New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

THE LONGSHOREMEN AGAIN.—Had the master of the bark and the British consul promptly gone to a committing magistrate and put their grievances in the form of an affidavit, direct or by information received, the offenders would have been arrested and the case brought to an issue. If the longshoremen threatened Captain Wright, of the Lochiel, his remedy was to be found in a municipal police court, and Judge Adams would have issued warrants for the trespassers, especially as the alleged depredators are well known all along the levee. The correspondence between Mr. De Fonblanque, Governor Kellogg and Superintendent Loan on the subject is too extended for publication. The subject will probably be amicably adjusted very soon.

ANOTHER GOULD IN THE FIELD.—Fire Company David Crocket No. 1, Gretna, has purchased a fifth class Gould engine, and will test its powers this morning at ten o'clock, at the corner of Gravier and Magazine streets. Our little neighbor is growing ambitious, but then she has some sturdy firemen in her ranks.

LOOK OUT FOR THE QUACK BOOK.—A fellow traverses our streets daily, gatuitously distributing a small book purporting to be issued by somebody in St. Louis and Chicago, the subject being married life. Evidently the volume is intended to mislead the unwary into sending money to the cities named. Let people generally discountenance the fellow, and even warn him off, by suggesting an application of squaretoed shoe leather.

FIRE IN BARK MANHEGAN.—On the night of the twenty-first instant fire was discovered in the cotton stored in the hold of the American bark Manhegan, Captain Luce, at the head of Henderson street. An alarm was sounded and our fire department was promptly on hand for duty, but the captain informed Chief Engineer O'Connor that he did not desire his services. The fire department thereupon withdrew, and the harbor boot Protector went to work with her gas arrangement, filling the hold with the fluid. Every crevice that was possible to be closed was closed, and after a reasonable delay the hatches were removed and a bale of cotton taken out. The instant the bale reached the air above deck it began to blaze furiously and was quickly thrown on the levee, where cold water was thrown on it. No more cotton was taken out, and the hatches were once more tighily closed, as the master believed that fire still lingered among the 900 bales in the hold. The Protector squirted a few more charges of her dye-stuff into the vessel, but there is still danger from the flames the moment free air reaches the bales. This circumstance will give the new process a fair test, and if it finally proves superior to water it shall have full benefit.

After the above was written Mr. A. Kalinski informed the reporter that yesterday the hatches were removed and over four hundred bales of uninjured cotton taken out. The gas, it is asserted, performed its duty as completely as is claimed for it by its inventors and agents. The fluid used is called carbonic acid gas, and is manufactured on board the tug Protector in any desired quantity.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS.—Administrator Landry caused to be sold the city's public market revenues for the month of December, and notwithstanding the fact that the private markets are closed, brought less by $1000 than for the month of November. It should be remembered that the Christmas holidays are included in next month:

Fruit and Vegetable Markets, A. Dumesnre	$3,025 00
French Meat Market, P. Caruso	2,650 00
Poydras and Pale Markets, J. Chaverie	3,075 00
Treme Market, J. F. Carreire	1,820 00
Washington and Port Markets, S. Moore	932 50
St. Bernard Market, V. Crouzelle	385 00
Le Breton Market, J. F. Rouede	40 00
St. Mary Market, C. P. [illegible]	725 00
Magazine Market, D. Brodrick	2,050 00
Claiborne Market, D. Monleaun	410 00
Jefferson City Market, J. Stentz	165 00
Sarazara Market, L. de Leiser	275 00
Ninth Street Market, C. Dermeyer	711 00
Algiers Market, J. Larneau	30 00
Total	$15,703 50

HOME INDUSTRY.—It has often been said that if the illustrated weekly newspapers printed in the North were dated in New Orleans their sales would not amount to one-fourth what they do to-day, and probably there is much truth in the statement. One thing is notably certain: Some time ago an industrious and persevering mechanic discovered that a bed of clay near this city would make better fire furnaces than any he had ever seen—such furnaces as are used in families for charcoal fires to heat flat irons. He made a full investigation of the matter, intending to embark in the business. He visited wholesale and retail business houses that deal in such articles and learned that he could manufacture the furnaces here and sell them at lower prices than the Philadelphia factory did. He made known his figures to the wholesalers and his proposition was accepted, but with one proviso—he must stamp his furnaces with the word "Philadelphia." The enterprising mechanic at first objected, but finally, seeing that he could make some money, consented. He at once began operations, and is to-day supplying this and other markets with a superior article, but the stamp is still Philadelphia.

Another branch of mechanical industry, the manufacture of brooms, was started here, but it lingered, sickened, and would have died had not a public spirited citizen, Mr. John W. Fairfax, interested himself in the matter. By chance he visited Mobile, and while conversing with prominent merchants there mentioned this subject. Several dealers agreed to send orders to New Orleans, and, after a fair trial, were so well pleased that they now rely entirely on this city for a supply of brooms, the consumers still supposing that they are using a Northern and Western product.

Several months ago Mr. Churchill, of this city, invented a coffee pot and obtained a patent for it. He manufactured a few hundred, but his sales were not as profitable or speedy as they should have been, possibly because he put on the New Orleans stamp. He will make another effort, for his coffee pot is an excellent one, and hopes to meet with deserved success.

HIGH MASS FOR MARTYRS.—This morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the Mitchell Rifles, with guests, will form at the armory, No. 161 St. Charles street, fully equipped, and march to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul to hear high mass in memory of the martyrs Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, Rev. C. Moynihan officiating.

A BAD TUMBLE.—Early last evening Charles Bloomer, a gas fitter, working in Masonic Hall, was on a long ladder arranging fixtures, when he lost his footing and fell to the floor. His comrades picked him up, insensible, and sent him home in a cab.

BRIEF MENTION.—That excellent and useful society, the Screwmen's Benevolent Association, celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary yesterday, and made a remarkable display passing through the principal streets. The courtesy extended to this office was fully appreciated.

The Pelican Mutual Association will to-day celebrate its tenth anniversary by a public parade. Mr. Frank Leefe, secretary, has favored the REPUBLICAN with an invitation to attend.

The longshoremen made no demonstration yesterday, as far as learned. The action of the British consul seems to have had some effect.

The Ellis Zouaves, a new organization, so far as the reporter knows, will give a masquerade ball in Hernandez Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Austerlitz streets, on the night of December 9.

Children are already beginning to think of the delights of Christmas, and nickels are invested in fire poppers.

Jettying the Press.

The *Times* of Saturday morning contains a communication signed "Citizen," in which the following paragraph appears:

In the "River and Marine News" report of the twenty-third instant, it is said in the REPUBLICAN that the Russian bark Ilion, Nisja master, eighty-six days from London, in ballast, to master, arrived"—at Port Eads—"and went around to Southwest Pass"—which latter statement is not a fact.

Why assert that this vessel, after arriving at Port Eads, went around to Southwest Pass? Was it intended to imply that it could not enter the South Pass?

A glance at the river news department of the same *Times* paper of Friday, the twenty-fourth instant, discloses the following:

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 23.—Wind northeast. Arrived— * * * Russian bark Ilion, Nisja master, seventy-five days from London, to master.

The *Times* discredits its own reporter by permitting an anonymous correspondent to say that the Ilion passed through the jetties. Whether she did or not is immaterial. The statement in the REPUBLICAN was based on the same information that the *Times* had and published.

This correspondent of the *Times* goes on to say that South Pass will soon be "declared open and free for the passage of vessels of twenty feet draft." It is to be hoped the correspondent speaks the truth, although precedents already established by the newspaper jetty man will hardly warrant such a theory. The correspondence of Bayley, Robertson, Carthell, Bowman and Eads, six months ago, presented the matter in a much more cheerful light, and a fresh water boat club in Central New York crowned the jetty engineer with a laurel wreath in metaphor for his Associated Press triumphs over the waters of the Gulf.

It is to be hoped that the South Pass may soon be made available for the shipping of this port. Since Mr. Eads' agents have been permitted to build a Chinese wall across the head of Southwest Pass, that heretofore open outlet to the sea, has begun to fill up, and now the most venturesome pilots only consent to take a vessel through Eads' obstructions in certain hours of the day. The pilots called the attention of the Carondelet street merchants to this fact, but those most concerned were too busy at the time in cramming a "premium bond ticket" down the throats of the Democratic parish convention to look after their legitimate interests. The grand jury, some time later, found that the obstructing of Southwest Pass was a violation of the statutes of the State, and that the law provided heavy penalties for every barge load of mud emptied in the channel, or pile driven across it; but for some reason, known but to themselves, nothing has come of it.

If South Pass, then, is not speedily opened up to commerce, or the jetty obstructions removed as promptly from Southwest Pass, it may be found that the most enthusiastic wishes of the New York and St. Louis people will be realized; the mouth of the river will be "plugged up," and the commerce of New Orleans can get to the sea-board over St. Louis bridge, or otherwise, as best it may.

Amusements.

Novelties will be offered at the St. Charles Theatre to-night and during the week by the appearance of a new company in new acts, conspicuous among which will be a number of personally attractive performers in a series of tableau called the "Classical Living Art Statues." Front seats reserved for baldheaded gentlemen and sinners who pay for them.

The first Sunday night performance at the Varieties Theatre will be given this evening, when "Rose Michel" will be acted for the last time. On Monday evening we are to have Mr. Sothern in his great creation of *Dundreary*. There is no characterization seen on the stage more droll, or perhaps more absurd, but in its way, as illustrated by Mr. Sothern, it is the perfection of art. There is a finish in every lisp, sneeze or hop of his *Dundreary*, a completeness in whiskers, hair, clothes and general make-up. "Our American Cousin" is a wholesome play. After a long absence from our stage it will come back fresh to theatre-goers, and it will be well acted at the Varieties.

Malicious Mischief.

On Thursday last was received at this office a marriage notice, accompanied with money to pay for its publication. As nothing suspicious or unusual appeared in connection with the advertisement, a notice of the marriage of Miss H. St. John Lynne and Mr. Charles Bedel appeared in the REPUBLICAN on Friday morning. The young lady most interested in the advertisement informs us there has been no such marriage between the parties named, and we can not too severely denounce the meddlesome scoundrel who sought to joke or make mischief in the anonymous and cowardly manner we have described.

At Staub's.

Among the publications most in demand at Staub's newsstand, Goldthwaite's bookstore, on Exchange alley, near Canal street, are Leslie's Popular Monthly for December, price twenty cents, only, and Jules Verne's story, "From the Earth to the Moon," complete in one issue of the Lakeside Library, price ten cents. All the New York monthly magazines and illustrated weeklies, and Eastern and Western dailies, are kept on hand, equal to the demand.

ULTRAMONTANISM.

THE POWER BEHIND TILDEN AND REFORM

BAFFLED AND BELLIGERENT

The following, from the *Morning Star*—the Irish Democratic Roman Catholic organ in this city—this morning's issue—possesses especial significance at this time:

The concentration of troops at Washington is going on with a rapidity that would not have been dreamed of two weeks ago. Exchanges notify us that 12,000 troops of the regular army are to hold the forts around the city, while militia regiments by the dozen, to be sent by Republican Governors, are arranged for. Certainly Grant has not lost his military instincts. He considers Washington as the key to the situation and intends to hold it. And this is the man who makes such protestations against permitting fraud to color the result of the elections.

In the meantime is the Democracy going to stand quietly by and let itself be tied hand and foot? Will it permit a trap to be deliberately made into which the House of Representatives will not dare to set foot except under pain of being a virtual prisoner of State? If the House does not meet in Washington it will be declared contumacious and its minority will proceed to usurp all the functions of a congressional body. If it does assemble there the Democratic members will run the risk of being held in captivity during a war of indefinite length, and will, of course, be in a position where intimidation can be made most effective.

We then ask, is the American people to wait meekly for some overt act of usurpation, when it will be almost too late for it to move successfully in defense of its rights? Among nations, when two powers are in a position that may rest in hostilities, one of them will not sit supinely idle while the other is making every preparation for active war. It would be considered an act of supremest stupidity for any government, under such circumstances, to wait without movement until its enemy, having gotten ready at its leisure, should, at its own chosen moment and on its own chosen ground, say to it: Come, submit. You are unarmed, and my guns command every position that you can possibly take.

The Democracy of this country are not a set of sheep. They embody the principal fighting element of the population. Were hostilities to break out to-day Republican resistance would be scattered to the winds in a month, but besides the fighting capacity, they monopolize also the principal military ability of the country. Leaving the South out of the question, the Northern Democracy furnishes such names as McClellan, Hancock, Hooker, Shields, Buell, etc. Is it to be supposed that these men are asleep; or that, having their eyes open, they can see what is going on and not comprehend its meaning? And, understanding its full meaning, will they permit their friends to wait without movement until an active, skillful and unscrupulous foe shall have made every preparation for an inevitable conflict?

Men, reasonable men, talk about what Congress will do—what the House of Representatives will do. What can that House do confronted with 12,000 regular troops and 50,000 militia. The election, with the Returning Board proviso, has been a farce, and to put the slightest hope in a House of Representatives with the bayonet accompaniment to it would be as far inferior in dignity to a good farce as the bray of an ass is to an explosion of wit.

Grant is flanking us everywhere. He is quietly taking charge of all the positions and fortifying them. Among other things, he is going to take charge of the Governorship of this State and South Carolina.

It is for the Democracy—the national Democracy—to say if he shall be permitted to do it.

This is not a question for Louisiana or South Carolina. It is no longer a Governor's chair that is in question; it is an outpost of the White House. Concede Packard to Grant and you give him two months' possession of the position that the Republicans have carried Louisiana. How will it sound to tell the American people on the fourth of March that Louisiana gave a Democratic majority, when for months you have submitted to the hypothesis that the election had resulted in favor of the Republicans.

It may be argued that all this is a legal question and must be settled by the courts. But here is the vital mistake. The chief executive power of the nation and of a State, alike, is something beyond the jurisdiction of the judiciary. The right to its possession is a political question, and the courts have nothing to do with it.

The ultimate jurisdiction as to the personal constitution of any political body having or sharing the sovereignty rests in itself. The lower house, either of Congress or of any State Legislature, is the ultimate judge of the election of its own members. The same is the case with the Senate, either national or local, and it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the same rule applies to the presidency. The president elect must be the final judge of his own election. If he has been really and truly chosen, he must assume the office, notwithstanding any chicanery of Returning Boards, and notwithstanding any partisan delinquency of Congress in miscounting his votes. If the people have elected him, the presumption must be that they will sustain him.

The same is the case with a Governor. His is the sovereign executive power of the State, and he is the final judge of his own election. The United States Supreme Court has held that the President must decide which of two candidates for a governorship has been elected, where the result is in controversy. But there is no such power hinted at in the constitution, and the Supreme Court had no right to go farther than merely admit that it had no jurisdiction over a political question.

In this view of the case, it appears to us that General Nicholls will have an indefeasible right to take the office to which he has been elected, when the proper time to do so arrives. Of course, it would be as a matter of policy, very improper for him to do it, unless fully assured of support by the national Democracy. But with that support, it might be good policy. Indeed, some such movement may be the only way of scattering, before it is put together, the materials of the trap which Grant is so cunningly preparing to set at Washington.

At It Again in West Feliciana.

Senator E. L. Weber, who has just arrived from West Feliciana, reports that matters in that parish are even worse since the election than they were before. The negroes begin to despair of ever again seeing peaceable times, and many of them are leaving and others preparing to leave.

The following report of a sample outrage was prepared for the local paper, but the publisher feared to use it, not because it is not true, but for prudential reasons:

The killing of Charles P. Smith, a colored man, on the evening of the twenty-second instant, was one of the most shameful, wanton and unprovoked murders that has ever been committed in this community. He was in the employ of a white man by the name of John Wesley Dixon, and at the time of the homicide Dixon had just returned from Bayou Sara, with a wagon laden with the household effects of an old lady by the name of Smith. Smith (the deceased) was then in his field in company with another colored man by the name of Gibson Clark, busily engaged in transporting his cotton from the field to a house near by. Dixon rode up and commanded them to desist from their work, and to help him unload the wagon. They replied that as soon as they emptied their cotton they would willingly do so. Thereupon Dixon flew into a rage, deliberately raised his gun, and shot Smith dead in his tracks. Clark, the other colored man, then turned and fled, followed by several shots from Dixon's revolver, none, however taking effect, and Clark succeeded in making his escape, and came to town and made an affidavit.

From the time Smith was shot up to the present, his body has laid where it fell, exposed to the elements and wild beasts, and none daring to approach and remove it, for fear of meeting with the same doom. The parties who brought the news to town are in a great state of excitement, and express the determination of leaving the parish. Unless some protection is given to the poor colored people of this parish, unless some safety of life is vouchsafed to them, God alone knows to what extent these outrages will be carried.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In showing the undeniable fact that Democracy embraces within its folds the assassin element, we might have included the "bully" as a Democratic adjunct without weakening the force of the conclusions drawn. In fact, the assassin spirit and the bully spirit are as near akin as are the buccaneer who scuttles a merchantman and the guerrilla who burns a poor farmer's home for the "good of the cause." The more determined criminal risks his neck; the other, with greater caution and less danger, shields himself under a debased or disturbed public sentiment.

Says a special from South Carolina: "Bond, the United States judge, is in Columbia, and is expected to fill the infamous role of Durell." If Judge Bond should prove to be a weak man, this advance denunciation, it is hoped, will "bully" him into a neglect of duty or a denial of justice. So it was with "Matt" Wells and "Tom" Anderson, whose stern exaction, in the Returning Board, of the respect due them, has brought a prompt recognition of the fact that they are not weak men, and, consequently, a much more respectful reference in the Democratic journals.

When the Democracy, its editors included, learn that bluff and vulgarity win no victories—that vituperation is not logic and boasting is not bravery, they may begin to aspire to leadership in the control of great issues.

The delight the distinguished Democrats at the St. Charles Hotel show when they are told by a chartered colored witness that "his race" wants education, proves how novel is the proposition to the Democratic mind. And when a renegade school teacher or preacher who has been employed in the school department gives a statement of the misuse of school funds Democratic joy leaps all bounds. And when these revelations find their way into the Democratic journals, how carefully Democratic laws concerning public education are overlooked, and Democratic robberies of school funds, even when it was a penal offense "to teach niggers how to read," are ignored.

But, as we have said before, all the Democratic money, and intelligence, and influence—to say nothing of their eleventh hour blandishments—are impotent to wean the colored people from their allegiance to the Republican party, and the election in the undisturbed parishes proves that shotguns and bullwhips are the most effectual missionaries the Democrats can employ—and the use of these they may have to henceforth contest with a power the past has taught them to respect. But the Republicans will continue the schools!

A United States army captain stationed recently at Tallahassee, Florida, has been rash enough to remark: "There was about as much necessity for 400 troops here as there would be at a New England Sunday-School celebration." Off goes the captain's head.

The chivalric Democratic editor omits to state that the "necessity" for the troops only arises when they are *not* there! This is a wholesome precaution those who create these "necessities" are careful to take.

Another county heard from—another voice for a row. This time it is the Minden (Webster parish) *Democrat* which says:

Twice already we have been swindled out of fairly won victories, and the Radicals must be made to understand that there is a limit to their misdeeds, and that that limit has been reached. We have won the victory, and if the hearts that beat in the breasts of Louisiana's sons are not the hearts of cravens we will hold the victory.

How would it do to await the official count before "stripping to the buff?"

The Bastrop *Clarion* (Democratic) says its party won a "crushing" victory in Morehouse parish. That is what the families of Laws and other dead Republicans think.

Next Wednesday week the electors will assemble to declare their votes for President of the United States. That Governor Hayes will receive a majority seems now to be removed beyond the possibility of a doubt. The Democrats openly assert that they will bribe some faithless Republican to betray his party, or will win by technical points against Republican electors, but these dishonest measures, like the revolutionary bluster, will prove to be mere vaporings. The Democrats will be defeated—and will submit to the law, like they have before, because they will be compelled to.

The History of Suffrage in this State.

In consequence of an extraordinary demand for copies of the REPUBLICAN containing Judge Hugh J. Campbell's able paper on our "Election Law and the History of Suffrage in Louisiana since Reconstruction," we have yielded to a general demand for its reproduction. It is deemed by strangers to this State one of the strongest arguments for the Republican cause in this State that has appeared since the election. Our local politicians of both parties are too familiar with the facts treated of by Judge Campbell to regard it in the light of a novelty; but they hope it will have a powerful influence in opening the eyes of those who desire to know the true condition of our situation. The Republicans have nothing to conceal. Their cause is never so strong as when the whole truth is known.

Personal.

The avant courier of Mr. Sothern, comedian, is Mr. J. Cheevers Goodwin, an educated young gentleman who arrived in this city on Friday. Mr. Goodwin is a skillful dramatist, as shown by several successful pieces which still hold the stage, particularly "Evangeline," which met the approval of Mr. Longfellow, and run for a summer season of two months at the Boston Museum.

Wide awake now.
Wide awake now.
Only two weeks until the
Only two weeks until the
Only two weeks until the
Grand Extra Drawing
Grand Extra Drawing
Grand Extra Drawing
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

VISITORS' GUIDE TO NEW ORLEANS.—The second number of this publication is now in course of preparation, and will be even better than the first. The work will be thoroughly revised, many notable items added, and contain an elegant and correct map of New Orleans. Mr. J. Curtis Waldo, the publisher, has taken every measure to make the Guide Book interesting and useful to strangers and visitors, and it is safe to say that many of our own citizens will peruse its pages with pleasure.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Mr. Casenave—There are eighteen polls here.

President Wells—Which one will you have?

General Anderson—Pick out any one; it don't make any difference. Pick out one, Mr. Kenner.

Mr. Kenner then picked out poll No. 8 and compared it with the consolidated statement, and it was found to correspond.

General Smith—You need not have done that for me. I thought the tally sheets were not there, the package was so small.

President Wells—It is better to compare them. Is there a protest there?

General Smith—I don't know of any protest.

Mr. Gauthreaux—This paper appears to be a protest.

General Anderson—This is a protest against the entire poll for the following reasons, to wit: That previous thereto and during the pendency of the canvass did resort to threats and did intimidate colored voters so as to prevent them from voting the Democratic or independent ticket; that they stated in some instances that actual violence, in others that threats and violence, and in still others by expelling colored voters from their churches and religious organizations, and by many means; and he further states that said acts tended to prevent, and did prevent, a fair and free election on said day. He protested that, among other acts, the Republicans resorted to bribery and other things to prevent a fair and free election, and voters were prevented from voting the Democratic and Independent Republican ticket by reason of said bribery and other corrupt influences, and also for the reason that the poll lists furnished by the supervisors were inaccurate, erroneous and contained many omissions whereby many voters were disfranchised for no cause of their own, but simply by reason of errors and omissions. He further states that the commissioners of election refused to open polls in their usual places, but opened them at points selected on account of their easy access by Republican voters.

General Anderson—Let us see what the other gentlemen's statement is:

Fletcher Lagarde and Richard A. Ware, intimidated Republican voters of the parish, by threatening to discharge them from employment, refusing to give employment to them, and depriving them of their ordinary means of livelihood, in the event that they should vote the Republican ticket.

The Republicans lost not less 500 votes by this means. They are the grounds of the protests.

President Wells—Give a copy of the papers to the gentlemen on the opposite side.

Colonel Zacharie—I give notice that I shall like a subpena to issue for Lieutenant Gurly, Thirteenth Infantry, and Lieutenant Roe, Third Infantry, to be served at the department headquarters. If you will give me the subpenas I will serve them myself.

President Wells—Yes, sir; but state the case in which they are to appear.

Colonel Zacharie—They are witnesses in the East Baton Rouge case.

The returns from Sabine were next brought in, signed by Peter Munson, and directed to the board of returning officers. The returns were mailed on the eleventh of November.

President Wells—What are the number of polling places?

Mr. Kenner—Ten, sir.

President Wells—Read the returns.

Mr. Kenner—(reading) "The consolidated statement of votes of Sabine at the election held November 7," signed by Peter Munson, supervisor, and sworn and subscribed on the tenth of November before W. H. McNeely, parish judge, sealed with the seal of the court, and certified to R. W. Sibley, clerk of court.

President Wells—What is the electoral vote?

Mr. Kenner—

Kellogg	23	McEnery	906
Burch	23	Wickliffe	906
Joseph	23	St. Martin	906
Sheldon	23	Poche	906
Marks	23	DeBlanc	907
Levisee	23	Posy	907
Brewster	23	Cobb	907
Joffrion	23	Cross	907

General Smith—Are there any remarks?

Mr. Kenner—No, sir; none at all.

General Anderson—There is a protest there by Governor Kellogg.

General Smith—What is the gubernatorial vote?

Mr. Kenner—Packard 23, Nicholls 907.

General Anderson—There is a general protest filed here by the Hayes electors.

Governor Palmer—That is certainly general dissatisfaction.

General Anderson—Yes, sir.

Mr. McGloin—It is sore-headedness. (To General Anderson)—That vote is canvassed, is it not?

General Anderson—No, sir, there is a protest. If it is not included in that general protest read yesterday why, of course, we will compile it.

It was found that Mr. Packard by his attorney, J. P. Harris, had protested that parish. There were also protests on behalf of the Hayes and Wheeler electors. It appeared that there was also another one on the part of Mr. Blount, candidate for State Senator, against the parish.

The returns were laid over.

The returns from De Soto were then brought in. They were addressed to the Hon. J. Madison Wells, and sent by the mail. They were in three packages.

General Anderson—The first package contains a list of the voters from eight polls; tally sheets and statement from commissioners of election of the parish in the second package. The third package must be the consolidated returns there. There is nothing on the wrapper of the third package. There are affidavits attached to the consolidated statement.

President Wells—Are those protests there, General Anderson?

General Anderson—I judge so. [Reading.] Consolidated statement of votes of the parish of DeSoto, with any quantity of affidavits attached.

Mr. Burke—What is the date of them?

General Anderson—Sworn to on the tenth of November, 1876, before W. C. Reynolds, clerk of the district court, De Soto parish.

Mr. Burke—What is the date of the first affidavit?

General Anderson—It is very recent. Subscribed and sworn before me, this twenty-fifth of November, 1876, by J. P. Johnson, J. M. Carter and D. M. Clark.

General Smith—Are the affidavits attached to the consolidated return?

Mr. Burke—How is that one received?

General Anderson—It was received here to-day.

Mr. Burke—Postmarked when?

Mr. Green—It is marked here; it was by mail. November 18 is the receipt for it.

Mr. McGloin—Does it state the day it was mailed?

Mr. Green—No, sir.

Mr. McGloin—How does it happen that affidavits that came in here on the twenty-fifth of the month were in packages received by mail on the eighteenth of the month?

Mr. Green—It is marked here "by mail." That is all I know.

General Anderson—The second affidavit is on the thirteenth of November.

Mr. McGloin—Is not one dated the twenty-fifth?

General Anderson—Yes, sir, the first.

Mr. McGloin—I would like to have an explanation of it.

General Anderson (reading)—Before me, personally came C. L. Ferguson—this is the supervisor himself—who being duly sworn, says that he is the supervisor of registration for the parish of De Soto, and has been so since September last, and that during the whole period he has performed his duties in all respects according to law; that during the period of the registration and up to the day of the election there existed such a persistent and violent condition of intimidation exercised by the white Democratic citizens toward the colored citizens of the parish, that they were discharged from employment, expelled from rented lands; fed on short rations, had their crops destroyed, expulsion from the parish, bodily harm and actual death in order to compel the colored Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket; that he had reason to believe himself in constant danger; that he did not dare to register at certain places in the parish for fear of assassination, and he believed there was not a full, free and fair election in the parish.

President Wells—Is that the report of the supervisor?

General Anderson—Yes, sir; this is certified to on the twenty-fifth.

President Wells—We will dispense with the reading of it. Is there much more of it.

General Anderson—Not much.

Mr. McGloin—We don't desire to hear it? We will take copies of it.

General Anderson then concluded the reading of the affidavit, which was an elaboration of what he had already read.

General Smith—Are there any remarks on the consolidated statement about intimidation or bribery?

General Anderson—No, sir. His affidavit explains that.

Mr. McGloin—He refers to them. That says the annexed is his protest, as they are all filed to-day in that bundle.

General Anderson—No, sir.

Mr. McGloin—But he refers to that. How did they get in the package received on the eighteenth?

Mr. Abell—I will explain that matter if the gentlemen will allow me. The first package from De Soto, which I have sent for, was received on the eighteenth. This one was received this morning by mail, and of course it came on the twenty-fifth.

Judge Trumbull—Did it come by mail this morning?

Mr. Abell—Yes, sir.

Mr. McGloin—Have you a receipt for it?

Mr. Abell—I received that from the letter carrier this morning about ten o'clock. The other I received on the eighteenth.

Mr. McGloin—Why did you not state that at the time? Why did you not send the first package which you receipted for?

Mr. Abell—My messenger brought it in. I sent him back for returns and my clerks sent them in.

Judge Stoughton—What return is this that was received to-day?

Mr. Abell—The return before the board now. I also received a small package on the eighteenth, which I presumed was a consolidated statement.

Judge Stoughton—Was the evidence you received in the package to-day?

Mr. Abell—Yes, sir.

Judge Stoughton—Oh, that settles it.

Mr. McGloin—It must have been marked here to-day if at all.

President Wells—That is exactly the condition of things. He has kept open all these affidavits, I presume, and he files them with his compilation to be forwarded to us, and deposite them in the postoffice that they may reach us through that channel.

Mr. Abell—There is the other postmark, on the fourteenth, received here on the eighteenth. My receipts show two packages were received.

General Anderson—This first package is marked De Soto, addressed to the Returning Board, State of Louisiana, Mansfield, November 14.

General Anderson opened the first package brought in by Mr. Abell and found that it was a consolidated statement. He asked Mr. Burke to look at it while he compared it with the other return, saying: "I suppose one is the original and other a copy." This (the second one) was retained for the purpose of attaching the affidavits to.

Governor Palmer—I don't understand your remark.

General Anderson—I say I presume it is a double one and was retained by the supervisor in order that he might take affidavits to it. If any gentleman will take this I will call off.

General Smith—Let us get the vote of the first one first.

General Anderson—Kellogg 898.

Mr. McGloin—Right, sir.

General Anderson—Burch, 898.

Mr. McGloin—Right, sir.

General Anderson—Mr. Joseph, 898.

Mr. McGloin—Right, sir.

General Anderson—All the rest are 898.

Mr. McGloin—That is all right, sir.

General Anderson—Now we will take the Tilden electors. McEnery, 1304.

Mr. McGloin—Yes.

General Anderson—Wickliffe, 1305.

Mr. McGloin—Yes, sir.

General Anderson—All the others 1305.

Mr. McGloin—Yes, sir.

General Anderson—Now for the Governor—Packard, 892; Nicholls, 1303. Is that correct, sir?

Mr. McGloin—Yes, sir.

General Anderson—The one sent by mail corresponds with the one received to-day.

Mr. McGloin—But the point is whether you are going to canvass this one or that.

General Anderson—That is the question. There are no affidavits attached to the others.

Governor Palmer—Are there any means of telling who mailed the Mansfield papers?

General Anderson—No, sir. Though he can produce a receipt.

Mr. McGloin—We don't question that it was mailed by the supervisor.

General Anderson, in reply to a question by Mr. Julian, stated that the law required one set of returns to be mailed or delivered to the supervisor or to the board.

General Smith—Were the tally sheets with the first return that came.

General Anderson—No, sir.

President Wells—Take this away, and give us another one.

The returns from the parish of Lincoln were then brought in, consisting of one package, sealed, but not signed. When they were laid on the table a paper ball rolled out of them, whereupon General Smith jocosely said to the president, "Look out, it might be an infernal machine."

President Wells—I will take my chances as to that. You had better get out of the way.

General Smith—I didn't when the box was introduced the other day.

President Wells—No, you set very well. Are there are any protests in this package, Mr. Abell?

Mr. Abell—There is a general protest.

General Anderson—The consolidated statement is sworn to by William A. Jones before S. P. Coldin, clerk of the district court. There are 125 votes here found for Felix P. Roche, which the certificate says are intended for Filix P. Poche, the printer having made a mistake in some of the tickets at polls Nos. 1 and 7, in ward No. 1.

President Wells—There is a protest in that parish. You had better just turn it over. General, read the aggregate vote.

General Anderson read the vote, as follows:

Kellogg	331	McEnery	1064
Burch	329	Wickliffe	1070
Joseph	331	St Martin	1070
Sheldon	330	Poche	945
Marks	329	DeBlanc	1070
Levisee	329	Posy	1070
Brewster	329	Cobb	1070
Joffrein	330	Cross	1070

For Governor—Packard, 324; Nicholls, 1080.

President Wells—Let the parish go over. The board then adjourned over until Monday at ten o'clock.

Levee Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23, 1876.

In accordance with subjoined petition there will be held a meeting at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening, the twenty-seventh instant, and all persons interested in the levees of Louisiana are invited to be present.

C. BUSSY,
President Chamber of Commerce.

General Cyrus Bussy, President Chamber of Commerce:

The undersigned would suggest the present as an auspicious moment, from the number of planter citizens in the city, to call a meeting of those interested in levees. Probably the hall of the Chamber of Commerce would be a suitable place, at such time as you might name. As Congress is about to meet, we suggest that we repeat the memorial of last year, and take measures and provide for a commission of experts and delegates to furnish detailed information to our members of Congress, as well as others, and to urge upon that body early action upon the bill providing an appropriation for levees.

Very respectfully, yours,

John Chaffe, city and St. John; Temple S. Coons, Madison; R. L. Rivers, D. L. Rivers, Concordia; A. D. Banks, Mississippi; P. J. Kennedy, Jefferson; Morey & Stubbs, Madison; C. H. Moore, Richland; Edward J. Gay & Co., Iberville; Hiram R. Steele, Teneas; A. W. Metcalfe, Concordia; R. E. Rivers, Iberville; J. E. Leonard, Carroll.

Haste to get rich.
Haste to get rich.
Haste to get rich.
Win fifty thousand dollars in the
Win fifty thousand dollars in the
Win fifty thousand dollars in the
Grand Extra Drawing,
Grand Extra Drawing,
December 4.
December 4.

Recent Publications.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Published by Harper Brothers, New York. For sale in New Orleans by R. G. Eyrich, No. 120 Canal street.

This is one of the most elegant gift books of the season. Of mammoth size, elegantly bound and printed on thick paper, the poem is preserved in the most substantial style. The great feature of the work, however, is the illustrations by Gustave Dore. Of these there are about forty full page pictures, drawn especially for this edition of the wild rhymes which give so much scope to the imagination of an artist like Dore. The volume costs $10.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows November 25: At 8 A. M., 43°; at 2 P. M., 55°; at 6 P. M., 55°. Lowest point during the night of November 24, 41°. Rain during the day and night of November 24, one inch.

Don't postpone.
Don't postpone.
Delays are dangerous.
Delays are dangerous.
Delays are dangerous.
The Grand Extra Drawing
The Grand Extra Drawing
The Grand Extra Drawing
Occurs December 4.
Occurs December 4.

NOTICE.

The following tariff of charges is adopted by the undersigned to the thirty-first of August, 1877:

COMPRESSING.

	Cents.
For foreign ports, direct or coastwise, whether by steam sail or railroad, per bale	75
For coastwise ports, steam, sail or railroad, per bale	60

CHARGES TO SHIPPERS.

Drayage to ship and labor, per bale	25
Labor on all cottons hauled by shipper, per bale	10
Covering sample holes, covers furnished by press	10
Covering sample holes with shippers' patches	Free
Extra bands, each	7½
On cotton shipmarked, not ordered the day it is weighed, storage and labor per bale, with the privilege of remaining three days	10
After three days, storage for first month, including the three days	20

SMALL NUMBERS.

On small numbers, the charge for labor and storage for any period to the thirty-first of August, 1877, per bale	20
Extra drayage on cotton returned from ship, steamer or railroad, each way twelve and a half cents, to be paid by shipper; together, per bale	25
Labor on same	10
For forwarding cotton	25

On all cotton shipmarked or small numbered, removed from one press to another for the purpose of storage or compressing, or shipped without being compressed, per bale, twenty-five cents, to be paid by the purchaser upon the delivery of the cotton.

Cotton taken by original planters' mark will, if removed upon the day it is received and weighed, be delivered free of charge.

New Orleans, November, 1876.

Levee Steam Cotton Press, J. C. Denis, President.
Commercial Press, Smith & Goldsmith.
Penn, Kentucky and Anchor Yard, Herndon & Krumbhaar.
Canal Press, J. C. VanWickle.
Orleans, Shippers' and Pelican Presses, Sam Boyd & Co.
Virginia Press, Lewis & Lynd.
Memphis Press, C. H. Chase.
Alabama and Factors' Presses, S. Hayward.
Louisiana Press, E. K. Bryant.
Atlantic Press,