WATCHINA & OLD MORTH STATE.

SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C. DECEMBER 4, 1868.

[VOL. I, NO. 48

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CARO.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868. The Senate was called to order at

The President stated that he had applied to the Ministers, who are members of the Senasa to open the ressions with prayer, and they had respectfully declined, owing to the action of the Senate, several days ago, in reference to that matter.

Mr. Smith presented a petition for W.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from W. G. Hicks, late Sheriff of Wake county, praying for an extension of time to coll back taxes. Referred to the Committon Propositions and Greviances.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Welker, from the Committee on Public Charities, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the Iosaue Asylum to incure sald prop-

the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to extend the time in which certain widows may dissent from a deceased husband's will, reported favorably, and the bill pass-ed its second reading.

The same, to whom was referred a bill

The same, to whom was referred a bill to amend title 7, section 72, of the Code of Civil Procedure, reported an amendment, and recommended its passage. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Brogden, from the Committee off

Mr. Brogden, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual incorporate the North Carolina Mutual incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company, reported back the same, recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Rich, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The same, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution

the same and moved its reference to the Committee on Claims. The reference was

By Mr. Etheridge: A bill to protect the few ling interests of Currituelt county. It appears that certain persons have posocars that certain persons have posis much lands to prevent function
in. This bill declares null and void
ion of the Court in such cases and
to the posting of any of the marsh
cereafter, that will interfere with
class and fabling interfere. I Refer.

rict, the examine section 11, title 2, of he Code of Procedure, and report by bill

By Mr. Blythe: A resolution, instruct-the Committee on the Judiciary to the Code of Procedure a critical ex-nation, and to report to this body such andments as they may deem necessa-

on of Mr. Winstead, it was amended, by seemmitting the Code to the Commission appointed on that subject.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, on motion of Mr. Hayes, the whole matter was faid the table.

edecision of the Chair. The President equipped Mr. Graham, Senator from nted Mr. Graham, Senator from olution in favor of A. C. Avery

res of al

sittee on Counties and Townships. Mr. Hednett wished to know if the law

Mr. Hodnett wished to know it the law required the report to be presented to the General Assembly.

Mr. Argo presented a memorial from several Superior Court Clerks in the State. Referred to Committee on Salaries and

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Pon, from the Committee on Judi-lary, reported upon the following bills,

To provide for the appointment of En-ry Takers, and recommend its passage.

try Takers, and recommend its passage.

For the protection of debtors, recommending that it do not pass.

To amend chapter 9, Code of Civil Procedure, recommending that it do not pass.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS

concurring,) to allow members elect, ban-was taken up.

Mr. Freuch wanted to know how it was

Mr. Pou moved that the rules be sus- ing towards it.

ended, and the resolution be adopted at Mr. Durham moved to amend by strik-B W. Morris, colored, moved to refer

the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, J. H. Harris, colored, of Wake, oppos-

ed the reference, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Posmoved to refer to a special committee. next. Mr. Estes opposed any reference, and took the ground that whether or not any of these gentlemen came here in good faith they were entitled to mileage and

Mr. Ingram also supported the measure

and opposed any reference.

G. W. Price, colored, thought that they should rise above all party consideration. He would support the resolution upon the broad principles of justice. Mr. Fester called the previous question

nance, to whom was referred a resolution upon his motion to refer to a special Com-in favor of Quentin Bushee, reported back mittee. The cell was sustained and the motion was put and lost.

The motion to refer to the Committee

introduce a bill making an appropria to pay rejected members, as he d By Mr. Green: A bill to amend charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields R.

R. Co. Referred. Mr. Pou, on the part of the Judiciary Committee, presented a bill to amend an act entitled an act in relation to punishments, and asked to have it printed.

Juo. T. White, former Sheriff of Gaston ounty Referred.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to extend the risdiction of Justices of the Peace and Mr. High gave notice that he would introduce a bill to incorporate Lodge -, A. Y. Masons, at ---, Columbus county.

A message was received from the fintroduced by Mr. French] was taken up, louse, transmitting a hill to amend an and put on its third reading, when, at to catablish Special Courts in the cities J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, said here.

Wilmington and Newbern. (This bill would like an amendment added to respose to establish a Special Court in quire the sale of the bonds, whenever they should be worth so much. It would prespont the Solienton of the Court. (Revent any frandulent speculations. As the vent any frandulent speculations. As the bill stood, there was room for some under-

anded practice.

Mr. French replied that it was proposed to deposit bonds to the phount of \$7,000 Chesapeake and Ohio R illroad commengiving their note. Upo expected to raise 85,0 the deposit, they and when the matured, it was t

would be at par. J. H. Harris, col.

county. Carried.

Mr. Gudger moved to reconsider vote, by which Chatham county was cluded yesterday. Carried.

He then moved to atrike out that couty from the list.

Asylums for inebriates have been shed in Pennsylvania, New

House bill No. 21, providing for the ap-pointment of Entry Takers, was next eached and passed its second reading. House bill No. 22, establishing a Ferry

acrone Neuso River, in Craven county, also passed its second reading.

By consent, Mr. Estes offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire into the constitutionality of the bill passed, last session, incorporating the North Carolina Loan and Trust Compa-

ny. Lies over. The following bills, reported adversely upon by the Judiciary Committee, were tathen from the calendar, and rejected upon their second reading, viz: The bill for the protection of debtors, introduced by Mr. Ragland; the bill to amend chapter Code of Civil Procedure.

Ilouse resolution No. 20, introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Burke, petitioning Con-gress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, from all citizens who ave been in hearty accord with the Reconstruction Acts, who have not endeav By Mr. Pour A resolution (the Senate have Taithfully kept their amnerty oaths,

present, their mileage and per diem for the to be found out who had been loyal; noth time of their attendance. ing was contained in the resolution look-

ing out after the word "State," so as to make its operation include all citizens in the State.

Mr. Pou offered a substitute, requesting Cougress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article from all the citizens of the State, and moved to make the matter the special order for Wednesday

Mr. French said be was opposed to general removal of disabilities. It was true there were some Democrats entitled to it, but there were others who were not .amendage. The per diem for the time they were bere.

J. S. Leary, colored, favored the resolution in a speech of some length, in which box, they would appeal to bullets and ralluttee on be cited the case of Stephens in the Sculy again around their now folded flag. or such men he would never vote to have their disabilities removed.

Mr. Estes moved to postpone the whole matter until the 1st Monday in January next. Carried. On motion of Mr. Argo, the House ther

adjourned until Friday, A. M., 10 o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT. - We are grieved learn that Mr. Henry Giles, of Baltimore, was killed near Owens-The motion to refer to the Committee ville, Sampson county, on Monday on Privileges and Elections was also put night while en route to Fayetteville The rules were then suspended and the question recurred apon the amendment of driver, and the horses taking fright,

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Nov. 26—Edward A. Pollard, brother of H. R. Pollard who was killed on Tuesday last, arrived here this afternoon. He publishes a card in the Evening State Journal, alluding to the cheering of Grant by the crowd, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury in saying that the death was caused by an unknown person, &c., in which he says:
"Let these things stand to the shame of

their perpetrators and write their own commentary on the chivalry of Richmond .hey shame not me. They shame not the dead. My heart is sufficient to hold him. No man can insult my tears. I came to claim but one thing-justice." After denouncing the cowardice of deed he concludes:

"Let justice be done. Let all true peo ple reconsider. I am far from defending the article which has been referred to in my brother's paper. I deeply regret it. But my brother did not write it. The Y. Masons, at —, Columbus county.

CALENDAR

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of New Hanover county to issue bonds fintroduced by Mr. French] was taken up, and put on its third reading, when,

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, said he comes a phone to the last resource of blood. He comes and corporation the currents to limit the number of interments to be made therein, and to restrict interments in any such lot to such person or persons, or class of persons as may be designated in the conveyance under which such lot or lots may be originally taken or held.

Sec. 6. That said corporation may present without one alternative to the last resource of blood. He went without one alternative to that resource, and he went, where no one the coward treads-on the path of the assarsin."

EDWARD A POLLARD. Mr. Pollard says that the Souther Opinion shall not be published again. A meeting of the stockholders of th ced this morning in the Capitol, A lively skirmish occurred between the respec tive friends of Wickham and Foutaine ites for the Presidency. Each

porary Chairman and A compromise was made Baldwin for Chairmau and buittees were appointed.

FOREIGN. Nov. 26 - The Insurgents a d Manzeantilo but were repulsed. heavy loss, by the troops, assiste e guns from a man-of-war in the har

A slight shock was felt at Austin, No.

results of good are said to have be

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SALISBURY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION. SECTION 1. The General Assembly

North Carolina do enact, That D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, M. L. Holmes, Luke Blackmer, F. E. Shober, John D. Brown, R. J. West, James S. McCubbins, Thos. E. Brown, Joseph W. Hall, William H. Grawford, C. A. Henderson, Jas. E. Kerr, Jas. M. McCorkle, Fied. H. Sprague, Wm G. McNeely, Wm. Overman, Jalius I McNeely, Wm. H. Bailey, Wm. H. How erton, H. B. Sprague, Wm. Lambeth, J. Bruner, S. E. Linton, Andrew Murphy S. H. Wiley, M. Whitchead, J. M. Ho ah, Wm. Murdoch, Martin Richwise, J. Sammerell, A. J. Mock, J. M. Coffi Henry Casper, C. S. Brown, M. L. McIn tre, Robert Murphy, H. C. Long, M. W. Jarvis, James H. Enniss, John A. Holt Jarvis, James H. Enniss, John A. Holt, Sam'l. R. Harrison, Thomas J. Foster, John H. Enniss, Barton Craige, P. P. Meroney, Nathantel Boyden, Jehn Foster, M. A. Smith, J. P. Gowan, W. A. Walton, Joseph Horab, A. M. Sallivan, R. R. Crawford, Jeremiah Barringer, John C. Moore, Robert H. Smith, Win Rowzee, and Wm. M. Robbirs, and such other persons as may associate themselves with them for the purpose hereinables monthly. them for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate, under the name and tyle of "The Salisbury Cemetery Assointion," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the Courts of this State, contract and be conracted with and may have a common

Sec. 2. That said corporation may pur-chase and hold as much land as may be occessary for the purpose of establishing Cemetery near the town of Salisbury in the County of Rowan, and may sell otherwise dispose of said land in suitable burial lots, to be used exclusively as place for the burial of the dead, and monies received for, or on account of the sale of burial lots in said Cemetery, shall be first applied to the payment of the pur chase money of the said laud acquired by said corporation, or to the payment of any other debt said corporation may owe; and any surplus of money remaining in the treasury of said corporation shall be aplied to the improvement and embellish uent of the grounds of said Cemetery. nd to any other useful purposes deemed

expedient by said corporation, Sec. 3. That the real estate of said cor oration, and the burish lots and plots, onveyed by said corporation to individua roprietors, shall be exempt from assess ent and taxation, and shall not be liabl to be sold on execution, nor to be applied to the payment of debte by voluntary assignment or by any forced assignment an-

der the operation of any insolvent law Sec. 4. That any person, who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove, any tomb, urn, monument or rave-stone, or other structure, placed in the said Cemetery, or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or orna-ment of said cemetery, or other work for the protection or ornament of said come-tery, or of any burial lot therein, or who shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, plant or vine within the limits of said Cemetery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned, either or both, at the discretion of the Court : and such offender shall also be liable for the nespass in an action to be brought by said corporation against him in any Court of competent jurisdie tion; and in such suit, any member of the said corporation shall be a competent

Sec. 5. That the land which said cor paration is hereby permitted to purchase shall remain forever dedicated to the purpose of a cemetery; any lot or lots therewhich said corporation shall convey to individual proprietors, shall be so convey ed as to reserve in said corporation the

scribe the form of conveyance for the rial tots in said cemetery, and how and by whom the same shall be executed, and may make all such by-laws, rules and regulations, consistent with the laws of the Union and of this State, for their own government, and for the proper conduct of their affairs and the management of their property, and of the said Cemetery, as Sec. 7 That this act shall take effect

from and after the date of its ratification. Ratified the 18th day of August, A. D.,

the importance of its statements can hook will soon conquer what the cannot be overrated. We emphasize sword lost to us. - Lynchburg News. certain passages to attract to them particular attention :

allies from all quarters, and become, as they would deserve to be, the party of the country. He is also ex-tremely anxious to verify his party watchword, and to lead the country

perity. This is his purpose, and no one can deny that it is a noble ambition. Not himself a politician, and no from the manuscript of the late Rev. S. Frontis, who except from with but little experience or skill in civil life, he does not, as we think, at all realise the difficultie in the way of such success as he covets. We do not say that he will fail, for he has undoubted plack, and, besides four years of patro age at command, he will also have the advice and practical aid of some strong friends who do not usually intermedile with public af-

fairs. He will of course, be first flattered and then roundly abused by those whose alliance he disdains. If Sumner is left out in the cold, according to the programme, there will be heard at Washington a howl of rage every time the wind is in the East. If the South is treated kindly and justly. as Gen. Grant has privately promised, and the measures of reconstruc-tion he has indicated as his choice are adopted, he will soon be classed by the Radicals of his party as "a re bel sympathizer, bent on throwing away all the fruits of the great national victory. There is a large class of puliticians whose sole test of a righteons peace' is some form of security for the permanent ascendancy of their party at the South. Then can be no rest to the hand until that idea is abandoned; and it this concession is now made by the r chosen leader, he will be stigmatized most unsparingly as a traitor to their cause."

SUPREME COURT.

January term of the Supreme Court commences on the first Mony day in January next.

Conses will be taken up as follows: First week-Applicants for License -motions -causes on 1st Circuit. Second rock-Second and Fifth Cir

Third week-Fourth and Sixth. Fourth week-Seventh and Eighth Fifth week-Third Circuit, moions, &c.

The arrangements of the Circuits on the docket will remain, for the present, as heretofore.

On Monday, the first day of the Winter term, applicants, will be exmined on "the rights of property." On Tuesday, the second day of the term, those who have county court license, and those who passed an approved examination at the Summer term, and those who pass an approved examination on "the rights of prop erty" at this term, will be examined tor license on Pleading, Practice and

the Code of Civil Procedure. The justices advise all who wish to btain license to devote at least one year of diligent study to the subject of "the rights of property." and at least six months of diligent study to the subject of pleading and practice (Chity on pl., Stephens on pl. and Adam's Equity) and the Code of Civil Procedure. No one can obtain license unless he is twenty one years of age, or will arrive at that age before the next term.-Standard.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH. Some idea of the immense resoures of the South and i's recuperative qualities may be derived from a stastical statesment lately published by Alexander Delmar. It is there shown hat on June 4, 1866, the population of the South amounted to 9.568 706. and of all the States together to 31, 505 SS2; that the exports of the South for that year amounted to \$272,000,000, whereas in 1820, the entire population of the United States scarcely exceeded that of the South forty years after, and the en tire exports only amounted to \$51. 000,000. In 1850, with a population of 23,000,000, the exports of the nited States only reached \$136,000, 100. The South now, with not one half the population, exports annually, double that sam. Nowhere else upon the earth do such elements of lateat prosperity exist; and entirely undereloped as yet 'remains by far the largest proportion of its territory, and it plainly shows that an industrial The following paragraph is extractced from the "Journal of Commerces"

—a paper neutral in the last canvass.
It would seem, from the terms employed, to speak by authority.

It is to be relieved from political and physical disabilities, and then bendered the importance of the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require physical disabilities, and then bendered the importance of the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the importance of the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the importance of the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. The only thing require the comparatively short time, raise it to the most prosperous the sun every shown upon. population, honestly laboring, with in

A Raleigh ite Investing .- The "General Grant is not a Radical, and we have the very highest authority for saying that it his his purpose to separate himself from the extremists, and to rally around him a strong body of the better class of citizens, who shall draw unto them congenial who shall draw unto them congenial for \$5.501 - Section. for \$5,601 .- Sentinel.

> New York, Nov. 26,-In a fight to-day, resulting fatally to Pelix Larkins, four persons were badly injured. Pietols, knives and clubs were used.

under the Emperor Napoleon I, from the manuscript of the late Rev. S. Frontie, who escaped from Geneva to the United States to avoid going into the army.

The law of conscription was first enacts.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1868.

DEAR Siz: Some days since I received from an unknown hand, a paper, containing a latter of yours, which I read with great interest.

My acquaintance with you when we were both in Congress—you in the House and I in the Senate—was

The law of conscription was first enacted under the republican government of France, and was continued under the Empire. By that law every Frenchman was a soldier and owed himself for the defence

of his country. All young men in France, arriving at the age of conscription, were compelled to report themselves to the civ-il and military authorities, and were then drafted for the army. The usual number of conscripts, taken yearly in France was 80,000. In the city of Geneva about 300 young men reached the age of majority very year; out of that number 80 taken, who were selected in the following manner: There were as many numbers painted on small ivory balls as there were roung men in the city who had reached the age of conscription; these balls put in a bag, and on a set day, all the civil and military authorities of the city being assembled in a large half, together with all the young men to be drafted that year, a large concourse of spectators-the names of the conscripts were called in alphabetical order, and as each one was called, he came forward, the bag having been shaken, he plunged his hand into it, and drew one of the ivery balls, and that number was affixed to him. Those drawing from one to eighty were of course taken, but those drawing a higher number did not immediately escape; for the first eighty were carefully examined by a committee of surgeons attached to the army, government in respect to it, caused and if a conscript was in height less than, most of the trouble of the last three four feet nine inches, French measure, or years. laboring under any chronic disease, or wanting a limb, or deformed, or disabled dred. There was also occasionally new imperial decrees promulgated ordering an

conscripts from some of the preceding classes; and another decree after I left spect to reorganization, and to the means Geneva calling for 300,000 additional conscripts on the classes of the four preceding years. When the first of these additional demands was decreed, the government the sake of brevity, the Northern view of fearing the result, ordered the clergy, both Roman tatholic and Protestant, to read the decree publicly in their churches on the Sabbath day. The day when the the Sabbath day. The day when the guishing the masses who support the national government from the inhabitants of Geneva, for it was a day of weeping and lamentation in many household. It is transfer to which I for a conscript could be obtained; but the price for these was generally so high that none but the rich could precure them. E. F. R.

"MIXED UNIVERSITY."

The truth of the rumor, to which we referred on Friday, has not been denied. We therefo e feel authorized in asserting that a proposition to ne groize the University received the support of Judge William B. R d man, Passamaquoddy Ashley and James F. Taylor. We even learn that he latter expressed himself in favor of a negro "Professor" in the Unis versity. prised at any vagary from Font. It is also said that the African squad given to those classes substantially have received a reinforcement in old lead in affairs, directed now, how the person of General Abbott, to Union and not to disunion; to the be of New Hampshire, who thinks efit of all, and not exclusively to the be of New Hampshite, whites that this objection to mixing whites efft of a class?

I observe that you say that the "attempt of a class of the selection is only a linear that you say that the "attempt of the class of and negroes in the schools is only a "prejudice." Chief Justice Pearson has taken strong ground against this movement, and it is, doubtless, owing to his i fluence, that it has been, thus far de ented - Ral. Sentinel.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE. -It will be seen, by the Governor's Proclamation. in another column, that the Electoral College will meet, in this City, on such jealousies and ill feeling as will post-Wednesday next, for the purpose of pone to a distant future what seems so co-

son, of Burke, leads the Grant ticket by three votes, and that Capt. J. J. Davis leads the Democratic ticket by 50 votes. A. II. Galloway, the negro candidade for Elector, runs 689 votes behind Mr. Pearson. The majority of the highest candidate on the Radi enl ticket over the highest on the Democratic ticket is 12 206.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CHASE - IIIS VIEWS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The following letter was written in April last by Chief Justice Chase to Hon H. W. Hilliard, of Georgia-be-ing drawn ont by a fetter from Mr. Hilliard declining to be a candidate for Congress, but giving his view of political affaire:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1868.

very slight; but, slight as it was I take occasion from it to write you a few lines, suggested by your letter.

Ever since the war closed I have

seen very anxious for the earliest practicable, "restoration" of the States of the South to their proper relations to the other States of the Union. I adopted your own statement of the problem to be worked out because I agree with you in the opins ion that these "States have never been other than States within the Union since they became parties to the Federal government, and that the failure to maintain their assertions of indewere pendence in the conflict of arms which followed, left them States still

within the Union." The point on which I probably differ from you is this: The people for whom and through whom the e were to be organized at the close of the war, was not, as I think, the same people as that which existed in them when

the war began.
In my judgment the refusal of the proprietary and its legitimate and in-deed logical consequences, and the convictions of large majorities in the States which adhered to the national

I have not time to go at large into this wanting a limb, or deformed, or disabled subject, but I may say briefly that eman in any way for military duty, he was set cipation came to be regarded by the as de and number eighty-one was taken in his place. So that generally no con-script in Geneva, considered himself safe the proclamation of amenda and pledged by unless his number was above two hun- tain the emancipated people in the possession and enjoyment of the free dom it conferred; that to this end tho additional draft of conscripts on the classamendment to the constitution prohibiting ses of former years that has already been slavery throughout the United States was drafied.

Such a decree was published before I freemen, the emancipated people became left Geneva, calling for 30,000 additional necessarily ci izens; and that as eltizona conscripts from some of the preceding they were entitled to be consulted in re-

on it.

Is it possible to doubt that, had a view been accepted and acted upon the years ago after the surrender of Les a Johnston, the Southern States would be been richer to-day by hundreds of a lions than they are, and that long ago a versal amnesty and the removal of disabilities would have prepared hearts of men on both sides for a pulling of Can it has matter of anything Taylor. We even learn that
r expressed himself in favor
"Professor" in the Unit
No one, however, is surfull recognition of their rights and profull recognition of their rights and pro-

to carry on the government with the privalege of universal suffage incorporated as one of its elements is full of danger."—Danger is the condition of all governments, because no form of government insures wise and beneficent administration. But I beg you to consider, is there not a greater danger without than with univer-sal suffrage I You cannot make suffrage less than universal for the whites, and vill not the attempt to discriminate excite casting the vote of the State as required by law.

From an analysis of the result of the election, as given in the Proclamation, it appears that W. S. Pearson, of Burke, leads the Grant ticket you, my dear sir, devote your fine pow-ers to a better work than complete restor-ation on this basis?

Very truly and respectfully,

S. P. CHASE Hon, Henry W. Hilliard.

This morning's N. Y. Tribung save: "General Rousseau's staff officer tells the associated press and the associated press tells us that Gen, Rousseau has behaved admirably in New Orleans." This au-thority may or may not be considered good for this particular statement, but for an other made in the same connection it can forms us that the Louisiana Redid not vote at the late election they believed that the rebels

t masafe for them to do so, and that G. Rousseau concurred in their view. Grant's official majority in Nebraska