

COURIER & REPUBLIC. Thursday Evening, Jan. 14, 1875.

GRANT ON LOUISIANA.

The first three-fifths of the message of President Grant on the troubles in Louisiana dealt only with affairs almost every one of which took place from two to seven years ago.

Not until this recital has been made and sentiment or passion is likely to be excited in the readers of his message, does Grant speak of the main point at issue.

Having felt compelled to make these admissions, the President gives an ex parte statement in which he attempts to excuse and justify the action of his troops.

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Although the president recounts garbled extracts of the history of Louisiana for the last seven years, including in his narration events of which he had no official information, he professes to have no knowledge of the proceedings of the returning board for the recent election, nor even any "public information" regarding it, except that much of it was occurred in hearing lawyers.

Kellogg and McEnery were candidates for the governorship. Grant does indeed plead that whatever he has done has been in obedience to the courts, but he could not have been ignorant that the decision to which we refer had, as the senatorial committee of his own party said, not even the form of a judicial process.

In spite of all this Grant stands by "the courts," and insists that they led to right results. But yet his message is written in an apologetic tone, showing a secret consciousness that he is wrong.

If Mr. Everts had delivered his New York speech with the president's message before him, and expressly as an answer thereto, it could scarcely have been more effectively framed to put to rest the busy sophistries of that document.

There really seems to be something slightly censurable in the proceedings of Messrs Irwin and Albert, the two gentlemen who solicited a subsidy from congress for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Now such rates of compensation as these are not only unreasonable but they are injurious to the well-being of society, because they are calculated to disturb the labor market.

Moreover, we desire to suggest that their restlessness is somewhat censurable in a moral view. For, while they assure us that they were scrupulous, even to the greatest extent, about allowing any portion of their money to go into the hands of the national legislators, on whose favorable votes their subsidy depended.

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To it that the next gentlemen who have three-quarters of a million or a million dollars to lay out in paying for "services" around congress, will disburse it in a more careful way.

NEW LIFE IN ASIA.

That project of certain capitalists in San Francisco to import coal, said to be of a remarkably good quality, from China, brings to mind some of the most important changes of the present marvelous century, which are likely to make great progress within the next ten or twenty years.

Several important roads on the traditional line of the Chinese have lately been made. One of them is the laying of a telegraphic cable between Woosung and Shanghai and an extension of the land line connected with it.

The Chinese have some canals, but on land they cling to the primitive wheel-barrow, priding themselves on learning nothing from outside barbarians. But one railroad is certainly to be made soon and another to valuable fields is projected.

While Buffalians have been talking and then for several years about a short tunnel under the Niagara river to Canada, the great project of tunnelling beneath the sea separating France and England is exciting a growing interest in both those countries.

The London Times encourages the undertaking by a friendly depreciation of its difficulty, saying, "It will not after all be the greatest achievement the present generation has actually witnessed."

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This telegraph scarcely gave us an adequate idea of the great New York meeting on Monday night. It estimated that ten thousand people were in attendance during the evening and all their best to hear the speakers.

From Albany. The Stationary Question—The Assembly Committee and Who Got Them—Positions of Erie County Members—The Governor's Louisiana Message in the Senate and Assembly.

A VERY serious condition of things is reported as existing at Fall River, Massachusetts. A reduction of wages was carried into effect January first by which the great majority of the 14,000 to 15,000 mill operatives there are actually unable to earn enough to keep themselves from freezing and starving.

On the main question of the president's violation of the constitution which he is sworn to "preserve, protect and defend," the judgment of the people is final and fatal.

The committee are at last appointed and are this week to be organized by the Hon. J. O. Briggs, who has been named as chairman.

Queen Victoria won the first prize for plays at a recent cattle show in London.

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men, women and children, 600 horses and poles, besides elephants, camels, etc. This will be the largest enterprise the old man has ever undertaken, but as years are added into him he grows more venturesome.

FROM ALBANY. The Stationary Question—The Assembly Committee and Who Got Them—Positions of Erie County Members—The Governor's Louisiana Message in the Senate and Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent. ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1875. Economy is the order of the day. Some question having been raised as to the right of members and officers to stationary orders to the amount of thirty dollars, Mr. Calkins, the clerk of the assembly, addressed a letter to the Hon. Daniel Pratt, an attorney-general, requesting his opinion on the subject.

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A GREAT REPUBLICAN LAWYER'S VIEW.

The following is the full speech of Hon. Wm. M. Everts at the great New York meeting Monday evening:

I am quite sure, fellow-citizens, that no republican in this land can honestly complain that in the call and purpose of this meeting, his party has not been treated with absolute consideration.

And now, this nation. From a great war in which unnumbered contributions of blood and treasure were poured in maintenance of the government of the United States.

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Electoral College when we were choosing a President, and by the subversion of the vote of that state, one man would be chosen instead of the other, what would you have them for civil law, and multitude of measures depending on the question of a disputed presidency?

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

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