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COMING IN SLOWLY

The Returns Look Well for the Republicans.

NO REASON FOR DESPONDENCY

A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE

The official returns as they are received show, in almost every instance, reductions in the Democratic pretensions. In some parishes it is found the Democrats have claimed their entire vote in the parish as their majority therein. Notably is this the case in the parish of Franklin, where the returns, as published in the Democratic *Sun*, toot up only 666 majority, against 876 Democratic votes cast and claimed as the majority in the city papers here.

General Louis J. Souer arrived from Avoyelles yesterday, bringing the welcome news that that parish, claimed for 150 majority by the Democrats, has given a majority of 34 votes for Hayes and 17 for Packard, and elected two Republicans to the Legislature.

The evening *Democrat* concedes the election of Messrs. D'Arvy, Desmarais and Gantt, Republicans, to the Legislature, in St. Landry—a parish they claimed for Tilden by 2000 majority. A dispatch from State Senator Robertson, in the same paper, gives a Democratic majority of only 1314 votes in a full vote of 6213.

The *Democrat's* own figures in Vernon also reduce their majority in that parish from 723 to 645.

The Senate.

The following named Republican Senators are elected:.

Sixth district, sixth and seventh districts of Orleans and Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John—T. B. Stamps, long term; Henry Demas, short term.

Eighth district, parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne—T. A. Cage.

Ninth district, parishes of St. Mary and Vermilion—Isaac Sutton.

Fourteenth district, parishes of Iberville, Iberia, St. Martin and West Baton Rouge—Sam Wakefield or W. W. Wharton.

Sixteenth district, parishes of Franklin and Tensas—A. J. Bryant.

Seventeenth district, parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland and Morehouse—C. B. Wheeler.

Twenty-first district, parish of Caddo—William Harper.

Twenty second district, parishes of Red River, De Soto, Natchitoches and Sabine—Raford Blunt.

Twenty-third district, parishes of Rapides and Vernon—G. Y. Kelso.

Twenty-fourth district—Parishes of Catahoula, Winn and Grant, B. F. Briant.

The eleven named above, with eight Republicans holding over, will give the party a majority of one in the Senate.

The Democrats have carried only five senatorial districts, so far as known; and from the districts not reported other Republican gains may possibly be had.

The House of Representatives.

Republican members of the Legislature are known to have been elected, as follows:

Ascension—F. Fobb, G. H. Hill.
Assumption — George Drury, Jonas Hughes.
Avoyelles—Louis J. Souer, Pierre Mageloire.
Bienville—H. Raburn.
Bossier—Samuel Thomas, N. A. Dardin.
Caddo—C. W. Keeting, A. H. Leonard, Cornelius Brown.
Carroll—Nicholas Barton, W. L. McMillen.
Catahoula—T. A. Routon.
Concordia—William Ridgley, James Randall.
De Soto—J. J. Johnson, J. J. Long.
Iberia—S. R. Sauer, U. Romero.
Iberville—J. S. Davidson, J. M. Carville.
Jefferson—P. J. Kennedy, C. F. Brown.
Lafourche—Charles Gaude, J. Sevaignes.
Madison—(Two Republicans).
Natchitoches—H. Raby, L. G. Banon, John G. Lewis.
Orleans, seventh ward—Eugene Gardere, Jeremiah Blackstone, W. J. Moore. Upper wards—William Kern, A. Dejoie. Fifteenth ward—George Gracien.
Plaquemines—H. C. Warmoth, A. E. Milon.
Pointe Coupee—Milton Jones, B. Dayries.
Rapides—E. J. Barnett, B. Drew and W. J. DeLacy.
Red River—A. Bosley.
St. James—R. Simms, L. Como, V. Dickerson.
St. Bernard—A. Estopinal.
St. Charles—Michael Hahn.
St. John—James Cole.
St. Landry—Frank J. D'Avy, Louis Desmarais, Elbert Gantt.
St. Mary—R. J. Brooks, W. C. Gary.
St. Martin—E. Detiege.
Tensas—(Two Republicans).
Terrebonne—H. M. Johnson, R. Johnson.
West Baton Rouge—Oscar Holt.
Webster—F. E. Heath.

This foots up sixty-four, or four more than a majority, allowing all the other parishes to be Democratic, which is by no means conceded.

A Correction.

A correspondent of the REPUBLICAN, writing from St. Martinsville, November 1, inadvertently, perhaps, placed Mr. Charles Guiriniere, Jr., in a false position regarding his political status. He was classed among those citizens of St. Martin who have joined our party. The facts of the case are that Mr. Guiriniere was nominated by the Republicans for sheriff, and elected by them, though he was and still is known to every voter as a Democrat, or perhaps Conservative would be the better definition. The case is nearly similar to that of Mr. Marigny in this city, a gentleman who was acceptable to the Republicans, though known to be a Democrat. For the purposes of the election the Republicans of St. Martin worked with and for Mr. Guiriniere, though there was no understanding between them that he should join the party.

The best Republicans in the parish approved the alliance, and the voters ratified it by giving Mr. Guiriniere a handsome majority. We hope to see the day when such a spirit as was shown by the parties in St. Martin shall be emulated throughout the State.

Court Items.

T. Wharton Collens, Jr., Esq., who has won golden opinions from all for his excellent shorthand reports in the Fifth District Court, and found no small portion of his reward result from his punctuality and accommodating spirit, yesterday removed the sphere of his labors to the Second District Court, and was sworn in as its official reporter.

Well Paid.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says:

Dr. Bruns, of New Orleans, received $2000 for his services in fever stricken Brunswick, Georgia, and the nurses $1000 each. Service was most faithfully performed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

When Louisiana went back on Hancock at St. Louis, it was currently reported that a share of the "bar'l of money" would be given our local Democratic committee for election purposes. Later, demand for the "divvy" was made, but Chairman Hewitt sent, instead of the promised hundred thousand dollars, a letter chock full of good advice.

When Hewitt's coming on a special train was announced, the *quid nunes* alleged that he was "heeled with a million" to buy up the Returning Board—(which, *ex passant*, can scarcely have anything to do with the pronounced Democratic desire for representation on it, eh?) Of course the members of the Returning Board are not made of purchasable stuff. Mr. Hewitt and his abettors will not find them of the Tammany Hall kind, such as they are accustomed to deal with, but honorable and patriotic men. Yet, whether the report of his intentions be true or not, it is illustrative of the public estimate placed upon the chiefs of the great reform party which so narrowly missed capturing the government.

While the eyes of the nation are upon us, and its greatest political leaders are congregating here, it would be an excellent time to expose one of the infamous methods by which Democratic majorities are made in New Orleans. We refer to the thousands of naturalization frauds which disgrace the records of our district courts. What do these gentlemen think of a Democratic judge who permitted a single individual, unchecked, to swear as a witness in 120 cases within the space of a few weeks—the applicants being of all nationalities and conditions? And this is only one of a score of illustrations of the naturalization crimes committed here under Democratic auspices. A thorough investigation and exposure of them might result in securing additional safeguards to the franchise in future, even if it failed to bring upon past offenders a fitting punishment.

That Hon. John Morrissey, the eminent reformer, should condescend to come to New Orleans and give the Democratic committee the benefit of his vast experience in carrying elections must be in the highest degree gratifying to the gentlemanly members. When he has redeemed Louisiana and raised up her downtrodden people it is to be hoped a thankful Democracy will take appropriate steps to preserve his memory green. How would a faro chip, with a likeness of Hon. John in a twenty-four foot ring, do for the State seal?

It is suggested that Abe Hewitt, this time, has some advice to give to the Louisiana Democracy he did not like to put on paper. And perhaps the President's orders to General Augur have anticipated it.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* gives the following facts of the election in West Feliciana, which may prove interesting reading for the searchers after a "free, full and fair election in Louisiana:

At all the polls in the country the "bulldozers" were on hand early in the morning, and every colored man was *induced* to vote the Democratic ticket, or he was warned that his "name was taken," and that he "would be called upon in a few nights after the election." In some instances persons intrusted with the distribution of Republican tickets were driven from the polls.

The instructions of the Patton confidential circular were carried out to the letter. Hence we shall not be surprised if our parish ticket is defeated after such threats by the Democrats. We are aware of numbers of colored voters who have been discharged upon no other ground than their loyalty to the Republican party.

We might truthfully fill our columns with cases of intimidation of persons discharged for voting the Republican ticket, but these things are so well known that we deem it unnecessary.

For the benefit of the *Times* we desire to call attention to the confirmation in the Jackson *Times* of the slaughter of colored men at Fayette, Mississippi, on the eve of the election. Meagre as the details are, the account shows the killing to have been a deliberate, cold-blooded atrocity.

The *Southern Republican* (Jackson, Mississippi), furnishes this evidence of the way the Democracy gave the Republicans a fair election in our sister State. The spirit shown is akin to that of Louisiana's bulldozers:

GENERAL E. C. WALTHALL.

"Are you ready?"
"Is your powder dry, boys?"

We have been informed that this gentleman made a speech at Grenada on the fourth instant, in which he told the "boys" that the vote of the entire South would be cast and counted for Tilden and Hendricks. He was just from the North, and was told by Northern Democrats that they would take the matter in hand themselves. He predicted that Tilden would be inaugurated by force, and no votes would or should be thrown out. He said they would need 50,000 men from the South, and asked "if they were ready." The cries of yes which rent the air proved that the fires of hatred to the government have never died out. He inquired "if their guns were ready" and "their powder dry." And again a deafening yes was his answer. This, coupled with the outrage on the day following (Sunday) at the negro church, not many miles from there, when the blue was torn from the female worshipers at the altar of Christ and buried before the church door, may have a significance, or it may not.

As the official figures yesterday reduced Democratic estimates and added to Republican majorities, and the fact began to dawn upon the average Democratic mind that Louisiana had really gone Republican, leaving out the bulldozed parishes, the desire for "an open and honest count" visibly fell off in Democratic circles. Considerable private indignation was expressed that "outsiders" should rush here from all parts of the country to interfere in Louisiana affairs, and the more fiery openly threatened that they would abide by no decision adverse to them, not even if indorsed by the archangels. It is sad that such hopes as filled the local Democracy with joy—and bourbon—for the past week should bear no fruit but disappointment—and headaches. Yet it looks very much as though they are left without an honest remedy for their woes.

CRUSHED BY A FLOAT.—A careless driver of a cotton float last evening ran his vehicle over John Collins, an elderly man, at the corner of St. Andrew and Tchoupitoulas streets, nearly crushing him to death. The driver, whose name was not ascertained, escaped. The wounded man was sent to his home, No. 52 Elmira street.

The Law Relating to the Returning Board.

As the interest of the people in regard to the election seems to centre on the duties of the Returning Board, the law governing them is here presented. The rest of this act refers principally to conduct at the polls, duties of other officers, bribery, intimidation, etc. It may be noted that this act, No. 98 of 1872, was passed by the General Assembly near the close of its session, about the end of February, and laid dormant in the Governor's possession till after the November election of that year. It was signed November 20, and promulgated November 24. Its advent was hailed with demonstrations of joy by the entire Conservative press, but it came too late to have any effect on that election:

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, by either of the board, then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers. The returning officers shall, after each election, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe to the following oath before a judge of the Supreme or any district court:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and diligently perform the duties of a returning officer as prescribed by law; that I will carefully and honestly canvass and compile the statements of the votes, and make a true and correct return of the election. So help me God."

Within ten days after the closing of the election, said returning officers shall meet in New Orleans to canvass and compile the statements of votes made by the commissioners of election, and make returns of the election to the Secretary of State. They shall continue in session until such returns have been compiled. The presiding officer shall at such meeting, open in the presence of the said returning officers the statements of the commissioners of election, and the said returning officers shall, from said statements, canvass and compile the returns of the election in duplicate; one copy of such returns they shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, and of one copy they shall make public proclamation by printing in the official journal and such other newspapers as they may deem proper, declaring the names of all persons and officers voted for, the number of votes for each person, and the names of the persons who have been duly and lawfully elected. The returns of the elections thus made and promulgated shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of justice and before all civil officers, until set aside after a contest according to law, of the right of any person named therein to hold and exercise the office to which he shall by such return be declared elected. The Governor shall, within thirty days thereafter, issue commissions to all officers thus declared elected, who are required by law to be commissioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile first the statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair, free and peaceable registration and election. Whenever, from any poll or voting place, there shall be received the statement of any supervisor of registration or commissioner of election, in form as required by section twenty-six of this act, on affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences, which prevented, or tended to prevent, a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statements of votes from such poll or voting place until the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences at any such poll or voting place; and if from the evidence of such statement they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting place with those previously canvassed and compiled; but if said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If, after such examination, the said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the voses of such poll or voting place, but shall exclude it from their returns; provided, that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for office shall be allowed a hearing before said returning officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election.

SEC. 26. Be it further enacted, etc., That in any parish, precinct, ward, city or town in which during the time of registration or revision of registration, or on any day of election, there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences at any place within said parish, or at or near any poll or voting place or place of registration, or revision of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences shall prevent, or tend to prevent a fair, free, peaceable and full vote of all the qualified electors of said parish, precinct, ward, city or town, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of election, if such riot, tumult, acts of violence intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences occur on the day of election, or of the supervision of registration of the parish, if they occur during the time of registration or revision of registration, to make in duplicate and under oath a clear and full statement of all the facts relating thereto, and of the effect produced by such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences in preventing a fair, free, peaceable and full registration or election, and of the number of qualified electors deterred by such riots, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences from registering or voting, which statement shall also be corroborated under oath by three respectable citizens, qualified electors of the parish. When such statement is made by a commissioner of election or a supervisor of registration, he shall forward it in duplicate to the supervisor of registration of the parish, if in the city of New Orleans, to the Secretary of State, one copy of which, if made to the supervisor of registration, shall be forwarded by him to the returning officers provided for in section two of this act, when he makes the returns of election in his parish. His copy of said statement shall be se annexed to his returns of elections by paste, wax, or some adhesive substance, that the same can be kept together, and the other copy the supervisor of registration shall deliver to the clerk of the court of his parish for the use of the district attorney.

Our Guests.

Eminent gentlemen of both political parties from the North and West have already arrived here to confer and advise with their friends during the session of the Board of Returning Officers soon to assemble in this city. The *avant courriers* recorded on the St. Charles Hotel register Sunday evening the names of L. Q. C. Lamar, member of Congress, J. H. Chalmers, member of Congress elect, of Mississippi; Henry Watterson, member of Congress, D. McKenry, attorney, of Kentucky.

The following named gentlemen arrived on Monday:

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, ex-United States Senator; ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, Perry H. Smith, Chicago; George B. Smith, ex-Governor John M. Palmer, Illinois; John W. Stevenson, United States Senator, Kentucky; George W. Julian, ex Congressman, Indiana; Judge J. R. Stallo, Judge Stanley Matthews, ex-Governor Edward F. Noyes, Job E. Stevenson, ex-Congressman, Ohio; General McDonald, F. B. McDonald, John Love, N. Munson, Indiana; William T. Hamilton, Maryland; Senator Lewis V. Bogy, St. Louis; William R. Morrison, member of Congress, Illinois; John B. Martin, Charles Gibson, J. C. Broadhead, St. Louis; George V. B. Smith, Wisconsin; D. Horen, Major Beardsley, C. B. Farwell, member of Congress, Abney Taylor, Illinois; C. Irving Ditty, Baltimore.

By the late train last night the following additional list was furnished:

Ex-Governor A. C. Curtin, ex-Governor William Bigler, Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. M. P. Handy, of Pennsylvania; O. Ottendorfer, of New York.

Amusements.

The season at the Varieties Theatre was commenced last night with a crowded house. The opening performance was H. J. Byron's elegant new comedy called "Our Boys." It was given with the following cast of characters:

Sir Geoffrey Champneys, Bart.....Mr. J. W. Hague
Talbot Champneys, his son.....Mr. J. F. Wheelock
Perkyn Middlewick, a retired butterman, Mr. Russell Sogge
Charles Middlewick, his son...Mr. W. H. Southard
Kempster, a servant.....Mr. I. Davidson
Podding, a butler.....Mr. W. H. Wallace
Mary Melrose, poor but not proud...Miss Rosa Rand
Violet Melrose, an heiress.....Miss Agnes Proctor
Miss Champneys, an elderly young lady, Miss Addie Kunkle
Belinda, a lodging house servant...Miss Fanny Lee

With a new company in a new play the audience had no chance to make comparisons. Such members of the company as found a place in the cast were eminently satisfactory. The comedy was delightful. The plot of the piece is simple and slight. The play might as well be called "Our Girls" or "Our Fathers," as "Our Boys." It is thoroughly English, but so filled with human nature as to come home to all classes. The fathers represent the extremes of aristocrat and plebeian, the baronet and the butter merchant; money makes them meet as men will meet for policy. The sons have been educated together; they differ only because one is of noble family and stupid, and the other has noble qualities and is heir to the butter man's fortune. The story shows the fathers trying to manage our boys in the matter of marriage. It is the same old story of old heads trying to guide young hearts. The wrong boys fall in love with the wrong girls, and in act two the two boys are driven from home. They seek London together, and with true heroism nearly starve. The fathers break down in their hearts and together seek their sons. The girls are on the same hunt with an aunt, when all meet in an attic in an humble lodging house, and all are forgiven and made happy. The beauty of the piece is in its wit of dialogue and naturalness of action. The characters are all clearly cut and equally prominent. Mr. Sogge proves a capital old man. Mr. Wheelock, of course, played before strangers under the restraint of a slow spoken and snobbish character, but he managed it skillfully. The ladies were all that could be desired in appearance, dress and action. The play was elegantly mounted and had the advantage of new scenery by Dressel. Mr. Richard Maddern comes back as leader of the orchestra, and he provided good music. "Our Boys" is worthy of attention, it will bear repetition, and will be played at two matinees and every night this week.

Butler's Reply.

An invitation, extended by Marshal Pitkin to General Butler, to visit New Orleans in the present crisis, elicited from that gentleman the following response:

LOWELL, Mass., November 13, 1876.

To J. R. G. Pitkin, United Marshal, New Orleans:

I don't believe Northern men ought to go down and interfere in the affairs at Louisiana, except, if necessary, with arms in their hands. Have a fair count of the honest vote at all hazards. Nobody will submit to anything else. Every true man will sustain you in that.

B. F. BUTLER.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows:

November 12—At 8 A. M., 58°; at 2 P. M., 74°; at 6 P. M., 68°.
November 13—At 8 A. M., 64°; at 2 P. M., 70°; at 6 P. M., 67°.

Lowest point during the nights of November 11 and 12, 44°.

Gas.

Yielding to popular demands, the New Orleans Gaslight Company has made a timely reduction in rates charged for gas. In these hard times the smallest of such favors are thankfully received by gas consumers. The new rates will take effect on the first of January. They are explained in an official notice in another column.

Democratic Bluster.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

We are informed that Mr. James B. Ryan, in a speech last evening, said that he had telegraphed to the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana that there were a half million men in the North who would stand by them (the Louisiana Democrats) in their effort to force a majority for Tilden and Hendricks, if the official declaration should give the vote of the State to Hayes and Wheeler. This is about the gist and meaning of the speech. Mr. Ryan's bluster and vaporing amount to a puff of breath, and that is all. The vote of Louisiana will be accepted as the legal returning officers show it, whether it be for Hayes or Tilden. The Southern rebels heard about that "half-million" men in 1861. They will not rely upon Northern Democratic doughfaces now. They know how valiant they are in peace and how cowardly in war. Making faces at a great nation may be pleasant pastime for such ardent patriots as James B. Ryan, but it don't throw the nation into convulsions to any alarming extent.

The Speaker of the Next House.

As there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans will have a majority in the next House of Representatives of this State, it is in order to look around for a suitable candidate for Speaker. The St. Charles *Herald* urges the able Representative from that parish as a candidate, and it is likely a Republican caucus will second the suggestion:

Among those who have been elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, there are none who so extensively commands the respect and confidence of the whole people, irrespective of party, as the Representative from this parish—ex-Governor Michael Hahn. Since his reappearance in public life as a member of the Legislature in 1872, his general course has been most satisfactory to both Republicans and Democrats, and the people of his parish have been too happy to re-elect him to the position in which he can further their interests the most. Although a firm and fearless Republican and an earnest advocate of the principles of his party, he is the representative of no particular class, but will do his duty equally well by all the people. His popularity in this parish is attested by the handsome vote he received at the ballot box on last Tuesday. Every Republican ballot was given him, and the leading Democratic planters and business men, recognizing his superior abilities, helped to swell his majority by 100 or more votes, thus rebuking the bob-tailed and one-eared of their party, who cast their votes against him. The Republicans of St. Charles, aided by the more intelligent and conservative Democrats, may feel proud of their Representative elect, and rest assured that his voice and influence will be heard and felt in the advocacy of such reformatory and economical measures as are most needed by the people.

How It Will Be.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*—Murat Halstead's paper—says:

The St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday says: "We claim, and we believe the Democratic party will unite with us in claiming, the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the presidency of the United States. We assert, and we believe the Democratic party will unite with us in the assertion, that a denial of the votes of Louisiana to Tilden so as to give Hayes a majority of one in the electoral college—will be a deliberately concocted fraud. The recognized organs and representatives of the party declared in advance that Tilden should never be placed in the presidential chair by the vote of any Southern State; and that declaration is now being verified. Louisiana is more strongly Democratic to-day than either Connecticut, New Jersey or Indiana; but being a Southern and not a Northern State, she is manipulated to suit the purposes of the Republican party, and her vote assigned to the Republican candidate. If the American people quietly accept a result brought about in such a way, they have not far to go to reach despotism pure and simple."

This amounts to a declaration that if the Confederate Democratic party can not have its way in all the States, there shall be or ought to be resort to force of arms. This is the old story. While the Confederate politicians can have their own way there is peace. If they are opposed, there must be agitation and war. In other days they substantially claimed to have the exclusive right to interpret the constitution. Now they assume to be the infallible and great and only experts in declaring the results of elections. It would be the better plan, we think, for them to abide by the laws. It is absurd for men who know that a Republican majority has been disfranchised in Mississippi and Alabama by the terrorism produced by murder, to affect a sickly delicacy about frauds in Louisiana and the bayonet in South Carolina.

The issue is an ugly one, but a declaration of war by the Democratic party just now would be premature. Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida have State governments that are recognized as legal, and forms of procedure that are clearly defined. It is too late to revolutionize one and change the other for the purposes of this election.

Mr. Watterson is said to be on the way to New Orleans. Perhaps there is to be a little consultation. We believe Mr. Watterson two years ago expressed very peculiar views touching the overthrow of the State government of Louisiana, and had occasion to modify them. He is a member of Congress now, and knows better. He is not rash, but sage.

The time will come when both houses of Congress will meet to count the electoral vote. We suppose the House will object to counting South Carolina and Louisiana. The chances are there will be adjournments and commotions. The constitution prescribes that the Vice President, who happens to be Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, shall count the votes. We imagine that he will treat the House with the greatest respect, but that he will count the vote, even if it elect Hayes. If Mr. Tilden gets only 184 votes, it is pretty certain that the Vice President can not count him in.

Suppose there is delay, and the fourth of March arrives without a President, the House will expire, but the Senate does not go out, and before that time we presume Mr. Ferry will be able to count the votes. Our Washington correspondent thinks the next House will be Republican by two or three majority.

Our Three Congressmen.

The change in the Congressional representation of St. Louis county is so complete and so gratifying that it is difficult to find words to express the satisfaction which such a revolution must give to the minds of all good citizens. For a year St. Louis has looked on silent and spellbound at the fantastic tricks of a Congress which was calculated to make even angels weep; St. Louis being merely a fraction—a vulgar fraction—of a solid delegation whose vote was cast, as of old, obedient to the beck of the Southern master.

Now all is changed. The first district, which is naturally a Republican district, has returned to its allegiance—has merged its Liberalism into a Reforming Republicanism, and has elected one of its citizens whose name is a synonym of integrity in all the relations of life, and whose career is a guarantee of fidelity in the execution of every public trust. The nomination of Mr. Ittner needed no vindication, but, if any were needed, it has been amply furnished by the gallant manner in which he has redeemed his district. That he will prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him, is a part of the man's character, and in the next Congress there will be no more patriotic, faithful and respected member than Anthony Ittner.

Mr. Cole's election, in the second district, is even more important, as it breaks up a stronghold of the Democracy, which was gradually becoming the nucleus of a local Tammanyism, and the importance of this gain is only slightly diminished by the circumstance of its being accomplished through a dissension in the party. Mr. Cole has cut into the Democratic majority in a way that shows how far they are from being impregnable. With a full registration, a full vote, and two years' growth of the district by the influx of that class of good citizens who are filling it up, it will be a fair field to fight for on even terms, and when Mr. Cole returns to his constituents with such a record as we have a right to expect from him, he will find the district ready to re-elect him, or any man as good as he who can be found.

In the third district Colonel Metcalfe has triumphed over the organized Democracy, and has vanquished one of the most impetuous and dashing campaigners that our local politics has known. The campaigning abilities of Mr. Frost are not to be underrated, and the "money power" which backed him might have bought a small principality. But the people of the district are fortunate in having resisted his blandishments to choose a man of matured experience, tried ability and high character, and this is only as it should be. The honor of Congress is too high to be lightly reached by one who can bring neither experience nor reputation, nor services to deserve it, and Colonel Metcalfe worthily closes an honorable list of Representatives, with whom he will find himself in full accord, and who will represent our city with dignity and ability.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1876.

Superior District Court.

George C. Norcross vs. Mr. and Mrs. James Drummond; same vs. Patrick Burke; same vs. P. G. Dupin; same vs. same; same vs. Betz.—Cause to be shown November 18 why the sheriff should not put the plaintiff in possession of property purchased at tax sales in April, 1876.

In re Loan and Pledge Association.—Cause to be shown November 17 why D. Urban should not be removed from his position as liquidator.

City of New Orleans vs. Catholic Male Orphan Association et al.—Judgment for defendant, declaring its property exempt from taxation.

Pierre Lacaze vs. John Schmidt.—Private markets (Magazine). Defendant committed for ten days for contempt.

Martin Lannes vs. B. Barthe.—(Same). Attachment issued for defendant.

L. Balles vs. F. Comminge.—(Treme). Attachment issued for L. Vidalot.

Same vs. Louis Eris.—Attachments issued for defendant and Jules Carpentier.

Superior Criminal Court.

Jury—Forty-seven names were obtained out of the 200 drawn.

State vs. George Tervalon.—Murder. Indicted October 10 for killing George Guillaume August 18, on Esplanade, near Claiborne street. Bail fixed at $10,000.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Petty larceny—James Keenan, William Berman.

Assault and battery—James H. McVey, Henry Banks, Edward Mulligan, James McGuire.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Petty larceny—Johanna Hawk.

Assault and battery — Sandy Woods, Charles Johnson, Isaiah Mann.

Second District Court.

Successions of John Hegney, Jacob Munch and wife, and Mathias Keppeler opened.

Second Judicial District.

Nicholas Fouwse vs. Jason Machado et al.—Injunction against Jason Machado, Daniel Danorie, Christian Springer and William Wolf for keeping private markets within twelve squares of Jefferson Market. Injunction bended on $100 bond on defendants' motion.

The Trust Renewed.

The sober sense of the people has triumphed after all. Twenty-one States have been carried by the Republicans, and their 185 electoral votes will make Rutherford B. Hayes the next President of the United States. The victory is one of the greatest moment to the country, and will be the occasion of very sincere thankfulness among the majority of the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the American people. But the successful result of Tuesday's struggle should not blind us to the perilous nearness with which the Republican party has approached defeat. The contest comes so close to a drawn battle as to leave but little room for jubilation. The country has neither accepted the Republican candidates with pronounced enthusiasm nor rejected the Democrats with decision. After making all deductions on the score of intimidation and sectional feeling, after eliminating, in fact, the action of the South from the moral aspect of the contest altogether, we have still to face the fact of a very decided change of sentiment among Northern voters in regard to the degree of trust to be accorded to the promises of the Republican party. The election of Tuesday did not mark the close of the Republican party's long epoch of power. But it did place the condition of that power on a new basis, and it did accompany the renewed trust with an emphatic intimation that it must be more faithfully discharged in the future than it has been in the near past.

Had the power heretofore intrusted to the party been wisely used, had its exercise been uniformly delegated to honest and able men, neither the shotgun policy, nor the corruption of the franchise could have reduced the party to the narrow victory of Tuesday. The lesson of the election will be thrown away if it be not accepted, in part, at least, as a rebuke to the selfishness and the greed which have been allowed to disgrace the Republican name; and if it be not used as a means of purifying the party from influences which have tarnished its record, and blurred in public memory the impression of its great services and noble aspirations. The party has a career before it greater than even the one which lies behind it. But the camp followers who have stuck to the Republican party for the sake of the spoils they could secure must be got rid of. The leaders who have abused the confidence of the party, by substituting the pursuit of a selfish ambition for devotion to its principles must be deposed. Purified and strengthened, the party will be prepared to discharge the great and responsible duties which the people have again intrusted to it with a singleness and integrity of purpose which will prove that it has not fallen away from the ideal of its founders.—*New York Times.*

Mexican Matters.

A Brownsville special to the Galveston *News*, November 9, says:

The *Progresso* of yesterday published the following official news, which is from General Trevino:

Diaz defeated 6000 Lerdistas in Tehua, taking 1000 prisoners and all the war material. Garcia de Cadena defeated Condy Cabrava and Angel Martinez in Zacatecas, taking many prisoners; also, Zunega defeated Aguero. This came by telegraph.

The firing around Matamoros was very brisk for about two hours last night. Dissatisfaction on account of non-payment is said to exist on both sides. The revolutionists under Cortina are very slow in operations. Some criticise his tardy action.

The steamer John Scott is just in from Ringgold Barracks. The revolutionists are reported to have gone toward Monterey from Camargo and elsewhere above.

News reached Cortina's camp to-day that regular troops from Sinares had occupied Victoria, and had been defeated—said to be a column of General Palacios. Tehuan is not far from Cordova. Consequently Diaz must be marching upon the City of Mexico.

The morale of the victory is with the revolutionists. They are jubilant.

Captain Smith's trial is postponed on various pretexts. Probably this is the result of Mr. Fish's temporizing policy. He thinks they are trying to reduce him into an attempt to escape to have the pleasure of shooting him. He proposes staying and fighting it out on the imprisonment line.

It is reported that the revolutionists charged Fort Monterey last night, and were repulsed with loss.

From the Feliciana *Ledger*, November 11:

Captain T. C. West, a resident of this parish and the Democratic nominee for sheriff, was shot and killed on the night of the sixth instant. It is reported that he and his company were out on a bulldozing expedition, around Tom Rice's place, and that they had surrounded Rice's house when some unknown hand fired the fatal shot. The same night Rice's house was set on fire and all his bed clothes and furniture burned; the house being built of heavy timber would not burn. As there are two or three parties arrested and charged with the offense, we refrain from saying more on this subject in this issue. This was indeed a sad occurrence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Avery Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The President has pardoned William O Avery. The friends of McKee are confident he will be pardoned in a few days.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Barbour Lewis, of Tennessee, as register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

A Mare's Nest.

Vermont appears to have elected a postmaster a member of the Electoral College. The constitution declares him ineligible.

The Franklin.

Captain Franklin, of the United States steamer Franklin, telegraphs Secretary Robeson from St. Thomas, November 11, that the Franklin would sail immediately after coaling. All well. The navy people expect the Franklin Thursday.

Personal.

The President has requested D. H. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to be present at the canvass of the votes.

Secretary Chandler had an interview with the President this morning.

General Sherman dined with the President yesterday. The President stated in his invitation that he wished to see him on a matter having no reference to military or political matters.

General Sheridan En Route for New Orleans.

The President telegraphed to General Sheridan yesterday afternoon that he thought it advisable for him to go to New Orleans, for which place General Sheridan started immediately.

Alabama Claims.

The Alabama Claims Court awarded Mary A. Kaiser, $10,000; J. Charles Barnwasser, $393; Joseph C. Marsten, $5144; Jerome Revier $2500—all of New Orleans.

THE SITUATION.

New York Gossip.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The following gentlemen have consented to go to Florida to be present at the counting of the votes in that State: Manton Marble, W. E. Niblock, Senator William Eaton, General W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Hon. L. O. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; J. O. Broadhead, of Missouri; J. R. Reed, S. J. Townsend and Sallars, of Pennsylvania.

Dispatches received by the National Democratic Committee last night, from New Orleans, say the situation is unchanged.

The *Herald* still gives Hayes 166 electoral votes and Tilden 184, with 19 doubtful. It says, referring to the doubtful States, as far as additional detailed returns go, they point, as before, to Democratic success.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special, of the twelfth, says: United States Marshal Pitkin telegraphed General B. F. Butler tonight, soliciting his presence here, and thinks he will come.

The *Times* says its dispatches from Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina confirm previous reports that they have all been carried by the Republicans.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: General Sherman had an interview with the President on Sunday night in reference to the movement of troops.

General Sheridan left Chicago Sunday night, under orders to take command at New Orleans, and make such disposition of the troops as will secure public peace in any emergency.

The *Times* dispatch quotes Secretary Cameron: "The action of the President in the premises has been taken to insure a fair return, to furnish the people of the country with satisfactory evidence that the verdict of Tuesday, whatever it may be, when declared, has been free from fraud."

Senator Logan declines to go to New Orleans, as the question might come before the Senate.

Columbus Alexander, a prominent Democrat, by invitation of Judge Cartter, will accompany the judge to Columbia, South Carolina.

A Ballot Box Stuffed.

SAVANNAH, November 13.—Just received the following special from Gainesville, Florida: A ballot box at Archy, in this county, was stuffed with 200 fraudulent votes, and counted in by the canvassers.

The South Carolina Canvassers.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The Board of State Canvassers met at ten o'clock to-day, Hayne, Stone, Purvis, Dunn and Cardozo being present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: That the board hear oral argument on the point as to limitation of time in which the board can canvass the returns for presidential electors, and that argument be limited to half an hour on each side. General James Conner, on behalf of the Democratic candidates, submitted the following paper in regard to the jurisdiction of the board:

On behalf of the citizens of the State which we represent, of the Democratic candidates of the State, we submit that all acts of the General Assembly authorizing the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice President, members of Congress and all officers elected at any general election held in this State are in violation of the twenty-sixth paragraph of the constitution, and therefore void; and in behalf of the parties aforesaid we demand that the Board of