New Orleans Republican.
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COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge, and Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

Before Judge Woods:

Ellery, Wendt & Hoffbauer vs. A. Brown. On trial with a jury. Hornor & Benedict for plaintiff; Clarke, Bayne & Renshaw for defendant.

Before Judge Billings:

R. T. Charmbury vs. E. F. Herwig.—New trial refused.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Dan Shay.—Murder. Killing John McDonogh at the central police station, Sunday, February 4, 1877. A true bill.

State vs. Dr. Otto Moses.—Shooting with a dangerous weapon, while lying in wait, with intent to murder Dr. J. R. Walker, January 25, 1877, at the corner of Baronne and Canal streets. A true bill. On hearing argument that there was no lying in wait, accused having attacked Dr. Walker with a cowhide, and fired at him after he had raised a cane at him, bail was fixed at $5000.

State vs. Dennis Ervin.—Manslaughter. Killing his wife, Catherine Ervin, at No. 217 Chestnut street, on the eleventh or twelfth of February, 1877. Bail fixed at $5000.

First District Court.

Petty larceny—John P. Rutlege, Antoine Williams, nolle prosequi entered; John Carr acquitted; mistrial on second case.

Assault, etc.—Auguste Nicholas, nolle prosequi entered; Hugh De Lacy, acquitted; Mike Gibbons, sentence of ten days; John McGuire, alias James F. Ward, convicted October 27, 1876, of attempt to murder Thomas Devereux, February 25, 1876, nineteen months.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Woods:

Ellery Wendt and Hoffbauer.—Verdict for defendant for $2000 in reconvention.

Spencer B. Root vs. James S. Rivers.—Judgment by default on notes of $2000. J. Ad. Rozier for plaintiff.

The oath of Hon. George S. Lacey, United States district attorney, was spread on the minutes.

United States vs. Edward Larned, Jr.—Nolle prosequi entered.

Schmidt & Zaberbier vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—On policy on the life of Gustave Ottermann, who died September 15, 1876. Verdict for plaintiffs of $21,362 41. Hornor & Benedict for plaintiffs; Semmes & Mott for defendant.

Before Judge Billings:

Myra Clark Gaines vs. M. J. Lizardi et al.; Joseph Fuentes vs. Myra Clark Gaines.—On trial.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Peter Coyle and William Wilkinson.—Murder. Killing Frantz W. Ziegler, July 4, 1876, at No. 143 Gravier street. Indicted October 10, 1876. On the State asking a continuance bail was fixed at $10,000.

INFORMATIONS.

Carrying concealed weapons.—Harmon Green, J. J. Johnson, John Gorringe, Thomas Moore.

Assault by shooting at police officer.—Thomas McCoy, Jules Davis.

Burglary—Lorand Leroy, Charles Adams, Charles Williams.

First District Court.

Petty larceny—Alex Williams, on plea of guilty, one year; Louis Alexis, Robert Frasier, Frank Roman, acquitted; Louis Johnson, nolle prosequi entered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge; Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

F. Rogers et al. vs. steamer May Lowery and cargo.—All appeals less than $50 dismissed. Richard DeGray, for plaintiff; M. M. Cohen, for appellant.

Superior Civil Court.

L. A. Sheldon vs. Carrollton Railroad Company.—Petitioner alleges damage to the extent of $10,000, received by carelessness and negligence of defendant's employes in causing him to fall from a car and severely injure his head, inflicting a disfiguring scar.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Michael Brennan.—Robbery of a gold watch and chain, valued at $210, from Hy. Brengel, May 23, 1875. Convicted March 8, 1876. Sentence of fourteen years.

State vs. Pat Malloy.—Burglary and grand larceny of jewelry worth $200, at Joseph Cimarelli's coffeehouse, No. 157 Lafayette street, June 26, 1876.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Harrison Green, Thomas Moore and John Goings, of carrying concealed weapons.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Mary Valentine, Austin Harris, James Castonet, Bill Williams, Sam Jenkins and Daniel Desmond.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Assault and battery—Henry Cramer and J. Johnson, of assault.

Obtaining money under false pretences—Henry Neal.

CONVICTED.

Petty larceny—Thomas Bennett.

Assault with intent to rob—John Henry, alias "Chicken."

ACQUITTED.

Petty larceny—John Wilson and Sam Farren.

Opposition to the Cabinet.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *World* says:

By a vote two-thirds Republican, the remaining one-third being Democratic, the Senate to-day confirmed the remaining six members of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet. Last night all the committees but that on Foreign Affairs, had agreed to favorable reports on the names; that committee agreed to such a report this morning, not unanimously, but by a reasonable majority. No doubt whatever existed as to the confirmation of all the names; such doubt as did exist related to the possibility that some Republican Senator would deem it worth his while to go on record against Hayes' nominations, but none did. Blaine has not cared to go into the forefront of the battle, and Conkling said to-day that as while he did not approve Mr. Evarts' nomination he did not consider it his duty to oppose it. The Senate went into executive session, immediately after assembling, at 10 noon. The Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads reported first on Senator Key's nomination, and Senator Simon Cameron called for a vote by yeas and nays. Only two Democrats voted in the negative, Thurman being one of them and Bogy or Eaton, it is said, the other. A report attributing this vote to Kernan, but he has made no record of the fact that he considered all the appointments good, and should vote for them accordingly. As fifty-four votes were cast for Key, the roll call settled the attitude of the Democratic Senators and broke all chance of a disagreement over the remaining names. The Finance Committee reported favorably on Schurz, and the roll was called on his nomination, he receiving twelve or fifteen votes less than Key, and developing a somewhat larger Democratic opposition, with several Republicans declined to vote either way. Sherman, next in order, on a favorable report, got not a unanimously favorable report, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, received an even smaller vote than Schurz, with a proportionately larger number of Republican and Democratic negatives. Simon Cameron voted for him, so he said, in deference to the wishes of the committee of which he is chairman. Conkling did not openly oppose him, and it is understood that both Blaine and Morton were anxious to see him confirmed. The three remaining nominations, Devens, McCrary and Thompson, were confirmed without a roll call, and the Senate adjourned after having disposed of Hayes' nominations in less than half an hour. Tickets to the floor were empty and quiet followed yesterday.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, March 14, 1877.

SENATE.

No quorum, thirteen Senators being present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Keeting presided at the call to order. Speaker Hahn in the Chair.

Sixty-two members present at 12:30 P. M.

Mr. Hill introduced a resolution citing that certain members had agreed to take no mileage for the extra session, and directing the committee to issue no vouchers and also one relative to the extra sergeants-at-arms.

Mr. Gracien obtained a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution rescinding the action of the House in expelling Mr. Barrett, very few members objecting.

Mr. Heath stated he had been opposed to the original resolution, and was glad to see the House ready to rescind its action. It was a very proper thing to do, and the House would sustain the vote he cast against it. He was satisfied the majority desired to see the member reinstated.

Mr. Drury, as chairman of the committee to whom the resolution of expulsion had been referred, said he had been animated by the spirit that pervaded the House at that time, and he believed the expulsion to be right. He did not believe the member should be reinstated after having deserted the House and used his influence in a revolutionary body. He should vote against it, though perhaps his would be the only vote.

Mr. Dinkgrave commended the position of Mr. Drury. The absence of members at such a time was a grevious offense, and they had added to it by joining a revolutionary body. But judgment should be rendered with the consideration that all men were human—all liable to err—and when it was admitted they had acted wrong he was desirous of forgiving them. He would not merely take step by step to meet them, not even till they cried peccavi, but would cross over and take them by the hand and draw them out of the net they were in. He hoped all would vote for the resolution

Messrs. Dickinson and Brown also spoke to the resolution.

Mr. Moore said some members had left and perhaps thought the Odd Fellows' Hall caucus was the Legislature, but having been there, they had become dissatisfied, and he saw a desire to come back satisfied this was the legal Legislature.

On a call of the yeas and nays the resolution was passed by a vote of 57 to 7.

Mr. Keeting, from the committee on appropriations, reported the appropriation and deficiency bills by substitute, and they were ordered printed.

Both Senate and House then went into secret caucus, adjourning to twelve o'clock Thursday.

Thursday, March 15, 1877.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Hahn in the chair.

Sixty-three members answered the roll call at 12:20 P. M.

Mr. Hill called up his resolution relative to the payment of special sergeants-at-arms.

Mr. Gracien made the point of order that this was out of order at the special session, and the Speaker so ruled.

On an appeal, Mr. Jones obtained the floor to explain his vote, and stating he did not believe in the efficacy of any such resolution, expressed his undying confidence in the triumph of republican government, and faith in the payment of everybody.

The Chair was sustained and the resolution killed.

Another resolution of Mr. Hill's, which was the cause of some amusement, was that the Committee on Contingent Expenses should issue no vouchers to those members who agreed to remit their mileage and per diem. Twenty-seven had voted against the suspension of the rules, in order to introduce the resolution, and Mr. Hill read their names as salary grabbers.

A motion to table a motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution was lost, and the resolution would have been defeated if it had not been discovered that no quorum was voting.

A motion to adjourn was then carried.

Friday, March 16, 1877.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Keeting in the chair.

Fifty-three members answered to the first roll call.

A quorum appeared at twenty-five minutes past twelve.

Mr. D'Avy's bill to incorporate the town of Washington, in the parish of St. Landry was passed.

Mr. Dinkgrave's bill to authorise tax collectors of the several parishes to receive the taxes of 1875, collectible in 1876, without penalties until the thirty-first day of January, 1877, was passed.

Mr. Gracien called up the levee bill and stated that he had an amendment to the section authorizing the suing of the State by the Levee Company, which had been objected to. He offered his amendment that the bill might be referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

The yeas and nays were called, and the bill referred by 42 yeas to 19 nays.

Mr. Boner introduced a bill providing for the payment of the mileage, per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly for the extra session, which, after two callings of the roll, was referred to the committee.

The Postmaster General on Civil Service Reform.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, March 22, says:

Postmaster General Key had a talk with a South Carolina gentleman to-day, that Republican may take as an indication of what his methods are to be. The man appeared at the department with a petition for the appointment as postmaster at Columbia, South Carolina, very numerously signed by persons of prominence in various parts of the State. He was exceedingly aggressive, and evidently expected his papers would receive immediate attention and favorable action. When Mr. Key obtained a chance to talk, he asked the man who held the office now?

"A colored man," was the reply, "who of course ought to be put out at once."

Mr. Key asked if he mismanaged the office.

The man said he had not heard anything about that. On being questioned more closely he was obliged to admit that he had heard no complaints on the score of efficiency.

"Then," said Mr. Key, "there are only two ways in which he can be displaced without opposition from me. One is by the army of the United States, and the other is by an order from the President of the United States."

Mr. Key followed this with the statement that there would be no element of civil service reform in such a change as was urged, and there was no intention on his part to neglect putting the principles of that reform into practical operation.

The Ohio Senatorship.

On Thursday night the Republican joint caucus met; only one absent; necessary to a choice forty-three. The candidates were Stanley Matthews and Alphonso Taft, of Hamilton; W. P. Howland, of Ashtabula; Samuel Shellabarger, of Clark, and William Lawrence, of Logan.

First ballot—Howland 30, Matthews 29, Taft 12, Shellabarger 5, Lawrence 6. No choice.

Second ballot—Matthews 37, Howland 29, Taft 7, Shellabarger 7, Lawrence 3. No choice.

Third ballot—Matthews 42, Howland 29, Taft 3, Shellabarger 8, Lawrence 1.

A motion was then made to make the nomination unanimous. Mr. Howland seconded the motion, as did the friends of each candidate, and the motion was agreed to amid tremendous cheering.

After the announcement had been made that Stanley Matthews had been nominated Senator, in response to a special invitation Mr. Matthews appeared before the caucus and accepted the nomination in a short speech. Speeches indorsing the nomination were made by Taft, Lawrence and W. H. West.

Hill, Democrat, is elected to succeed Senator Hill from the ninth Georgia district.

No Abandonment of Southern Loyalists.

The somewhat remarkable action of President Grant, just at the closing of his term, with reference to the government of Louisiana, has given some importance to rumors and predictions concerning the policy of President Hayes, which we have believed entirely unauthorized, and for which we can see no warrant either in justice or expediency. Under the specious phrase of a "policy of pacification" certain persons and journals are suggesting a course which would combine about equal parts of cowardice and treachery; in fact, nothing less than an attempt to placate the bloodthirsty and revolutionary elements of the South by abandoning the loyal whites and the emancipated colored people to their mercy. The Democratic papers are demanding this as arrogantly as they demanded the electoral compromise and with about the same amount of good faith; the "Independent" press are out in full chorus for the surrender of the whole South to the unchecked lawlessness of the White League "chivalry;" and those "Boston Republican" papers which pander to Southern trade or which are eager to fall in with whatever may be the "policy of the administration," are already trimming their sails for the disgraceful abandonment of the most important principle established by the victory over rebellion—that of the paramount duty of allegiance to the nation and the reciprocal duty of the nation to maintain republican government and to protect every citizen beneath the flag in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights.

We protest against any such abandonment of principle; any such surrender to the lawless supremacy of the revolutionists and banditti of the South. We protest against the recognition of force as superior to law; against the concession that persistent outraged and lawlessness can at last command a national acquiescence. We ask for Maine at the hands o. the national government no right or privilege which we are not willing to concede to either of the States of the South, notwithstanding the wickedness of their rebellion. And we demand of the States of the South only that obedience to the constitution, respect for law, and recognition of the rights of citizens, which are conceded and expected in Maine. The constitution guarantees the rights of citizenship, and while in New England and elsewhere the ignorant and the vicious are given free access to the ballot box we denounce any pretence that a class of the people at the South may assume political dictation, and deprive large masses of citizens of their constitutional right to vote. That is the whole problem. The white ex-rebels of the South are determined that the colored citizens shall not exercise their influence at the polls, and in several States they have massacred and persecuted them into an abandonment of their political rights. By continuous disorder and persistent in revolutionary denunciations the White Liners have determined to harass the Northern people into such weariness of the anarchy that they will surrender full control to the violent minority for the sake of an apparent and dishonorable peace. And there are men and journals in the North ready to strike hands with the blood stained assassins of of Coushatta, Colfax, Vicksburg and Hamburg, because it is tiresome to continue the battle for constitutional liberty and equal rights.

The case of Louisiana is just now most prominently before the public, and one might well be amazed that certain people are coolly discussing the "political expediency" of a refusal of the national government to recognize the lawful Governor of that State, and the recognition instead of a person having no shadow of title to such executive authority, and who attempts to present any other excuse for such an extraordinary proposal, than that the Nicholls revolutionists in Louisiana are formidably armed and organized; that they are more powerful as a military force than the unarmed majority of citizens of the State; that they embrace many of the wealthy white men of New Orleans and other cities who have always been foremost in rebellion; that they are evidently determined to keep up a disturbance until they accomplish their purpose, and that they would "keep things quiet" if we would but allow them to place their feet upon the necks of the peaceable majority of the citizens of the State. The proposition is monstrous on its face.

Let us look at the facts. The President of the United States is now requested by the leaders of the elements in the South which have given the country the most trouble before, during and since the war to refuse any recognition of Stephen B. Packard as Governor, but to extend that recognition to Francis T. Nicholls as the lawful executive of the State. Rather a curious proposition, surely, to be made to President Hayes, whose title to the chief magistracy of the Union is based upon the same canvass and declaration of the votes of Louisiana which accredited Governor Packard as the legally elected executive of the State. The electoral votes of Louisiana were counted for Hayes and Wheeler on the ground maintained by Messrs. Evarts, Matthews and the other counsel, and affirmed by the voice of the Joint Commission, that the Returning Board was solely empowered under the constitution and laws of the State to declare the results of the election, and that its declaration was final and conclusive. The Returning Board, which declared a majority of 3931 for the Hayes electors, simultaneously declared that Stephen B. Packard had a majority of 3426 for Governor of the State, a difference of but 505 votes between the two, while Packard received more votes than there electors. The returns were opened and read January 2 in joint assembly of the Legislature, and the election of Governor Packard regularly and formally declared. The full Senate of Louisiana consists of thirty-six members, and nineteen duly elected members, constituting a quorum of the Senate, were present in the joint assembly. The full House has 120 members, and sixty-eight duly qualified participated in the joint meeting, so that the declaration of Governor Packard's election was made with every form of legality.

Who is Francis T. Nicholls? He is the man who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who has been declared defeated by the only authority existing in the State for the canvassing of elections. His claim has no pretence of being based upon any official or legal canvass, but rests upon figures made up by a local Democratic campaign committee, and even those figures give Packard about 1000 more votes than Hayes. The only attempt at anything like sanction of his claims was made by getting together a bogus and unauthorized body assuming to be a Legislature and having then send the lists prepared by the campaign committee and thereon declare him Governor. Of the so-called Nicholls Legislature the Senate contained seventeen members duly certified, and the House but forty entitled to act. The pretended quorum was made up by swearing in a lot of persons having no credentials, and by this easy method Nicholls acquired all the title he has to the governorship of Louisiana.

Governor Packard was duly elected by the returns of the only lawful canvassing authority in the State; his election was duly and formally declared by the Legislature having a quorum of legally elected members of both branches present in joint assembly; and his government is fully recognized by the other two departments, the Legislature and the Supreme Court. Nicholls has no legal returns which show his election; the body which assumed to declare him Governor was not a Legislature; and he is not recognized by the Supreme Court of the State. With that facility of resource, however, which has recently been developed in the Southern States, he concluded that he would have a court by the same means by which he obtained a Legislature, namely, by making one for the occasion; and he accordingly proceeded to appoint new judges of his own. That is the case as it stands in Louisiana, and nothing prevents the assumptions of Nicholls from being ridiculous but the fact that he has some thousands of armed and equipped White League revolutionists ready to do violence at his call. That revolutionary force and the lawless spirit which controls it, form the only basis for the insolent demands made upon the general government in his behalf, and if such demands are to prevail we have come to a pretty pass indeed.

There is one chapter in the Louisiana business upon which we can possibly throw a little light. Many people have wondered how President Grant, after sustaining Governor Kellogg against the revolutionary assaults upon his government, should suddenly turn the cold shoulder to Governor Packard when holding his seat by a much clearer title. The wonder has been increased by the fact that Governor Packard was one of President Grant's most prominent Southern supporters, through both his terms, occupying the position of United States marshal and wielding a powerful influence in favor of the national administration. It has been sought to explain the President's sudden change by citing the influence of his brother-in-law, Casey, who had been long in office in Louisiana, but who was unable to obtain from the Republicans the Senatorship he coveted, and hence sought to make terms for that office with the Nicholls faction. Casey went to Washington and undoubtedly used his influence with the President against Packard and in favor of Nicholls, but there are evidences of other and more potent influences in the case, to which we will refer.

Until a short time prior to the Cincinnati Convention, there was a prevalent belief that President Grant aspired to a third nomination, and when that was conceded to be out of the question, very few doubted the President's desire to name the candidate who should succeed him. The President's choice was Senator Conkling, and the conspicuous employment of administration influences in his behalf became the subject of much comment and feeling. By an arrangement in Conkling's interest the Cabinet was reorganized to make a place for Don Cameron, and he paid for the appointment by throwing the Cameron influence in Pennsylvania in favor of Conkling, and by going as a delegate to Cincinnati in his interest. The attendance of the Secretary of War as a member of a political convention was so extraordinary as to indicate that it was determined to use the whole influence of the administration in behalf of the President's favorite, and Cameron's course at Cincinnati left no doubt on the subject. The few prominent office holders who were delegates, and all who were interested in Federal patronage were promptly and plainly given to understand that they were expected to support Conkling, and that failure to do so would subject them to penalty. An especial effort was made to obtain support from the Southern States where Conkling had failed to develop expected strength, but threats and blandishments were alike ineffectual, and Conkling had on the first ballot but twenty four votes out of the 132 from the South, and that support decreased in succeeding ballots. Among the State delegations which were most persistently urged to give some support to Conkling was that of Louisiana, but it failed to give the New York candidate a single vote on either of the seven ballotings! The Louisiana delegation was divided between Senator Morton and James G. Blaine, giving the former the larger number of its votes at the start, but changing toward the latter, until in the final balloting Louisiana cast four fourteen votes for Blaine and two for Hayes. Here was ample cause for the exasperation of Conkling and of the administration representative against the Republicans of Louisiana who had failed to elect a single delegate who would vote for the President's favorite. But there was a personal significance lying deeper than this. The Louisiana delegation at Cincinnati was headed as delegates-at-large by William P. Kellogg and Stephen B. Packard, and the opportunity for revenge came when the recognition of the latter as Governor of the State, involving the election of the former to the United States Senate, depended upon the action of the President, whose wishes they had contravened at Cincinnati, and whose course has been more subject to the influence of Roscoe Conkling than to that of any other man. If doubt is felt as to the potency of that influence we can point to the recent decapitation of the efficient and popular postmaster at Philadelphia, avowedly in execution of a threat made by Cameron in Conkling's interest in Cincinnati; and numerous other examples could be cited.

We believe we have explained the cause of the failure of the administration to recognize Stephen B. Packard, the lawful Governor of Louisiana. That explanation will not be pleasant to those who believe that it is the duty of the national government to maintain legal authority in the South against revolutionary assaults, and that no weariness or disgust at continued lawlessness should induce a cowardly abandonment of the loyal people of the South to the arbitrary control of the leaders of armed bands which were drilled in rebellion against the national government, and are now engaged in revolutionizing States. —*Bangor (Maine) Whig and Courier.*

Washington Items.

On Wednesday Senators Anthony and Whyte were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he might have some further communication to make the Senate was ready to adjourn without day.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the Senate in extra session would not be required longer than Saturday, or possibly Tuesday. Adjourned to 12 M. to-morrow.

Nominations—Archibald M. Hughes, attorney for the middle district of Tennessee; Fred Douglass, marshal of the District of Columbia; ex-Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, commissioner to revise the statutes; George M. Daskin, attorney for the southern district of Alabama; Lot M. Morrill, collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, Maine; William Stone, United States attorney for South Carolina; Asa O. Aldis of Vermont, James B. Howell of Iowa, Orange Ferris of New York, Southern claims commissioners. Postmasters—William R. Holloway at Indianapolis; Nicholas Filbeck, Terre Haute; George Pfleger, South Bend; John B. Dowd, Rockville, and Henry Davis, Bedford, Allain, Indiana.

Mr. Morrill is understood to have been offered the appointment as United States minister to England, or some other first class country, but he preferred to remain in his own State.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Morrill's nomination immediately, and the others were referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Among the rumors afloat are that George William Curtis will relieve Minister Pierrepont at London. Ex-Secretary Bristow will take Caleb Cushing's place at Madrid. Marshall Jewell will be returned to St. Petersburg. W. M. Keffer or Lew Wallace will be sent to Mexico. Senator Logan will go to Brazil. Dr. C. C. Cox commissioner of education.

Secretary Sherman's first official act has been to assign W. K. Upton, chief of the Independent Treasury, to duty as chief clerk of the Treasury Department.

Secretary Schurz will recommend the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Tyner accepts the position of Assistant Postmaster General.

Green Clay Goodloe, appointed in the marine corps since the war as lieutenant, succeeds Major Cash as paymaster. Goodloe is appointed from Kentucky.

William M. Grovesner, of Missouri, will be appointed chief clerk of the Interior Department.

An Honest Witness.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Post* corroborates the statement of our own correspondent in regard to the views of Chairman Morrison of the investigators:

Congressman William R. Morrison, Democratic chairman of the Louisiana investigating committee, in conversation with your correspondent last night, said he went to Louisiana expecting to find dirt in and about the Governor's office, but much to his surprise he discovered that Governor Packard was an upright and able man with a clean record and every way fitted for Governor of any State. Mr. Morrison said, however, though opposed to Packard politically, he has favored his recognition as Governor ever since the decision of the commission on the Louisiana electoral vote.

Samuel J. Randall, ex-Speaker, visited the Legislature of Massachusetts Wednesday. Each house took a recess after his formal introduction. His reception was most cordial by the members of both parties.

Boy, aspire! Fame is within your reach! In the bright Lexington of youth nothing is impossible to him that wills. Young Shakespeare held horses at a theatre door, and the hero who shot Governor Packard was once a clerk in a New York dry goods store.—*New York Graphic.*

Important Correspondence.

The following correspondence between Hon. Stanley Matthews and Governor Packard will be read with interest and will in time come to have a historic value. Whatever comments may be evoked by the letter of Mr. Matthews, Louisianians can not but feel proud that their interests are in the hands of one beyond the reach of corrupt political tricks and bargains:

STANLEY MATTHEWS TO GOVERNOR PACKARD.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, February 27, 1877.

Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR—I received and read with attention your communications on the subject of the public affairs of Louisiana, and the subject has been carefully and anxiously considered by myself and others in its relation to the general policy of a Republican administration toward it.

Without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of your title as Governor, I am of the opinion that the circumstances are such that it will be out of the question for a Republican administration to maintain it, as it must necessarily be, by force of Federal arms.

As soon as existing military orders are withdrawn, the Nicholls government will become the only existing government, and will have to be recognized then as such. In the meantime it will be the duty of the administration to take care that the result shall not imperil the rights and equality of the colored people of Louisiana, so far as it has lawful power to prevent, and also to take care that staunch Republicans like yourself, against whom nothing disreputable can be alleged, should not suffer and should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way.

These are, in short, my own individual views. I regret the condition of affairs, but I can not help it, and see no better way to improve it.

Respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

GOVERNOR PACKARD TO STANLEY MATTHEWS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, March 14, 1877.

Hon. Stanley Matthews:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the twenty-seventh ultimo was duly received.

In my communication to you, and referred to in your letter, I aimed to exhibit to you the reasons, and sterling facts, why the government of which I am the head ought to receive prompt recognition from the national administration.

In your reply of the twenty seventh ultimo you suggest the difficulties that you deem exist "without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of your (my) title," and say that "as soon as existing military orders are withdrawn, the Nicholls government will become the only existing government, and will have to be recognized then as such."

Inasmuch as you say that your letter only expresses your own individual views, it is not necessary to attempt to correct your opinion that the circumstances are such that it will "be out of the question for a Republican administration to maintain it" (my title), as that is a subject which now engages the attention of the President under the constitution and laws of the United States.

I judge the purpose of your letter to have been, in a friendly way, to accomplish the abandonment by me of the office of Governor, to the end that my defeated opponent might assume, unquestioned, the office to which I have been elected.

Admitting the value of the opinion of one so learned and of so deservedly great influence in the councels of the nation, I am constrained by my high sense of duty to unqualifiedly decline to entertain any proposition to relinquish or to abandon the position which I hold.

I received a majority of the legal votes at the last election; I have been declared Governor by the legal Legislature in joint session, with an undisputed quorum in both houses, and having been lawfully vested with authority as Governor, I can not, with due regard to my oath of office and duty to the 76,000 voters who have elected me to the chief magistracy, though I "should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way," abandon those faithful men to the merciless vengeance of the White League Democracy.

I am the head of a government as perfect as that of any State in the Union. My predecessor, together with his Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Education and Attorney General, together with all the archives of their several offices, surrendered these positions into the hands of those lawfully elected to succeed them. I now represent this government, with possession of all these offices. I am opposed in this city by an organized and armed body of men known as the White League, who have maintained, during my administration, a force held together more by the encouragement given them from abroad than by any other means, by those who apparently seem to measure the force of government by the amount of force it can present.

If this force were removed, as it will be, when the legitimacy of my government is determined by the President, nothing then will seriously impede the success of my administration. Personally my position has been, is, and will be, until the general government sees fit to recognize my authority as Governor, a most perilous one, and it would be a source of satisfaction did the responsibility rest upon some one other than myself.

The hundreds of Republicans who have given their lives as a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and free government, the thousands who have deposited their votes at the peril of life, are ever present in my mind, and demand that I faithfully discharge the duties which have devolved upon me. Should I exhibit less devotion than these faithful people?

Though the effort cost my life, still that devotion would be a better heritage to my children than the plaudits of the White League of the State when gained by a surrender of both manhood and duty.

I am the Governor, and no armed force or violence can give my competitor lawful title. Respectfully yours,

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: The information that the negotiations now proceeding turn on the signing of an international protocol is now confirmed from so many sources that it can no longer be doubted.

The Porte is to pledge itself in a protocol, countersigned by the powers, that it will carry out the reforms agreed upon by the powers in the preliminary conference. This may be taken as the essence of the Russian proposals. Russia does not seem to have abandoned the hope of finding a form for this international document which will overcome the British objections. Count Schouvaloff's return to London indicates that it is thought some such form has been found. The correspondent alleges that he information that Russia is ready to make great concessions as regards Bosnia, provided the real essence of the proposal is accepted. Not only does there seem to be no intention to insist upon an agreement about eventual measures of coercion, but everything is to be avoided beyond the present assent to the signatures, by the powers, of the protocol, which might entail obligation for the future. In this way, it is thought, the assent of England may be assured.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: We don't believe the signature of the projected protocol will give any security of peace. Already, if reports from Bosnia are true, forces are at work there to prepare another series of outrages, which might precipitate the very war which the protocol intended to prevent.

Dread has been expressed that if Russia is allowed to commence war with Turkey it may afford Germany an opportunity of making an attack upon France, which, it is commonly supposed, she was restrained from making.

The *Standard's* Madrid telegram reports that the British and German ministers have had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of improved commerce with the Soulou Islands. It is understood that liberty of trade with these islands will probably be conceded before long.

The *Post*, in a leading article, announces that a Cabinet council will be held immediately to decide upon the acceptability of the proposals brought by Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Spanish bark Resoluda, Captain Coll, from New Orleans, with cotton, staves and oil, bound to Barcelona, struck on the reefs to the westward of the Bermudas, causing the vessel to leak very badly and losing rudder. The wreckers extricated her, and she was to be towed into St. George's, March 7, by her majesty's steamtug Spitfire.

Mrs. M. E. Bright, widow of the late Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, died at the Galt House, Louisville, Monday, at 9:20 P. M. Mrs. Bright's illness was of short duration.

A Washington special in the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The friends of Judge Wood, United States judge of the Southern Circuit, will urge him for appointment to the vacancy upon the Supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Justice Davis. If this appointment should be made from the Southern Circuit, Justice Bradley, who has done circuit duty in the South, will probably be assigned to the circuit vacated by Justice Davis.

Colonel Rivera y Rio, whom President Diaz has appointed Mexican minister at Washington, is an author and journalist. He is at present in charge of the Mexican ministry of justice and public instruction. Having been forced into exile by the French invasion, he came to this country, and acquired a general knowledge of American affairs.

The late Secretary of the Navy, just before leaving office, issued instructions rescinding the obnoxious and famous general order No. 216, which placed officers on shore on waiting orders on furlough pay. This will not only enable these officers to receive their full pay henceforth, but will also give them the amount heretofore withheld.

The new hotel at White Sulphur Springs, known as the Peyton House, burned Wednesday night. The fire was accidental, caused from a defective flue of the kitchen. The hotel was finished last June. Loss on the building $30,000; insured for $25,000 in Baltimore companies. A part of the furniture was saved.

The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of Foster vs. master and warden, port of New Orleans, that the act of Louisiana authorizing master and wardens of the port to survey the hatches of vessels, and forbidding other persons making such survey, is unconstitutional. Reversed, with instructions to dismiss the bill.

Upward of 20,000 ordinary and about 500 registered letters were destroyed by the burning of the postal car attached to train No. 4, on the Buffalo and Chicago railroad, leaving at ten minutes to nine on the eighth. The train collided with a freight train, near Sedan, Indiana, the shock upsetting the stove and burning up the car and contents. The registered mail lost must have been very valuable, as this train usually brings the bankers' remittances of bonds and other collaterals, besides many costly articles sent registered, and for which no refund can be obtained.

Charles Morgan has assumed the floating debt of the Houston Central railroad, amounting to $2,600,000, and thus saved it from falling into the hands of a receiver.

Mrs. Octavia Walton LeVert, an eminent authoress of the South, died at Augusta, Georgia, on Saturday last. She was nearly seventy years of age.

A special to a New York paper says a number of informal caucuses have been held by the Southern Republicans during the past day or two, and they have, with but few exceptions, expressed a determination to do everything in their power to prevent the recognition and success of the Nicholls and Hampton governments. Should they fail in this, as is now believed to be probable, they will—or at least they say they will—change the political complexion of the upper house of Congress by voting against the admission of Mr. Kellogg, from Louisiana, and Mr. Corbin, from South Carolina.

The war of rates between the Cairo Short Line, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Mobile and New Orleans, and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago roads, which has been raging for some days past, was ended last Monday by the representatives of these roads, while inside the General Ticket Agents' Convention at St. Louis, and an interchange of business was restored and all disagreements amicably adjusted. Fares were advanced from $5—the amount to which they had been cut from St. Louis to New Orleans—to $18 50, and all parties concerned seem to be well satisfied with the result.

The Democrats have had a majority in the Senate most of the time during the past week, owing to the illness of three Senators and two vacancies. This is the reason why Senator Kellogg's case was not reported on and be seated.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to collectors in the South, that the ordinary means of collecting revenue in portions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee have failed. He advises collectors that the use of the military should be avoided when possible, and assigns three deputies for each collection district. These deputies are specially designed to suppress the illicit manufacture of spirits and tobacco.

A Kingly Tale.

There is a curious story told of the manner in which Frederick the Great could deal, where other men had failed, with a prima donna of the period who was inclined to set too little store by the public. This great artiste seemed to catch a cold, which had the effect of rendering her hoarse, and consequently unable to sing, whenever anybody or thing had displeased her.

One day a certain opera was to be performed at Berlin before the King himself. At the appointed hour the manager came forward and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we grieve to inform you that our prima donna has a sore throat, and that the representation announced can not, therefore, take place."

The stolid Teutonic audience seemed no whit surprised, and was moving out tranquilly, when the King rose and commanded the musicians to keep their places. The audience sat down again and waited patiently on events.

In less than a quarter of an hour the manager reappeared and spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the most unfeigned pleasure in informing you that our prima donna is completely cured of her sore throat and will have the honor to sing before you to-night." Surely enough the charming singer soon appeared, and never had she sung better. Her triumph was complete.

The King's prescription had been a very simple one. The prima donna, having dismissed the unhappy manager, was sitting comfortably before the fire in her own room, and rather pleased at the idea of having spoiled the pleasure of several hundreds of persons, when the door was violently thrown open, and there entered an officer, followed by four dragoons. "Mademoiselle," quoth the officer, "the King, my master, has sent me to ask after your health." "The King is very good; I have a bad sore throat." "His Majesty knows it, and has charged me to take you at once to the military hospital, where you will be cured in a few days." Mademoiselle turned pale. "You are jesting," she stammered; but Prussian officers, she was informed, never jested. The lieutenant gave the order to his men, who seized mademoiselle and carried her out of the theatre.

A coach was in attendance; the lady was deposited therein; the officer took his place beside, after shouting his address to the driver, "The military hospital;" and off they went, the dragoons riding alongside. In a few seconds, "Stay," said the lady; "I think I feel better." "The King is anxious, Mademoiselle, that you should feel quite restored, and even that you should sing tonight." "I will try," murmured the prisoner. "Back to the theatre," cried the officer to the coachman. Arrived there Mademoiselle began to think she had yielded too easily. "I will sing, since his majesty commands me," she said, "but God knows how!" "You will sing," replied the officer, "like the great artiste you are." "I shall sing like an artiste with a bad cold." "I think not." And why?" "Because a couple of dragoons will be in attendance behind the scenes, and at the least cross they have orders to arrest you and carry you off again to the military hospital." The hoarseness was now completely gone.

BANKS AND BANKIN

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, GRUNEW