NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X.—NO. 190. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2965.

HURRAH!

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FOR HAYES

The following dispatch has just been received by Mr. Packard:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 18, 1876.

S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

Electoral vote canvassed. Lowest Republican over highest Democrat, 250.

H. E. HAYNE,
Chairman Board of Canvassers.

LATER.

THE RESULT OF THE COUNT

SEVEN ELECTORAL VOTES FOR HAYES.

NO QUESTION AS TO THE RESULT.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

Can the Canvassers Go Behind the Returns?

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 18, 1876.

The Board of Canvassers completed the count for Presidential electors, and at one o'clock the announcement was made of the result. The highest Republican elector has 964 majority over the highest Democratic elector, and the lowest Republican elector has 265 majority over the highest Democratic elector.

Ten representatives from each political party were present during the count. Two Republican and two Democratic clerks verified the tally list.

The seven votes of South Carolina are for Hayes and Wheeler, in spite of shotguns, barrels of money and legal quibbles.

The Supreme Court is now hearing argument as to whether the Board of Canvassers have power to look behind the returns of the county canvassers.

J. G. THOMPSON,
Editor *Union-Herald*.

The South Carolina Hitch.

The *Democrat* published an extra yesterday afternoon to make public a dispatch from Wade Hampton. The dispatch was placed under the *Democrat's* job cut of a blazing, smoking cannon, a gun which appeared to be in the act of firing itself off, with no gunners in sight. The number one and number two men of the piece had probably gone to take a drink, while the swabber and rammer had retired to limber up the cannon. Mr. Hampton was the gun. His dispatch was as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 18, 3:35 P. M.

Hon. J. W. Stevenson:

On fair count Tilden has carried the State. Illegalities are discovered in several counties, which we are trying to get in. Exact result of the board has not been announced. We are hopeful. Decision of court conclusive as to board not exercising judicial functions.

WADE HAMPTON.

The dispatch very nearly indicates the situation in the Palmetto State, excepting the statement that Tilden has carried the State on a fair count. Mr. Tilden has carried the State on no account. The point of the dispatch is found where Mr. Hampton says frankly that "illegalities" are discovered in several counties, and that he and others are trying to get them in. That is what is the matter with South Carolina Democrats. Let them get their illegalities in, and they would think themselves all right; as it is they are all wrong.

Amusements.

The patrons of the Varieties Theatre during the week have been delighted with the neat comedy of "Our Boys." It was a play which tested the ability of those of the company who found a place in the cast, and those who visited the theatre have seen good acting. On Monday evening will be produced "Rose Michel," a sensational drama of the French school, of absorbing interest as a story, and full of exciting dramatic situations. In Northern cities, and in Paris, it was as popular in long runs as was the famous "Article 47." The play is new to the New Orleans stage, and it will be produced with the advantage of new scenery and mechanical effects, and a strong cast.

The St. Charles Theatre is doing well with its variety entertainments at low prices. The Lawrence sisters will remain during the coming week, and the other specialty artists will appear in new acts. Next week the students of nature will be treated to the "New York Classical Living Art Statues," whatever they are, by an entirely new troupe of twenty-five people.

To Art Lovers.

Mr. William E. Seebold, No. 166 Canal street, returned from New York last Saturday night, whither he had gone to lay in his stock of goods for the season, and since his return he has been in daily receipt of immense packing cases containing those articles which belong to an active winter trade. This gentleman makes a specialty of pictures, frames and artists' materials, and in another week he will have on exhibition a stock of goods such as has never before been equaled in any city of the South. Seebold takes all of an artist's delight in showing his treasures, and an hour may be profitably and pleasantly employed in an inspection of his stock.

Staub.

Just around the corner from Canal street, on Exchange alley, at Goldthwaite's new bookstore, Staub may be found for the winter months, every night until eight o'clock, except Sundays, when he closes at one o'clock. His supply of daily and weekly papers is inexhaustible, and he is now in receipt of the New York magazines for December.

NEATLY CORNERED.

OUR DEMOCRATIC VISITORS ANSWERED OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

And Compelled to Accept the Republican Position That They Are Here to Witness, Not to Influence Results.

The Returning Board, of Their Own Motion, Invite a Committee of Both Parties to be Present.

THE REPUBLICANS PROMPTLY AND COURTEOUSLY ACCEPT.

Senator Sherman, Judge Stanley Matthews and the eminent Republicans associated with them yesterday handed in the following conclusive reply to the letter of Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull and their associate Democrats, published in the REPUBLICAN this morning:

NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1876.

To the Honorables John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, W. R. Morrison, Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, William Bigler, J. R. Doolittle, George B. Smith, J. R. McDonald, George W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, Henry D. McHenry, T. H. Sherley, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. B. Stallo, L. V. Bogy, James O. Brodhead, C. Gibson, John Lee Carroll, W. T. Hamilton, W. G. Sumner, P. H. Watson and P. B. Coudert:

GENTLEMEN—We are gratified to learn that we have misapprehended the language and spirit of your communication of November 14, instant, and that we were "in error in attributing to you a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities of this State, in the discharge of their duties." Perhaps, this misapprehension was the natural result of the language employed. Your request was "to meet and confer with you (then) personally or through committees, * * in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast, as by its fairness, and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people." This, as we understood it, was a request to co-operate with you for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board in the discharge of its duties. The President had requested us to attend here to *witness*, not to influence such canvass, and we know that such request by him was not intended to limit us to witnessing the count of votes actually cast, but the entire proceedings of the board in reaching a result as to the votes legally cast and to be counted.

We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding.

You also state that you are fully aware that "both the organization and action, whether judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana was beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of those laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them." We may therefore, as we think, assume that you will agree with us that it would be arrogance equally great to attempt by our concerted action to influence the proceedings or result of courts of justice, or of boards acting judicially; and hence we are gratified at being able, from the language and tenor of your letter to assume, that you did not wish to confer with us for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board, but only to secure such co-operation on our part as would enable us, jointly with yourselves, to witness its proceedings throughout. A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be unnecessary, as we learn from a communication just received from the board, which appears to us to accomplish all that by your explanatory note you desire to attain by the proposed conference.

We will add, that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression of the electoral votes of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you, except as to our conduct in reference to that result. You have proposed conference, and active associated influence. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege.

As individuals we shall be happy at all times to confer with you, and as individuals to co-operate in whatever shall be right. But concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish, without the use of any such means. We remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN SHERMAN, Ohio.
STANLEY MATTHEWS, Ohio.
J. A. GARFIELD, Ohio.
E. W. STOUGHTON, New York.
J. H. VAN ALEN, New York.
WM. D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania.
JOB E. STEVENSON, Ohio.
EUGENE HALE, Maine.
J. M. TUTTLE, Iowa.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Iowa.
W. R. SMITH, Iowa.
W. A. McGREW, Iowa.
SIDNEY CLARKE, Kansas.
J. C. WILSON, Kansas.
C. B. FARWELL, Illinois.
ABNER TAYLOR, Illinois.
J. M. BEARDSLEY, Illinois.
S. R. HAVEN, Illinois.
JOHN COBURN, Indiana.
WILL CUMBACK, Indiana.
C. IRVING DITTY, Maryland.

The letter of the Returning Board, above referred to, was as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Board of Returning Officers,
New Orleans, November 18, 1876.

Hon. John Sherman, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:

SIR—At a meeting of the Board of Returning Officers, held this day, the following preamble and resolution, introduced by General Thomas C. Anderson, was unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, This board has learned with satisfaction that distinguished gentlemen of national reputation from other States, some at the request of the President of the United States, and some at the request of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, are present in this city with a view to witness the proceedings of this board in canvassing and compiling the returns of the recent election in this State for presidential electors, in order that the public opinion of the country may be satisfied as to the truth of the result and the fairness of the means by which it may have been attained; and

Whereas, This board recognizes the importance which may attach to the result of their proceedings, and that the public mind should be convinced of its justice by a knowledge of the facts on which it may be based, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board does hereby cordially invite and request five gentlemen from each of the two bodies named, to be selected by themselves respectively, to attend and be present at the meetings of this board while engaged in the discharge of its duties under the law in canvassing and compiling the returns, and ascertaining and declaring the result of said election for Presidential electors in their capacity as private citizens of eminent reputation and high character, and as spectators and witnesses of the proceedings in that behalf of this board.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Chairman Board of Returning Officers.

To this invitation the Republicans promptly returned the following reply:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
New Orleans, November 18, 1876.

To Hon. J. Madison Wells:

SIR—I have received your note of to-day, with a copy of the resolution of the Board of Returning Officers of the State of Louisiana, and have communicated the invitation contained in it to the gentlemen who are here at the request of the President of the United States to witness the canvassing of the vote at the recent election in this State for Presidential electors, and am instructed by them to inform you of their acceptance of the invitation, and that they will designate a committee of five of their number to attend the meetings of the board. And I take this occasion to express my thanks for the courteous terms of this invitation, my deep sense of the importance of your proceedings, and my confident hope that they will be so conducted as to convince the public mind of the justice of your finding. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Religious Notices.

The strangers that are within our gates are invited to attend religious worship this day. Rev. Dr. J. H. McCarty will preach at Ames' Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, this morning and evening.

Dr. W. E. Munsey will preach this morning at eleven o'clock, and in the evening, at seven o'clock—subject, on both occasions, by request, "Elijah"—in the St. St. Charles Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church South, on St. Charles, between Louisiana and Napoleon avenues. Seats free. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Cars leave every few minutes from the corner of Baronne and Canal streets.

There will be regular service at the Central Congregational Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, to-day. Morning service at eleven o'clock, and evening service at seven o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited. The Rev. Mr. Alexander will conduct the services.

Letters from the Unlettered.

The *Picayune* published on Thursday letters from parties certified to be colored men on the plantation of Messrs. Foster & Levy, in St. Mary. They assert the election was peaceable, and that 225 colored people voted the Democratic ticket. The letters have too much intelligence in them to be the composition of laborers, and information from that parish shows that the letters are bogus, for none of the men can read or write. They were marched in a body to the polls and voted as told. There were not 225 of them, nor forty, that voted against the Republicans.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876.

Superior District Court.

William J. D. Howard vs. city of New Orleans.—Petitioner alleges that he purchased in a tax sale under a fieri facias against Francois Lacroix, March 23, 1874, two lots said to be fifty-four feet in width on Palmyra street; that Lacroix had other property in said block; that the lots turned out to be only twenty-seven feet wide, and claims a diminution of $265.

First District Court.

State vs. James Wilkinson.—Purchasing goods for cash, disposing of the same, etc. Continued to November 25.

State vs. Martha Johnson.—Plea of guilty of assault.

Mr. Lamar, Governor Kellogg and the Returning Board.

Commenting upon Mr. Lamar's ill-mannered and unjustifiable dispatch to General Walthal, the Chicago *Tribune* of November 15 says:

It appears from the above that Mr. Lamar has gone to New Orleans, not in the interest of peace, but in favor of the policy of the Chicago *Times*, namely, to "clean out" the officials in authority. Mr. Lamar's language does not become him. It was an unseemly act for him to go to New Orleans at all, but, having gone it was his duty above all things to have assumed a modest and humble tone, to have comported himself with quietness, and to have made as few suggestions as possible. Mr. Lamar has been elected to the United Senate by a Legislature elected by the most unblushing fraud and the most outrageous terrorism upon the Mississippi plan, the proofs of which were furnished in overwhelming profusion and completeness before the Oxford grand jury. That damning evidence, although it was suppressed, has never been denied. He holds his position by a virtual fraud, and represents the minority of the people of Mississippi. Probably 25,000 voters have been disfranchised. He may urge, like Mr. Watterson, that a majority of these are plantation hands and laborers, but they are none the less citizens, and just as much citizens, and just as much entitled to vote, as Mr. Lamar or Mr. Watterson. It was bad enough to apply the Mississippi plan in that State for the benefit of Mr. Lamar; to apply it now in Louisiana for the benefit of Mr. Tilden is still worse. Mr. Lamar's temper is unworthy of a man who has had some reputation hitherto for frankness and moderation.

Be warned in time.
Be warned in time.
Be warned in time.
December 4 is the lucky day.
December 4 is the lucky day.
December 4 is the lucky day.
Grand Extra Drawing
Grand Extra Drawing
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

The Returning Board.

The members of the Board of Returning Officers held the second meeting yesterday, all four members present, Mr. Anderson being the last to arrive.

In the rooms were, before the board came to order, Messrs. Zacharie, Spofford, McGloin, Cavanac, Gautheraux and others, as representatives of the Democratic party, and many of those who have visited New Orleans to see the count of votes. Among the latter were Messrs. Trumbull, Palmer, Stallo and McHenry. Conversation was general, but little being said of the election, greetings and introductions being in order.

At half-past twelve the board came to order.

The reading of the minutes of the former day was dispensed with.

Mr. Anderson moved, stating that he had no choice, that a sergeant-at-arms be elected.

With Mr. Kenner's amendment that he have power to obtain a place of meeting, the motion was carried.

Mr. Anderson requested to be allowed to present a preamble and resolution, which, after a reading, were adopted. [They appear in full in another portion of this paper.]

At Mr. Anderson's request the secretary read the list of parishes from which returns had been received, as follows:

Ascension,	Orleans,
Assumption,	Pointe Coupee,
Avoyelles,	Rapides,
Baton Rouge, West,	Richland,
Bienville,	St. Bernard,
Calcasieu,	St. Charles,
Catahoula,	St. James,
Claiborne,	St. John the Baptist,
Concordia,	St. Martin,
Feliciana, East,	St. Mary,
Feleciana, West	St. Tammany,
Iberville,	Tensas,
Iberia,	Terrebonne,
Jackson,	Union,
Jefferson, right bank,	Vermilion,
Jefferson, left bank,	Vernon.
Lafayette,	Washington,
Lincoln,	Winn.
Natchitoches,	

Thirty-seven in all, with nineteen to hear from.

President Wells then announced that no further business relative to the returns would be done, and the board would go into executive session.

Mr. Anderson inquired if the board would canvass the returns if the others did not arrive.

President Wells said the board had but a short time to work in. It would be better, perhaps, to commence Monday, but it would not be exactly proper.

Mr. Anderson said the electors were required to meet early in December, and he favored an early count.

Mr. Kenner suggested beginning with the parish of Orleans.

It was stated that as the canvass of 1874 had been by congressional districts, that would be the best method.

Mr. Zacharie said that, if in order, he would like to ask if the board had come to any conclusion relative to the appearace on the part of Democratic candidates of counsel to represent them.

President Wells said that he had already stated that whenever points were in dispute counsel would be notified and heard, if desired.

Mr. Zacharie said he had understood that the returns would be opened that they might have an opportunity to compare them with the returns that they had.

President Wells said the board had nothing to do with their returns. Counsel might take minutes and compare them with what they had if desired. The board would endeavor to procure them suitable rooms, convenient to that of the board, and they would be immediately apprised of any disputed point.

Mr. Zacharie said he had understood they were to be afforded an opportunity to learn if there were any grounds of contest and allowed to examine the returns then and there.

Judge Spofford said he had understood Governor Wells very well and recollected that he had said the returns were to be opened before all and inspected.

President Wells said that was so, that they would be opened for the purpose of seeing if they had been tampered with.

Judge Spofford said that was his understanding.

Mr. McGloin asked if that was to be in the presence of the representatives of the different parties, and Mr. Wells said yes.

Mr. Zacharie said he desired to offer a protest, and make an argument, if the board would hear it.

President Wells said the board had resolved to hear nothing relative to elections that day, but it could be filed then, or on Monday, when it would be considered.

Mr. Zacharie said it was simply a plea to the jurisdiction of the board. He would file it and ask to be heard in argument on it.

President Wells answered that it was utterly impossible to decide on a question of which the board knew nothing, or to hear an argument on the election. After examination, when it comes up, then he would give the opinion of the board—probably on Monday. Notice would be given when and where the board would meet then.

As the balance of the business was wholly executive, the room was cleared.

It was determined that the Senate Chamber should be used, and that the session should commence at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday.

Personal.

J. H. Maddox, Esq., formerly proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, but now a resident of Baltimore, is one of the present visitors to the city. It is now about twenty years since he took an active part in the business and politics of this city, but numerous old acquaintances yet remain to greet him.

Appointment.

James C. Weeks has been appointed by Governor Kellogg tax collector of Morehouse parish, vice D. C. Hall.

Messrs. B. and W. Croner, No. 147 Canal street, are persistent in their determination to give to their customers, and the public in general, such bargains in fine, fresh and elegant dry goods, carpets, rugs, mattings, etc., as will secure to them advantages nowhere else to be found, and which will sustain their own reputation as liberal merchants.

Our Democratic Sojourners and the Returning Board.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The distinguished Democratic politicians at present here from other States, in their rejoinder to the answer of the Republican politicians, also here from other States, to their letter proposing a conference for the purpose of exerting an influence on the canvass of the votes cast at the late election in Louisiana, say:

"Without undertaking to question the sincerity of the belief which you are at pains to express, that you know of no reason to doubt that the Louisiana Returning Board will make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana, we deem it not improper to remind you that the very presence in this city of so many citizens from all parts of the Union at this moment seems to be evidence of a widely prevalent distrust of the action of this board, and that such distrust has this foundation at least, that the constitution of the board has not been changed since its returns were set aside by a congressional committee, of which the Republican candidate for the vice presidency was a member.

"And this distrust is not unnatural in view of the fact that, as we understand, one of the members of the Returning Board is a candidate voted for at the recent election, and another the holder of an office of profit and trust by appointment of the present executive of the national government, while all the members of the board are believed to be in affiliation with but one of the parties to the present political contest."

So long as the attack on the Board of Returning Officers of Elections proceeded from and was confined to the heated and proscriptive Democratic press and orators, it was not deemed worthy of notice; but when such an attack is made by the distinguished Democratic politicians now here, and under the circumstances that brought them here, it would seem proper to notice it.

It is politely conceded that it would not be proper to question the sincerity of the distinguished Republicans present from other States in their belief that the Returning Board will make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the result of the recent election in Louisiana, but they take occasion to remind the distinguished Republicans that the presence of so many citizens from all parts of the Union is evidence of a widely prevalent distrust of the action of this board.

The question first presents itself as to what caused the presence in this city of so many citizens from all parts of the Union. The first heard of it was, as soon as it became probable the result of the Presidential election might turn on the election in Louisiana, we find Mr. Hewitt, the chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, appointing and urging distinguished Democratic politicians to repair to Louisiana, to witness the action of this Board. These gentlemen promptly obeyed this summons. This action implied, in the strongest terms, either that the Democratic party distrusted the action of this board, or expected, by their presence, to control its action. Seeing this move on the part of the head of the Democratic party, the President invited distinguished Republicans from different parts of the Union to repair to New Orleans, to be present also, to witness the action of the board.

Now the Democratic leaders act in such a way as to create a distrust of the action of this board, and then set up their own action, and the effects of it, as an evidence of a "widely prevalent distrust of the action of this board." They manufacture, by their action, the distrust, and then allege that as evidence of it, and remind the Republicans, who see no evidence on which to base this distrust in advance of the action of the board, that they should join with them in confirming this distrust. Such action is unjust to the board, and highly offensive to a legally constituted State tribunal. But this is not all these distinguised Democrats have to say on the subject.

They say "the constitution of the board has not been changed since its returns were set aside by a congressional committee, of which the Republican candidate for the vice presidency was a member." It is the first time we have heard that a congressional committee has assumed an appelate jurisdiction over purely State officers, and it is news to us that the congressional committee of which Mr. Wheeler was a member set aside the returns of this board. This committee, of which Mr. Wheeler was a member, in their report to the House of Representatives, which is signed by Mr. Wheeler, in commenting on the powers and action of the Returning Board, under the statute, page twenty-one of the report, says that "upon the statute we are all clearly of the opinion that the Returning Board had no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by the local officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by the certificates of the supervisors or commissioners provided in the third section."

The committee proceed to say: "The board took a different view of its powers, and proceeded to throw out the votes from many polls where they found intimidation and violence to have existed. The result was to defeat persons whom, on the returns, they should have declared elected, and to elect persons who should not have been declared elected." They go on to say: "The Returning Board claims that in this proceeding they acted under an honest belief that they were right in their construction of the law, and that they were giving effect to the true will of a majority of the people of Louisiana, and that in their construction they followed the precedent set by the Democratic or Fusion Returning Board of 1872. We believe they did follow such a precedent. We have no doubt that they believed they were defending the people of Louisiana against a fraud on their constitutional rights."

The above statement of the committee shows that they differed in their construction of law defining the duties and powers of the Returning Board, from the board, but this committee did not assume to have any power to *set aside* the action of this board, and it may be well questioned whether the board did not place the proper construction on their powers. They had Democratic precedent for their construction, and that precedent was in accordance with their views. They were State officers acting under the sanction of official oath and responsibility, over whom the congressional committee had no control.

There is nothing in this language of the committee to justify the distrust of the board, implied or rather alleged by the distinguished Democrats, now present from other States.

But, say they, the board has not been reorganized since the election of 1874. The Supreme Court of this State has held the Returning Board a constitutional body, and that its decisions are to be respected until set aside by the courts or the respective houses of the Legislature. The board was originally organized according to law, and its organization is made perpetual. Vacancies, when any occur, are to be filled by the residue of the board. So it can not be said the board is not now legally organized. Unless present members of the board resign, there is no legal authority to change it. The vacancy now existing, occasioned by the resignation of the Democratic member, will, no doubt, be filled as the law directs, before any votes are counted. What, then, is meant by saying the "constitution of the board has not been changed since the returns were set aside by the congressional committee."

Another evidence of distrust alleged is that one of the members of the board was a candidate at the late election. This does not render him ineligible under the law, and no fears need be entertained that he will attempt to count himself in, as he openly admits he was defeated, and does not contest the election of his opponent. Under the circumstances this is a mere trivial ground of distrust.

It is also objected as a ground of distrust that one of the members of the board is a Federal officer, holding an appointment under the President. This is no legal ground of ineligibility, and it is farfetched to suppose that this fact would in any manner control his action.

But the grave distrust alleged to the board is that they are all "in affiliation with but one of the political parties to the present political contest." The board, when originally organized, represented the three parties then in existence in this State. It was made perpetual. There is one vacancy now, which, no doubt, will be filled by a Democrat. It is with the members of the board to say whether any of them will resign, so as to have the vacancies filled by other parties; but we think in self-respect to themselves they will not likely do so so long as they are distrusted; as by doing so they would virtually admit the charge was well founded, which can not be reasonably expected of honorable men.

If distinguished politicians from other States see cause to visit this State as private citizens, to witness the action of a legally constituted State tribunal, the Returning Board, no one will object, but when they, by their own acts, attempt to create a distrust of the honest action of such State tribunal, and then urge that distrust as a reason why other distinguished visitors should join them in endeavoring to influence the State tribunal, is officious and disrespectful to the State and its tribunals; and all this in advance of any action of the State tribunal giving the least cause for distrust.

A LOUISIANIAN.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

ELBOW-ROOM. By Max Adeler. Published by J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia.

With compliments of the author, Charles Heber Clarke, sometimes "Max Adeler," we have received "Elbow-Room," which is taken as a title for "a novel without a plot," written by the humorous editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Max Adeler has a funny place among refined writers of good English. From him we got "Out of the Hurly-Burley," and thought we had got a good thing. "Elbow-Room" is better. It comes in the shape of a handsome, illustrated volume of 384 pages, and it contains more than that number of good laughs.

EDINA. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale in New Orleans by R. G. Eyrich, No. 130 Canal street.

Mrs. Wood struck the popular heart when she wrote "East Lynne," and she has ever since held the attention of novel readers, in America as well as in England. Her novels are full of stirring incidents bound together by cunning plots. They are closet dramas which play themselves in the reader's mind.

THE THEORY OF SOUND IN ITS RELATION TO MUSIC. By Professor Pietro Blaserna. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This book belongs to the international scientific series, and is an interesting and novel treatise on the phenomena of sound as applied to the science of music.

CONTEMPORARY EVOLUTION. By St. George Mivart. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The first essay in this volume is on "Political Evolution." There is much of that just now, and the book will be welcome. Then comes scientific, philosophic and æsthetic evolutions, all treated in a brief and comprehensive style.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows November 18: At 8 A. M., 61°; at 2 P. M., 68°; at 6 P. M., 66°. Lowest point during the night of November 17, 60°.

GRAND OPENING.—The event of most interest to our lady friends during the present week, will be the opening of new styles of winter millinery at the fashion emporium of Mme. Rosa Reynoir, No. 9 Chartres street, which will take place on Wednesday next, twenty-second instant. The excellent taste of Mme. Reynoir is well known, and ladies will find that her present assortment is even larger and more attractive than on any previous occasion, embracing all that is new and desirable in Parisian hats, feathers, trimmings, etc. The goods will remain on exhibition until Saturday.

King John of Abyssinia.

King John of Abyssinia is described by M. de Larsech, the French consul, as a man about thirty years old, of middle height, slim, with black hair, energetic eyes, slightly curved nose, small mouth, and a face deeply bronzed. He is extremely agile, excels in all games, is brave to temerity, impassive as a Hindu, and the best rider in the country. When the consul entered the palace the King was squatted in Ethiopean fashion on a raised red and gold dais, ascended by nine steps. He was robed in an ample cloak of gold cloth, and wore on his head the triple crown of Ethiopia, resembling the crown of Solomon. Around were the feudatory princes, with costly white and purple garments, each wearing a light crown. On both sides of the hall were ranged the crown vassals, and on one of the steps reclined Agos, one of the four lions which, according to etiquette, precede the King in battle. When the Khedive's army invaded Abyssinia, and King John was starting to meet them, an earthquake occurred, scattering stones and dust over the terrified cavalcade. The King leaped from his charger, kissed the ground, and cried in ecstacy: "Thus wilt thou engulf our enemies!" After two great battles, in which the Egyptians were badly beaten, he wrote to the consul: "How are you? Myself and soldiers are safe and sound. Of all Egyptians who have invaded my country not one survives. My heart rejoiced. Come now without loss of time."

A Funny Fable About Colonel Ingersoll.

When Colonel Ingersoll was a small boy he was, as a doubtful experiment, sent to Sunday school. He was assigned a place in a class, and when his turn came to be questioned on the catechism he was asked how many Gods there were. This was a stumper to Bob, but, with the ready invention that has lost nothing by use, he replied: "Seven." As the teacher could not conceive the possibility of such ignorance being real, it was charged to the spirit of irreverence, and Bob was soundly thrashed and sent home. On his road homeward he met another boy of the neighborhood trudging toward the schoolhouse, book in hand.

"Where are you going?" asked Bob.

"To Sunday school," was the reply.

"To that Sunday school up the hill out yonder?" said Bob.

"Yes; what of it?"

"How many Gods are there?" asked Bob.

"Why, one, of course."

"All right," said Bob; "go ahead; you'll have a good time with your one God. I gave them seven, and they weren't satisfied with that, but licked me like thunder and sent me home without any learnin'."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Seventy-three years ago the English settled Van Dieman's Land, near Australia, with convicts. There were 4000 Tasmanian natives on the island. The last of the race, who were hunted to death by convict settlers, was a woman, who died this year.

It is alleged that two or three Tilden electors in the South are disqualified by not having had their disabilities removed by Congress as required by the constitution. There is great consternation among the Democrats over this report.—*Cincinnati Times.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

HOME TALK.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO SAMMY

A Louisiana Democratic Paper Discusses the Situation in Unmistakable Language.

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

SHREVEPORT, LA., November 18, 1876.

The following from the Mansfield, De Soto parish, *Reporter*, of this date, will give some idea of the feeling of the Democracy here:

"The pretense of acting, usurping Governor Kellogg to re-enact the little game of 1872 and 1874 is too plain a fraud to need comment. If his Returning Board throws out the parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita, East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, thereby electing Packard et al. by 800 or 900 majority, and the Northern Democracy are willing to see us in Louisiana again put on the rack, after all we have done to elect Tilden, then may the devil fly away with them, body and soul, and may an emperor and a tyrant rule them forever Any man that says anything to us about Democracy or Northern sympathy from that day on, we shall regard as either a knave or a fool, and shall fight him accordingly.

"We trusted this Northern Democracy once in 1860, and they betrayed our trust by killing more of our fathers and brothers and sons than any other party; and now if they fool us again, and allow the heel of the usurper to be again put upon our necks in Louisiana, we hope God in His providence will everlastingly blot out the name, the fame and the memory of a party which we have been allied to time out of mind, but which alliance has brought us nothing but destitution and misery for the last twenty years.

It is their time to play now, and not ours, and if our people allow themselves to be betrayed into the trap again, as they were upon the memorable assault upon Fort Sumter, they deserve no sympathy from the civilized world, and no pity from the human family.

Our Northern Democratic allies had as well understand first, last and all the time, that we can make nothing more than an emeute in the South, which will fasten the Republican party and centralization upon the country. From thence to an empire is but a step. We have no money, no credit, no meat and bread, and nothing upon which to make war except plenty of as willing souls as ever stood to the breech of a musket. They are most all of the old blue hens chickens; will be sure to fight on one side or the other if called on, and if it comes to business, and the Northern people don't know which party they will fight with, they have not learned any wisdom from history.

"Our people want Mr. Tilden to know, and his Northern supporters to be perfectly aware of the fact, that if he is elected by the vote of South Carolina or Florida, or both, and he allows us to be defrauded out of a square deal in Louisiana, then he will have more use of bayonets than Grant has had, and have to flesh them many times oftener in Louisiana."

FROM SHREVEPORT

A DISCOURAGED DEMOCRACY

CLUTCHING AT STRAWS

NORTH LOUISIANA RAILROAD

SMITH'S ELECTION TO CONGRESS

A PROUD CONSTITUENCY

EFFECT OF THE NEWS

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

SHREVEPORT, LA., November 18, 1876.

Governor Packard's dispatch regarding a victory in South Carolina throws a damper on the Democrats.

The Associated Press dispatches declaring the ineligibility of Brewster and Levisee as Hayes electors are looked upon as a let down upon the Democratic side of the house.

The North Louisiana Railroad Company's stockholders met this morning and organized permanently, electing George L. Smith, president; Joseph Boisseau, vice president; W. P. Ford, secretary, and A. H. Leonard treasurer.

The greatest rejoicing prevails here over the certainty of the election of George L. Smith to Congress from this district. He will take his seat with the best wishes of the entire district.

Republicans are jubilant here over the general result, while Democrats are despondent.

X.

THE SITUATION.

The Counting of the Vote in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 18.—The result of tabulating the returns of county canvassers gives the State to the Hayes' electors by majorities varying from 230 to 1133. The counsel for the Democratic candidates immediately filed exceptions to the aggregation, on the ground of irregularities, errors and omissions between the managers' returns and statements of county canvassers, which they claim vitiates the above result. The Supreme Court will, it is understood, direct the board in its duties as to the final count.

Tabulating the Vote.

The State Board of Canvassers have tabulated the returns for all the State officers except Governor and Lieutenant Governor. From the face of the returns of the county canvassers the vote is close, and the results are so doubtful that it will take the correction of numerous clerical errors to determine the successful candidates. The returns show that Hayne, Republican, is elected Secretary of State by 227; Elliot, Republican, is elected Attorney General by seven votes; Haygood, Democrat, Comptroller General, by 256; Thompson, Democrat, Superintendent of Education, by 442;

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]