

SASSIN'S ANNIVERSARY

COUSHATTA CELEBRATION

Self-Government' on Red River

Second day of May, 1876, at the Coushatta, Red River parish, the assassination of Senator Mitchell was attempted and the George King accomplished, in the presence of several by an "unknown assassin," in a manner which sent a shudder through every humane Christian.

He hid in the bushes, and when the assassin stepped forward, he sprang upon him, and with a single blow of his fist, he hurled him to the ground.

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One Counterfeiter Caught

Special United States Officer E. G. Rathbone, arrived here Wednesday, and identified James Murphy, captured by our police for dealing in counterfeit money, as the expected James Lyons wanted in Cincinnati.

Murphy had been brought before Judge Southworth, of the commissioner's court, and committed to the United States court. Before Judge Woods Mr. Rathbone testified he had several times arrested Lyons, knew the marks on his person, described them and his character as a seller and distributor of counterfeit money, etc.

Lyons was remanded to await the return of Judge Billings, when he will be sent to Cincinnati.

He belongs to a gang, of which Miles Ogle, alias James F. Ogleby, was the head, and was convicted in Pittsburg in 1875.

Special Rathbone captured Ogle and John Johnson at that city and with them 20 plates and \$7000 of ten-dollar counterfeit notes on the Richmond, Lafayette and Nancy Banks with others unfinished.

Ogle disclosed where \$10,000 more was concealed near Cincinnati.

Two letters were captured with Murphy, one of them, from Texas, containing the following paragraph:

Things are horribly dull over here. There seems to be nothing doing and the place is crowded with men. I wish I was in St. Louis laying off instead of this place, as there is nothing to be seen.

What are all the boys dawdling at up in Cincinnati, as I hear the kene banks are all closed and that there is a Republican mayor.

Which explains why New Orleans was selected by Lyons as a residence instead of the Queen City.

The Board of Liquidation met Wednesday and Thursday.

The principal matter discussed was the election of a fiscal agent who would comply with the conditions of the board.

Mr. Samuel H. Kennedy, of the State National Bank, was unanimously elected.

American Doctrine

An anonymous writer in the Democrat and Times furnishes the following: The REPUBLICAN, in its issue of May 16, makes some comments on the sentence put by Dr. Layton on the lips of the German Chancellor: "Religious belief may be anything you please, as long as it is confined to the individual's mental faith; but his conduct must not be ruled by it."

Whenever religion crosses the State, religion must give way; the laws of the land, whatever they may be, must be observed.

This is American doctrine," says the writer in the REPUBLICAN. Such an assertion can not be answered seriously, because from such doctrine the following consequences should be drawn: The prophet Daniel in the lions' den, the three children in the fiery furnace of Babylon were great criminals, for they resisted a law of the land. They refused to obey a decree enacted by a powerful king and promulgated with the greatest solemnity.

During 900 years, in the beginning of the Church, thousands upon thousands of Christians died rather than betray the dictates of their conscience. They were great criminals undoubtedly, since they dared to obey God rather than man.

Many of their brethren commit the same crime nowadays, not only in the heathen countries of Asia, but in more civilized spots of Europe. They prefer to undergo fines, exile, and death itself, rather than obey human statutes opposed to the law of God.

It is supposed that the REPUBLICAN has overlooked these plain conclusions drawn from his premises. He knows full well that human conscience is accountable to no civil tribunal. This requires no argument; it is as clear as noonday.

The illustrations are rather unfortunate. The triumphant martyrs in the cases cited were given to death by the priests of their day, and the God for whom they went to the sacrifice became recognized as the only true God by their persecutions. Citing them can not be said to have "answered seriously" the statement of the REPUBLICAN.

The Democratic papers of New Orleans have been full of Washington "specials" in relation to a change in the United States marshalship. Marshal Pitkin and Colonel Wharton are estimable gentlemen and have, doubtless, been much amused at the character of these specials.

First, Pitkin was going out immediately, then on the tenth of June, then the Democrat told us yesterday that Wharton's chances had declined, and then this morning's Times rallies with a "special": "Pitkin must go." If the Times man, hypothetically at Washington, insists upon it, the Marshal will doubtless accommodate him rather than be considered disobligeing.

Colonel Wharton is a genial and accomplished gentleman, and rendered some good service in the last local campaign, but Marshal Pitkin has, by his battle of years for the Republican cause—upon the stump, by pen and in the party councils, and by his efficient administration, matured a claim upon the confidence of Republicans which can not justly be ignored.

Advice received daily from Washington denote that some of our Democratic neighbors have perpetrated quite unnecessarily over the assumed intent of the President to displace Marshal Pitkin, but as the days lapse, it is more and more clear that patent "specials" are not oracles.

Judge Leonard's Warrants. The Democrat having reported the drawing of a warrant for the salary of Judge Leonard, which he had the indisputable right to, in such a manner as to cast a doubt on the propriety of the action, the Judge publishes the following:

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—In your issue of this morning under the head of "Back Salary Grabs," you say: "Three Supreme Judges drew warrants to follow Leonard, from November 6 to December 31, 1876, \$1069 45." The warrant referred to was drawn previous to the ninth of January, and for services rendered while my title as Associate Justice was unquestioned. The impertinent that I have drawn any unauthorized or even doubtful warrants is unfounded and absurd upon its face.

School Directors

The following parish school boards have been elected by the State board: Iberia—Eugene Olivier, W. R. Burke, J. N. Landry, Dr. Alfred Duprier, Adolphe Segura, Dudley Avery, H. Colberg, colored. Two appointments of colored citizens are yet to be made from this parish.

Acadiana—E. N. Pugh, C. D. Blouin, B. Clavier, H. D. Minor, A. S. Barrow, Sol Barmon; Jacob Winer, colored; Louis Lefort, colored; Augustus Knight, colored.

Natchitoches—W. A. Ponder vice Louis Duplex, R. L. Falkner, colored, Daniel Vincent, N. P. Metoyer, colored, A. F. Metoyer, Richard Brown, colored, G. W. Duncan, colored.

St. John the Baptist—Morris Edrington vice John S. Mott, Otis Marrinillon, colored, John Cavolle, colored. Caddo—Peter Barnett, colored, vice W. F. Hamilton, Edward Hickman vice E. W. Durant.

Pointe Coupee—Robert Semple vice C. Parlange, A. O. M. Haralson vice Charles Villeret. Lafourche—Hon. J. M. Powell vice F. S. Goode. Caldwell—George W. Craddock vice H. F. Mitchell.

St. Mary—Appointment of George Risby revoked. Appointment to be left open to some competent colored citizen, to be selected by the parish board. Vermilion—F. R. King vice Severin Le Blanc.

Tensas—E. Wallace vice G. A. Griffith. St. Landry—John F. Smith vice Dr. J. L. Estorge, resigned. Jefferson—Thomas Soniat Dufosse vice John Mehlop, Honore Daphnel, colored, vice John Peare.

Concordia—Robert Davis, colored, vice Charles Wade, colored. Winn—C. J. Phillips, vice Dr. John F. Kelly.

The Plymouth. There seems to be a limit to the extent to which the forces of the government are to be devoted to jollification over the success of the Nicholls government as appears by the following correspondence published in the Picayune:

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1877. Hon. E. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy: The citizens of New Orleans are about giving an entertainment to the officers of the army and navy. We desire the officers of the Plymouth present. If not inconsistent with the public service, please order her to remain a week longer. This is unknown to Barrett or his officers. Answer. For the committee.

The following reply was immediately received: W. B. Krumbhaar, Esq., New Orleans: Public interests require the presence of the Plymouth elsewhere.

H. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy. "Barrett" can find no fault that he was not consulted previous to these instructions to the Navy Department, for it is not usual for superiors to give their subordinates an inkling of their intentions.

As an offset to this disappointment the Plymouth fired two salutes Thursday on the arrival and departure of Governor Nicholls in making an official call.

Returning Board No. 2

The new returning board met yesterday. Present—Lieutenant Governor Wiltz, Speaker Bush and Senators Robertson, Allain and Zacharia. Mr. Martin was elected secretary. The following by Senator Robertson was adopted: Resolved, That the powers of this board under the act No. 1, of 1877, are limited to the canvass, and making a return of the actual vote, on November 7, 1876, from the official returns received by them, and do not extend to any judicial investigation of the truth or fallacy thereof, or of the manner of holding election, or registration.

Mr. O. Delahoussaye, Jr.'s, letter forwarding the duplicate of returns from St. Martin sent to the returning board was read. A protest from United States Supervisor V. A. Fournet against its reception was read.

The Democrat's report contains the following: The counsel for claimants, three of whom were present, were then asked for their objections, each one stating that they identified as correct and genuine the signatures of the commissioners of election, the consolidated statements, the copy furnished by the supervisor in the sealed package, and that on file in the office of the Secretary of State. That delivered to him by the Returning Board was then compared, and it was found that while the totals written in ink agreed, there were total blots down in pencil in the copy canvassed by the Returning Board that did not agree with the duplicate copies furnished by the ex-supervisor, the pencil markings had raised the Returning Board pencil footings had raised the votes cast for the Hayes electors and the Packard ticket.

While at the same time the footings or totals in ink, as cast up by the supervisor, corresponded exactly with the duplicates he now presented. This discovery created a considerable stir among the counsel, and even surprised the board, but it was passed over for the time being.

On motion then the board decided that any canvassing vote, for candidates should be declared in favor of the actual candidate, whether his name be misspelled or whether initial letters be omitted, and that those who were known to have been actual candidates before the people should receive the benefit of such votes cast.

Current Items. The petition of Auditor George B. Johnson alleges he was elected November 7, 1876; returned elected by the Returning Board, commissioned by the Governor, filed his bond, took the oath of office and performed the duties till April 25, 1877; that on that date he was forcibly ejected by Allen Jumel, Francis T. Nicholson, and others; that this was based on a fraudulent count of the votes, by which at least 10,000 votes were excluded on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, who would have voted for petitioner; that this was done in the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Franklin, De Soto, Caldwell, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, West Feliciana, Grant, Livingston, Iberville, Tangipahoa, St. Landry, Lafayette and Natchitoches, and prays for an injunction and \$5000 damages.

The application is to be heard to-day. Maurice Tiego, convicted of having cigars in his possession on which the tax was not paid, was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison.

Before Judge Woods, in the Bellocq-Noblon cases, Hon. William H. Hunt appeared for S. S. Denree and A. P. Noblon, and asked that they be set for trial. He urged that the indictment had been pending over a year; that the defense was ready for trial, and were entitled to a speedy one. All the defendants were within easy reach.

Assistant District Attorney New opposed the motion, as the government was not prepared. The Superior Criminal Court will hold a special term commencing in June.

Pacification in West Virginia. A grand jury in Fairmont, West Virginia, has lately found indictments for murder against two former Union soldiers for killing a rebel sympathizer early in the war. He was suspected of carrying information across the lines, and General Kelly ordered his arrest. The two soldiers were detailed for the purpose, when they approached the rebel sympathizer, and on his refusal to halt, they fired at him and killed him. The foreman of the grand jury is the present Democratic president of the State Senate. What next?

The Third Army Corps held its customary reunion and banquet last week in New York, at Delmonico's, the occasion being the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg. Among those present were General C. R. Graham, D. E. Sickles, Kidder, and several other distinguished guests. Letters expressive of their inability to attend were received from President Hayes, ex-President Grant, General Sherman, Governor Robinson and Vice Admiral Patrick Rowan. Appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to, and a most agreeable evening was spent by all who participated in the festivities.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of Messrs. Morton (Republican, Indiana), McMillan (Republican, Minnesota), and Sausbury (Democrat, Delaware), appointed in March last to proceed to Oregon for the purpose of investigating the charges against Senator Grover, will start for that state the latter part of this month.

Sir John Lintorn Arabis Simmons, the man spoken of as the active commander of the British forces in case of war, is only fifty-six years of age—rather young for a Lieutenant General. He served in the Crimean war, and afterward in Asia Minor, and is thoroughly familiar with the seat of war as well in Asia as in Europe.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR

Late cable dispatches give us the following intelligence: London, May 17.—The Bucharest dispatch to the Times reports fighting on the Danube has commenced. No engagement has occurred between the Russians and Turks in Europe except on the line of the batteries between Ibrail and Lemal. The question now is whether the Roumanians shall cross with the Russians or remain on this side to protect communication.

A Renter dispatch says the capture of Soukougoum-Kalet and the raising of the Circassians, who massacred the garrison and burned the town, is officially announced. An ironclad has left Soukougoum-Kalet for Batoum to obtain arms for the Circassians.

The Roumanians have been working in the direction of Kalafat. The fortifications have now forty guns in the battery bearing on Widdin. They have built twelve redoubts to cover the crossing of the Danube. All will be finished Tuesday.

Rustchuk is enormously strong; it has 260 guns mounted, besides five gunboats. The Turkish deserters from Berea, who have reached Giurgjevo, complain of bad food and sickness in the Turkish army. The Russians have not yet advanced.

The Turks are fortifying the passes of the Balkan. Abdul Kerim is drawing all the troops from Macedonia and Albania to the Danube. The national guards throughout the South are armed, and all the regular troops are moving northward.

Reliable information has reached Frankfort that the Circassian insurrection is spreading. The Pull Moll Gazette's Berlin dispatch says: It is stated that Russia intends to increase the duty on imported tobacco, which now yields about 10,000,000 roubles yearly, sufficiently to increase the yield several millions. Simultaneously the tax on Russian growth will be reduced, to encourage home cultivation.

The commanders of the Turkish fortresses have issued a manifesto urging the people along the Danube to move back to the Balkans. Enormous masses of Turkish cavalry are said to be visible opposite Galatz.

An attempt to cross will be made by the Turks near Simnizza on sailing vessels. General Skobelev's division of Circassian Cossacks, intended to head the advance of the invasion, is passing through Bucharest.

A crossing is not immediately imminent. A question has arisen in Austria whether to run the Roumanian railroads in contraband of war. The Russians have entered Little Wallachia.

Renter's Jassy dispatch says a Russian infantry corps, numbering 52,000, accompanied by a proportional force of horse and artillery, is marching in the direction of Simnizza. The success of the Turks and Circassians at Soukougoum-Kalet was complete. They drove the Muscovite garrison and road guards all over the district, chasing them to Malgara, which they also burnt.

Hassan Pasha landed a new supply of rifles and cartridges to equip the Circassians. A formidable local force has been organized to march upon the railway line to Tiflis, aiming to destroy Kutae. Another large band was sent to raise the country in the rear columns of the Russians, which are attacking Batoum.

The Russians have advanced to Karakalis in great force. The Turks will confront them at Toprak Kala. Both armies are preparing for a pitched battle. Cable dispatches of May 18 give us the following latest intelligence: The Russian army corps at Odessa will be sent to the Crimea to prevent the spread of the Tartar insurrection. Many Molikha accompany the Turks to Caucasus to incite the Caucasians to a holy war.

The Sultan has determined to admit Christians into the army. A draft of 200,000 will be made, regardless of race or creed. It is raining heavily on the Danube. The Times Berlin dispatch says: The Russian movement of concentration upon Karakalis, from Poti, Akhalzik, Alexandropol and Irwin, has come to a standstill as a result of heavy marches from the frontier. The delay is partly occasioned by the necessity of establishing stores for victualing the troops on Turkish soil, and partly by the Russian Generals recognizing the change effected in the conditions of warfare by the universal adoption of the needle gun and attack in massed columns, such as the Russians undertook the other day near Batoum. Now any such feats are out of the question.

Daubian fortresses are victualled for a year

The enthusiasm for Russia is subsiding in Roumania. A Russian official dispatch from Tiflis of the seventeenth says: While General Komaroff was reconnoitering before Karakalis on the sixteenth instant, the Turks attacked the Russian irregular cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Turks left sixty-four dead on the field. Two prisoners were captured.

The Russian loss was one officer and twenty men killed, and five officers and fifty-four men wounded. Among the wounded was Major General Tchekoblaiaff, commander of a brigade of Daghrostan cavalry.

An official telegram from Achalkalaki, May 17, reports that the Russians carried two outworks at Ardahan, with nine guns. Fourteen were killed, and four officers and fourteen men wounded. The Turkish loss was considerable.

Is Governor Stone Able and Will He See that the Laws are Faithfully Executed? His Excellency J. M. Stone, Governor of the State of Mississippi, on the fourth day of October, 1876, caused to be transmitted to the Attorney General of the United States a telegraphic dispatch in which he said: "I am more than willing, and have been able to execute the laws in Mississippi and conserve the public peace."

The reports to the Department of Justice in regard to this State often times allege wrongs in communication which receive first information of the said wrongs in dispatches from the national capital.

His excellency also sought to enlighten the benighted Attorney General by conveying to him this startling intelligence: "The perpetrators of wrongs are responsible to State authorities, and I am able to bring all such to justice, and I am determined to do so."

Mississippi was at that time, according to the Governor's assertion, "quietly and orderly, affording amplest protection to all."

We presume that no one will have the hardihood to deny that "wrong" were perpetrated in this State.

In December of last year's cowardly attempt was made to take the life of John W. Gully, and it is now stated, on good authority, that the assassin was known to his intended victim and others, but no attempt was made to bring him to justice. On Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of April, the same John W. Gully was brutally slain by a mob.

A thicket by the roadside for the purpose of effecting his murderous work. The succeeding Sunday, April 29, Kemper county was overrun by an infuriated mob of more than 100 armed men. Prominent white Republicans were arrested and carried to the jail at De Kalb, at the dictation of the mob. A prisoner (Gilmer) who was entitled to protection from the officers of the law, while in their custody, was shot in the back while being taken to jail, and literally riddled with bullets where he fell.

The brave Scotchman, McClellan, was also mercilessly slain. The jail was attacked, and Judge Chisholm and daughter were shot down, and his son was instantly killed. Judge Chisholm lingered in torture two weeks, and expired on Sunday last.

His brave and devoted daughter Miss Cornelia—all honor to her memory—who clung to her father during that awful and bloody struggle, in the hope of being able to save him from the fury of the demons, writhed in agony until yesterday, when the too well-remembered death from the sufferings which she heroically endured without a murmur of complaint.

Seventeen days have elapsed since the murderous work at De Kalb and no arrests have been made. Will his excellency now repeat his assertion that he is able to bring all perpetrators of wrongs to justice, and that he is determined to do so? Since the horrible tragedy was enacted the survivors of the Chisholm family have nursed their dying loved ones with windows barricaded, in hourly fear of another attack from the murderous mob who they believed were determined to complete their hellish purpose and slay their victim if his recovery was possible from the wounds already received. Mrs. Chisholm desired to have her family removed to a place where they would feel a sense of security, and petitioned the Governor for protection. His excellency should have used his own judgment as to the manner of granting the protection prayed for, but such an appeal should not have been disregarded by an executive who is "more than willing to conserve the public peace."

It is believed by many that the chances for the recovery of Miss Chisholm would have been greatly increased if she had been moved and thereby relieved from apprehensions with which her mind was constantly tortured.

We are not prepared to express an opinion on this subject, but, however it may be, the death of the brave girl should incite Governor Stone to vigorous action in the performance of his duty in bringing to justice the perpetrators of these horrible crimes.

Will his excellency now furnish evidence that his dispatch to Attorney General Taft was well founded?

We repeat: Is Governor Stone able and will he see that the laws are faithfully executed?—Jackson Pilot.

For \$5000 Buy 570 whole tickets! For \$5000 Buy 570 whole tickets!

Reads and the Justice.

A Washington special to the Chicago Times, of May 14, says:

Captain James B. Eads arrived here today for the purpose of making arrangements with Secretary McCarty to issue an order directing the inspectors of the War Department to give Eads the results of their official inquiries upon the jetty at the same time that they are made to the War Department. He left for New York this evening to borrow money to carry on his work until the time that a second payment is due from the government. This will be when he has twenty-two feet in the channel. He says he has now fully twenty feet of water in half the length of the channel. He hopes to have the channel ready for the second payment of half a million of dollars by the close of next September.

The Bureau of Statistics has published a statement showing that the exports of goods—repacked or broken—from New York during the seven months ending March 31 amounted to \$348,000,000, or \$481,747, of which \$222,250,000 pounds were shipped to France and \$91,320 to Great Britain.

An amusing brochure, entitled "Me," in July and August, picturing the trials and tribulations of a city lady who runs a country place for the summer, is nearly ready from the press of G. W. Carleton & Co.

For \$3000 Buy 310 whole tickets. For \$2500 Buy 340 whole tickets.

Morris D. Wickerman has been appointed postmaster at Mobile.

Since war has been made on the boys for ball playing in Lafayette and other squares, it is about time for them to assert their rights. A research among the city archives of sixty years ago will disclose the fact that Lafayette Square (Gravier place) was donated to the city to be used expressly as a playground for boys and children with nurses. For the city itself to interfere with the boys, therefore, is to interfere with its own title to this property.

570 whole tickets for \$5000. 270 whole tickets for \$5000. 570 whole tickets for \$5000. 570 whole tickets for \$5000.

The anonymous writer generally promises to send "more anon."