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LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. Special Message of the President to Congress.

I have the honor to make the following answer to a senate resolution of the 3th inst, sking for information as to any interference by any military officer on the part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the general assembly of the tate of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that see on, hostile to the government thereof, and intent of overnming such government by force. To say hat lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that tate since its organization under the recontraction acts, is only to repeat what has become vall known as part of its published.

the right to interfere in various wave results to the thirteenth amendment to the or the orders made by the judge in that, and in the kindred case of Antoine, were illegal, but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court has been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless, the judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the chancelter great latitude, not only in punishing those who condomn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thogulat of those matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to force judicial process arising thereunder. I considered it my duty to see that such process considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Idealthing from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a state administration was organized, with Wm. P. Kellegg as governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4 of the constitution, I have recognized article 4 of the constitution, I have recognized as the government of the state. I has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more cortain that his competitor (McEnory) was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and, in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor. On the 29th of February, 1873, the committee on privileges and elections of the sen te made a report, in which they say that they are satisfied by the testimony that the manipulation of the machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to twenty thousand voters, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be to recognize a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the vishes and intention of the voters of the state. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report—and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country—the great erime in Tourising. they seem to have been generally accepted by the country—the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, the country—the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the state. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery pr.ceeded to displace by force in some parts of the state the appointees of Governor Kollogg; and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizons was committed in Colfax, which, in blood-thirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond comroversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States of the States vs. Cruikshauk and others, in Ne v Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and, if I state as a conceded

as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approach-ing, and it was necessary for party purposes that the same should be relighted. Accordclaiming that he was elected lioutenant-gov-ornor in 1872, is ued an inflammatory procla-mation calling upon the militia of the state to arm, assemble, and to drive out the usurpers as he designated the officers of the state. The white leagues, armed and ready for the con-flict, promptly responded. On the same day the governor made a formal requisition upon me, in pursuance of the act of 1795, and secme, in pursuance of the act of 1795, and section 4, article 4 of the constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disporse within five days of the date thereof, but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans, the organized and armed forces, recegoizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the state-house and temperarily subverted the ment, had taken forcible possession of the state-house and temporarily subvorted the government Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished. And with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished. And in view-of the steps taken to repress it, the revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of federal usurpation and tyrainy in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy, Troops had been sent to the state under the requisition of the governor as other distribused. had been sent to the state under the requisi-tion of the governor, as other disturbances seemed imminent. They were allowed to re-main there to render the executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the law of the state, and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment federal support should be withdrawn. Prior to and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves to-gether in armed bodids called white leagues, and at the same time threats were made in the journals of the state, that the election

the journals of the state, that the election should be carried against the republicans at all hazards, which, very naturalty, greatly alarmed the colored voters.

By rection 3 of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States marshals and their deputies, at polls where votes are cast for representatives in congress, to keep order and prevent violations of the so-called outgreenant act, and other offeness, against

preconcerted plan, and under false pretenses introduced into the hall men to support their pretentions by force, if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings following, are facts that seem to be well established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the house organized in this way, recognize, what has been called the recognize what has been called the McEnery senate, then to depose Goy. Kellogg, and so revolutionize the state government. Whether it was wrong for the governor at the request of the majority of members returned as elected to the house, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is perhaps a debatable question, but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the house to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurated disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn these who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

schemes. Lieut, Gen. Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and, if in his opinion neces-sary, to assume the command, which he did on the 4th inst., after the legislative disturbance had occurred, at nine o'clock p. m., number of hours after the disturbances. N party motive nor prejudices can necessarily be imputed to him, but honestly convinced by what he had seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the white leagues characterized the leaders of the white leagues in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorders in that state. Gen. Sheridan was looking at facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in time of peace, and thought more of the utterly lawless condition by society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do an illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been comment of the atrocities which have been committed; and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied. It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murder have been committed in Louisiana, which have gone unputished, and which have been justified or applegized for, which must rest as a reproach more the state and country. I may after the

apologized for, which must rost as a repreach upon the state and country, long after the present generation has passed away.

I have no destre to have United States troop interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other state. On the 9th of Dicomber last, Gov, Kellogg telegraphed to ge his apprehensions that the white league hetended to make another attack. Upon he warme day I made the following awayer site. same day I made the following answer, sice which no communication has been send to

him:
"Your dispatch of this date has just ben
"Your dispatch of this date has just ben received. It is exceedingly unpelatable tense troops in anticipation of dangers. Let the state authorities be right, and then proceed state authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties, without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the Unted States is able to maintain law and order whin its limits or not."

I have deplored the presence of toops among them. I regret, however, to set that this state of things does not exist, not does its existence seem to be desired in localities, and as to those it will be proper for published.

and as to those it will be proper for ny to say, sentenced, reach 100,000 france,

that to the extent that congress has conferred power on me to prevent it, neither ku-klux klans, white leagues nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their un-

wind or horse power; who plants his orn with a drill, hoes it with a harrow, cultivates within an inch of the rows. cuts up the crop, and husks it with a machine, is a very different man from ber, the other a merely trivis I and tree-Hodge, the farmer, as he exists in the less waste, or with only a single tree or mind of the novelist or poet.

The Finance Bill Approved by the

I now carrestly ask that such solion be taken by congress as to leave my duties person in the control of the co

two villages, one embowered in trees and blazing in all the glories of Octotwo for suicides, and I shall be sure that in the latter will be found the most A SORT OF GOLD MINE. -There re- starved and bigoted religionists and the cently died in the north of France, at most desperate drinkers. Every washthe age of eighty-three, a miser who tub and milk-can and grave-stone will lived alone, and whose but, when exam- be exposed. The inhabitants will disined by the authorities after his death, appear abruptly behind their barns and proved a sort of gold mine. His pillow houses, like desert Arabs amid their alone contained 19,000 francs in gold rocks, and I shall look to see spears in pieces of the time of Louis XV. and their hands. They will be ready to Louis XVI. He had a taste for old accept the most barren and forlorn pieces. He had been robbed many doctrine, -as that the world is speedily times, and the thieves were generally coming to an end, or has already got to detected through the antiquity of the it, or that they themselves are turned which men have been convicted and other and call it a spiritual communication .- Thoreau.

THE UNHAPPY VILLAGE, -Show me

A great gentod du la contra de publicana because the publicana because the planters of gentod gradilim and the contra gradilim sists of 140 officers and eighteen pri-A Good Atthe girl White to inform our open of the White to the open of the concentration of t thumbancoWedrend sheaffolist topues of child in Kansag," over year hid word and a down or young lady of Minnesota and who ought to have entertained a higher sense of flish duty, had had the detained of her being arrested and dined two valder dollars and a half low spanking there yer support to the contract of the contract o

. Ir is now proposed that since the usero on fulness of wholes has largely diminished a ti through the discovery of mineral oils man for illuminating purposes, the animals might be demestimed dud completed. scription or persecution farquial guiwot rol

YES, T like thise short days really des Old Trupenny, the other morning, joind ni ing in the discussion; "the interest of a counts up, so fast. Why, when I come into my place mornings, and get out my securities, I can fairly hear them draw interest, right through the side of 13 the box !" scale), to say too much,

Duning the year 1874 moralban 66, IL 000 steerage phasengers left this country already refrired; by will do so, lallore, larg however, are believed ved have been row driven away perimenently thy the hard its times. The New York commissioner of emioration believes that about 44,000, or two-thirds of the whole number, intend to be permanent absentees. The revival of business will bring many of them back, und telss of thousands brock the man who refuses med difficaremon wen

Ting Sandwich islands arentwelvering a number, comprising in all; a little over; not, 6,000 square miles—about the size of Connecticut, and Bhode island. Two-thirds of this area belongs to the island of Hawaii, although Oahu is better known generally for its containing Hone

the whole group in 1872 was 56,897, It of the pure native race, 2,485 of mixed bot origin, 1,938 Chinese, 889 American and 619 English, and the remainder united: from other European countries. The line twentieth degree of north latitude runs, through the group, so that they are in the same latitude as Caba.

The pretty little maid of honor whom the Grand Duke Alexis married all united

beknownst to the old folks appears to not be as spunky as she is beautiful; Alexis, and it will be remembered, was sent to America that he might forget her, but while that plan cured the grand duke, it didn't appease his bride, who was sent out of the empire by special train, Short to Geneva, and recently it appears that Count Shouvaloff was sent to treat with her. It was proposed that she had should renounce all days to the hand of Alexis, should change her name and ull disappear. In return for this service to she would receive one million roubles ... down and an annuity, of seventy-five thousand roubles, which would be con-tipued to her child in case the latter survived her; but Mrs. Alexis wouldn't lie do it. She loved Alexis too much forA that, and so matters stand at present woll

Carr. C. W. Howeing of the United the States lengineers, abas abad over five ale years experience in dredging the mouths of the Mississippi. This from him on the subject is interesting: "It is a well-known fact that a multitude of plans have been suggested for the similar provement of the mouth of the Missis-val sippi, and that at each session of congress several of these have been pressed. on the attention of that body. I have and officially reported on a number of them, 2 and over forty have been brought to my attention. The parties originating mail and presenting these plans represent all a the various grades of inventive genius cil to be found in this country, from talented engineer to the man who ought to be in a lunatic asylum, from the man who knows something about the T mouth of the Alississippi to the man who knows nothing of any sid but torner Notice and Mr. Morehanding, and ruddler

RAPID TRANSIT OF THE DEAD, The odd transit" in Vienna by means of a pneumatio subterraneous railrows, with termini extending from the collars of centrally-located chapels in the city to the cemeteries. After the funeral service in the chapel, the coffin will be placed lengthwise on a small platform-car moving on rails; and then shot off ... through the tunnel to the cemetery, at unit money they stole. The total of the wrong side outward. They will persums robbed from him in his life, for chance crack their dry joints at one another undertaker will receive it. Then the mourners will disperse from the chapel and the funeral will be over.

Land to redemple