leans Republican.
NAL OF THE UNITED STATES
JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

CAL INTELLIGENCE.

R. CARTER HOMICIDE.—The in- the killing of W. R. Carter by hite was held Monday.
lsheimer, Esq., testified White his office Wednesday evening be- n o'clock; that he advised with essionally; got a cab for him and away.
four heard the cries of murder ning down the stairs of Miller's room, about 8:30 P. M.; saw down Common street, and run the St. Charles Hotel; heard a did not know say he was stabbed. Manney, a cab driver, testified as engaged by Mr. Dalsheimer; his house where he got out and t in; drove him out Foydras, be- bigny street, where he got out and other people and dismissed him.
s Bailey, of the yacht Grace New Lake End, testified that he aged Friday evening by Ernest ; started for Indian bayou, a a quarter west of the new pick- e Fatima, by arrangement with ; took James White on board iff; crossed to Madisonville and e there; returned to New Or- h Petitpain Saturday morning; ve been paid $25 by him.
Comfort, cab driver, heard cries re would be shooting; heard Carter crossing the street, cry- rder!" heard him say White had m.
Connery testified that at a quarter had seen White ramming his Carter's stomach; thought they ying; heard Carter tell all pres- White had killed him.
A. De Ben, of the cigar store, of St. Charles and Common estified he saw a crowd on the that Mr. Destoute said there murder; saw White approach Carter repeatedly without a warning, and go away; Carter attempt to defend himself; said, been killed by Jimmy White;" witnessed it; he followed White mon street; before going he cheap knife a foot long behind the elling witness to keep it for him; him the next day, when he said h: "All that is nothing; as for I say nothing if they ask me."
e Destoute saw White endeavor- at Carter; heard some one say: Jim, don't;" heard Carter say d killed him.
Lewis was with White and Petit- stopping to drink at Krost's, rter and invited him to drink; ow the answer; White went the corner; think he went into r store; saw him and Carter g; Petitpain telling him to sepa- , attempted it and was cut.
ry found against James White as and Ernest Petitpain as ac- in has been arrested.

N THE LEG.—Last night, be- n and eleven o'clock, ex-Recorder vans and Reuben Elmore had a about the recent election, and was shot in the leg. He made a t at the central station.

ly markets brought $17,603 for

egular meeting of the Teachers' ion will be held June 2.
on Berlin and Prytania streets, morning, destroyed a one-story the corner, and damaged two on street to the amount of $500.
dy of a girl about seven years een found in the river below Al- h is supposed to be that of one of n the Walloon explosion.
Starcks was cut by Charles Woods' coal yard, Monday morn- return for being accused of the f a pair of pants.
y-six deaths from small-pox last

n raised $8 on a call at F. ne store in Carrollton, Monday rough a back window. He saw morning, and was glad they went

n bale rolling off a float broke A. Williams Tuesday morning. Petitpain, accessory to the kill- P. Carter, has been remanded ail.

The War News.

st intelligence from the seat of the effect that the fall of Arda- Bayazid has enabled the Russians in two converging lines toward They have turned Erzeroum, hir Pasha must either accept inst a vastly superior force or If he is beaten Erzeroum for it is without fortifications rce in it is small.
er's telegram from Constantino- Intelligence from Soukgoum- es that the Russians have evac- the Turks occupied the fortress The Russians have evacuated coast of the Abassia country.
ndon *Times'* Bucharest dispatch s of peace are becoming more ned. It is reported that nego- s actually on foot in Berlin for n of hostilities.
days ago reinforcements were rdahan to effect a junction with of its former garrison. We received news here that the force, by a *coup de main*, suc- recapturing the town. The mbered 5000.
l dispatch from Kalafat to the *mes* has the following: Consid- vements of the Turkish troops ed in the direction of the Timok in.

Another Nationalizer.

antic and Pacific telegraph lines, outhward, have already passed Tennessee. The following cor- e relates to that event:
VILLE, Tenn., May 23, 1877.
ney Governor Robinson, Albany, New
mpletion of the line of the At- Pacific Telegraphic Company nt is another link that binds to the great Empire State of the d secures cheap telegraphy to for which we thank the cap- your State.
JAMES D. PORTER,
Governor of Tennessee.
ALBANY, N. Y., May 23, 1877.
D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee:
e of New York rejoices at every of union between herself and of the South and West. No e pleasant than those which the gallant State of Tennessee. congratulations upon the com- your new line of telegraph com- , and her wishes that it may people added prosperity and .
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Governor of New York.

Blush and blood, it is the heart as fathers and sons.

The Funding Board.

Monday, Mr. Aldige submitted the following report on the bonds sold on June 17, 1872, pursuant to act No. 81, of 1872:

For the relief of the State Treasurer:

Thirty-five bonds of $500 each, under act No. 277 of 1853; free school fund. Sixty-eight bonds of $500 each, under act No. 277 of 1853, redemption of the State debt fund. Total—103 bonds of $500 each, $51,500.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad—217 bonds of $1000 each, free school fund. Twenty-two bonds of $1000 each, redemption of the State debt fund. Total—239 bonds of $1000 each, $239,000.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad—seventeen bonds of $1000 each, free school fund. Forty-eight bonds of $1000 each, redemption of the State debt fund. Total—Sixty-five bonds of $1000 each, $65,000.

N. B.—The proces verbal of the sale calls for forty-eight bonds of the Jackson railroad, and two bonds of the Opelousas railroad, but the receipts in the Treasurer's hands show that he has delivered, as above, forty-eight Opelousas railroad bonds and twenty-two Jackson railroad bonds, altering the designation of bonds, but not the amount of dollars.

RECAPITULATION OF SALE.

239 bonds New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad	$239,000
65 bonds New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad	65,000
103 bonds relief of State Treasurer	51,500
407	$355,500

Twenty-four thousand dollars of bonds belonging to the State debt redemption fund are supposed to be in Washington, but are more generally considered to have been stolen in New Orleans while in transit from Baton Rouge to Washington. Of these bonds five are of the Texas railroad issue, $5000; forty of the Opelousas railroad, $40,000; twenty-eight for the relief of the State Treasurer, $14,000.

Now, according to act No. 11 there were outstanding 270 bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, $270,000; seventy-nine of the Opelousas and Great Western railroad, $79,000; 130 for the relief of the State Treasurer, $65,000.

If from the above New Orleans and Texas railroad we deduct twenty-six bonds erroneously entered on proces verbal and five stolen, we find 270 bonds, less thirty-one—239 bonds, $239,000.

From the Opelousas and Great Western railroad we must deduct forty bonds stolen and add twenty-six bonds for error in the proces verbal, thus finding seventy-nine; plus twenty-six, equal to 105, minus forty, equal to sixty-five bonds—$65,000.

Of the bonds for the relief of the State Treasurer—130 bonds, according to act No. 81—add one to correct misprint, twenty-eight stolen and 103 sold at auction—$51,500.

The following obligations were funded:

13 Penitentiary, act No. 55 of 1869	$13 202 54
278 Floating debt, act No. 69 of 1870	261,689 00
17 Opelousas and Great Western, act No. 231 of 1853	17,685 00
2 New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern	3,990 00
28 Relief State treasury, act No. 277 of 1853	18,510 00
1 Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas	1,000 00
7 Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas	7,022 56
6 Red backs, act No 15 of 1866	2,000 00
Total	$439,449 90

Tuesday Mr. Graham's bill of $35 for drawing the fiscal agent contract was approved.

The following were funded:

1072 Floating debt, act No. 69 of 1870	$1,082,720 00
52 Redbacks, act No. 15 of 1866	24,320 00
14 New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	14,150 00
16 Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas	16,883 32
4 Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas	4,040 00
35 New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern	25,350 00
Total	$1,167,971 32

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Fiscal Agent of the State be authorized and required to give notice, as soon as he effects a settlement with the late Fiscal Agent, to parties holding coupons due January 1, 1875, January 1, 1876, and January 1, 1877, on consols, that he is prepared to pay the same, and that the Fiscal Agent be notified of the passage of this resolution.

Court Items.

In the United States court Allen J. Perkins, of Calcasieu, has intervened and claimed ownership of 10,256 logs seized at the suit of the United States.

The Supreme Court, on Monday, decided among other cases—

No. 6614. The State vs. William Williams, appellant.—From Superior Criminal Court. The sole question at issue in this case was the jurisdiction of the Superior Criminal Court. The court decided that the Superior Criminal Court has no jurisdiction over offenses committed in the sixth and seventh municipal districts of the parish of Orleans; that the district court of the Second Judicial District has such jurisdiction. In this case the offense of which Williams was charged was committed in the seventh municipal district of this city, and he was tried and convicted in the Superior Criminal Court.

No. 6308. State vs. Gus Anderson.—From Superior Criminal Court. The act of 1874 creating the court is constitutional, and the omission of the word "District" is of no consequence.

In the Superior Criminal Court John Hartnett, Charles Adams and Charles Williams have been convicted of the robbery of James Cooney January 4.

Eli Helm was convicted of burglary, armed with a deadly weapon, without capital punishment.

M. Gallagher has been sentenced for life for the same offense.

In the Third District Court W. K. Spearing sues ex-Governor W. P. Kellogg for $916 10 for horse keeping in 1873 and 1874.

In the Fourth District Court, Francisco La Camerar claims $409 12 damages from the Carondelet Canal Company for the wreck of the La Grange, November 23, 1876, on the pickets negligently left in the canal at the junction with Lake Pontchartrain.

In the Fifth District Court, M. A. Southworth sues the individual members of the city government of 1871-1872 for $10,000 for recording 14,802 city judgments.

No. 6417. Lafayette Fire Insurance Company vs. Renewers, appellant.—From Fifth District Court. Article eighty-three of the constitution means that the Legislature shall not change the judicial districts during the terms of office of the judges. Act No. 7 of 1870 does not violate it by annexing the City of Jefferson to New Orleans, and can not be said to violate it, because it says nothing touching any change of the jurisdiction to which that territory had belonged, and there is no doubt from the time of the general election of 1872, when the term of the district judges expired, the district courts of Orleans could entertain any suit against an inhabitant of the Sixth District, in which they have jurisdiction *ratione materiæ*, and this continued to the act of 1876 annexing the Sixth and Seventh Districts to the Second Judicial District.

E. J. Forstall applies for a mandamus against the Funding Board to fund levee bonds, under acts Nos. 32 of February 25, 1870, and 115 of March 26, 1869, alleging them to have been declared legal by the Supreme Court in accordance with act No. 11 of 1875.

Opposition inflames the enthusiast, never converts him.

SENATOR MORTON'S LETTER

His Views on the Southern Question

The following letter appeared in the Indianapolis *Journal* of May 25. Meagre extracts were sent hither by the Associated Press last Saturday:

To the Editor of the Journal:

Several weeks ago an open letter was addressed to me through the columns of the New York *Times*, written on behalf of more than one hundred prominent Southern Republicans, stating their views of the political situation and inviting mine. I have also received many letters from different parts of the country inquiring the condition of the senatorial question from Louisiana, as it stood at the adjournment of the Senate. At the meeting of the Senate on the fifth of March last William P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, presented himself for membership upon credentials that had some weeks before been read before the Senate and laid upon the table.

A motion was made to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was opposed on the ground that Mr. Kellogg had a prima facie title to a seat, his certificate of election being signed by S. B. Packard, as Governor of Louisiana, under the great seal of the State, and alleging that he had been duly elected by the Legislature. The question was whether the Senate would take notice that S. B. Packard was Governor of Louisiana. If he was, then the certificate gave Mr. Kellogg such right as under the general practice in the Senate entitled him to take his seat, leaving the legality of his election to subsequent investigation. In argument it was shown by the Legislature that each house of the Legislature which elected Kellogg had a quorum of members certified as such by the Returning Board. This board was empowered by the laws of Louisiana to examine and count the vote, and determine who had been chosen members of the Legislature, and to transmit their determinations to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State was directed to make a list of the members returned as elected by the board, which he was to transmit to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of the former Legislature, and the Legislature was to be organized only by such persons as were named in the list furnished by the Secretary of State. A quorum of persons in each house thus certified as elected met on the day fixed by law and organized each house of the Legislature, and the two houses met the next day in joint convention, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and canvassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and declared S. B. Packard to have been elected Governor and C. C. Antoine Lieutenant Governor. Afterward, on the day fixed by the act of Congress for the election of United States Senator, a majority of the whole number of members so returned as elected met in joint convention, and elected William Pitt Kellogg to the Senate for the term of six years, beginning on the fourth day of March, 1877.

On the motion to refer Kellogg's credentials to the committee the Democratic members voted solidly in the affirmative, together with five Republicans, and it was adopted.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met soon afterward, and the Republican members united in a report that prima facie S. B. Packard was the lawful Governor of Louisiana; that the Legislature was the lawful Legislature, and that William P. Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress, and was entitled to be sworn in and take the seat. As a number of members of the Senate were absent and the subject would lead to a long debate, and there was a general anxiety to adjourn, the report was not laid before the Senate. If a majority of the Senate shall at the next session be of the opinion that Kellogg was lawfully elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, he will be entitled to his seat, notwithstanding the events that have since occurred. No subsequent breaking up of that Legislature, combination or arrangement can affect his title or destroy the legality of what took place at that time. Though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should subsequently declare that of Nicholls and take part in the election of Spofford, it is too clear for argument that they could not take away rights which had vested, or make that unlawful which had been before lawful. Unless Kellogg voluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of his election as it stood at the time of the adjournment.

The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to force. They have gone down before an armed minority, whose threats of future violence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by pretended investigations or negotiations. Stripped of all disguises and pretenses, the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them its support. Their Legislatures, finding themselves defenseless, fell to pieces, and from their ruin, in part, new Legislatures have been constructed, whose legality consists only in the fact that they exist, and that there are none to oppose them. The law and the rights of the majority have yielded to an armed and aggressive minority. The Democratic party in Louisiana, an undoubted minority possessing the most of the wealth, arms and military experience, were determined to govern, whatever it might cost in the way of life. Their pretended majority at the late election had cost many lives, and was the product of the most infamous and damning of crimes. The murders and crimes had been proved, and the blood-stained majority set aside by lawful process. The administration decided that such a case of insurrection and violence was not presented as authorized the national government to intervene, and that the contending parties must be be left to their own strength and resources. It was apparently worked out through the presence of the commission, and seemed to take the form of negotiation. Assurances were given that the rights of all classes should be protected, and the government administered for the equal benefit of all. General promises of this kind amount to little, especially when left to the voluntary execution of a party which believes that the colored man ought not to have political rights—even personal freedom, and who have never considered him a part of the people. President Hayes was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told it was only a question of time; that at the next election they would go as Mississippi, Alabama and other States had, and it would be better to give them up at once. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately too true. The same crimes and violence which had wrenched Mississippi and Alabama from the Republican party, and had so nearly captured Louisiana and South Carolina, would certainly succeed next time. This was an argument of expediency—not of right and justice. President Hayes has but accepted the situation as it was bequeathed to him on the fourth of March. Republican governments in Louisiana and South Carolina could only be kept in place by the army.

What might have been the result had President Grant promptly recognized the Packard and Chamberlain governments in January and declared his purpose to sustain them by force, it is not now necessary to discuss; but he did not do so, and on the fourth of March, when Mr. Hayes came into power, he found these governments existing only in name, surrounded by enemies, living only from day to day by the presence and protection of the United States troops.

Would it have been in the power of the President to maintain them by the army? A Democratic House of Representatives recently withheld appropriations for the support of the army, except on the condition that it should not be used in the Southern States. It was clearly unconstitutional to put such a condition in the bill, but it did, and was likely to do it again at the extra session thus made necessary. The majority of the House made up of Southern Democrats, late Confederates, and desperately in earnest, and of Northern Democrats wholly subservient, thus threatened the existence of the army and had it in their power to destroy it. The question was, should the President yield to the inevitable, or proceed only to inevitable defeat?

There are and have been for years many Republicans at the North who have deprecated the use of the army for the support of Republican State governments in the South. The Republican majority in the Senate upon Southern questions is but nominal, if it exists at all. Five Republican Senators voted at the late executive session against seating Kellogg and to refer his credentials to the committee, thus refusing to recognize the Packard government. And a number of Republican Senators, sufficient when added to the Democratic members, to constitute a majority, have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State government in Louisiana since 1873 by voting against seating a Senator chosen by it. While, in my judgment, it was clearly the right of the President under the constitution, to recognize the Packard government and support it by military power, the undertaking would have been futile and the failure disastrous. With a divided public opinion in his own party and both houses of Congress against him, he would have failed in the end.

The Democratic House has the power to destroy the army utterly, and from my knowledge of the Senate I am sure a Republican majority in that body could hardly be relied on to support him in such a course. We have had so much talk about conciliation and fraternity that many well meaning people in the North had come to believe that all that was necessary to secure tranquillity and equal rights in the South was to withdraw the army, the Republicans to abandon the struggle and commit the government to the white Democracy of those States. The professed yearnings for peace and fraternity of the very men who planned the massacres in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been received with a gush intensely nauseating to people who understood the facts.

The painful truth is that political murders in the South have ceased to be shocking, and are readily justified by energetic talk about carpet-baggers, scalawags and Radical thieves. Not a man has been punished for the butcheries at Hamburg, Ellenton, Colfax, Coushatta, Mechanics' Institute, Clinton, Vicksburg, or any of the hundred slaughters of Republicans that might be named.

I do not believe that President Hayes intends to desert or destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity, and in his undivided purpose to make his administration a beneficence to his country. The language of his inaugural was strong and beautiful, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights, which constitute the foundation of the Republican party, and left nothing to be added or desired. He began the conduct of national affairs under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty—when the minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done—while all were agreed that something should be done, and that things could not go on as they were. He marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undaunted courage.

Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles, and the maintenance of the Republican organization by placing political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans. Political principles do not execute themselves; they require a party to do that. Organization in politics is as necessary as it is in war. Great numbers of the same way of thinking, but acting without concert, are as helpless as the the unorganized multitude in the presence of a disciplined army. I present the Republican party as a grand and indispensable instrumentality for carrying into operation the true principles of government and human rights.

It was the Republican organization, consolidated and disciplined with great labor, that carried the country through the war, preserved the Union, abolished slavery, placed the amendments in the constitution, and that now stands the guardian of the nation's liberty and honor.

We hear it said that the Republican system of reconstruction is a failure. The system is the true one, and the principles upon which it is based just and immutable and the only sense in which it has failed is that it has been resisted by armed and murderous organizations, by terrorism and proscriptions the most wicked and cruel of the age. And if the Democratic assurances to President Hayes in Louisiana and elsewhere of protection and equal rights are executed in good faith, the system will not be a failure, but a grand success extorted from its enemies. The great features of reconstruction are the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, establishing the equal civil and political rights of all men, and the statutes enacted for their enforcement. So far as these have failed, reconstruction is a failure; so far as they succeed reconstruction is a success.

Let it be understood that the great purpose now of the Southern people is to recover from the losses inflicted by the rebellion. They do not now think of leaving the Union. They are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but they are, with intense earnestness, revolving plans for recovering from their great losses. For this purpose they will support the Democratic party of the North as long as it is subservient to their policy, notwitstanding their ill-suppressed resentment for its influence in getting them into the rebellion, and its sneaking and cowardly course while it lasted.

We are told there will be quiet in those States when Democratic rule is established. Very likely. When they have gained complete power, and the Republican party has ceased to struggle there will be no inducement to shoot men because of their politics. There will be peace when there is abject submission. Let the recent massacre in Mississippi, which has made the Modoc comparatively respectable, answer. The peace which is obtained by stamping a political party out of existence is not the harbinger of of prosperity and happiness. The hope entertained by some of dividing the Democratic party in the South by surrendering the Republican is groundless, to express it mildly. The only way to divide the Southern Democracy is to advocate their measures. They care little about the name of Democracy, but everything about the purpose and measures which pass under that name. The large body of white people who engaged in the rebellion are firmly united in favor of several things, and they will stand by the party that favors them, and oppose to the bitter end the party that opposes them. Among these is payment for rebel property taken or destroyed by our armies. When Tilden wrote his letter, just before the election, against these claims, he lost his hold upon the South, and was made to feel it in the late struggle in Congress. No Democratic candidate will repeat his blunder.

Although Southern Democrats voted for him after he wrote the letter, it froze the current of sympathies, and had more to do in restraining them from filibustering to prevent the counting of the vote than any other cause. It greatly reconciled them to the loss of Tilden.

In the late House the dividing line between rebel and loyal claims was ignored, and, with a single Democratic administration, would be obliterated. When this comes to pass about claims, the distinction in the law between rebel and Union soldiers, and the rebel and Union debt will be obliterated, and the lost slaves will be treated as other other property sacrificed by our government. It will not all be done or avowed at once, but step by step already becoming more rapid, until the public mind has become demoralized, the rebellion has ceased to be a crime—scarcely a mistake—and the complete restoration of fraternity will demand the abolition of all the distinctions in the law between loyalty and treason. The Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican organization to take up a new one, with a new title, into which the old Confederates may enter without wounding their susceptibilities would be criminal if it were not supremely silly. The proposition that the party which saved the nation, and which embodies in its creed the immortal principles upon which it must live, if live it does, and which has a record the most glorious in the annals of human organizations, shall commit suicide as an act of conciliation to the late enemies of the republic silences comment by its audacity.

We are but realizing what has been visibly coming for several years. From 1868 it has been apparent that the Republican party of the South would be overthrown by force, if it could not be done otherwise. The opening scenes of carnage in that year, in which more than 2000 Republicans were killed and wounded in Louisiana alone, were but the prelude to the campaign of violence which culminated in the bloody field of last year.

The destruction of the Republican party would make the Democratic party supreme, and fasten upon the country its odious policy and principles. The men who directed the bloody crusades in the South for the last ten years, that have now culminated in final victory in South Carolina and Louisiana, are still living and have lost none of their power. The men who within seven years have wielded the Democratic party in solid column, North and South, against the fifteenth amendment are still in the ascendant. Is any man weak enough to believe that they or a majority of them have been soundly converted, and are honest advocates of the equal rights of men? It is my opinion that the body of the Southern Democracy have not changed in regard to the civil and political rights of the negro, and that if Tilden had been elected President, within his term of four years the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments would have been substantially overthrown in most of the Southern States. This would have been accomplished by methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States, and is altogether possible to that exquisite political genius which can extract a Democratic majority of 60,000 from a Republican majority of 30,000.

No one prays for conciliation and fraternity between the North and South more earnestly than myself, but conciliation and fraternity, to be honorable and durable, must be based upon the concession of equal civil and political rights, peace and protection to men of all races and creeds. If the men who held the colored people in bondage, and who at every step since the war, and until yesterday, fought against equal rights and the constitutional amendments, are to-day regenerated, and will now administer the great principles asserted by the Republican party and placed by it in the constitution and laws, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Such a frame of mind on the part of the Southern people I should regard as the most important and desirable of all political conditions, the grand result which every patriot has at heart. But, if I do not believe in this sudden conversion, I ought not to be considered incredulous and prejudiced. And if about this I am wrong, and if the Republican party has, by its efforts and discipline, subdued the very hearts of the Democracy of the South, how can we sufficiently comprehend and magnify the achievement?

In Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, part of Missouri and Middle and Western Tennessee free suffrage exists chiefly in name. Georgia, in which there is not a difference of 8000 votes between the two parties, gave Tilden a majority of 81,000. In six counties not a Republican vote was polled. Mississippi, with a Republican majority of 30,000, was made to return a Democratic majority of 60,000. In four counties, containing 5000 Republican votes, seven Republican votes were polled, which were admitted just to show that Republicans could vote. Alabama, with a clear Republican majority of 35,000, was made to return a Democratic majority of 40,000. In Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, approximate results were produced by like processes. It is folly to allege that in those States there were liberty, protection and equal rights. The voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committees establishes the fact that the liberty enjoyed by Republicans, both white and black, was but nominal. They were outcasts from society, oppressed in business, hunted like criminals and denied the protection of the laws. Peace and commercial prosperity, based upon such conditions, are hollow and worthless, and are but another form of the barter of rights for gold. The quiet was that of strangulation and paralysis, and audacious falsehood at last grows weary in asserting that such results were anything but crimes.

If South Carolina, with a Republican majority of 25,000, and Louisiana with a like majority of 15,000, are to be conciliated and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President President Hayes will have been broken in every part. If, on the contrary, Republicans in those States, white and black, shall be protected in person, property, freedom of speech, action and occupation, I shall be the first to acknowledge the grand result. I will ignore the past, let by-gones be by-gones, accept the new conditions with joy, and believe that the rebellion was not suppressed in vain. It is to this happy condition that President Hayes aspires, and all should earnestly pray for the full realization of his hopes.

The Republican party of the South, with all its errors, waged a noble contest for the right, and the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by the members are embalmed in history. The warmest sympathies of the Republicans of the North attend those of the South in their desolate and undone condition, with the earnest hope that the dark overhanging cloud may have a silver lining, and that there may be a day of speedy resurrection.

By the voluntary withdrawal of the army the South has been placed upon her good behavior. Following bloody campaigns for political power, they have been treated with magnanimity, and should they fail to protect all classes and races in the enjoyment of their rights, the most conservative Republicans will see there is no security but to preserve the government in the hands of the Republican party.

As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force, the Republicans should acquire a solid North by vigilance and the eternal justice of their cause. Northern Republicans are now admonished that that they can endure no divisions that will endanger their success. Should the North by their unhappy discords be divided, and thus fall a prey to a solid Confederate South, the rebellion will have been suppressed in vain, the fruits of the war be lost, and our last condition worse than the first.

O. P. MORTON.

A Word to Governor Nicholls.

From the Ohio *State Journal*—General Comley's paper—May 25:

The Governor of Mississippi has allowed the Chisholm atrocity to pass with such feeble handling on his part as shows that he does not fully apprehend the force and effect of what is called "the President's Southern policy." It will be a bad thing for you if you make the same mistake. Did it ever occur to your excellency that the "President's policy" has such an effect as this, for example: *It makes the Governor of Louisiana and the "respectable white element" at his back responsible as participes criminis after the fact for every political murder hereafter to be committed in Louisiana, for which no adequate effort is made to punish the criminal.* It makes the Governor of Mississippi responsible today, in the eye of the whole civilized world, for the most base and cowardly and brutal murders that have ever dishonored the name of "Southern gentlemen," and stained it with infamy. Ah, Governor! The "carpetbag" plea is no longer available! You did not think of that, perhaps, when you accepted the executive trust in Louisiana. Did you think of it, that by that act you pledged your faith and honor, and the faith and honor of all "the oldest and best," that the gay and convivial assassins of Feliciana should hereafter, when they shot down "Radicals and niggers," bring upon themselves the vengeance of the State executive for their crimes? Did you think of it, that any failure hereafter to punish such murders, swiftly and inexorably, would put you in the position of a dishonored accomplice of assassins, with a gentleman's faith broken and a gentleman's honor in pawn beyond redemption?

Louisiana has "home rule" now. Her "oldest and best" are in charge. There has been murder most foul and atrocious committed on a feeble old colored man, for political vengeance sake, in East Feliciana. James Laws has been assassinated for presiding over a "Radical" meeting. Others have been threatened. In the picturesque fashion of the bulldozers, coffins and rifle cartridges have been left at the doors of citizens as a hint that their absence is the only thing the gentle bulldozers will tolerate. Let no one suppose that the humor of the bulldozers will exhaust itself in these playful demonstrations with coffins and cartridges. They do these things better in Louisiana. The grim joker means business of the deadliest sort. There is disorder—there is murder, Governor—in East Feliciana. Your honor as a Governor and a gentleman is under a special pledge, voluntarily assumed—a pledge over and above the official obligation we have already mentioned—to stop these murders, to "visit the places where they are committed, in person, if need be, for their punishment." There can be no difficulty as to discovery, in the case of Laws. The murder was done openly in a crowd. We are waiting confidently, resting upon your reputation as a soldier and a gentleman to see your pledge redeemed. We believe undoubtingly that it will be redeemed. It is necessary as a proof to the world that the "decent white element" of Louisiana is capable of governing. It is necessary as a proof to the cowardly brutes who shoot down unarmed and feeble men and women, that they shall be punished in accordance with the laws of civilization, and no longer protected according to the lawlessness of barbarism.

The Governor of Mississippi is disgraced and dishonored among all civilized men for his imbecility and cowardice in the Chisholm affair. He is as much a felon in the eyes of the whole civilized world, as the men who did the murders. We do not believe that Governor Nicholls, the brave soldier and gallant gentleman, will follow such an example.

How the Women Voted.

Describing an election of school trustees in Denver, Colorado, on the seventeenth instant, the *News* of that city says:

Three hundred and twenty-three votes were cast by women, and some laughable incidents occurred during the day. The married ladies almost invariably gave their husbands' initials, and one of them wanted to vote for her husband, "who couldn't come," she said. Several ladies in giving their names added very earnestly that they didn't want to "go into the papers." Only one vote was challenged—that of a young miss of eighteen, who knew she was old enough to mary and thought she was old enough to vote. Everything passed off pleasantly enough, but there was a little quiet indignation at the attempt to run in an opposition ticket by bidding for the suffrage votes, and the women would have damaged their cause materially if they had suffered themselves to be led away captive by the scheme. Fortunately they did themselves the credit of voting according to their judgment, not their prejudices, and thus demonstrated the fact that they may be safely intrusted with the ballot.

Hurry up your clubs!
Hurry up your clubs!
Hurry up your clubs!
Hurry up your clubs!
Hurry up your clubs!

Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, made telegraphic inquiry yesterday as to the murder of Laws, and received a reply signed by the district judge and prosecuting attorney of the parish, saying that the coroner had made a full investigation, and that the murderer is in jail. Other than political reasons are alleged for the assassination, but the fact remains that Laws was a prominent Republican, and past experience affords a reasonable presumption that the murderer expected no serious consequences for adding one more to the long list of Republicans killed with complete immunity. It will now be seen whether the Nicholls Democracy mean this state of things shall continue.—*Cincinnati Times.*

STATE NEWS.

HOW SPEAKER HAHN'S CONSTITUENTS LIVE.

From the St. Charles *Herald*, May 26:

The shooting of alligators in the swamps beyond the railroad is of more frequent occurrence now than formerly, the colored people preferring the meat of these animals to that of any of the wild game in our woods. They assert that it is more sustaining than beef, and more tender and savory than chicken or fish.

BURNED TO DEATH.

From the *Meschacebe*, May 26:

Messrs. Lessassier & Binder's Trinity Plantation, St. Charles parish, was last Monday the scene of a horrible catastrophe. At about four o'clock in the morning, a house occupied by the cooper of the plantation, M. Victor Haydel, and his family, caught fire in the loft through a crevice in the chimney. Mr. Haydel soon climbed up and tried to extinguish the flames with a bucket of water. While his wife was hurrying to procure another bucket, the fire reached a pile of moss which filled the garret with a dense cloud of smoke, and suffocated the unfortunate man. The poor wife barely had time to save her five young children. The remains of Mr. Haydel, reduced to cinders, were collected and buried in the St. John the Baptist cemetery.

VENGEANCE IN VERMILION.

From the Lafayette *Advertiser*, May 26:

We learn that an unfortunate shooting affair occurred at Abbeyville, parish of Vermilion, last Sunday. It appears that after a previous difficulty and threats by deceased, Voorhies Trahan and Paul Campet met, when the latter was shot and killed by Trahan.

The Auditorial Investigation.

Mr. W. D. Brainard, ex-book-keeper, testified he received orders from the Auditor or chief clerk; there were a series of bond books and one relative to the free school fund; no books were taken away or destroyed; the office had a complete record from 1841 except during two years of the war; believed he made illegal entries; knew only by hearsay of Auditor Clinton making direct settlements; military warrants were issued on vouchers payable to other parties than those named in the warrant; they were received by John S. Wills; the Auditor could not help it; the vouchers should be on file; warrants were issued on funds of different years from those they should have been issued on; the books of 1876 will show this; warrants and vouchers would be on different funds; never knew Auditor Johnson to collect money from tax collectors; the Herwig committee investigation was a blackmailing transaction; vouchers for militia supplies to John S. Wills for $3329 27 were collected; $2429 50 were canceled; the Treasurer's report of 1876 does not show the printing warrants; do not know the warrants to Wills were destroyed; he was clerk in charge of the journals and told witness he knew the vouchers were fraudulent; they were under the appropriation of 1875; understood they were for Kellogg.

From the stub book witness selected as irregular warrants, Pinsquemines *Sentinel*, $1970, James Lewis got the warrants; Avoyelles *Republican*, $2074; North Louisiana *Journal*, $2685; Iberville *Republican*, $2862, by W. W. Wharton; Tangipahoa *Advocate*, $2633, by J. B. Wanda; Coushatta *Times*, $5983 10, all drawn from 1875, and should have been in 1876, which was exhausted; $2736 for St. Martinsville *Echo*, by J. Hernandez, should have been on 1875, but was drawn on another.

Mr. N. C. Folger—Was tax collector three years, and removed because he was not a good Republican; agreed to give a proportion of the revenue to James Clarke; declined to say how much; Mr. Johnson was deputy; was very efficient; frequently paid in money on account when the government needed it; never paid a dollar to the Auditor, except in 1873, when Clinton received money for a month or two, when he advertised for warrants; took vouchers from Supreme Court judges, paid them cash and accounted them as such; no purchase of warrants was made from the office with State funds; took some legislative warrants that were receivable for licenses; has received his quietus and had his bond canceled.

Mr. Beattie, stenographer for the Herwig committee, testified he had not received his pay; believed attempts were made to coerce Clinton.

Stirring It Up.

A Washington special to the St. Louis *Journal* says:

The government has not been insensible to the recent lawless proceedings in the State of Mississippi, and is watching with much interest the course of Governor Stone, of that State, in regard to the investigations of circumstances attending the recent crimes and the steps to be taken to punish its perpetrators. While the attention of the government was occupied in a consideration of its duties in the premises, advices came from Louisiana of another deed similarly atrocious in its character, and it seems to be entirely without justification. This case will afford Governor Nicholls an opportunity to demonstrate to what extent he will carry out his promises of protection to all classes of citizens within the State.

Those occurrences at this time are regarded as particularly unfortunate, for, whatever may have been the motives or circumstances in causing them, they can not but inspire an unfavorable impression upon the public mind of the North. The government has now under consideration what step shall be taken to call the attention of the executive authorities in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to these occurrences, which, though recognized as local in their character, at the same time have a desired connection with the duty of executive authority of the United States to see that the pledges which formed part of the restoration of constitutional relations between the Federal government and the States of the South should be carried out. The South stands on its honor to see that all of these pledges are faithfully observed, and the government will not be indifferent to the violations. This subject, which is now under consideration, will take the shape of a formal inquiry.

On the same subject a Washington dispatch in the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The letter which the administration is preparing upon the murder of Judge Chisholm and the Kemper county massacre is one which will attract the attention of the country, and may revolutionize Mississippi politics. Persons in authority have lately been advised from Mississippi that there is very deep feeling among a certain portion of the Democracy against the massacre and against Governor Stone for inaction, and that if any Democratic prominence will take the lead in denouncing Governor Stone and in calling on the State authorities to vindicate the honor of Mississippi, such movement would become quite formidable. It has been expected that Senator Lamar, in the record which he has made and the assurances he has given as to the peace of the South, would himself have taken the initiative in the matter. Information from Mississippi, however, leaves the impression that he seems to have endorsed the policy of Governor Stone, and does not wish to stir the matter up.

Eternity gives nothing back.