

in his classic phrase, that Sheridan "was up to his devilment" at New Orleans, thought it necessary to transfer him to Kansas. Grant knew well the character of the man, for the order of removal was countersigned by him as Acting Secretary of War. The Committee appointed by a Republican House of Representatives deputed a sub-Committee, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to visit New Orleans and ascertain the true facts of the case. The investigation was conducted in an impartial manner, both sides being represented by counsel; and even the usurping Governor Kellogg was so well satisfied that he declared himself willing to abide by its decision. The report of the Committee, as published in the *New York Herald* of the 16th ultimo, convicts both Sheridan and the President of gross misstatements. If either of them had desired to get at the truth, it was within their reach; but that was not their object. Sheridan spent four days at New Orleans, apparently roystering with Kellogg; and Grant accepted a version of the facts received from that overblown flower of his nepotism, Casey, a brother-in-law. The Investigating Committee went no farther back than the November elections; but we can easily give briefly the whole history as in a panorama. Kellogg, in 1872, received a minority of the votes cast, but was declared duly elected by a committee who had not even the returns before them, chosen from a legislature which was also installed illegally. A judge, one Durell, by a decision on which General Grant lays great stress, but which was extra-judicial and declared null and void by a Republican Senate, confirmed "the frauds and forgeries," and, to crown all, the Federal forces were called in to sustain an illegal judgment confirming an illegal return by an illegal legislature, and to install in office an usurping Governor. The entire path traversed by Grant and his adherents has been tainted with fraud at every step. It is unnecessary to follow the Committee

in its disgraceful revelations regarding the election of 1874, when the Democrats had a clear majority of twenty-nine, in spite of the outrageous means taken by Kellogg to win the day, and yet were deprived of it—although only three seats were contested—by a partisan Returning Board. In his triumphal despatch, Sheridan expressed a wish that the members of the White League might be declared "banditti," so that he could try them by court-martial, and Grant, in his message, while admitting that that salutary reform of the penal laws is impracticable under the Constitution, does not conceal his regret that this is the case, because such a summary proceeding would undoubtedly put an end to the voting power of his opponents. The Investigating Committee distinctly vindicates the White League as being simply a political organization, as guiltless of rebellion, murder, or even intimidation as the Reform or Carlton Clubs of London. The scene at Vicksburg the other day, when Gen. Emory expelled a sheriff who had been duly elected and installed without protest in his office, is a fitting supplement to the more disgraceful doings in Louisiana. When staunch Republicans like the venerable poet Bryant, Carl Schurz, and William Evarts, vehemently denounce these military usurpations, there can be no doubt of their true character. Happily, as a New York journal remarks, although Grant has, by means of the military, interfered with a Legislature after the manner of Cromwell and Napoleon, it is a consolation to know that he is only "a very faint and contemptible copy" of his illustrious predecessors.

The last Session of the moribund Congress is being spun out to its legal term by buncombe speeches on the affairs of Louisiana and the question of a third term. Grant has a majority in both Houses at present, and they will no doubt absolve Sheridan, sustain Grant, and prop up the tottering seat of Kellogg; but the real tug of war between State rights and military despotism has yet to come. A motion was made in the Lower