that was held for the fortnight prior to the election resolutions were adopted calling for the recognition by the President and Senate of Governor Packard and the Republican government of Louisiana. New Hampshire's senior Senator—able, honest and eloquent—employed several weeks, as a member of the Senate committee, investigating the political situation here. In answer to some observations of Mr. Marcy, Senator Wadleigh wrote the following letter, which was widely circulated during the campaign:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1877.

SEN. DANIEL MARCY: Sir—In your letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor, you say: "My personal acquaintance with the State of Louisiana makes me certain that the State has given their votes for Tilden and Hendricks at an election as free and fair as the circumstances of the people would admit; that crime and disorder should exist in a State so misgoverned and oppressed as Louisiana has been, was to be expected; that the effect of the election was to diminish, and not to increase, the Democratic vote."

"The repeated and most positive assurance published by the United States, two of whom, formerly citizens of the city of Portsmouth—Adams and Gains—ought to satisfy every candid person, that the election there was fair and free, as far as the people are concerned, and that all disturbances there have come from the misconduct or deliberate intention of the State; and even without their testimony, none but the most credulous would believe the stories that a majority of the voters of the State, having no political offices and supported by the military force of the President of the United States, could be put down and overwhelmed by an unorganized minority."

"Five weeks of laborious investigation and the examination of some hundreds of witnesses of all parties in Louisiana have led me to conclusions which unlike those expressed by you, I believe are true. There was no free nor fair; that there was no justification nor excuse for the atrocious crimes perpetrated by the Democratic party; that the crime increased the Democratic and lessened the Republican vote, and that, instead of being 'unorganized,' as you say, the Democratic minority was thoroughly organized in military fashion and armed to the teeth."

A brief statement of admitted facts will convince you that your views are wrong. There are forty-one leading Republicans in Louisiana, in which few or no political offices were committed in the late election. The Republican vote was doubtless lessened by the general feeling of insecurity, but not by the election of an efficient officer, and fair. In those parishes, on the day of election, were registered 57,999 colored and 72,034 white voters, being a colored majority of 14,035. The white voters cast 52,747 Republican and 59,392 Democratic votes, a Republican majority of 6333 votes.

The remaining seventeen parishes were in a vast majority of the State. The testimony to that effect was overwhelming and unanswerable. Bands of armed Democrats on horseback patrolled the country at night, carrying out the law by force. Leading Republicans were killed; others were whipped with hundreds of lashes, and others were driven into exile. The story of Eliza Pinkston, horrible as it is, is sustained by a weight of testimony which leaves no doubt of its truth. Nor does that picture of fiendish cruelty stand alone. The numerous tragedies of a native Louisiana and her colored Republican majority in Louisiana would fill the hardest heart with pity and horror.

Your idea seems to be that the effect of the election was to increase the Democratic majority. The facts destroy that theory. In East Feliciana, where, at the election before the late, the Republicans received a nearly equal vote, the colored vote was cast in 1874. In Ouachita, the scene of the Pinkston murder, which in 1874 gave a Republican majority of nearly two to one, there was in 1876 a Democratic majority of more than two to one.

In those seventeen parishes were registered on the day of the late election 27,369 colored and 33,305 white voters, a colored majority of 6936. But the vote as returned showed 21,123 Democratic and 10,707 Republican votes.

In the forty parishes where there was no returning a registered colored majority of 15,903 yielded a Republican majority of 6333 at the polls. In the seventeen bulked parishes a returned colored majority of 6912 yielded a Democratic majority of 10,153. This evidence proved beyond all doubt that the remarkable change was due to organized military force and violence.

Can any one believe, in the face of such facts, that the disorder and violence, whose existence you admit, did not diminish the Republican and increase the Democratic vote? But it is claimed that the colored Republicans voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket, because they were intimidated and oppressed by the building Democrats.

The manner in which the colored people were induced to join Democratic clubs is shown by the resolutions of the Democratic club of West Feliciana, passed February 12, 1876.

All first citizens the outrage of the building Democrats, who were to be the first citizens to abstain from committing such outrages. The third and last is as follows: "Resolved, That we call upon all citizens to receive the certificates of membership issued by the club, and secretly to observe the rights of life and property of every member of the club and to extend to every member a cordial approval and protection."

This model Democratic club, most promiscuous and law abiding than most, promiscuous protection against Democratic ruffians not only to those who were members of the party. Such was the persuasion which induced the persecuted colored Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is also claimed that these frightful crimes are attributed to and excused by the misgovernment and oppression which exists in Louisiana. There is no good reason to be urged against the contrary, but the aggression before your committee that in the parish of Ouachita, for instance, there was any extravagance, corruption, embezzlement or mismanagement. The only crime ascribed to an investigation, which the Democrats declined. Yet that parish was the scene of the worst atrocities perpetrated in Louisiana.

In the country parishes of Louisiana taxation is not so burdensome as it is in New England. Such, at least, is my judgment, upon the fullest inquiry. It is frightfully burdensome in the city of New Orleans, and has little to do with it. By the way which it did much to provoke, and is financially ruined. Besides, since 1865, it has been made a matter of course, and it is now two men, formerly residents of Portsmouth, whose indifference of your letter you think should satisfy everybody. Let me assure you that the new men in Louisiana have no more to do with the affairs there. Violence, proscription and social ostracism punish such frankness. Besides, crimes are not usually committed with the view of New Orleans, and when the usual trade, it is 500,000, and when

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Senator Wadleigh.

The political campaign in New Hampshire, which came to such a satisfactory conclusion on Tuesday last, had a great deal of the Louisiana question in it. Mr. Daniel Marcy agreed once more to take the Democratic nomination for the governorship for the purpose of righting the wrong inflicted upon the poor, innocent Democrats of Louisiana. The Republicans joined issue with him, and some of the ablest men of the South, including Judge Hugh J. Campbell and Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, took an active part in the campaign. At nearly every meeting that was held for the fortnight prior to the election resolutions were adopted calling for the recognition by the President and Senate of Governor Packard and the Republican government of Louisiana. New Hampshire's senior Senator—able, honest and eloquent—employed several weeks, as a member of the Senate committee, investigating the political situation here. In answer to some observations of Mr. Marcy, Senator Wadleigh wrote the following letter, which was widely circulated during the campaign:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1877.

SEN. DANIEL MARCY: Sir—In your letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor, you say: "My personal acquaintance with the State of Louisiana makes me certain that the State has given their votes for Tilden and Hendricks at an election as free and fair as the circumstances of the people would admit; that crime and disorder should exist in a State so misgoverned and oppressed as Louisiana has been, was to be expected; that the effect of the election was to diminish, and not to increase, the Democratic vote."

"The repeated and most positive assurance published by the United States, two of whom, formerly citizens of the city of Portsmouth—Adams and Gains—ought to satisfy every candid person, that the election there was fair and free, as far as the people are concerned, and that all disturbances there have come from the misconduct or deliberate intention of the State; and even without their testimony, none but the most credulous would believe the stories that a majority of the voters of the State, having no political offices and supported by the military force of the President of the United States, could be put down and overwhelmed by an unorganized minority."

"Five weeks of laborious investigation and the examination of some hundreds of witnesses of all parties in Louisiana have led me to conclusions which unlike those expressed by you, I believe are true. There was no free nor fair; that there was no justification nor excuse for the atrocious crimes perpetrated by the Democratic party; that the crime increased the Democratic and lessened the Republican vote, and that, instead of being 'unorganized,' as you say, the Democratic minority was thoroughly organized in military fashion and armed to the teeth."

A brief statement of admitted facts will convince you that your views are wrong. There are forty-one leading Republicans in Louisiana, in which few or no political offices were committed in the late election. The Republican vote was doubtless lessened by the general feeling of insecurity, but not by the election of an efficient officer, and fair. In those parishes, on the day of election, were registered 57,999 colored and 72,034 white voters, being a colored majority of 14,035. The white voters cast 52,747 Republican and 59,392 Democratic votes, a Republican majority of 6333 votes.

The remaining seventeen parishes were in a vast majority of the State. The testimony to that effect was overwhelming and unanswerable. Bands of armed Democrats on horseback patrolled the country at night, carrying out the law by force. Leading Republicans were killed; others were whipped with hundreds of lashes, and others were driven into exile. The story of Eliza Pinkston, horrible as it is, is sustained by a weight of testimony which leaves no doubt of its truth. Nor does that picture of fiendish cruelty stand alone. The numerous tragedies of a native Louisiana and her colored Republican majority in Louisiana would fill the hardest heart with pity and horror.

Your idea seems to be that the effect of the election was to increase the Democratic majority. The facts destroy that theory. In East Feliciana, where, at the election before the late, the Republicans received a nearly equal vote, the colored vote was cast in 1874. In Ouachita, the scene of the Pinkston murder, which in 1874 gave a Republican majority of nearly two to one, there was in 1876 a Democratic majority of more than two to one.

In those seventeen parishes were registered on the day of the late election 27,369 colored and 33,305 white voters, a colored majority of 6936. But the vote as returned showed 21,123 Democratic and 10,707 Republican votes.

In the forty parishes where there was no returning a registered colored majority of 15,903 yielded a Republican majority of 6333 at the polls. In the seventeen bulked parishes a returned colored majority of 6912 yielded a Democratic majority of 10,153. This evidence proved beyond all doubt that the remarkable change was due to organized military force and violence.

Can any one believe, in the face of such facts, that the disorder and violence, whose existence you admit, did not diminish the Republican and increase the Democratic vote? But it is claimed that the colored Republicans voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket, because they were intimidated and oppressed by the building Democrats.

The manner in which the colored people were induced to join Democratic clubs is shown by the resolutions of the Democratic club of West Feliciana, passed February 12, 1876.

All first citizens the outrage of the building Democrats, who were to be the first citizens to abstain from committing such outrages. The third and last is as follows: "Resolved, That we call upon all citizens to receive the certificates of membership issued by the club, and secretly to observe the rights of life and property of every member of the club and to extend to every member a cordial approval and protection."

This model Democratic club, most promiscuous and law abiding than most, promiscuous protection against Democratic ruffians not only to those who were members of the party. Such was the persuasion which induced the persecuted colored Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is also claimed that these frightful crimes are attributed to and excused by the misgovernment and oppression which exists in Louisiana. There is no good reason to be urged against the contrary, but the aggression before your committee that in the parish of Ouachita, for instance, there was any extravagance, corruption, embezzlement or mismanagement. The only crime ascribed to an investigation, which the Democrats declined. Yet that parish was the scene of the worst atrocities perpetrated in Louisiana.

In the country parishes of Louisiana taxation is not so burdensome as it is in New England. Such, at least, is my judgment, upon the fullest inquiry. It is frightfully burdensome in the city of New Orleans, and has little to do with it. By the way which it did much to provoke, and is financially ruined. Besides, since 1865, it has been made a matter of course, and it is now two men, formerly residents of Portsmouth, whose indifference of your letter you think should satisfy everybody. Let me assure you that the new men in Louisiana have no more to do with the affairs there. Violence, proscription and social ostracism punish such frankness. Besides, crimes are not usually committed with the view of New Orleans, and when the usual trade, it is 500,000, and when

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Senator Wadleigh.

The political campaign in New Hampshire, which came to such a satisfactory conclusion on Tuesday last, had a great deal of the Louisiana question in it. Mr. Daniel Marcy agreed once more to take the Democratic nomination for the governorship for the purpose of righting the wrong inflicted upon the poor, innocent Democrats of Louisiana. The Republicans joined issue with him, and some of the ablest men of the South, including Judge Hugh J. Campbell and Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, took an active part in the campaign. At nearly every meeting that was held for the fortnight prior to the election resolutions were adopted calling for the recognition by the President and Senate of Governor Packard and the Republican government of Louisiana. New Hampshire's senior Senator—able, honest and eloquent—employed several weeks, as a member of the Senate committee, investigating the political situation here. In answer to some observations of Mr. Marcy, Senator Wadleigh wrote the following letter, which was widely circulated during the campaign:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1877.

SEN. DANIEL MARCY: Sir—In your letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor, you say: "My personal acquaintance with the State of Louisiana makes me certain that the State has given their votes for Tilden and Hendricks at an election as free and fair as the circumstances of the people would admit; that crime and disorder should exist in a State so misgoverned and oppressed as Louisiana has been, was to be expected; that the effect of the election was to diminish, and not to increase, the Democratic vote."

"The repeated and most positive assurance published by the United States, two of whom, formerly citizens of the city of Portsmouth—Adams and Gains—ought to satisfy every candid person, that the election there was fair and free, as far as the people are concerned, and that all disturbances there have come from the misconduct or deliberate intention of the State; and even without their testimony, none but the most credulous would believe the stories that a majority of the voters of the State, having no political offices and supported by the military force of the President of the United States, could be put down and overwhelmed by an unorganized minority."

"Five weeks of laborious investigation and the examination of some hundreds of witnesses of all parties in Louisiana have led me to conclusions which unlike those expressed by you, I believe are true. There was no free nor fair; that there was no justification nor excuse for the atrocious crimes perpetrated by the Democratic party; that the crime increased the Democratic and lessened the Republican vote, and that, instead of being 'unorganized,' as you say, the Democratic minority was thoroughly organized in military fashion and armed to the teeth."

A brief statement of admitted facts will convince you that your views are wrong. There are forty-one leading Republicans in Louisiana, in which few or no political offices were committed in the late election. The Republican vote was doubtless lessened by the general feeling of insecurity, but not by the election of an efficient officer, and fair. In those parishes, on the day of election, were registered 57,999 colored and 72,034 white voters, being a colored majority of 14,035. The white voters cast 52,747 Republican and 59,392 Democratic votes, a Republican majority of 6333 votes.

The remaining seventeen parishes were in a vast majority of the State. The testimony to that effect was overwhelming and unanswerable. Bands of armed Democrats on horseback patrolled the country at night, carrying out the law by force. Leading Republicans were killed; others were whipped with hundreds of lashes, and others were driven into exile. The story of Eliza Pinkston, horrible as it is, is sustained by a weight of testimony which leaves no doubt of its truth. Nor does that picture of fiendish cruelty stand alone. The numerous tragedies of a native Louisiana and her colored Republican majority in Louisiana would fill the hardest heart with pity and horror.

Your idea seems to be that the effect of the election was to increase the Democratic majority. The facts destroy that theory. In East Feliciana, where, at the election before the late, the Republicans received a nearly equal vote, the colored vote was cast in 1874. In Ouachita, the scene of the Pinkston murder, which in 1874 gave a Republican majority of nearly two to one, there was in 1876 a Democratic majority of more than two to one.

In those seventeen parishes were registered on the day of the late election 27,369 colored and 33,305 white voters, a colored majority of 6936. But the vote as returned showed 21,123 Democratic and 10,707 Republican votes.

In the forty parishes where there was no returning a registered colored majority of 15,903 yielded a Republican majority of 6333 at the polls. In the seventeen bulked parishes a returned colored majority of 6912 yielded a Democratic majority of 10,153. This evidence proved beyond all doubt that the remarkable change was due to organized military force and violence.

Can any one believe, in the face of such facts, that the disorder and violence, whose existence you admit, did not diminish the Republican and increase the Democratic vote? But it is claimed that the colored Republicans voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket, because they were intimidated and oppressed by the building Democrats.

The manner in which the colored people were induced to join Democratic clubs is shown by the resolutions of the Democratic club of West Feliciana, passed February 12, 1876.

All first citizens the outrage of the building Democrats, who were to be the first citizens to abstain from committing such outrages. The third and last is as follows: "Resolved, That we call upon all citizens to receive the certificates of membership issued by the club, and secretly to observe the rights of life and property of every member of the club and to extend to every member a cordial approval and protection."

This model Democratic club, most promiscuous and law abiding than most, promiscuous protection against Democratic ruffians not only to those who were members of the party. Such was the persuasion which induced the persecuted colored Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket.

It is also claimed that these frightful crimes are attributed to and excused by the misgovernment and oppression which exists in Louisiana. There is no good reason to be urged against the contrary, but the aggression before your committee that in the parish of Ouachita, for instance, there was any extravagance, corruption, embezzlement or mismanagement. The only crime ascribed to an investigation, which the Democrats declined. Yet that parish was the scene of the worst atrocities perpetrated in Louisiana.

In the country parishes of Louisiana taxation is not so burdensome as it is in New England. Such, at least, is my judgment, upon the fullest inquiry. It is frightfully burdensome in the city of New Orleans, and has little to do with it. By the way which it did much to provoke, and is financially ruined. Besides, since 1865, it has been made a matter of course, and it is now two men, formerly residents of Portsmouth, whose indifference of your letter you think should satisfy everybody. Let me assure you that the new men in Louisiana have no more to do with the affairs there. Violence, proscription and social ostracism punish such frankness. Besides, crimes are not usually committed with the view of New Orleans, and when the usual trade, it is 500,000, and when

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Letter from Senator Wadleigh.

The political campaign in New Hampshire, which came to such a satisfactory conclusion on Tuesday last, had a great deal of the Louisiana question in it. Mr. Daniel Marcy agreed once more to take the Democratic nomination for the governorship for the purpose of righting the wrong inflicted upon the poor, innocent Democrats of Louisiana. The Republicans joined issue with him, and some of the ablest men of the South, including Judge Hugh J. Campbell and Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, took an active part in the campaign. At nearly every meeting that was held for the fortnight prior to the election resolutions were adopted calling for the recognition by the President and Senate of Governor Packard and the Republican government of Louisiana. New Hampshire's senior Senator—able, honest and eloquent—employed several weeks, as a member of the Senate committee, investigating the political situation here. In answer to some observations of Mr. Marcy, Senator Wadleigh wrote the following letter, which was widely circulated during the campaign:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1877.

SEN. DANIEL MARCY: Sir—In your letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor, you say: "My personal acquaintance with the State of Louisiana makes me certain that the State has given their votes for Tilden and Hendricks at an election as free and fair as the circumstances of the people would admit; that crime and disorder should exist in a State so misgoverned and oppressed as Louisiana has been, was to be expected; that the effect of the election was to diminish, and not to increase, the Democratic vote."

"The repeated and most positive assurance published by the United States, two of whom, formerly citizens of the city of Portsmouth—Adams and Gains—ought to satisfy every candid person, that the election there was fair and free, as far as the people are concerned, and that all disturbances there have come from the misconduct or deliberate intention of the State; and even without their testimony, none but the most credulous would believe the stories that a majority of the voters of the State, having no political offices and supported by the military force of the President of the United States, could be put down and overwhelmed by an unorganized minority."

"Five weeks of laborious investigation and the examination of some hundreds of witnesses of all parties in Louisiana have led me to conclusions which unlike those expressed by you, I believe are true. There was no free nor fair; that there was no justification nor excuse for the atrocious crimes perpetrated by the Democratic party; that the crime increased the Democratic and lessened the Republican vote, and that, instead of being 'unorganized,' as you say, the Democratic minority was thoroughly organized in military fashion and armed to the teeth."

A brief statement of admitted facts will convince you that your views are wrong. There are forty-one leading Republicans in Louisiana, in which few or no political offices were committed in the late election. The Republican vote was doubtless lessened by the general feeling of insecurity, but not by the election of an efficient officer, and fair. In those par