

BY TELEGRAPH.

Opposition to the Administration Growing Apace.

A Change in the Cabinet.

Stanley Matthews' Visit to Washington.

Hayes' Southern Policy.

(Special to the N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The opposition to the administration is growing apace. Over-zealous organs have made haste to deny the announcement made in these dispatches last night that a change in the Cabinet was pending, but the statement can be reiterated to-night on authority. A tremendous pressure has been brought to bear on the administration, and some very decided developments may be looked for within three weeks.

Stanley Matthews is still here and has had several important secret conferences to-day. The statement that he comes here to argue a case before the Supreme Court is rather thin in view of the fact that the Supreme Court has finished the hearing of arguments for this session.

Matthews' mission here is unquestionably to advise the Administration, to help sustain it against the terrible pressure brought to bear by disaffected Republicans, and to press the work of trying to proselyte Democrats to Garfield's candidacy, which work is being pressed vigorously.

It is stated as an authority that Hayes has said plainly to prominent Southern Democrats that he has conceded much to them in carrying out his Southern policy and has even run risk of disrupting his own party, and that he has as plainly asked prominent Northern Democrats to support him.

There is no proof that he has accomplished his object, but friends of the Administration have certainly acquired great and sudden hope, and now talk quite as confidently as Randall.

A rather curious letter has been received here from Mr. Kehoe, ex-chairman of the North Carolina Republican State Committee. It runs as follows:

"I am going to try Hayes' Southern policy awhile. I suppose that fellow Foster is going to trade off what is left of the Southern Confederacy in June. I think he and Gorham will have a hell of a sight to answer for in the great hereafter, if politicians are held to any account."

The letter indicates that the Administration is meeting with some success in the effort to capture North Carolina, which it counts on as one of the Southern States captured by the Republicans. No one here now expresses any doubt that Hayes will speedily withdraw the troops from Louisiana and Nicholls come into full possession of the State government.

THE METHODISTS' HOWL. Scott, the Murdered Colored Preacher, Still Alive.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—The News and Courier has trustworthy information that Rev. W. H. Scott, colored preacher, reported to the New England Methodist Conference, on Friday, as having been murdered, is alive and well, and performing his pastoral duties without molestation in Marlboro county in this State.

THE INDIANS. A Difference Between Spotted Tail and the Government.

DEADWOOD, April 16.—A party of Crazy Horse's band is on the war path again. Spotted Tail was deceived by representing that only the arms captured from Custer would be taken from them. The Government demanded all their arms and ponies.

FOREIGN. THE IMPENDING WAR. Austria Cannot Remain Neutral.

LONDON, April 16.—The Standard's special from Pesth says: All the journals here are agreed that it is impossible for Austria and Hungary to remain neutral in the war which impends. They unanimously agree in favor of an alliance with England against Russia. Austria and Hungary are even more interested than England in preventing the entrance of the Russians into Bulgaria.

Col. Valentine Baker. LONDON, April 16.—Col. Valentine Baker has been appointed on the staff of Pasha Abdul Kerim, commander-in-chief, who has gone to the Danube.

THE SOUTHWORTH BILL. It is Not Approved, and for Good Reasons, by Judge Billings.

Billings, J.: I have been aided very much in this matter by the very able presentation of this case on the part of the District Attorney. I feel it a duty to him that I should state that fact.

Very many of the considerations that have been urged it is unnecessary for me to look at; there are one or two considerations that to my mind are so overwhelming in their force that it is not necessary for me to go beyond them.

First, it is urged by the counsel for the commissioner that the commissioner is a quasi judicial officer, and that if affidavits are presented to him and he passes upon them nobody can review his conclusions. For certain purposes that may be true; he may be a quasi judicial officer who is charged with quasi judicial duties, and upon the merits his action cannot be reviewed except upon a writ of habeas corpus. But Congress has seen fit by its legislation to put upon the District and Circuit Courts the duty of reviewing the acts of the United States Commissioners so far as to enable them to decide whether "the services were actually and necessarily rendered and were according to law and just."

The 15th volume of the Revised Statutes of the United States, page 333, is as follows: "That before any bill of costs shall be taxed by any judge, or any officer, or any account payable out of the

money of the United States shall be allowed by any officer of the Treasury in favor of clerks, messengers or district attorneys, the party claiming such account shall render the same, with the vouchers and items thereof, to a United States Circuit or District Court, and in presence of the District Attorney, or his sworn assistant, whose presence shall be noted in the record, prove in open court to the satisfaction of the court, by his own oath, or that of other persons having knowledge of the facts, to be attached to such account, that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily rendered, and that the money thereupon claimed to be entered of record an order approving or disapproving the account as may be according to law and just. United States Commissioner shall forward their accounts duly verified by oath to the clerks of the respective districts, by whom they shall be submitted for approval in open court, and the court shall pass upon the same in the manner aforesaid.

It will be observed that the first clause of this section refers to the accounts of the marshals, clerks and district attorneys, and it must be proved in open court to the satisfaction of the court, that the services had been actually and necessarily performed; as to the commissioner's accounts, it is upon their accounts in this manner aforesaid—that is, they shall be submitted to the same test, and the means of informing the court shall be the same, by oath in open court. Therefore, I have no doubt that the Circuit and District Courts have the duty of determining, when this account is presented, whether the services were necessarily rendered as well as actually performed. I think the least of necessity is, whether the services were necessary to the administration of justice, the conviction of criminals being the grand object to be aimed at.

It appears that there were 8223 warrants issued; that they were issued upon the affidavits of the marshals, clerks and district attorneys, and that they were not, by the commissioner signing his name to the warrant, but by his stamping a fac simile of his signature. It appears from the first statement in his account that this was all done inside of ten days.

There being in this city at that time upwards of forty United States Commissioners, it certainly should have struck the commissioner as singular that there should devolve upon him the investigation of 8223 cases, which would have taken months to examine with any proper scrutiny.

As to the employment of a stamp, I am inclined to adopt the view of the District Attorney, that a warrant issued by a stamp was a void warrant, that the warrant must be signed by the commissioner. Certainly the use of the stamp by the commissioner shows that he had not time to sign the warrant as by his manual signature. I have made a computation allowing the commissioner ten working hours in each of these working days; he would have six thousand minutes in which to sign these eight thousand warrants.

When we turn to the constitution of the United States, we find that there is a grand provision in this subject of warrants for the protection of citizens, because the moment you deal with the matter of criminal proceedings you deal with the process as to secure two cardinal objects. In the first place you must punish crime; in the next place you must not oppress the people. These are the two grand points that inhere in the jurisprudence of all civilized nations, and many a struggle has been waged in the British Commonwealth to prevent this sort of oppression. Every argument that has ever been used in the British House of Commons, and every denunciation which has there been uttered, for the protection of the citizen from the arbitrary power of the government, applies to these or any other indiscriminate arrests. So deep was this idea in the mind of the American colonists that in 1791 they adopted as an amendment to the constitution article 4, which provides, "That no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

Now the warrant must issue upon probable cause, supported by an oath. Probable cause is a legal term, and it is to be dealt with by machinery. You cannot put an oath into one end of a machine and let it come out a warrant, as the pulp passes into paper in the paper factory.

When the constitution of the United States solemnly says, "That no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, before the law shall be heard upon a citizen, it means that that oath or affirmation shall present the case to the full and candid investigation of the magistrate, and the warrant must not issue without the oath of the committing magistrate should swear the affiant and weigh the facts deposited to, both with reference to the circumstances of the accused and the accused, and then when upon the affidavit he is, after a judicial examination, satisfied that there is probable cause, and not before, he issues his warrant. Now upon the facts which I have stated, less than one minute being allowed to the consideration of each case, it is idle to contend that there was any absence of reference to this article four of the constitution which lies in its own power upon the court and the commissioner alike. There is no inherited principle—no constitutional provision—not even that which declares the sanctity of the writ of habeas corpus, which declares within its terms or associates more of the incalculable results of the centuries of struggle, or in which resides greater security for the personal liberty of the citizen than this article which the commissioner disregarded. Therefore the bulk of these items cannot be approved. I feel that it is the duty of the court to sustain the commissioner in all proper efforts to enforce the law, but they must act legally and constitutionally. Proper arrests should be encouraged; indiscriminate arrests in the manner aforesaid should be prohibited. It seems to me that upon any other view of the case a commissioner might revolutionize a government.

Now, I pass by the fact that for these services \$14,000 is claimed. I say nothing about that. I reject the majority of items, because the commissioner could not have investigated them properly to come to a conclusion as to whether there was probable cause or not. It appears that in these 8223 cases or a comparatively small number of the accounts were presented before the commissioner, and of that number 71 were bound over, of whom 4 were committed and the remaining 67 discharged on their own recognizance. As far as those 71 cases are concerned, if the commissioner had made a candid examination in advance, (which I think he made afterwards,) as he should, he would have come to the conclusion, perhaps, that there was a probable cause for issuing the warrants. I think, therefore, the order of the court should be, disapproving the account as it is now presented, but with the qualification that if the account shall be presented in accordance with the views of the court, the items for these 71 cases will be approved. The balance of the items are not "according to law and just."

Special sale of linen goods at A. Schwartz & Son, 159 and 162 Canal, corner of Baronne street.

BURNETT'S FLYING EXTRACTS.—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

DUPLICATES OFFICE-HOLDING.—On our second page will be found a card from Chas. F. Buck, Esq., a well-known gentleman and lawyer of this city, in which he disclaims the credit of ever having prepared and published an opinion on the spirit and intent of article 117 of the constitution of 1868.

LINEN SUITS.—One would be surprised to know how popular these ready-made linen suits have become with our most fashionable ladies; hundreds of them were worn last summer upon our streets, and admired by all who saw them.

Messrs. M. L. Fryer & Co. have just received a beautiful selection of these suits, and they say the prices range from five dollars and upwards.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS.—Messrs. Schwartz & Son, the proprietors of the large and elegant dry goods establishment 160 and 162 Canal street, are offering some very great inducements in their dress goods and handkerchiefs, towels, etc. They have also a choice selection of house furnishings, and of every description. A visit to their commodious store will certainly prove of interest to our lady friends.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

Important Decision Rendered Yesterday by Mr. Justice Spencer.

The Question of Levying a Tax in Aid of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad to be Determined by a Popular Vote.

No. 6414.—L. C. Roudanez et al., appellants, vs. the Mayor and Administrators. The New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company, intervenors. Appeal from the Superior District Court, parish of Orleans.

The plaintiffs, Roudanez and forty-two other citizens and property-holders of New Orleans, bring this suit. They allege, in substance, that each and every one of them owns real and personal property in said city liable to taxation. That the General Assembly, by act No. 20 of 1876, authorized and required the Mayor and Administrators of New Orleans to hold a popular election to decide whether or not a tax of one-half of one per cent on all taxable property in New Orleans should be collected annually for four years for the use and benefit of the said Pacific Railroad Company.

That said act and the tax proposed therein are violative of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the constitution of the United States, and of various articles of the constitution of Louisiana.

That the Mayor and Administrators are about to execute or attempt to execute its provisions against your petitioners and other inhabitants of New Orleans, to their great wrong and injury, etc.

Wherefore they pray for an injunction restraining said officials from in any manner attempting to carry into effect the said act No. 20. The injunction was granted.

The Pacific Railroad Company intervened, and moved to dissolve the injunction on the face of the papers, and as being prematurely and improvidently sued out.

The court below sustained this motion, dissolved the injunction, and plaintiffs prosecute this appeal.

The case has been ably and exhaustively argued before us, both as to the question of premature and as to its merits. But as there are matters of fact alleged in the petition, which, for the purposes of the motion only are taken as true, we do not see how we can do more than pass upon the motion and the ruling of the court thereon. If we sustain it, that ends the case. If we overrule it, the case will have to be remanded to be tried on the questions of law and fact involved.

The question, therefore, presented for our consideration is, can the plaintiffs, citizens and taxpayers of New Orleans, alleging that the defendants, the Mayor and Administrators of the city, are about to hold an election to decide upon the levying of a tax under act No. 20 of 1876, and that that act is unconstitutional, and that any tax levied by virtue thereof will be illegal and void, restrain and enjoin them from so proceeding?

It is not pretended that any tax has been levied or is demanded of the plaintiffs. Nor is it even asserted that such tax will be levied, but only that it may be the result of the proposed election.

We think that the danger apprehended is too remote and too contingent to form the basis of a proceeding in court to avert it. Courts of justice have enough to do in dealing with real existing and present wrongs, without anticipating and combatting hypothetical evils of the future that may or not arise. It will be time enough for the plaintiffs to complain when their rights are actually invaded, or when danger to their persons or property is imminent and impending. There are too many contingencies at present between them and danger to justify them in resorting to law. Act No. 20 may yet be repealed—or the tax proposed may be voted down—or the railroad corporation may cease to exist or forfeit its charter.

It seems to us that the plaintiffs have set up, and now ask us to protect them against a mere possible adversary, which at present is without substance or power to harm them. Even if it be conceded that the levy of the tax contemplated by said act would be unconstitutional (upon which we, of course, express no opinion), we do not see that that fact would render the holding of the election unconstitutional. If the tax would be unconstitutional it is fair to presume that a law abiding people would vote it down. We know provision of the constitution which forbids the Legislature from ordering an election to take the sense of the people upon any question which it may deem important. If private individuals were thus allowed to interfere with and embarrass the government its most ordinary functions could be completely stopped by persons claiming to champion and protect the rights of the public. Thus, if the Legislature should, in its wisdom, direct that a vote of the people be taken upon a proposed constitutional amendment, or upon the calling of a State convention, or upon any other matter, one or more individuals, alleging that the expenses of such election would increase the State debt, or necessitate a State tax beyond the constitutional limits, could enjoin the holding of such election, and, in fact, paralyze the government in its every step. Whilst this court will always be found in favor of the largest liberty of the citizen asserting his individual rights, and ready at all times to lend its aid for his protection, we cannot give our sanction to a doctrine which we think destructive of all government, or which would fill our courts with litigations based upon mere theories and hypotheses, and not upon actual grievances.

If the city of New Orleans should, by vote or otherwise, seek to extort from the plaintiffs illegal or unconstitutional taxes, whether to pay for elections or other purposes, they will have ample opportunity to protect themselves through the courts. But "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

We cannot better express and conclude our views upon this subject than by quoting the language of that eminent jurist, Mr. Justice Cooley, in Miller vs. Grandy, 13 Michigan, p. 548: "An individual has no right as a taxpayer, either in his own name or on behalf of himself and the other taxpayers, to file a bill to enjoin proceedings in ad-

vance of the actual levy of a tax. He cannot seek redress until his own tax be ascertained, and he cannot then proceed in equity, except to protect his individual interest from injuries not remedial otherwise."

"Without undertaking to go into any elaborate discussion of all the questions which might arise, we feel confident that no case can be found which recognizes any propriety in enjoining the preliminary proceedings in advance of the actual levy of a tax, on either personally or realty. Apart from the practical difficulty of determining in advance whether the complainant will be in a condition to be injured when the tax is assessed, it is always to be remembered that, under our system, taxes must be provided for at regular times, and by annual and somewhat rapid proceedings."

"No court could ever be justified in such an interference with the necessary course of government. After a tax has been assessed and becomes collectable, each man's share becomes severable from the rest, and delaying its payment will not necessarily operate upon his neighbors. These principles are familiar and rest on good sense and sound policy."

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment appealed from be affirmed with costs of both courts.

THE SPRING MEETING.

The Last Day of the Races.

The Favorites to the Front.

Yesterday was the last day of the spring meeting of 1877 of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and "the best races" were announced for that day. The weather was fine, the track in good order and as might have been expected the attendance was large.

The favorites sold the night before held their own on the track, and for the first time during the meeting the favorites won a majority of the races of the day, and a good many people who had bet on the second horse and the field suffered.

For the First Race, one mile and a quarter, with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their own weight; 3 pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Club purse, \$300; \$250 to first horse; \$50 to the third.

There were the following entries: Bob Wooley, Jack Hardy, Verdigris, Kiburn. In the pools in this race, sold on the course, Jack Hardy was the favorite, selling at \$100 to \$50 for Wooley, who was bought as second choice. Verdigris and Kiburn sold for \$20 and \$15, and alternated as regards third place in the pools.

Without any difficulty a good start was made. Those trees on the home stretch, (the start was made from the three-quarter post), which the patrons of the course think should be removed, prevented persons on the stand seeing which horse went to the first place after the flag fell. The fall of the flag, which descent can be seen, notwithstanding the trees, as every one knows, notified the anxious spectators on the stand that the drama had been tapped, and the word "go" had been given.

As they passed under the string Hardy led, Kiburn was second, Wooley third, Verdigris fourth. This position was changed only on the home stretch, when Wooley went to second place, and pushed the leader, pushed him hard; but, with all his running, urged as he was by the whip and spur of his rider, he would not pass the winning horse, Hardy, who passed under the string and won the race in 2:41 1/2. Wooley came in a good second, and Kiburn and Verdigris brought up the rear.

For the Second Race the following named horses were started: Commodore Parisot, King William, Ella Rowett, Aunt Betsy, Adventure and John Campbell. The race was for the Cottrill Stakes for three year olds. The pool sales on the course, King William sold as the favorite, and Cottrill's entries were second choice.

The race, as looked upon from the stand, was a pretty one, but to the betters (except those who backed on Cottrill's entries,) it was exactly the other way. At the outset they realized that King William and the field had no show, and they "kave it up."

The start was all that could be desired, but from the first it was all between Aunt Betsy and King William, and in a short time it became apparent that the first named had the race. There was a gallant struggle between the three for first place, but Aunt Betsy led under the string and won the race in 2:44 1/2. King William second and Adventure (another of Cottrill's entries) third. Time, 2:44 1/2.

The Third Race was the Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting. Club purse \$200; \$150 to first horse; \$50 to second; \$25 to third, and if there were the following named horses started: Maria Barnes, Cornelia, Belle Bailey, Woodland, Woodland in the pools sold as favorite; Cornelia sold second. The race was by no means interesting. Belle Bailey, took the lead and kept it as the course and under the string. Woodland (the favorite) followed, but straggled, and in a good second, Cornelia third, Maria Barnes fourth.

The only time that the race was at all exciting was when on the half mile Cornelia went for the second place, and was by the position to the three-quarter, when they separated, Woodland going ahead, and as above recorded, coming in second.

The Fourth Race was considered the event of the day. For it there were the following entries: The Nipper, George Quinine, Uncle Tom, Ruse Butler. It would be labor lost to record the changes in position around the track up to the string. There were a few mistakes made, and the position in the home stretch, the lead, but the trees were in the way. On the first mile they passed under the string in the following order: Quinine (who, it may be remarked, led all the way) Uncle Tom, the Nipper and Butler. On the second mile there was a change worthy of mention, and a thing worthy of record is that, under the string, as this mile was made, the Nipper and Butler were together.

On the third mile The Nipper pushed ahead and passed under the string a good third. On the way round the fourth, just as the half mile post was reached, the Nipper gave out. Butler passed him and went up to second place, and then passed by Uncle Tom, and came in second in the hot. Quinine being, of course, the winner, Uncle Tom third, and The Nipper distanced. Time, 7:56.

THE SECOND HEAT. was looked forward to with interest. Quinine went way up in the pools, but the others only brought good prices. This heat was exciting at the outset, for at the start Ruse Butler took the lead and kept it for a couple of miles; then on the third mile Quinine went to the front and kept the position right around and under the string over the fourth mile and under the string, again winning the heat and race in 7:52. Uncle Tom on the third mile followed the leader and took second place, all following the winner, came in and called for second money.

The following is the SUMMARY. FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry their proper weight; 3 pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Club Purse, \$300; of which \$250 to first horse, \$50 to second, \$50 to third. Barkley & Higgins enter b. h. Jack Hardy, 5 y. o., by imp. Phaeton, dam by imp. Sovereign; 100 pounds. 1 J. Murphy enters br. h. Bob Wooley, 5 y. o., by imp. Lexington, dam Item by Lexington; 100 pounds. 2 J. McMath enters ch. f. Kiburn, aged; by Ringmaster, dam Ontario; 100 pounds. 3 F. Loyd enters ch. h. Verdigris, 5 y. o., by Versailles, dam Belle Brandon; 100 pounds. 4 Time—2:41 1/2.

SECOND RACE.—The Cottrill Stakes, for three year olds; \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$100 added. One mile and a half. First horse \$300; second horse, \$100. Winner of Pickwick Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra. Wm. Cottrill enters c. f. Aunt Betsy, by Longfellow, dam Lilla Ward, by Lexington; 87 pounds. 1 F. W. Horn & Co. enter ch. c. King William, 3 y. o., by Foster, dam Ithra; 97 pounds. 2 Wm. Cottrill enters ch. c. Adventure, by Earl Boone, dam Maggie G.; 100 pounds. 3 W. C. Welsh enters ch. c. Commodore Parisot, 3 y. o., by Sundown, dam Mollie Ford; 90 pounds. 4 Barkley & Higgins enter b. f. Ella Rowlett, by Uncle Vic, dam Labonia, by imp. Sovereign; 90 pounds. 5 Geo. Hakes enters ch. c. John Campbell, 3 y. o., by Joe Stoner, dam by imp. Albion; 93 pounds. 6 Time—2:41 1/2.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting. Club purse, \$200 dollars, of which \$150 to first horse; \$50 to second horse; \$25 to third horse. Barkley & Higgins enter b. f. Belle Barkley, 1 y. o., by imp. Phaeton, dam Capitola; 101 pounds. 1 Green Morris enters b. h. Woodland, 5 y. o., by Yeto, dam Sympathetic; 110 pounds. 2 F. Loyd enters br. m. Maria Barnes, 5 y. o., by Asteroid, dam Belle Boser; 107 pounds. 3 Spencer & Brien enter b. m. Cornelia, 5 y. o., by Rebel, dam by Ruse; 107 pounds. 4 Time—1:48 1/2.

FOURTH RACE.—Four mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$700; first horse to receive \$700; second, \$200. Spencer & Brien, ch. a. George Quinine, 4 y. o., by Bullion, dam Riga Davenport by Ruse; 104 pounds. 1 1 George Hakes, ch. c. Uncle Tom, by Uncle Vic, 4 y. o., dam Maid of the Mills by Censor; 104 pounds. 2 J. M. Mahon ch. c. Ruse Butler, 4 y. o., by War Dance, dam Princess Royal, 104 pounds. 2 3 F. Loyd b. c. The Nipper, 4 y. o., by Phaeton, dam Annette; 104 pounds. 3 dist. Time—7:46—7:52.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH. No Compromise or Adjustment. PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, April 16, 1877. A mass meeting of citizens of this parish assembled at the Court-House, Pointe-a-la-Hache, parish of Plaquemines, to-day.

On motion of E. Smith, Armand Lartigue was called to the chair, and Benjamin Martin and John Stevens were appointed secretaries.

On motion of Mr. E. Smith the Chair appointed a committee on resolutions, consisting of Dr. W. P. Williams, Prim Cosse, Jos. Fontenelle, Dr. N. M. Hebert, S. H. Ballou, Prim Gravolet, and Gordon Grimshaw.

The committee, after retiring a few minutes, returned, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we recognize Francis T. Nicholls as Governor of the State of Louisiana, de facto and de jure, having been elected in November last by a majority of over 80,000 votes, and "by the Eternal" he shall be Governor.

Resolved, That military interference by the Federal Government in the local affairs of the State in any manner not provided for by the constitution of the United States is illegal, unjustifiable and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That Louisiana claims an equal right with other States to local self-government, and we feel confident that through the wisdom, moderation, patriotism and firmness of Gov. Nicholls good government will be secured to our State, with full protection to every citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights.

Resolved, That the right of Gov. Nicholls cannot be compromised, and we will regard as infamous the act of any citizen of Louisiana who would consent to adjust our present difficulties by a compromise.

Resolved, That we denounce and execrate the treasonable and villainous act of Stephen B. Packard in endeavoring to deprive the State of his fraudulent claim to the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the just and patriotic utterances of President Hayes in regard to the rights of the Southern people to civil reform, and that, without regard to former party affiliation, we will extend a cordial support to his administration in carrying out the judicial policy in his inaugural address.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to pay taxes for the support of the Nicholls government, and that we are determined to pay our taxes to that government alone.

Resolved, That we tender to our representative, H. P. Ketchikan, our thanks for the ability, assiduity and fidelity with which he has discharged his duty during the session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That Hon. B. L. Gibson merits our highest esteem and admiration for his vigilant, energetic and efficient efforts to provide the best interest of his constituents.

A. LABTIGUE, President. G. MARTIN, Secretary. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

CATAHOULA PARISH. The Police Jury Recognize the Nicholls Government—A Promise of Resistance to all Interference in Our Government.

HARRISONBURG, April 10.—We, the members of police jury of Catahoula parish, duly elected and qualified, and recognized by all the citizens of Catahoula, do resolve—

1. That we recognize the State government of which Francis T. Nicholls is head as the constitutional and legal government of Louisiana, fully organized in all its parts, exercising all the governmental functions, making and enforcing laws, administering justice, collecting revenues, preserving law and order.

2. That the pretended Packard government is a fraud, without recognition and support, except from a few desperate politicians after leaves and fishes, and without Federal support would disband without an arm raised against it.

3. That the officials duly elected and commissioned by Gov. Nicholls are in the control and exercising the functions of all offices in Catahoula parish, and that Gov. Nicholls' authority is supreme in the parish, and that Packard's recognition that Gov. Nicholls is recognized nowhere except in New Orleans is false in every particular.

4. That we will only support and recognize the officials duly elected and commissioned by Gov. Nicholls; that we will only pay taxes and licenses to support the legal State government, and that we will with all the means in our power resist any and all attempts

of the pretended Packard government or his officials to exercise governmental and official functions.

5. That we are rejoiced that our Representative, T. A. Ronton, has taken his seat in the legal Legislature, and that his course is heartily indorsed by his constituents.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the New Orleans papers for publication and the Catahoula News.

SCHOOLS FROM THE ST. LOUIS FIRE. Panic Among Chicago Hotel Residents.

[St. Louis Republican.] CHICAGO, April 12.—Intense excitement prevails in this city among the guests of the large hotels, in consequence of the destruction of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, and the loss of life there. The hotel proprietors are doing all in their power to suppress the excitement by adding the latest means of fire escape to their buildings, and by employing special fire patrols in order to guard against such accidents. One of the principal hotel-owners here offers to expose any room in his hotel to ignited combustibles in order to test the absolute security of the house against fire. The test will take place this week.

THE MUNSTER SUICIDE. A strange story, which came from an apparently authentic source, is told in connection with the Munster suicide. While the body was yesterday being prepared for the grave it is said to have bled from the back of the head in great quantities. Means were taken to stop this, when it was found that what was supposed to be the hole made by the bullet was a scalp wound of considerable length. Neither was there any mark of powder on the face, or indeed any sign of violence beyond an apparent contusion of the upper lip. It was possible to open the mouth to see the direction the bullet was supposed to have taken, but it is thought impossible that he could have placed the pistol in his mouth, as in that case his skull would have been blown off. This is another item in this strange affair, one of the most tragic in connection with the awful calamity of Wednesday morning.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—A curious note to say slightly romantic incident of the conflagration was related this afternoon. Milton Nobles, "the Phoenix," now playing an engagement at De Bar's Opera-house, was one of the Southern's guests who escaped in an airy costume, leaving wardrobe, trunk, papers and valuables, and a large sum of money behind him. He had among his papers one of considerable value, being a contract with a well-known Philadelphia manager for an engagement. For certain private reasons, Mr. Nobles attached considerable importance to this paper, and felt its loss keenly. This morning Mr. Nobles was waited upon by Mr. Waldrauer, the leader of the orchestra at DeBar's, who handed the actor his contract with the Philadelphia manager. The document had been singed by the fire, and was discolored by dirt and smoke, but enough of it was left to sustain its validity. This letter was carried out of the burning building and floated a mile and a half to the southwest, where it finally lodged in Mr. Waldrauer's back yard, at No. 169 Anella avenue. It was only one of many letters and papers which went up in the whirlwind of flame and smoke and floated away to fall in the southern and southwestern suburbs. Two sheets of music, partly burned, were picked up near Schneider's Garden, a suburban resort, two miles from the hotel, and by a singular coincidence the only complete couplet left on the scorched sheets was the following:

They boasted towers in smoky ruins lie,  
From this crowd scene, ah, whither shall we fly?

NO MORE POLITICS. "Forget that you are Democrats or Republicans." (Courier-Journal.)

Wade Hampton closed his great reception speech at Columbia, in his return from Washington, with the following words:

I wish to say to you, forget for the next four years everything about politics. Forget that you are Democrats or Republicans, and remember only that you are South Carolinians. Go to building up the material interests of the State, invite immigration, show the people of the North that we have no proscription in our hearts; that we will welcome him here who comes as a citizen, no matter what his politics may be. The ones more exercising for the redemption of our State, not for petty offices of government, and then you will see the era of peace, and a new prosperity will dawn upon South Carolina. Labor will be employed; you will see whites and honest colored men improving, happy, prosperous and united, if you will only forget politics for awhile and devote yourselves to the great interests of the State. You will see both races and both parties willing for awhile to forget the bitterness of past strife, and ready to clasp hands and move off and lift up our old State. You will see capital brought here. Immigration will flow in, and you will find your old State once more exercising that controlling influence for good in the national politics which she has so long enjoyed and honorably employed. I beg you