

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Remember the poor, for bleak winds are blowing,
And brightly the frost-pearls are glistening around;
The streamlets have ceased all their musical flowing,
And snow-drifts lie scattered all over the ground.
Remember the poor in their comfortless dwellings,
Ill-fed and ill-clad and overburdened with care;
O' turn not away with a look so repelling—
Thy kindness may save them perhaps from despair.

Remember the poor when the hearthstone is cheerful,
And happy hearts gather around its bright blaze;
There are hearts that are sad and eyes that are tearful,
As bright as thine own in their sunnier days;
Misfortunes may scatter thy present possessions,
And plenty to poverty leave thee a prey;
How bitterly then wilt thou think of the blessings,
That charity asks from thy riches to-day.

Remember the poor as you thankfully gather,
Each round his rich table with luxury spread;
Thou too art a pensioner on a rich Father,
For health and for friendship, for raiment and bread.
If He hath been bountiful, with a like spirit
Dispense of that bounty what charity claims;
For greater the treasure thy soul shall inherit
When thy bread on the waters returneth again.

Remember the poor—this thou art commanded—
Thy Savior thus kindly remembered the poor—
"The destitute thou shalt not send empty-handed,
Unclad and unwarmed and unfed from thy door."
Thy peace in this life shall be like the deep river,
And dying, thy welcome to heaven shall be—
"Ye faithful and blessed of my Father—
come hither:
Ye did it to others—ye did it to me."

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 19.—The following is Morton's speech on the fate election in Mississippi—

"Mr. President, if the information I have received from very many sources is substantially true, the late election in Mississippi was an armed revolution, characterized by fraud, murder and violence in almost every form. It was carried in some respects under the forms of law, but its real nature was that of force and violation and the trampling under foot of the dearest rights of the great masses of men. Little less sudden than those revolutions which have distinguished the States of Mexico, and the countries of South America, it did not differ from them in character, and was equal in atrocity. It is a matter of the greatest import to the American people to know whether the large majority of the people of the State have been overthrown and subjected by the minority, and also to understand upon what pretence or principle such a revolt was brought about; the only thing like principle that should be assumed in justification of such a result would be that the political and civil power should belong exclusively to the white race. Or upon the other principle, that the party the members of which own the most property in a State should be allowed to govern to the exclusion of the majority, who are generally poor, and most of whom have nothing to depend upon for their sustenance but their labor. I apprehend that an investigation of the Mississippi revolution would show that the triumphant minority acted upon both these principles, and in various ways boldly professed them as its doctrines."

He reviewed the treatment which the republicans received in the South before the war and declared that it is a question whether it is not the policy of the democratic party of the South, not only to defeat the republican party of the South, but to extinguish it by serial and business ostracism and

personal violence to the whites who favor that party, and one presenting to the colored man the alternative of starvation or the support of the democratic party. He claimed that the better and larger class of democrats were opposed to this serial violence, but they were controlled and intimidated by the smaller and violent element of their party. Infamous lies about negro plots to murder the white people have become stale and disgusting; if the apprehensions of uprisings ever existed they grew out of convicted, intolerable wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, and are another proof of the truth of that saying—"Conscience doth make cowards of us all."

Every year before the war stories of plots among the slaves to "rise" and murder their masters and families prevailed, which "I believe in every instance turned out false, but were often made a pretext for the greatest cruelties. A conclusive answer to these foul calumnies is to be found in the fact that colored men only are killed; if white men are killed they are few in numbers, and the cases are exceptional."

Morton declared that it was the duty of the republican party to maintain the rights of the colored people. He said that should the republican party of the North become indifferent to the fate of the colored people of the South, and ignore the atrocities committed upon them, nothing can prevent them from sinking rapidly into a state of vassalage, and their last condition will be worse than their first. That the democratic party of the South are reconciled to the civil and political equality of the colored people, is contradicted by their every action, by their daily life, their history in the past and their aspirations in the future. When they get political power, regardless of constitutional provisions or congressional enactments, they will hurl them from the platform of equality and reduce them to vassalage but one remove from slavery. He referred to the white line policy adopted by the democracy of the South, and affirmed that it was established by the democratic party immediately after the termination of the war and had never been relaxed. The white line policy was the legitimate descendant of the black code of 1865 and the revolution of 1875 was but a continuation of the fight against the principles of reconstruction and constitutional amendments. Whatever disguises may be temporarily adopted, whatever protests may be made in Washington, the inflexible purpose of the white line democracy of the South is the destruction of the political rights of the negro.

He went on to cite the reports of the committees sent to investigate outrages. He said that the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, chairman of the congressional investigating committee, in his report made to the House last winter, briefly recapitulated the history of the murders and atrocities in Louisiana, and presents a sickening detail of horrors that dwarf into insignificance any Indian war that has occurred within the century. The horrid massacre at the Mechanics' Institute at Colfax, and at Coushatta, say nothing of those of lesser magnitude, relieve those at Wyoming, Shenectady of their historic prominence, and throw over the butcheries of the Medocs a mellow light. The evidence taken by the reconstruction committee of the House, of which Boutwell was chairman, in regard to the election in Mississippi in 1868 presents the bloody and fraudulent antetype of the election last fall; it reeks with murder, frauds, proscription, and intimidation, and shows that the new constitution of that year was rejected by the same infamous instrumentalities by which the revolution last fall was enacted. The bloody record shows that the white line democracy of Mississippi, who now would have the country believe they have been patient and long forbearing, but were finally aroused to uncontrollable anger by the oppressions and robberies of a republican state government, in 1865 hoisted the same bloody flag, bearing like inscriptions, under which they marched to victory and won by the same weapons, under the pretense that they had borne with republican robberies and oppressions until forbearance was no longer possible, and had resorted to intimidation and violence only when no other remedy was left. This was a falsehood, a monstrosity which was only equalled by its presumption upon the ignorance or

forgetfulness of the nation. I shall show hereafter that all the real grounds of complaint which they had against the republican state government in Mississippi were trivial, almost contemptible, when compared with the wickedness and enormities which distinguished the government of that state while in the hands of the democracy before the war."

Morton referred to the atrocities committed by the Ku-Klux, and said the passage of the enforcement act and the prosecutions under it had the effect to break up the Ku-Klux organization throughout the South, and gave comparative peace and security in several southern states for two or three years. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President in some counties in South Carolina had a magical influence; many of the most desperate men in that and other states immediately ran away, some of whom had but recently returned. The white liners in that state, yielding to the only principles they recognize,—force and fear—suspended their operations, and have only recovered their courage since the revolution in Mississippi, which they are now declaring it is their purpose to repeat and make the basis of their canvass in 1876. It seems never to have occurred to those who attempt to justify these wrongs upon the score of republican misgovernment in the South, that the proscriptions and violence that have been practiced there are in themselves calculated to beget corruption and disorder. In a government where men are persecuted, not for their crimes but for their opinions, and made outcasts from society and the common enjoyments of life, they have but little inducement to be honest, and temptation to fraud and corruption are increased tenfold. It is a lesson of history in every age, that where men are treated as villains and vagabonds, and subjected to wicked oppression from society because of their race, or because of their religious or political opinions, they are sometimes thereby made villains and vagabonds.

"The amnesty question, which recently excited so much attention, is interesting as a matter of justice, of feeling and of example. A national question of paramount interest is the political, social and industrial condition of the South, where are seen the violation of the political, civil and social rights of a million people and the subversion of the will of the majority by violence and intimidation. We stand in the presence of a great danger overhanging the Southern States, in which these of the North are powerfully, and I may say, equally interested. In many of the Southern States the policy is openly avowed of seizing all power into the hands of the white race, and depriving the colored people of their political and civil rights. With this policy, commonly known as the white line, it is believed the democracy sympathize in every Southern State, and I fear to a considerable extent in the Northern States. State after State has been conquered from the majority by violence, and we are no longer left in doubt as to the purpose thus to establish a solid South in the interest of the democratic party, and when they have obtained control of the national government to reconstruct the Southern States upon the white man's basis, and to destroy the republican party by making it impossible for men of republican principles to enjoy and express their opinion in peace and safety; and then, as before the rebellion, the republican party will be banished from the South, and it will be to them as a foreign country."

"When we consider how fearfully rapid the progress has been in that direction, even under the republican administration, we can understand how it might be accelerated and consummated with a democratic President, elected chiefly by the southern democracy, and necessarily sympathizing with them in their aspirations. Let it be said that I do in justice to the northern democracy, I beg leave to remind the Senate that before the war the northern democracy not only connived at oppressions upon the republican party, and its exclusion from the Southern States, but made merry over and defended outrages committed in the South upon abolitionists; and that now the democratic party either deny, justify or excuse the dreadful atrocities committed upon white and black republicans in the Southern States. A necessary concomitant of the

system of murder, violence and proscription in the Southern States are falsehood and perjury. Men who commit these crimes will commit perjury to conceal or justify them. A monstrous system of falsehood has been continually practised, not only in Mississippi, but in every Southern State, by which the government of the U. S. is charged with the grossest and most wicked oppression of the Southern people. Republican State and county governments are assailed with charges of corruption and oppression, which in most cases are utterly false or grossly exaggerated. Many very ignorant people of the South are thus made to believe that they are sorely oppressed by the U. S. government, and that it is, as charged by a distinguished Mississippian, now a member of Congress, the most tyrannical government on the face of the earth, and yet if they were called upon to specify in what they have suffered they could not do it, even if their lives depended on it. Charges of corruption against Governor Ames and every republican State and county official in Mississippi have been so voluble and persistent that very many of the ignorant have been made to believe them and they have thus, to some extent, been hounded on to madness and crime. Many well meaning people deplore any reference to the outrages committed in the South as inimical to reconstruction and harmony between the sections, and they are exceedingly anxious that in this centennial year all past differences shall be forgotten and that the people of the North and South, forgetting and forgiving, and mindful only of our great national future, shall meet and embrace as a nation of brothers. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but I must remind such well-meaning people that any formal reconciliation, while the dearest rights of millions are systematically violated, and the greatest wrongs are passed unnoticed and unpunished, will be the rankest hypocrisy, revolting alike to divine and human justice. All gushing and handshaking which precedes the concession of equal rights and justice to men of all colors and opinions in the Southern States will be the veriest sham and will deceive nobody. Such foul wrongs cannot be ignored and concealed, they will forever obtrude themselves upon the world and will cry aloud for redress. There will be the cry of "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." While the Republicans of the North turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the republicans of the South, and affect to believe that reconstruction had taken place and all is well, they will be justly contemptible in the eyes of mankind."

Before concluding Morton yielded the floor, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time the doors reopened and the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, 23.—A cable special says that at the opening of parliament, an answer to the royal speech will be moved in the Lords by the Earl of Aberdeen, and will be seconded by the Earl of Ellismore. The people of Dublin have formed a committee to induce the Queen or the Prince of Wales to visit Ireland next summer. Mother Stewart, of whiskey war renown in Ohio, made her appearance in the hall of the National Temperance League at London. The Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences has elected, as corresponding members, Professor Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, Professor Gould, of the Argentine Republic, and Professor Whitney, of New Haven. The International Society is noisy in Belgium; workmen are demanding bread without payment. Nilsson's husband, M. Rosseaud, is dangerously ill. Rubinstein, the pianist, is threatened with total blindness. Armed intimidation was used at Arcos and Usia, to prevent ex-Minister Roldriguez continuing his candidacy for the Spanish Cortes; the mayor, sword in hand, threatened Roldriguez' life if he remained. The liberal papers of Madrid denounce the outrage in face of the government decree regulating the press. A German squadron of three ironclads and one tender will visit America in July.

The officers of the direct United States cable company announce that their cable broke again to-day, about 140 miles west of Torbay, N. S.

CINCINNATI, 23.—The *Gazette* special says that Edward Williams,

who, with Mrs. Meling, was arrested for the murder of the latter's husband, was taken from jail last night at Barboursville, W. Va., and hanged by a mob. The parties were assured by the minister that sufficient evidence of their guilt had been obtained. The jail was surrounded by a mob of excited people, but both denied complicity in the act, although the minister continued prayer with them and asking for a confession. The mob forced the keys from the jailor and took Williams out and placed him under a tree in the courtyard with a rope around his neck, and standing on a barrel, he made a confession and expressed a hope that the crowd might obtain God's forgiveness for their crime as he had for his. He declared that he was happily started on his journey home to heaven. He died after fifteen minutes of terrible agony. Mrs. Meling was then brought out and placing her in front of the dead murderer the crowd called for her confession; she said that Williams had been her paramour for three years; she had been trying for the past three months to poison her husband without success, that Williams struck Meling on the head with an axe while he was asleep on Wednesday night, afterwards cutting his throat; she assisted in destroying the evidence of the murder and in burying Meling. She accused herself of being the cause of the murder, but begged pitifully for life, though the feeling was very strong against her; the crowd voted unanimously for her execution, but no man could be found who would put the rope around a woman's neck, and she was returned to the jail. Williams' body was left until it was cut down by the authorities this morning.

Herculean efforts are making among officers of the army to frighten the military committee out of the contemplated sweeping reduction. As soon as the project for cutting down the army was made known, every channel by which influence could be brought to bear was filled with protests and hints to stay Congress from action. Every paper in the city and throughout the country in sympathy with army officers, or friends of army officers, began a howl about the indecency of a confederate congress cutting down the ranks of an army that had beaten them; in spite of all this, however, the plans for reduction have gone on steadily, and if the military committee hesitates Congress itself will put its shoulder to the wheel. General Banning, the liberal republican chairman of the military committee, has completed the steps towards a reduction of the army estimates, which are embodied in a bill to cut off extra allowances and commutation to officers not on active duty in the field. This will confine these officials to their monthly and yearly pay proper, and the law prescribes that allowances may be drawn by officers on active duty, but they will not receive, as now, a commutation. This will strike at a great abuse, and will save a very handsome sum to the Treasury.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that General Banning's bill for the reduction of the army expenses will probably be completed and introduced to-day; it effects a saving of about \$500,000 in the matter of pay, quarters and forage. These reductions, however, do not apply to officers serving with troops in the field. In case of general officers all commutations of quarters, rations, and fuel are cut off, and each officer is left with his pay proper alone. This will leave the General of the army \$13,500, the Lieutenant General \$11,500, major generals \$7,500 and brig-generals \$5,500. The present law does not give a general and lieutenant general horses, and the number allowed a major general is, by the present bill, reduced from five to three, and a brigadier general is allowed but two. All field officers are allowed two, and all mounted officers below the rank of major are allowed one horse. The pay of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, and 1st lieutenant is left unchanged, and for the reason that in no case can any one of these officers, even after twenty years service, receive more than \$4,500. The pay of a second lieutenant, however, is reduced to \$1,300 for a mounted officer, and \$1,200 for one not mounted. The reason for this reduction upon second lieutenants is that with very few exceptions they are young officers, unmarried, and fresh from the academy, and the sums indicated are deemed