

MR. TILDEN'S FRIENDS AT THE STATEHOUSE.

PLEASANT INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

And a Friendly Discussion which Brought Out Some Strong Points on the Republican Side of the Question.

Yesterday, in the forenoon, ex-Governor J. W. Palmer and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Senator J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and quite a number of other prominent friends and supporters of Governor Tilden waited upon Governor Kellogg at his office and had a long and pleasant interview.

In the course of the conversation allusion was made by several of these gentlemen to the findings of the Returning Board in 1874, and to the condemnation, as they considered it, which had been placed upon those returns by the decision of the arbitrators on whose award the so-called Wheeler adjustment was based.

Governor Kellogg very neatly captured this gun and turned it upon his interrogators. He spoke of the prompt acquiescence which the Republicans had yielded to the Wheeler award, though it unsated a number of Republican members whom they believed had been fairly elected, and who deprived them of a majority in the lower house. He then quietly called attention to the curious fact that in every parish where a Republican had been unseated and a Democrat seated in 1874 by the Wheeler award, Republican members had been elected at this election, and in most of them a large majority had been given to the Republican ticket.

He instanced Rapides parish, where three Republican members had been unseated and three Democrats seated, which this year had elected the whole Republican ticket. Avoyelles parish, retaining two members where one Republican had been unseated and one Democrat seated, which this year had returned two Republicans; Assumption parish, where two Republicans had been unseated and two Democrats seated, which this year returned two Republicans; and Terrebonne parish the same; while the parish of St. Martin, which the Returning Board in 1874 returned Democratic by a small majority, had this year gone Republican; and in St. Landry parish, never before known to go otherwise than Democratic by a large majority, three Republican members had been elected to the Legislature this year.

This little statement of facts seemed to make quite a marked impression. Senator Stevenson, and several other gentlemen, asked to be furnished with copies of the law and other information, which were promptly supplied, and the interview terminated with courtesy on both sides.

The Election in Assumption.

The official organ of General Nicholls last evening contained the following statement: Eight at least of the Radical members of the Legislature were elected by the system invented by Blanchard and Dibble of erasing the names of registered voters without any notice. In Assumption and Lafourche four Radicals were elected by this system.

A careful examination of the facts, so far as the parish of Assumption is concerned, shows that 318 names were erased, 149 white and 169 colored. Walter Guion, General Nicholls' brother-in-law, was, by request, present at the revision, and had printed and distributed at each poll copies of the erasures made, certifying to their correctness. The whole community of Assumption, including the defeated candidates of the Democracy, we are assured, will accord to the Supervisor of Registration and the Republicans the credit of an honest and fair registration.

The Democrat would do well to compare the conduct of the recent registration and election in this parish with that of 1872, under the administration of Democratic supervisors. No wonder the Democrats are making such a poor showing for their case, when they are forced to depend for political capital on such gross misrepresentations.

Amusements.

The sparkling comedy of "Our Boys," and the new company at the Varieties Theatre, improves upon acquaintance. Those in search of refined and agreeable entertainment should not fail to see the new play before it is withdrawn, to make room for other attractions.

The St. Charles Theatre is doing well with its variety performances. The Lawrence Sisters, sensational gymnasts, appeared last night. They are excellent performers.

The Returning Board.

By the arrival of Messrs. Anderson and Wells, the latter regarding the city yesterday, the members now constituting the Board of Canvassers are all present in New Orleans. Therefore, a meeting will probably be held to-day. The sessions will, for a time at least, be secret, but before actual business is commenced arrangements will be made to hold them as publicly as desired.

Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen sixteen inches at Shreveport. The Mississippi has risen six inches at Davenport, fifteen at Keesok, two feet at St. Louis and Cairo, nearly three at Memphis, and seventeen inches at Vicksburg. The Cumberland and Savannah have changed but little. The Ohio is now falling at nearly all points.

General Sheridan.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army, and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp, arrived in this city last night from Chicago. The General has little to say of the situation, only that his influence will be exerted in the interests of peace and order, nothing more.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The customary salutation each morning now is: "Well, who is elected to-day?" Senator McDonald, General Manson and other Indiana Democrats were talking upon Louisiana politics with a Republican, who became a citizen of this State, and whose social standing and moral worth were fully appreciated by the gentleman, when the discussion was rudely interrupted by a Democrat, who coarsely informed the distinguished visitors that the Republican was "giving 'em taffy."

Now, it is the venerable Pic which has gone into this department of the candy trade. In "A Specimen Brick," which it inappropriately inscribed "our visitors to chew upon," it says: "It may settle the gentlemen who have arrived here from the North and West, in their efforts to possess themselves of information respecting the character and workings of the Returning Board, to cite the case of Avoyelles in 1874. This parish showed a clear Democratic majority of 82--a majority which the board never doubted or questioned. One of the boxes, that at Evergreen, which showed the highest Democratic majority, was stolen, and, though the actual returns were afterward certified to the board refused to count them, and returned a Republican majority of 63.

This "taffy" lacks all the sweetness of truth--though truth may not, perhaps, be an essential ingredient of Democratic taffy. The Evergreen poll box was stolen and destroyed by the Democracy, and the Avoyelles Democrats will be the last to urge an investigation into the modus operandi thereof. The actual majority was "afterward certified to," but it was Republican and not Democratic, and it is untrue that "the board refused to count" these returns, for it did count them and thereby established the triumph of the Republican candidates. That the judgment of the Returning Board was in accordance with the truth is shown by the fact that General Souer's majority for the Legislature at the Evergreen poll in 1872 was over 100, and that in 1876 a similar gratifying result is obtained.

Thus the "gentlemen from the North and West" will observe that the Democratic "taffy" will not do for a steady diet, and in fact should not be taken at all without a Republican corrective in hand.

"A Dill! A Dill! To the rescue!" The Democratic claims to a majority in South Carolina were gradually dwindling away until the heart of hope had almost ceased to throb. In fact, our local chieftains of that party began to think that the land of the palmetto was entirely lost to the chivalry, and but-for-nones would become a lost art. But pain and consolation is afforded by our old friend Captain Dill. Over the electric wires he flashes the glad tidings that--

An error in writing the name of one Hayes elector, Marcy, in any event gives one elector to Tilden.

All hail and rejoice! The home of treason and birthplace of secession is vindicated, and one elector will boldly proclaim for the Tammany reformer. With such an example might not the Louisiana Democracy well afford to compromise on two electors, and let the "national jury" go home.

A gentleman who takes no part in politics, but who has had exceptional opportunities for learning the truth, states that it is his deliberate and carefully formed estimate that not less than 100 negro men and women have been murdered in the parish of East Baton Rouge alone, in order to bring about the condition of affairs which enabled the Democrats to lay claim to a victory on the seventh instant. Just think of it, ye advocates of the purity of elections, who have left home and business for the patriotic duty of evoking the truth from the mass of vile misrepresentation which has besmirched Louisiana Republicanism. One hundred innocent lives taken barbarously in order to give control of a single parish to a Democratic minority.

If this statement should be deemed an exaggeration, let inquiries be set on foot among the Conservative planters, the military, any but the active politicians of either party, and the facts ascertained will furnish a chapter of horrors that must appal the ordinary Northern mind--Democratic as well as Republican.

The Democrat argues that the months of terrorism and outrage which made the parish of East Feliciana a perfect hell for Republicans should count as naught, because, forsooth, on election day there were no "niggers" killed or whipped, and complete peace was maintained. There was no necessity for bulldozing in November after the effective and energetic summer campaign. The colored people were completely subjugated, and white Republican victims had become scarce.

The Radical ticket in DeSoto was twenty white men and negro, and the Radical vote in DeSoto was twelve white men and 1200 negroes. A square divide of the spoil these carpet-baggers make--Democrat.

Wrong, entirely, neighbor. The white men are not carpet-baggers, but native Democrats in the main, who characteristically took office from the negroes as they would from any other power which could confer it.

Arrived. The following named notables arrived yesterday, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel: Ex-Governor William Cumback, General Law Wallace, Hon. John Coburn, Indiana; G. K. Chase, New York; J. W. Kinney, Portsmouth, Ohio; John M. Patton, Cincinnati; J. M. Tuttle, J. W. Chapman, William R. Smith, W. A. McGrew, Iowa.

Among the distinguished visitors who have arrived at the St. Charles Hotel last night by the Mobile train were Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; Judge W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine; W. E. Stoughton, Esq., of New York; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and R. W. Shelfeld, United States Navy.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 15, 1876. To Captain G. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Depth of channel at mean low tide, six feet six inches. Least width for the depth, 100 feet. High tide at 8 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two foot six inches. Depth of channel at high tide, nineteen feet. Bottom soft.

E. H. HOOPER, Master of the Essayons.

School Board.

The postponed monthly meeting of the Board of School Directors was held last evening. Present--Hon. H. C. Dibble, president, and Messrs. Bourque, Marks, Masticot, Heath, Hartzell, Tracy, Stampa, Ray, Pinchback, Trevigne, Waples and McConnell. The president stated he had ordered temporary supplies of coal, there having been no quorum at the special meeting.

The report of the secretary shows an expenditure from January 1 to November 1, 1876, as follows: Teachers and porters, \$247,276 85; Books, 20,843 20; Repairs, 5,811 60; Groceries and fuel, 447 80; Stationery, 3,623 30; Printing, 4,798 29; Centennial, 2,019 22; Furniture, 9,811 22.

Referred to the finance committee. The committee on finance reported, approving demands of Stevens & Seymour, \$21, and Mrs. M. Chambers, \$4, and reporting that of Mrs. Nellie A. Brooks. Adopted. Messrs. Heath and Ray, of the committee on purchases and supplies, reported the following bids for wood and coal: D. B. Wood and Brother, coal, \$5; Robert H. Watson, coal, \$5; W. S. H. J. Montegut, for 1800 barrels coal, \$4 50; H. Levy, coal, \$4 25; W. C. Lambert, per barrel, coal, forty-eight cents; and that they had awarded the contract to D. B. Wood & Brother for Pittsburg coal at \$5, anthracite \$11, and to H. Levy for wood at \$3 50.

They also reported purchases of a small amount of furniture, maps, etc. The report was adopted on motion of Mr. Tracy, and the president authorized to make the contract. A resolution to pay Mrs. Keating for services at the Jefferson School No. 2 was adopted. Communications from the Board of Health, relative to the McDonogh School No. 6, and Mrs. Leonard, of the Bayou Road School, and a report on repairs of the Washington School, were referred to appropriate committees.

The visiting committees appointed at the last meeting were requested by the president to act till the regular meeting in December. The following is the list of the visiting committees for November: First District--Messrs. Tracy, Dibble and Ray. Second District--Messrs. Walker, Hartzell and Glandin. Third District--Messrs. Bourque, Dumont and McConnell. Fourth District--Messrs. Marks and Ray. Fifth District--Mr. Waples. Sixth District--Messrs. Longstreet and Stampa. Seventh District--Mr. Trevigne.

Mr. Tracy offered a resolution requesting that the visiting committee of the Sixth District inquire into the conduct of the portress of the Marengo School, and report on the necessary action. Adopted. Mr. Tracy, from the committee appointed on the conduct of Mr. Gordon, submitted a report which was referred to executive session into which the board then went.

The Jury System and Naturalization.

During the past two years there have been many favorable comments on the working of the jury system established by the act creating the Superior Criminal Court. The manner of filling the box, the drawing, the character of the commissioners and the material furnished have all been praised. Of course a large number of those drawn have been found to have been exempt from various causes, such as non-citizenship, service in the fire department, sickness, over age, ignorance of English, and the like. Sometimes in the criminal courts when only forty-eight and thirty-six names have been drawn business there has been delayed a week or ten days for lack of a panel. Additional names were then drawn. More care in selection would have prevented this.

The first drawing of the names this term in both of these courts failed to secure a jury, yet extra care was taken to secure the names of citizens. A certificate of naturalization was supposed by the commissioners to be the best evidence of prima facie qualification of a juror. They therefore first selected 1000 names of those lately naturalized in the courts of this parish. One hundred and twenty names of clerks and merchants were also selected, and there were between 100 and 200 in the wheel. Yet it was not till Tuesday, November 11, that a panel was obtained, though the first drawing was over two weeks before.

In the Superior Criminal Court the first drawing of 200 names gave twenty-two jurors, seventy-nine not found, thirty-seven excused and sixty-eight exempt by various causes, such as out of town, absent, sick, dead, not citizens, etc. The second drawing of 200 gave twenty-five jurors, 101 not found, nineteen excused and fifty-two exempt, etc.

In the First District Court from thirty-six names were obtained five jurors, seven were not found, and twenty-four excused, out of town or exempt. The second drawing of 200 gave thirty-four jurors, ninety not found, thirty-eight excused and thirty-eight exempt or out of town.

Here out of 636 names were 280 not found--more than one-third of the total. As the number of persons' names in the wheel stood in the proportion of four lately naturalized to one other citizen, and as a more minute examination would probably increase this to five to one, the full force of the extraordinary number of "not found" is apparent. Other juries are soon to be drawn for other courts, and if these contrasts, showing at least an equal division of these naturalized citizens who have a local habitation as well as a name and those who, in all likelihood, have neither, then the value of naturalization to the party interested will be more plainly demonstrated than by the "sewing machine circular."

Pay of Deputy Marshals.

The special deputy marshals appointed by Marshal Pitkin for the fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh wards, can obtain their pay at the marshal's office, in cash, by calling there at nine o'clock this morning.

Appointment.

Governor Kellogg has appointed Oliver Prevost, district attorney pro tem of the parish of Pointe Coupee.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

Supreme Court. BEFORE JUSTICE HOWELL. State ex rel. Adam Wagner et al. vs. keeper of Parish Prison et al.--Private markets, habeas corpus on rule for contempt from Superior District Court. Suit dismissed, the relators having purged themselves before the court a qua the day before.

Superior District Court. Louis Ballez vs. L. Eris--Private markets (Treme). L. Eris, J. Carpenter and B. Molodous purged themselves of contempt. G. Soules vs. B. Barre et al.--Private markets (French), Bazile Modus. L. E. Callet vs. J. M. Gouge et al.--Private markets (Treme). J. M. Doccaine purged himself of contempt. New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. E. H. Fairchild--Judgment for \$787 33, cost, interest, etc.

Superior Criminal Court. The following is the jury list for November: Theophilus Zeller, Emile Forstall, August Pinometer, Henry Mouchi, Messrs. Spangler, Joseph Schenbach, Michael Stiff, A. Bayle, Henry Brunan, John Turner, John Griff, Valentine Fuchs, John Mc Kendrick, Peter Schultz, Charles W. Hartzell, Frederick Heme, Matthew Roques, Henry Oertling, Henry Siteri, Placide Canonge, Francis Mastich, Henry Hugh, Louis Mareil, Daniel Ryan, John Rykooski, Emile Gail, Jules G. Mozier, William Mathis, Richard J. Jynnes, August Simon, Pierre Brillant, James Wall, Desire Greigre, Adolph Rebase, William Weissbrock, J. Daniel Blotcher, Bernabow Bar, B. Steie, Thomas Loftis, Joseph Barry, John Vernich, Philip Smith, George Cronan, B. Torloff.

First District Court. NOLLY PROQUITTY EXTREME. Catherine Michael, wounding less than mayhem. VERDICTS. Joseph Sylvester, guilty of petty larceny; Henry Michael, not guilty of wounding less than mayhem; Morgan McGee, not guilty of petty larceny. SENTENCES. Petty larceny--George Hayes, Thomas Gallagher, James Leroy and Levy Reed, ten days each.

The following is the jury list for November: Edward Conners, William E. Murphy, Joe Gilaber, Ignace Aout, Fred C. Lauer, Jacob Stock, Richard J. Jynnes, August Simon, Albert Spire, John Kante, John Spuhler, Andrew Frick, Louis Hener, J. B. Frank, Francis McFarland, John Van Brock, Francisco Merio, Gustave Journaud, Louis Kreutzer, Gottlieb Schwallis, Herman Klein, R. P. Theurer, George Greenwald, Louis J. Gaudin, J. M. Hill, Louis Van Brock, J. O. DeCastro, A. F. Voekman, John Munder, John P. Roche, Andrew Frolich, Nicholas Bauer, L. Krieger.

Second District Court. Successors of George Snyler and Mary Behn, widow of Andre Logel, opened. Edgar Jacques Lansee and James Murphy pray to be emancipated.

The Question of Citizenship.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1876. EDITOR TRIBUNE: While we are making much ado over law and reform, will you permit an unsoberly, curious and justice loving citizen, a native of Louisiana, to ask you a question I have never seen it propounded, alluded to or discussed. Probably I am too much occupied with my daily toil to have noticed it, if it turned out that it has been considered by the press, the bar or the bench. It may be it is not considered a question at all.

Article ninety-eight of the State constitution says that "every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year (which I understand to mean a residence as a voting citizen for one year) next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote shall be deemed an elector." I understand this article to mean that the citizen, as such, must have resided in the State one year, etc. Until his naturalization he is here as a foreign alien, and not as a voting citizen. This was exemplified during the Confederate war. The native citizen of another State is required under this article to reside here one year before he will be allowed to register and vote, but if I am wrong in my idea of the uniformity that should govern in such matters, the non-naturalized alien resident has an advantage over the native born citizen which smacks of unjust inequality. It appears to me the naturalized citizen should be required to reside in the State one year after becoming a citizen, just as the native citizen is, before he can constitutionally vote. It is not the residence alone that confers the right to vote. Both citizenship and residence are required, in my opinion.

NATIVE.

No Mere Rebellion. It is not unlikely that this election may involve the greatest strain upon our constitution and government that they have ever been subjected to. From present indications Governor Hayes may possibly be elected President by 185 votes. In this case the Democrats may attempt to throw out the number necessary to a choice. This would give him a majority of one in the electoral college, including the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. In this case the Democrats may attempt to throw out the number necessary to a choice. This would give him a majority of one in the electoral college, including the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. In this case the Democrats may attempt to throw out the number necessary to a choice. This would give him a majority of one in the electoral college, including the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

confident we speak the sentiments of the whole Republican party when we say they will submit quietly and peaceably if Mr. Tilden should be elected by ten or five or one vote, and they will expect a like answer from the Democrats if Hayes is elected.--Indianapolis Journal.

A Democratic Precedent.

An incidental allusion to the celebrated Bell vs. Huffy case in the REPUBLICAN yesterday morning, has attracted the attention of a prominent member of the New Orleans bar who has prepared and submitted the following brief note. As it has already been stated, the case arose out of the election of 1855, and was carried to the District Court, where Huffy received a verdict in his favor; then to the Legislature, which merely addressed him out of office, and finally to the Supreme Court, where the right of removal upon address was maintained. Fraud at the polls was the foundation of the contest, and alone influenced the decision of the Legislature. The Supreme Court did not pass upon the question of the legality of the election at all, but rested for reasons for judgment upon the unquestionable right of the Legislature to address a civil officer out of office. The curious in such matters will find the subjoined points of authorities useful in pursuing the history of the case:

NEW ORLEANS, November 15, 1876. EDITOR TRIBUNE: In continuation of your article of this morning, "How the Louisiana Democracy," etc., the following suggestions are submitted: Who Bell and Huffy ran for sheriff of that parish, the law was that contests of that character should be submitted to a jury, a majority of the jury to decide. No new trial to be granted; no appeal to be taken; see Digest of 1852, page 216, section 401.

Bell contested Huffy's election. The case was submitted to a jury; verdict for Huffy. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court. Under article ninety-seven of the constitution of 1852, the Legislature had power to remove by an address of a majority of the members of both houses any civil officers except Governor and judges. The Legislature addressed Huffy out of office. See Statutes of 1856, page 13, No. 16 (Legislative Democracy). Huffy refused to surrender. Mandamus was granted by the Sixth Court. Decision in favor of Bell. Appeal to the Supreme Court. Judgment affirmed. See 11 Ann. Repts., 303 et seq. Exchange of views.

Every State provides for the manner in which elections shall be conducted, and how the result is to be made known. It gives the power to, and it does determine the people are to be satisfied with or not. The Legislature has the power to address Huffy out of office. The Legislature has the power to address Huffy out of office. The Legislature has the power to address Huffy out of office. The Legislature has the power to address Huffy out of office. The Legislature has the power to address Huffy out of office.

The President Talks Plainly.

The New York Herald contains the following interview with the President at Washington on Saturday night: "Upon being asked what his solution was of the present situation, he said, promptly: 'Everything now depends upon a fair count.' The charge of corruption and fraud made against the Democrats by the opponents was then discussed, and he said: 'Politicians in the South may instigate all sorts of atrocities, and even be parties to the extent of committing murder, but nothing much is said or thought about it; but when fairness in an election, according to the lawful plan, is insisted upon, great complaint is made, and there is a charge of unfairness.'

He went on to say that, in order to be satisfied, as well as to have a similar count respect to the minds of the American people, that there would be a fair count of the vote for electors in Louisiana. He had made up his mind some days since to invite to go to Louisiana certain public men of irreproachable character and respectability whose opinions and judgment would carry conviction to the whole American people. It was not done as a counter movement that the Democrats under the call of their political agitators, which latter action, however, he understood was in compliance with the request of the people of Louisiana.

It is curious to feel that the end in view--favoring justice and honesty--would be subserved by the course taken. Incidentally he remarked that the sending of troops into South Carolina and the Southern States had produced a most unfortunate result, and that the peace had been maintained. When the present trouble and condition of the public mind was referred to, he said that he did not anticipate any trouble. He said that the troops were taken in time. All that a rupture of the peace needed for its prevention was firmness, promptness and decision, as well as having force enough at command to nip it in the bud.

Here the President reflected for a moment and reviewed an important epoch in our national history. In the case of Buchanan, in 1856, he said: "If a temporary, racial, and undecided policy had not been followed, there would not have been the civil war and its disaster. At one time, he had acted with a view to the maintenance of the whole thing with a brigade of troops, but he waited until the magnitude of the disturbance had got past his control. 'Do you anticipate trouble in the South, Mr. President?' I asked. 'Oh, no,' he replied, with a smile. 'I have made it a rule through life never to anticipate trouble. I never look for it until it comes, but I believe in being prepared for it, and having the means at command to check it.'

A reference to the result of the presidential election brought from him the opinion he has heretofore invariably expressed, that (Governor Hayes is the fairly elected President) but that it is a matter of duty and propriety to submit to the result as it will be honestly declared upon the counting of the votes.

The President's Order and Louisiana.

The language used by the President in his order to General Sherman meets the fullest approbation of the good men of all parties. All see in the sentiments therein expressed honesty of purpose and broad and comprehensive statesmanship, and are willing to adopt it in the adjustment and solution of the difficult questions that may arise if the election depends upon a return in Louisiana. The adoption of a principle, however, and the application of it to a given state of facts are quite different propositions, and we see evidences in our exchanges for Louisiana that the Democrats are ready to endorse the order, but claim that its application should reach no further than the Returning Board of Louisiana, while the Republicans believe that a fraud committed upon a ballot-box and the use of force and intimidation in securing a result come clearly within its provisions.

The Democrats of a number of parishes in Louisiana in which there are hundreds of resident Republicans make returns in which they do not show a single Republican vote.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

A Civil Rights Case.

WASHINGTON, November 15.--In the Supreme Court, yesterday, counsel for Madison Deom, now in jail in Augusta county, Virginia, under sentence of the District Court of the United States for violation of the civil rights act of March, 1875, submitted a motion for leave to file a petition for habeas corpus, on the ground of the purpose of determining whether he is legally in custody. The court took the papers, and in granting or refusing the motion will give an important opinion of the law.

Another Man's Nest.

A postmaster in Oregon who was voted for as a presidential elector has resigned. His postoffice has been placed in the hands of a special agent. This is more difficult than the Vermont case, as the Governor may withhold his commission.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, November 15.--The Cabinet session yesterday was quite long. The members were unusually silent after adjournment. The nature even of the business before them has not transpired.

The Cabinet appeared to agree with the President that the army in the South is to preserve peace, and to report through regular army channels, and to prevent lawless interference, and not interfere themselves with the machinery for counting votes.

Subject to Scrutiny.

Republicans are scanning the lists of Southern electors, and one laboring under political disabilities.

The Vermont Electoral Postmaster.

Letters have been sent from the Department of Justice to the proper judicial authorities in Vermont, to the effect that every legislative and judicial act bearing upon the case of Postmaster Sillace may be at hand. Judge Taft at present declines to be quoted on the subject.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.--The Senate elected E. W. Cobb, President, and the House elected John W. Caldwell, Speaker. Both have served two terms in their respective houses. Governor Houston's message is devoted principally to State affairs. He refers to the great economy insisted in all State departments, and calls special attention to the fact that State obligations which were sold at sixty to seventy cents on the dollar, have now been sold at fifty to sixty cents. He attributes to the confidence people have in a government of their own choice, the penitentiary, which cost the State one million dollars, and the previous administration, is now a source of considerable revenue to the State. Public schools are prosperous and increasing in usefulness. He congratulates the people on the success of the patriotic people of the United States in the great struggle against fraud and corruption, and wishes that the people in control of the Federal government in the election by an unprecedented large popular majority for Tilden and Hendricks for President, would be imitated in all the States. They have achieved a victory unequalled by any known to civilized governments. A victory achieved through the quiet and peaceful instrumentality of the ballots, the mode provided by our fathers for the protection and maintenance of the government in its strength and purity. No blood, no violence, no force. They have covered themselves with never failing and imperishable honor, and have made a name of which their children to the latest generation may be justly proud.

Woman Suffrage Resumes in Vermont.

MONTGOMERY, November 15.--A bill to accord to women the same privileges as men, was defeated in the House, to-day, by a vote of 111 to 45.

THE SITUATION.

Political Gossip in New York. NEW YORK, November 15.--The Herald has an elaborate Tallahassee special which says: The official returns from nine counties justify the Democrats in claiming a majority. It is settled that the full returns of our canvassing boards will give the State to Drew by over 500, and Tilden by over 500. These returns will be awarded by the Republicans before the State Executive Board. The Democrats are confident they can defend every return. The contest before the State board will probably be long and bitter, and that what the party attacked by one party or the other. Testimony in each case will be voluminous.

The Tribune's New Orleans special says the Democrats have a total of 1000 votes actually cast will show Tilden to have carried the State by about 8000 majority, and Nicholls by about 9000. The Republicans do not deny that a majority of the votes actually polled are against them, but they assert that under the law they will be able to prove that several parishes were carried by the Democrats by intimidation and fraud, and that the votes from these parishes are and are rejected, as they will be legally, Hayes and Packard will be found to have carried the State.

A Republican elector in Oregon has resigned his postoffice. The department has placed the office in charge of an agent. It is stated several centennial commissions, who have been commissioned under the broad seal of the United States, have been chosen electors.

William H. Robertson, General Francis C. Barlow and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, have started for Tallahassee. William M. Evans declines to go South.

Invited to Visit Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., November 15.--The following telegram explains itself: JACKSON, Miss., November 15, 1876. General James A. Garfield, New Orleans: The Republicans of Mississippi earnestly invite you and your associates of both parties, when you have completed your investigation in Louisiana, to visit this State to make a like investigation into the frauds and violence with which the State has been carried. R. W. WARE, Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

The Republican Majority in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, November 15.--The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier telegraphs that official returns have been received from all the counties in the State except Laurens, Kershaw, Colleton and Darlington. No county in this State has been in Columbia since Friday, but have not been delivered yet to the canvassing board.

The correspondent is informed by a Republican whose name is not given, that the majority claimed for Hayes by the Republicans upon the returns as they stand is only 1200, and for Chamberlain something less. No county is thrown out in this calculation. Chief Justice Carter is in Columbia, and visited Governor Chamberlain. Carter said in conversation that there is not half so much excitement here as at Tilden's Latest Return Measure--How He Proposes to Get That Missing Electoral Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.--A press dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says announced by the Democrats here to-day that the following programme will be carried out in reference to the case of J. W. Wattle, presidential elector on the Republican ticket, who was postmaster of Lafayette. The law of Oregon provides that the Secretary of State, in the presence of the

WASHINGTON.

A Civil Rights Case.

WASHINGTON, November 15.--In the Supreme Court, yesterday, counsel for Madison Deom, now in jail in Augusta county, Virginia, under sentence of the District Court of the United States for violation of the civil rights act of March, 1875, submitted a motion for leave to file a petition for habeas corpus, on the ground of the purpose of determining whether he is legally in custody. The court took the papers, and in granting or refusing the motion will give an important opinion of the law.

Another Man's Nest.

A postmaster in Oregon who was voted for as a presidential elector has resigned. His postoffice has been placed in the hands of a special agent. This is more difficult than the Vermont case, as the Governor may withhold his commission.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, November 15