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## THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Gen. Sheridan has assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, and in a dispatch to the Secretary of War he says that he regrets to announce the existence of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority, among the white conservatives, and an insecurity of life and property. Under his direction the work of breaking up the Legislature was completed yesterday. When the House of Representatives came to a vote for a permanent speaker, ex-Mayor Wiltz (Con.) received 56 votes, Hahn 2, and blank 2. A quorum of the members having voted, Wiltz was declared elected. Some of the Radical members gradually withdrew from the chamber, and the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to prevent the departure of any more while the permanent organization was being completed. The Conservative candidate for speaker of the House was then elected, and the swearing in of the members began. Several scuffles took place in consequence of the persistent efforts of the Radicals to leave the hall. These Radicals at last sent for the troops, and three Federal army officers came into the hall. Subsequently these officers called in a squad of fifteen soldiers, and these soldiers forcibly ejected from the hall some of the Conservative members who were lawfully elected, but who had been counted out by the returning board. They vainly made a protest. The soldiers then removed the newly elected clerk and placed the Radical clerk of the former House at the desk. At this point Speaker Wiltz and the Conservatives withdrew, and the Legislature was left without a quorum.

Gen. Sheridan has sent the following dispatch to Secretary Belknap:—

New Orleans, La., January 5.—I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established, by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they would be tried by military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, should, in justice to law and order, and peace and prosperity in this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President should issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

The city is very quiet to-day. There was no unusual demonstrations in any quarter. The military still occupy the State House.

The Times this morning says: "The force of the State Government in Louisiana received another illustration yesterday. Practically we have no government, legal or illegal, and have not had for the past two years. What is the use of this show of respect for State rights? The rule is that of the musket and sword and central authority, and everybody knows it. The proclamations by the President and the appeals for assistance by Gov. Kellogg are formalities which do not cloak the real nature of the business. There is no pretence, in this case, of riot or an insurrection. It is a seizure of the State House by the United States troops in time of peace, a dissolution of the Assembly, and a forcible expulsion of its members."

The Picayune says: "For the first time in the history of the United States, armed soldiers have invaded the legislative hall, and bayonets have been used to expel the representatives of the people from their seats. No one ever dreamed that the President had the right to employ the army for the purpose of shaping the organization of the State Legislature. In this case there was no emergency such as the law contemplates, and no call was made upon him through the channel which the law points out. There was no insurrection. The General Assembly was in session, and had not asked him to interfere. There was an organization of the House which was not agreeable to Gov. Kellogg, and upon Kellogg's requisition he sent his forces to drag from their seats the members whom Kellogg asserted not to be properly chosen, and to constitute an organization under his directions. There is no escape from this statement of facts. Gen. DeTrois and announced that he was instructed to obey Gov. Kellogg's orders, and Kellogg ordered him to break up the organization of the House. With this order he complied."

The Bulletin says: "When the hour arrived for the constitutional assembling of the Legislature, elected by the people, and absolutely admitted by the retiring board, the army of the United States was marshalled, and when the organization of the House of Representatives showed a working force against the Kellogg usurpation, a General of the Federal Army marched his troops into the very halls of legislation, and before the Speaker's chair dictated a roll-call for membership and the organization of the House."

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Referring to the proceedings at New Orleans, yesterday, the Herald says: "There was witnessed in the Louisiana Statehouse, yesterday, a spectacle which is the first of its kind in this country, and which should cause every true American to blush with shame and indignation. We congratulate the citizens of Louisiana, and the people of the country that this extraordinary and most revolting scene did not provoke violence and bloodshed. Forcible resistance would have been justifiable in this case if it were justifiable in any case—free government or every principle of free government was never perpetuated—were it not for the fact that the people of Louisiana have a sure recourse for the redress of their grievances in the sense of justice of the whole country and in the public sentiment which will be kindled to the highest pitch by these atrocities and unexampled proceedings."

The Tribune says: "Nothing in the history of even the great conspiracy by which the border ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas, which furnish a parallel for this crowning iniquity of the Federal administration. The citizens of Louisiana have seen themselves cheated and defrauded, and when the fraud came near to failure, they have seen the whole power of the General Government used to consummate it and make the villain successful. They make no outcry, but upon the facts as they are invoked, the deliberate judgment of the American people."

The World says: "We hope there is no American who can read the news from New Orleans without a thrill of shame and rage."

The Evening Post says: "The employment of the Federal army yesterday in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana appears to be absolutely unjustifiable."

WASHINGTON, January 5.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day the President's Louisiana policy was fully approved. During the debate which lasted three hours, the fact was elicited that Sheridan had been clothed with extraordinary powers to enable him to sustain the Kellogg usurpation.

The debate in the Senate to-day indicates the purpose of the leading Republicans to sustain the President's policy, but the more Conservative members of that party regard the events in Louisiana yesterday with apprehension.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5, 1875. At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, largely attended and held to-day at noon, the following series of resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Lieutenant General Sheridan has telegraphed to the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, at Washington, D. C., as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the General Government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people, all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Be it resolved, That we condemn as a positive untruth and as a libel upon the community the statement of Gen. Sheridan, contained in the above; that we deny herewith that the spirit of defiance against lawful authority exists, and that the lives of citizens have become jeopardized thereby; and be it further resolved, That we emphatically condemn, as law-abiding citizens, and do most solemnly and earnestly protest against the military interference with and the disorganization of the Legislature of Louisiana, which was duly elected by ourselves and the citizens of the State.

Governor McEnery has just telegraphed the following letter to the President:

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the action of the military forces of the United States on yesterday, in the occupation of the State House, in the forcible ejection by troops of members of the Legislature and the elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent organization of a House by the direct forcible intervention of the military. I affirm before the whole American people that the action on the part of the military in this city on yesterday is subversive of republican institutions in this free country.

JOHN MCENERY, Gov. of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875.

The Administration is well satisfied that Gen. Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the General Government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary for it to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplate an endorsement of the report of the recent returning board, and maintaining the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegrams to Gen. Sheridan, nor had any dispatches been received from that officer up to the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

A protest against the action of the United States troops was received by the President from Mr. Wiltz, which was read at the meeting.

Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, has telegraphed to the President, in the name of liberty and all lovers thereof throughout the United States, a most solemn protest against the military occupation of the State House, and the forcible ejection of the members of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The New York Times, in an editorial on Louisiana, says: "For ourselves, we must say that the use which was made of the United States troops seems to have been an extreme exercise of power, and one for which the President, who is primarily responsible for it, must find it very difficult to show adequate authority. The United States guarantees to each State a republican form of government, and, on requisition, protection against domestic violence. In this case there is no recent requisition, and there was no actual violence. The Governor called in the troops in anticipation of his own helplessness, and engaged their commander in acts which have never yet been performed by an United States army officer. The troops did not aid the State forces, they replaced them. We do not believe the country will regard such procedure with approval. If it does the consequences to our system of government cannot be easily foreseen."

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent telegraphs that Sheridan, in an interview with him yesterday, said he was going to put a stop to the people down there. The solution of the troubles is the measure proposed in his dispatch of yesterday to the President. He has not consulted any citizen in coming to his conclusions. If the government and the President will endorse him he will settle affairs. He proposed to put down all secretly armed bodies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

A call for a public mass meeting has been issued in this city to protest against the action of the military in the organization of the Louisiana legislature. Wm. Cullen Bryant heads the list of signers, followed by other prominent citizens, members of both political parties. It sets forth that the liberties of the people of the State of Louisiana have been violated by military force under the command of the general government, and that it is imperative that the voice of the people of this city and State should be heard in public protest. The meeting will be held some evening of next week, either at the large hall of the Cooper Union or at the Academy of Music.

New Orleans special says that United States troops still occupy the State House. The Conservative members from the house, since their retirement, have met daily in caucus, all the senators meeting with them. Great indignation still prevails in consequence of Sheridan's telegram to Belknap.

Sheridan denies that any orders have been issued by him for the arrest of the leaders of the white league. If arrested they will apply for writs of habeas corpus, having been advised to do so by Senators Bayard and Thurman, from Washington.

— Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, is reported as saying that he did not believe a Republican State Government could maintain itself in Louisiana or any other Southern State without the aid or protection of the United States troops.

— The last despairing efforts of Christian Ross, in search of his lost child, is the offer of \$5,000 reward for his recovery, or information that will lead to it, coupled with the pledge that no questions shall be asked, and no attempt whatsoever made to secure the punishment or detection of the abductors.

Senator Gordon on the Louisiana Troubles. In the United States Senate last week, the situation in Louisiana was fully discussed, and a number of notable speeches were made by Democrats and Republicans. The action of the President was freely denounced by Senator Thurman and others, while the administration Senators gave him a feeble support in this emergency. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, made an eloquent and truthful vindication of the Southern States, and we take pleasure in appending a summary of his remarks.

Gordon, (Dem.) of Georgia, said he did not propose to reply to the speech of Senator Vest. He was quite willing that it should go to the country and make its own answer; but when the people whom he (Gordon) loved in his own life, whose fortunes were his through weal or woe, through life or death, were held up as assassins and murderers, he could not, and would not, remain silent; and if his voice and gesture were tremulous now with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghast at the spectacle presented in this Senate yesterday. A spectacle of one portion of the members seeking to ruin the fair name and the honor of the people of one section of this country before the civilized world. He was amazed, utterly amazed, that there should be found in the hearts of men with whom he daily associated upon this floor so much hate. He was totally unprepared for it, and if he believed to-day that the expressions which he heard from Senators' lips yesterday reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel that it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of this government towards the South, then he would say let us have done with this farce of local self-government. He did not believe that such sentiments were entertained by the Northern people. He did not believe that brave men, against whom the people of the South had lately contended, entertained any such sentiments. He believed the great majority of the American people, both North and South, white and black, abhorred any such spirit of animosity. He believed the movement inaugurated in 1872, by the large-headed and large-hearted men of the United States to bring about good feeling and harmony would be successful. In the support which he (Gordon) gave to the resolution, as presented by the Senator from Ohio, (Thurman), he protested against any construction which would make it appear that he was wanting in respect to the President of the United States. Much had been said here about the President being commander-in-chief of the army. He (Gordon) was glad he was commander-in-chief; that the military was subordinate to the civil power. He did not propose to discuss the resolution, but to reply to what he was forced to conclude were gratuitous insults offered to his people by some of the Senators on the other side of the chamber. It was charged that murder prevailed throughout the South, and that these murders were by the hands of the Democratic white man's party. His reply to that was brief. The charge was false. It was true that murders had occurred, but no one deplored them more than himself, nor more than than the people he represented. His people had always said that the class of people committing these murders were the worst enemies of the South. If murders were the worst, was that any reason for branding the whole Southern people as a set of assassins and barbarians? Wherever in the Southern States people of honesty and integrity have control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as they are in any Northern State. [Applause in the galleries.] Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) forget that there were States in the North in the hands of these same awful Democrats. He (Gordon) apprehended that these States were governed just as well as the States governed by Republicans. He was sure that such was the case in the South. Since the war not a solitary arm had been raised in a Southern State against the power of the Federal Government, and yet the Southern people were charged, day after day, with being disloyal towards the Government because there were riots at elections or riots at cross roads.

A band of misguided negroes who marched at night with arms to murder and hands to plunder could not be attacked by whites in self-defense. If they were attacked and a conflict ensued in which a few were killed, the South was then charged with disloyalty and antagonism to the Federal Government. The colored militiamen might insult women, rob, pillage and drag innocent men from their beds, and when the white men resisted them the Southern people were held up as murderers and assassins. Men were sent down among them who had no common interest with them. These men made laws, collected the taxes and governed the Southern people, and then maligned the same Southern people, and the colored militiamen would like that, how the West would like that, and strived, by every lawful means, to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. How long are we thus to be misunderstood? In the face of every evidence we give of our readiness to meet the Northern people upon equal ground, we are told that we intimidate voters. It does not matter what may be our minority, though we may be as one to many, still we intimidate voters. It would soon be found that there was intimidation on the other side. He (Gordon) then read from the Chicago Inter-Ocean certain testimony, taken in Alabama, to the effect that the bacon for the relief of persons in the overflowed district was distributed to persons living out of those districts on the eve of election. Some colored men swore that they had been discharged for voting the Republican ticket and others that they had been beaten and turned out of church for so voting. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday had spoken of the liars sent out by the Southern Associated press agents. He (Gordon) thought it a libel on the Associated Press of the South, and he thought he knew as much about it as the Senator from Indiana. He (Gordon) as a Senator and a man recognizing his responsibility to his country and to his God, would say that these things are true. [Renewed applause in the galleries.] Continuing his argument, he said: Liars are they? What does the Senator do with the reporters sent out by the leading papers of the country from the City of New York? Are they also liars? If so, why did not the Senator charge it? They testified to the very same class of facts. Why, why, Mr. President, does it find a place in the Senator's heart to charge falsehood upon the Southern reporters, when, if falsehood existed, it also existed in the City of New York? No, sir, the Senator covered his face with the power of the press. [Renewed applause in the galleries, at which the chair and sergeant-at-arms gave notice that if any further applause was made, the rule would be enforced and the galleries cleared.]

Gordon, resuming, said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order desire murder in the Southern States. They know that when peace comes, when the people of this country understand each other, as they are

beginning, thank God, to understand each other now, good government would ensue, life, liberty and property would be safe, and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief, but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There are not as many military companies in the South as before the war. Even the old-fashioned double-barreled shot gun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the government to arm the black militia and disarm the white? Before the men had no interest in common with the Southern people, except to array the blacks against them, came there, good feeling existed between the whites and blacks. There were churches and school-houses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State school had been contributed by the blacks. The Southern white people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day a resident of Georgia, in his last will and testament, bequeathed a hundred thousand dollars to educate colored people. Did the senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these acts of semi-barbarism which he attributed to Southern people in his speech yesterday?

Edmunds here said that the senator did not quote him correctly.

Gordon. Does the senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Edmunds. I do. Edmunds then requested the senator to read from the record what he did say.

Gordon. Never mind what may be the record; the words are in my memory and will not go out.

Edmunds. Well the Senator has the record, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character, then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity. [Sensation.]

Gordon. I took down the Senator's words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Edmunds. Responsibility is a very good thing.

Gordon. The want of it sometimes is a very good thing, too. [Laughter.]

Gordon then read from the record of yesterday Mr. Edmunds' remarks, where Edmunds said:

"When I see, Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that the people as they call themselves, the White Leagues, or the White Democrats, or the White Conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any State in this Union, when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder, or wrong upon their fellow-citizens for no cause but opinion's sake, turn upon him as in Ohio they would turn upon him, or in Vermont, without respect of party, and bring him under the heavy hand of justice, then I shall begin to have faith that our Southern brothers who, it seems, have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of the semi-barbarous times, have thought better of it."

Resuming his argument, Gordon said: Where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the Chamber as I have done. He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the revolutionary war, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said if such men and deeds be evidence of semi-barbarians, he was willing to accept, before his country and before Heaven, all the crime attached to it. But enough of this. He came here with a heart full of good will towards every one, and trusted that nothing he would say would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice and truth would triumph, and the feeling of good will already begun between North and South would continue to unite and build up our common country. [Applause in the galleries.]

A Practical Illustration of the Fairness of Cumulative Voting.

Since we have been asked, "in all seriousness," to favor our contemporary (the Greenville News) with a calculation, we will endeavor to be obliging, though it has been many days since mathematics were drubbed into us, and we are somewhat rusty in figures:

As we have no statistics in regard to towns and cities we can give no positive answer as to the result of cumulative voting as applied to them; but we feel assured that in every town there would be minority representation.—Charleston and Columbia would both be vastly benefited by such a system. We can give a definite answer as to the relative changes that would result in the different counties; and if our readers will bear with us, we will insert some mathematical calculations.

It is scarcely necessary to explain the system of cumulative voting. It applies when more than one person is elected to any position. For instance, if three county commissioners are to be elected, the voter is permitted to cast three votes, whether for three different persons or whether he prefers to cast all three for one candidate. By the present system only one vote can be cast for the same candidate, and if he be "plumped" the other two votes are lost. But by cumulating votes upon one candidate, the minority, unless very small in proportion to the majority, can always secure representation.

We shall base our calculation upon the vote for Governor at the last election. And in order to show the change that would result from the introduction of cumulative voting, we must assume that all the candidates recently elected hold the same political tenets as the party electing them. For "party men" could have just as easily been elected in stead of the few Conservatives who were nominated by the Regulars as a concession to the very principle laid down by us, that the minority should have a relative representation.

Let us take the case of Abbeville County, where the vote stood, Republicans, 4,176; Independents, 2,512. The Republicans elected all five of their nominees to the Legislature, while the large minority of Independents have no representation. Under the cumulative system, each Abbeville voter would be entitled to five votes for representatives, making a total of 20,880 Republican, and 12,560 Independent votes. Assume that each party nominated an entire ticket. The result would remain the same as at present. But the Independents by consolidating their vote upon two candidates could have given each 6,235 votes. The Republicans, by dividing their vote among four candidates could have given only 5,220 votes to each, and only three would be elected besides the two Independents. By consolidating on three Republicans, each would receive 6,960 votes, while the two Independents would complete the delegation of five representatives. But if the Independents nominated three instead of two candidates, each would receive but 4,188 votes, and the four Republicans would all be elected, receiving each 5,220 votes as shown above. The Independents would thus lose one representative by striving for too many. Cumulative voting, then, teaches moderation.

In Aiken four Republicans were elected by only 60 majority. Cumulation would have given two Regulars and two Independents.

Anderson cast 2,534 Independent and 1,762 Republican votes, and elected three Independents. But had the former consolidated three votes each on one candidate, he would have received 5,286 votes, while two Independents would have received each 3,851 votes, and the delegation would have stood one Regular to two Independents. But should the Independents have nominated a full ticket, each would have received but 2,537 votes, while the Regulars could have given two candidates 2,543 votes each, and obtained a majority on the delegation. This would be a check on the majority, keeping them in just limits for fear of giving greater representation to the minority by endeavoring to get too much for themselves. Barnwell, which now sends four Regulars, would have sent one Independent. Beaufort would have sent five Republicans and two Independents.

Charleston sends 18 delegates. The vote stood 11,455 Independents to 8,303 Regulars, or multiplying by 18, stood 206,370 to 158,454. Ten Independents would have received each 20,637 votes; and eight Bowentines 19,809 each. Had the former nominated twelve candidates, the latter could have elected nine, and the delegation would be nine to nine instead of ten to eight.

Chester, Fairfield, Georgetown, Kershaw, Newberry and Williamsburg would have each elected two Republicans and one Opposition; Barnwell, Darlington, Laurens, and Richland, three Radicals and one Opposition each; Colleton, Edgefield and Orangeburg, three Regulars and two Independents; Aiken, Greenville, Marion and York, two to two; Anderson and Union one to two; Spartanburg, one to three; Chesterfield, Lancaster, Lexington and Marlboro, one to one; Pickens, one Conservative.

In Clarendon, Horry, Oconee and Sumter, the minority would have been too small to secure any representation. Clarendon cast 737 Regular and 1,896 Independent votes; 737 multiplied by two (the representation) gives only 1,474 votes, not equal to the unmultiplied vote of the opposition.

In Oconee and Horry the minority were also too weak to secure representation even by cumulation.

Sumter cast 4,091 Independent, and 758 Regular votes. Multiplying 758 by four, we have only 3,032 as the greatest possible strength of the minority, one thousand less than that received by each of the four opposition candidates.

To recapitulate, both parties would be represented in all but four counties, under the proposed system.

At present in nineteen counties the Independents are not represented, or only so by sufferance, and in — the Republicans are not represented. In the former 33,506 Independents, and in the latter 23,318 Republican voters have no voice in the Legislature.

That every minority should be represented is a sound principle, and for this reason we ask cumulative voting, whether we lose or gain by it.

Let us now examine the change that would be effected. At present the House stands, we believe, sixty-seven members elected by Republicans and fifty-seven by Independents. The estimate we have prepared from actual calculation gives, by cumulation, sixty-four Republicans and sixty Independents. Now, by simple proportion we find that the ratio of Chamberlain's vote, 80,134, to the whole vote, 149,395, is within a fraction the ratio of 64 to 124, or that an actual estimate by counties gives precisely the result required by a comparison of the total vote in the State.

We cannot pursue this subject further at present. Our article is already too long, but we hope it will serve to some extent to demonstrate the workings of the system of cumulative voting.—Hinsboro News.

President Grant and the Republican Leaders.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the annexed sketch of the "happy family" at the nation's capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1875.

The Republicans, returning hither from their Christmas vacation, are not in high spirits. Many of them, on the contrary, are deeply discouraged, and almost ready to give up all hopes of a future for the Republican party. It is their almost unanimous belief that the President is a burden the party cannot easily carry; that no measure of legislation is nearly so important to rally them as it would be to either get rid of the President, or inspire him with such an appreciation of the dangers of the situation, as would lead him to change his attitude and course. But the President feels not a little contempt for those party leaders who seek to put blame on him. It can be said on the highest evidence that he still thinks a third term the best solution of all the difficulties of the political situation. Two years ago, when congratulated upon his re-election, he replied that, "though some people had been fearful, he had always been confident that he would be able to drag the party through;" and the recent elections have not in the least shaken his convictions that without him the party must go down two years hence. Several influential Republicans have of late met with a cold rebuff when they argued with him to let it be understood that he did not seek a third term. He receives such suggestions in grim silence.

Nevertheless, there is a strong feeling here among leading Republicans that if the party is to be saved the President must be dealt with, and awakened to the mischief he is doing. They want him promptly and very explicitly to disavow all expectation or desire of a third term; and to express himself as opposed to it on general principles, as wrong, dangerous and not on any account to be tolerated. Nor is this all. They think he ought also to begin at once to weed out the officers of the government, and putting better men in their places. It is also said that the President ought to be told that he must conciliate the Liberal Republicans, and that he ought to call to important places in the Administration such men as Judge Trumbull and Senator Schurz, and that he should lose no time in making such removals and changes as to enable him to bring back the Liberal Republican leaders to their old allegiance. Those who talk thus include many of the most important and leading men in the Republican ranks—men who believe that, unless such a radical change in policy as is above described is quickly carried out, the party will go down. Those Members and Senators who have spent their vacation North come back with very decided feelings that something has to be done, and that within the next thirty days. They do not attempt to conceal their uneasiness; and it would not be surprising if the President were plainly told that he must change; must cast off his odious personal surroundings, and must declare openly against a third term.

But nobody feels much hope or expectation that he will receive such suggestions with respect, or that he will change his course so decidedly as the Republican leaders think he should. In fact, the very general belief among prominent Republicans here is, that the party would be in a very happy and promising condition if it could get rid of General Grant. How to manage and control him is the question of greatest importance here, just now, among them. On the other hand there is reason to believe that in General Grant's opinion he would be in a very comfortable position, if it were not for the burden of the party, which he believes to be hanging about his neck. He has great contempt for the people who imagine the country to be in an uncomfortable or unnatural condition; or who are alarmed at the result of the recent elections. He is not scared at all, and counts those who are as mere alarmists and enemies of his who ought to be sternly put down.

AFFAIRS IN EDGEFIELD.—Gen. M. C. Butler and others, representing the citizens of Edgefield, had an interview with Gov. Chamberlain one day last week. They represented that Ned Tennant, a captain of militia, had taken his company to Edgefield and received from the militia colonel of the regiment a stand of arms and several rounds of ammunition; that he had indulged in night drills, marches, drum-beating, etc., to the great alarm and terror of quiet people, particularly females, in his neighborhood, keeping it up frequently all night. They came in the interests of peace and good order to request of the Governor that he issue an order requiring these arms to be given up and placed in safe-keeping. Judge Carpenter, who was present by invitation at the interview, gave it as his opinion that it was both illegal and unwise for militia-men to retain in their own keeping, as if their own private property, arms which belonged to the State, and thought that it ought to be prevented.

Governor Chamberlain, with complimentary expressions of approval of the discretion of the community which had sent the committee, and to the committee itself, promised to take the matter into immediate consideration, and, as there appeared to be no complaint made, no threats uttered which would justify or excuse the exceptional action which had been taken by Tennant and his militia, he felt inclined to issue an order that they should deliver up the arms. They had been issued without his knowledge or consent. He agreed with the committee and Judge Carpenter that it was a proceeding which was threatening to the public peace, and in the state of feeling which unhappily had for some time existed in Edgefield, might, unless checked, lead to collisions. These he was most anxious should on all accounts be avoided.

MILD WINTERS.—The Baltimore Gazette has gathered some statistics of mild winters which are worth reading. It is stated that in 1172 in England the temperature was so high that the leaves came out on the trees in January, and the birds hatched their broods in February. In 1820 the winter was equally as mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees bloomed in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April; cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in the month of May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172. In 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France never frost nor snow throughout the winters of 1538, 1609, 1617, and 1759. Finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-7, and that of 1860, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

— The crow is not so bad a bird after all. It never shows the white feather, and never complains without cause.