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**ONLY.**  
Only a flower that he gave me.  
Only a flower nothing more.  
But I cherish it tenderly, dearly,  
As in the bright days of yore.  
Only a joy that was fleeting  
Far from sad heart to rove,  
Yet memory delight still in powder  
O'er the spell that its fragrance wove.

Only a letter I cherish,  
Guarded with care many years.  
Tho' his words, oh how few, yet how tender  
Are blotted and blotted with tears.  
Only a promise to love me,  
To love me while love should last.  
In dreams I oft hear it repeated  
As my heart goes back to the past.

Only a vanished presence,  
Only a yearning heart,  
Only a voiceless longing,  
A voice that will not depart.  
Only a weary soul waiting,  
Waiting that haven of rest  
Where the union of hearts is eternal,  
And true love forever is blest.

**THE FIGHT AT COLFAX, La.**  
**FURTHER PARTICULARS.**

**ORIGIN OF THE FEUD.**  
In addition to the particulars heretofore  
published by us, by telegraph and editorially,  
in regard to the recent bloody affray  
in the town of Colfax, Louisiana, we give  
the following statement:

The Captain of the steambot *South-  
ampton*, who was the first to take the  
news to New Orleans, makes the follow-  
ing statement:

We arrived at Colfax Sunday evening  
about 8 o'clock; found that the white  
people and sheriff, I suppose, at their head,  
had captured the town after having a con-  
flict with the negroes; it was reported to  
me that about 100 negroes had been killed  
and many others wounded; we saw  
from the boat fifteen or twenty lying  
around on the bank dead; one white man  
was reported killed, whose name I did not  
learn; and two very seriously wounded—  
Messrs. Hadnot and Harris; Mr. Hadnot  
was shot through the bowels, and sup-  
posed to be mortally wounded; we brought  
Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to  
Alexandria; three or four other white men  
were slightly wounded.

About 100 negroes escaped, but it was  
reported the whites were still pursuing  
them. All of the leaders of the riot es-  
caped, especially the white men. The  
negroes having ambushed themselves  
in the courthouse, and the whites finding  
there was no other mode of attack left  
them, set fire to the building. The whites  
numbered in the neighborhood of 150  
men. The fight lasted from 12 o'clock  
until nearly 5 P. M. The whites were  
in possession of Colfax, and when I left  
last Sunday night everything was very quiet.

**ORIGIN OF THE FEUD.**  
The origin of the bloody and deplorable  
conflict above related is given in the  
*New Orleans Picayune* of the 6th inst.,  
which publishes the statement of O. J.  
Butler, a colored man, residing in the  
town of Colfax, to the following effect:

A band of negroes were, a short time  
ago, organized in the parish of Grant, and  
headed by two men, named respectively  
William Ward, alias Captain and Flowers,  
have seized and taken possession of the  
courthouse in Colfax, and driven all the  
white men from that place. They broke  
into the house of Judge W. R. Rutland,  
and other houses occupied by white peo-  
ple, and plundered them. In Mr. Had-  
not's house was the body of a dead child,  
embalmed and in a coffin. This the ruf-  
fians actually carried away, and threw  
upon the banks of the river. They then  
destroyed a fine piano in the same house.  
Mr. Shackelford was shot at three times  
while attempting to cross the river with  
his family, by the same band.

A lady school teacher was driven out  
of her house and robbed of her jewelry,  
which she afterwards sold for two bottles  
of whiskey. Fortunately, however, the  
jewels fell into the hands of one who re-  
turned them to me today. I then said to  
them that they were doing wrong, and  
begged them, for the sake of their families,  
to desist. I told them that if they con-  
tinued they and their families as well  
would be killed. They took no heed of  
what I said, but asked me "if I was in col-  
lusion with Judge Rutland; "and if you  
are," they said, "we will give you only  
twenty-four hours to leave the place; and  
if you do not leave in that time we'll kill  
you."

I, knowing their desperate nature, com-  
plied with their demand, and fled with my  
family on the first boat, leaving my all at  
their mercy.

This man Ward, without the consent  
of the people, declared himself elected to the  
parish Legislature from the parish of  
Grant, and, on the supposed grounds of a  
ballot-box having been broken open, he  
was seated; and after the session of that  
Legislature was over he returned to Grant  
parish, declaring himself, as it were, a  
dictator, and assumed the authority of  
putting out of office those gentlemen who  
then had legal possession. Ward demanded  
that Sheriff Nash would deliver the  
court-house to his charge, which demand  
Mr. Nash refused to comply with. Where-  
upon Ward broke open the building, and  
then took possession, and dared Mr. Nash  
to proclaim himself sheriff of that parish.  
The white people who held office then  
gave up to the negro rule, without any  
other resistance.

It was at this time, after Ward had  
taken possession of the court-house, that  
he called his band of marauders around  
him, stating to them that his life was in  
danger, it having been threatened by Mr.  
Hadnot, the whole of which I had no hesi-  
tation in pronouncing false, as I do not  
believe that he ever thought he was in

any danger; and I further state that un-  
less Ward and Flowers are removed from  
that parish there will be a fearful amount  
of bloodshed.

Ward has full possession of Colfax, and  
avows his determination to remain at all  
hazards.

I think it just to state that there are  
colored people there who sadly deprecate  
the occurrence, and, in fact, many of them  
like myself, have been compelled by  
threats of violence to leave the place.

I do not believe that the white people  
of Grant parish would provoke a quarrel,  
or harm the colored people at all, unless  
positively forced to do so; and I believe  
that there does not really exist any cause  
for the conduct of the negroes in this  
affair, except it be the hatred they bear  
the white people of the parish; I neg-  
lected to state that Lawyer Richardson,  
of Colfax, had been driven away from his  
home, and the house fired into repeatedly.

The foregoing I believe to be true in all  
its details.

All that I know about it is, that this  
man Flowers, etc., who was a member of  
the bayonet Legislature at that time, with  
a party of ten or twelve others, went to  
Mr. Hadnot's house, and took from there  
a coffin in which (Hadnot's) child was  
embalmed, thinking that it contained  
money. They then took it out into the  
road and burst it open; but finding what  
it was, left the dead body of the child on  
the road. Butler, a colored man and a  
respectable merchant, and another man,  
gathered up the child, replacing it as well  
as they could, and carried it back into  
Hadnot's house.

Butler then saw Flowers and expostu-  
lated with him at what he had been doing,  
telling him that it was wrong, and that  
he ought not to have done as he did.—  
Flowers and his party becoming exasperated,  
then gave Butler twenty-four hours, in  
which to leave, of which he took ad-  
vantage, fearing for his life.

Mr. Hadnot then gathered twenty-five  
men together, and sent word to the ne-  
groes that they must remove their women  
and children as he intended making an  
attack upon them.

Butler says that he cannot see any reason  
in the world for the attack, except it  
be the animus that the negroes have  
against the whites; and that, in his opin-  
ion, alone prompted the action.

**A WAR OF RACES IN LOUISIANA**  
**THE BLOODY AFFAIR AT COLFAX.**

The war of factions under which for  
six months, Louisiana has been suffering  
all the people, is not all the evils of anarchy  
as last take that most dangerous shape  
to the blacks of a war of races. The  
bloody affair at the little hamlet of Colfax  
in the parish of Grant, near Alexandria,  
on the Red River, from the details which  
we published yesterday, was clearly a  
conflict not between the Kellogg faction  
and the Warmth faction, but between  
the whites and blacks—a conflict of the  
two races, all other lines of distinction be-  
ing merged in the distinction of color.

The quarrel grew out of the political com-  
plications of the State, but in this bloody  
affair at Colfax it was, by the stupidity of  
the negroes, reduced to a question of the  
local ascendancy of the white or the  
blacks.

It appears that Grant parish or county  
was recently formed out of a part of the  
large parish of Rapides on the Red River  
above Alexandria, and that, while the  
new parish or county was named in hon-  
or of President Grant, its county seat,  
a small hamlet, was named after the  
then Vice President, Colfax—Grant and Col-  
fax being thus associated with the  
creation of the new parish. Next, it appears  
that, by accident, ignorance, neglect, or  
design somewhere, the returns of the last  
election for this new parish were not  
officially reported, and that, in the absence  
of any official returns both sets of the lo-  
cal candidates concerned claimed to be  
elected; that they both appealed at length  
to Governor Kellogg at New Orleans for  
a decision, and that he advises the con-  
tending parties to settle the controversy  
among themselves. The fusionists or anti-  
Kellogg faction were then in possession  
of the county offices. Both factions, dis-  
appointed, returned to New Orleans in  
anything but a condition for a compro-  
mise; and, to make short work of the  
matter, some two weeks ago a negro by  
the name of Ward, with a band of igno-  
rant and credulous negro followers, took  
armed possession of the Court House  
(formerly a sugar house), proceeded to  
throw up intrenchments, and drove or  
frightened the whites from the settlement  
and from all the neighborhood within a  
circle of twenty or thirty miles from  
the military headquarters of Ward and  
his army of invasion and occupation at  
Colfax.

The resort to arms and war thus en-  
forced upon the whites was promptly  
adopted, and their rage, storming and  
capture of the Court House at Colfax, ac-  
cording to the details so far received, was  
"short, sharp and decisive." The hostile  
blacks, numbering in the outset, from four  
to five hundred, were first driven into their  
citadel, and the Court House being set on  
fire, they, in their efforts to escape, were  
exposed to a discharge of musketry, from  
which eighty or a hundred of them were  
killed and many wounded. Their leader,  
it appears, escaped, and all the sur-  
viving blacks of the locality, after this  
terrible defeat, quickly disappeared.

Now, the question arises, Where lies  
the responsibility for this bloody and dis-  
graceful affair? The responsibility at-  
taches first to the national administration;  
next it falls upon Congress, and next upon  
Governor Kellogg. The mis-taken policy  
of General Grant in behalf of peace in  
Louisiana has been productive only of mis-  
chief, confusion and disorder. It is but  
justice to him, however, to say that he  
appealed to Congress at the late session,

for a settlement of this imbroglio; and that  
Congress, lacking the moral courage to  
settle it, left the whole subject to the dis-  
cretion of the President, as the two houses  
left the Mormon difficulty and that the  
President adhering to the Kellogg govern-  
ment, he had notified Congress he should do it  
left to his own discretion, has made it de  
facto the State government. We come,  
then, to Governor Kellogg. He advised  
a compromise of this Colfax difficulty but  
it was his duty to inform himself of the  
exact situation of affairs there, and to ar-  
rest Ward and his negro followers before  
or immediately after their advanced upon  
the town. For this duty he should be cal-  
led to account. He is evidently unequal  
to his position. As for the slaughter of  
the negroes, it is a punishment which they  
stupidly brought upon themselves. We  
hope the lesson, throughout the South,  
will do them good, in teaching them the  
folly of appealing to arms for the redress  
of fancied wrongs—or the vindication of  
imaginary political rights. They ought  
to know that a war of races means the  
extermination of the black race, and that  
in every appeal to arms they are sure to  
be severely punished. President Grant,  
meanwhile, should bring Governor Kellogg  
to a strict account for his apparently crimi-  
nal negligence in this business.—N. Y.  
*Herald.*

**ARE WE TO HAVE WAR?**  
PREPARATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS—EIGHT  
MONITORS READY.

(Correspondence of the New York World)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9.

There is a great deal of speculation in  
this city at the present, as also considera-  
ble anxiety, in regard to certain measures  
recently taken by the Government which  
are thought to look towards a war with  
some foreign power, but the precise mean-  
ing of which no one seems fully to under-  
stand. Common report and private ad-  
vice from New Orleans, taken in connec-  
tion with what is known in regard to the  
movements of United States troops upon  
the Mexican frontier and the official in-  
spection of Federal fortifications in the  
same neighborhood, incline most people to  
believe that before long the Government  
will make hostile demonstrations against  
Mexico. Yet there are others who believe  
that the subjective point of the expedi-  
tion will be Cuba, or even Venezuela  
which is to be forced to pay its long ne-  
glected debt to the United States. It is  
known that General Grant does not feel  
entirely at ease in regard to the position  
in which he stands before the country, and  
would very much like, in any possible  
way, to divert public attention from his  
own personal acts of commission and wil-  
ful omission, and for the sake of the party  
to cause the "back-payers" maneuver  
and the Credit Mobilier scandal to be  
forgotten in the place of some striking ac-  
tion. It is certain that there is something  
on foot, and that before long the country  
is likely to be startled by news which will  
be anything but pleasing to Quakers,  
however well the noble army of filibusters  
may like it. Last winter General Osborne  
(Colonel Robb, and Major Savage, with  
others, were in New Orleans, as commis-  
sioners to Mexico, to get up a list of all  
grievances of American citizens against  
Mexico marauders, and now that General  
Myers, the Secretary of War, and the  
Lieutenant-General of the Army have  
gone to inspect our Mexican borders, and  
the troops have moved, it is almost beyond  
belief that Mexico is not to hear some-  
thing of American gunboats.

**AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICA-  
TION FROM TREASURER JEN-  
KINS.**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Raleigh, April 16, 1873.

The following opinion is published in  
reply to such persons as have asked my  
construction of the law in respect to the  
taxation of stocks, bonds, solvent credits,  
money, &c., and for the information of  
corporations and stockholders therein, and  
all others interested:

Section 1, Clause 1, of the "Act to raise  
revenue," ratified the 3rd day of March,  
1873, provides that "there shall be an ad  
valorem tax of twenty cents for the gen-  
eral fund on every one hundred dollars  
value of real and personal property in the  
State, subject to exemptions made by  
law, including moneys, credits, bonds,  
stocks, &c."

The subj. et mens. in section 1 are  
also taxable under sections 2, 4 and 4,  
imposing taxes for special purposes.

In my opinion the stocks in banks  
whether National Banks or banking in-  
stitutions established under the laws of  
this State, and in all other corporations or  
associations of the nature of joint stock  
companies, are taxable.

The construction of the laws, so far as  
it affects National Bank stock, especially,  
is consistent with the following provision  
of the Act of Congress, approved June 3,  
1864:

"Provided, That nothing in this Act  
shall be construed to prevent all the shares  
in any of the said Associations, held by  
any person or body corporate, from being  
included in the valuation of the personal  
property of such persons or corporation in  
the assessment of taxes imposed by or un-  
der State authority at the place where  
such bank is located, and not elsewhere,  
but not a greater rate than is assessed  
upon other moneyed capital in the hands  
of individual citizens of such State. Pro-  
vided further, That the tax so imposed  
under the laws of any State upon the shares  
of any of the associations authorized by  
this Act, shall not exceed the rate impos-  
ed upon the shares in any of the banks  
authorized under authority of the State  
where such association is located, Provided

also, That nothing in this act shall ex-  
empt the real estate of associations from  
either State, county or municipal taxes to  
the same extent, according to its value, as  
other real estate is taxed."

Also with the following Act approved  
February 10, 1868:

"An Act in relation to taxing shares in  
National Banks."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That the  
words "place where the Bank is located,  
and not elsewhere," in section forty-nine  
of the "Act to provide a national currency,"  
approved June third, eighteen hundred  
and sixty-four, shall be construed and  
held to mean the State within which the  
Bank is located; and the Legislature of  
each State may determine and direct the  
manner and place of taxing all the shares  
of National Banks located within said  
State, subject to the restriction that the  
taxation shall not be at a greater rate than  
is assessed upon any other moneyed capi-  
tal in the bank of individual citizens of  
such State; And provided always, That the  
shares of any National Bank owned by  
non-residents of any State, shall be  
taxed in the city or town where said bank  
is located, and not elsewhere."