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LOUISIANA'S VOTE FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

A Model Public Document.

Governor Kellogg yesterday received the official receipt of the President of the United States Senate for a sealed package duly forwarded by mail, endorsed "The within contains a list of all the votes cast by the electors of the State of Louisiana for President and Vice President of the United States." On the eventful fourteenth of February next, when the President of the United States Senate will proceed to open, count and declare, in the presence of the two houses of Congress, the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, it will probably be found that the certificate of the vote of Louisiana will compare favorably with that of any other State in point of style and clearness. First comes the commission of the Governor, elegantly printed upon parchment paper, and reading as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana, Executive Department,
New Orleans, December 6, 1876.

I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, hereby certify, pursuant to the laws of the United States, that at a general election duly held in accordance with law, in the State of Louisiana, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, 1876, for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, the following named persons were duly chosen and appointed Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the State of Louisiana:

William P. Kellogg, for the State at large.
J. Henri Burch, for the State at large.
Peter Joseph, for the first congressional district.
Lionel A. Sheldon, for the second congressional district.
Morris Marks, for the third congressional district.
Aaron B. Levisee, for the fourth congressional district.
Orlando H. Brewster, for the fifth congressional district.
Oscar Joffrion, for the sixth congressional district.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and caused the seal of the State to be attached, at the city of New Orleans, this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the year of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

WM. P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

Next follows the certificate of election, similarly printed and signed by each of the eight presidential electors above named, reading as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Louisiana.
State House, New Orleans, December 6, 1876.

We, the electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that on this the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, we proceeded to vote by ballot for President of the United States; that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, received eight votes for President of the United States, being all the votes cast. And that we then immediately proceeded to vote by ballot for Vice President of the United States, whereupon William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, received eight votes for Vice President of the United States, being all the votes cast.

In testimony whereof, we, said electors, have hereunto signed our names on this the first Wednesday, being the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

Then follows the process verbal of the Electoral College, reciting fully how they met at the State House, the place designated by law, at noon on the day named and found two of their number absent, namely, A. B. Levisee, of the fourth congressional district, and O. H. Brewster, of the fifth congressional district; how they organized and took a recess till 3:30 P. M.; how they then reassembled, and waited till 4 P. M., when, finding Messrs. Levisee and Brewster still absent, they proceeded under the law of the State (which is quoted at length) to fill the vacancies thus caused, electing each of these gentlemen to fill his own vacancy; how subsequently these gentlemen being sent for made their appearance and acted as electors, and how the votes were cast as above recited.

To this process verbal, which is signed by all the electors, is appended the certificate of the Secretary of State that the law quoted under which the college filled the two vacancies is still in full force and unrepealed. The whole record is closed with a certificate of the Secretary of State that the eight electors above named were duly "elected, chosen and appointed electors for President and Vice President of the United States, as appears from the returns of said election now on file in my office, and which have been duly promulgated according to law by the legal returning officers of the State," and further "that the names appended to the certificates of votes cast for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States on Wednesday, the sixth day of December, A. D. 1876, and to the process verbal of the proceedings of said electors, accompanying said certificate, are the true and proper signatures of the before mentioned persons elected, chosen and appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Louisiana."

The whole record is bound together with blue ribbon eyeleted through every page, and the ends secured under the great seal of State, which is attached to the final certificate of the Secretary of State. "Fast bind, fast find."

An exact duplicate of this record was some days since filed with Hon. E. C. Billings, judge of the United States District Court of this district. General T. C. Anderson will leave in a day or two to serve a third copy personally on the President of the United States Senate.

Seven hundred horses and velocipedes at Levy's.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows December 16: At 8 A. M., 40°; at 2 P. M., 55°; at 6 P. M., 52°. Lowest point during the night of December 15, 31°.

A card in another column states that Drs. Walker & Moses, surgeon dentists, have dissolved their partnership, and the former will attend to business as usual at his office on Tivoli Circle. Dr. Walker stands at the head of his profession, and those requiring the services of a dentist would do well to call upon him. To those who know him no such advice is necessary.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday the hall was cleared of curiosity hunters, and all the members, excepting one, present.

M. S. Peeler—I reside in New Orleans; voted the Republican ticket last election; was supervisor of election in New Orleans, second ward; an attempt was made by Republicans to hinder men voting; a commissioner at one of the polls was concerned in it; the cause was a difference in names or initials on the registration papers and the poll list; Tuesday night, after election, I was called on by Mr. Hare, who told me that there was considerable rowing among the officials, and he told me to take one of the commissioners to prison; I did not comply; Mr. Winn wanted the ballot box, and asked me if I would let them take it, and if I had gone back on my party; I was offered money to let the box go; told them that I would have nothing to do with the affair; the returns had been made up then; the Democratic commissioner was to have been arrested; we finally took the box to the courthouse; the return was not sworn to, and a deputy sheriff wished to arrest Hare to make him swear to the returns; a day or so after I was told to go to a certain grocer and see Brim; after taking a drink with two young men and on going to the banquette I was attacked, knocked into a gutter, and a man was in the act of shooting at me when a stranger happened along and made the man desist; the man's name is Deane; Judge Childress is the man who interfered to saved me.

Cross-examination—Two of us eventually swore to the returns before Judge Houston; that is the reason I was attacked; I know of no change or alteration in the returns; the returns are correct; it was Casey who asked me if I had gone back on my party, and he told me that there was a chance to make $500 if I would let the box go; I referred him to Hare; Hare was called out of the room where the box was, the room where the voting had been done, and he went away, staying two hours; the election was honest and fair as anything could be, and the count is all right; the aforesaid proposition seems to have had no effect; I made an affidavit concerning the affair, to expose the matter; I made it for self-protection; the night after the first attack a gentleman visited my house and told me that it was unsafe for me to go on the streets after dark; I called on Mr. Patton to learn how I could be protected; the disturbance was relative to the stealing of the ballot-box.

Pompey Stoots—Voted the Democratic ticket in 1874; the same in 1876 in this city; some of my colored brethren learned that I had voted as a Democrat; they knocked me down and hit me with a club on my head and putting out one of my eyes; I am sickly; there were five or six men in the gang that assailed me; they were Republicans; I know their names.

Cross-examination—It was after election last year that I was beaten; I am not able to work now, being sick; a doctor in the Charity Hospital attended my sore eye; the beating I got was not more than a year ago; can't give the names of the men who beat me.

As this witness is quite an imbecile but a small portion of his testimony is given, just enough to show how he contradicts himself.

Marshal Taylor—I voted the Democratic ticket in this city, for which I am called a d—d Democrat by my fellow-colored people; every body calls me bad names.

Cross examination—My father, grandfather and all the rest, in Italy and Spain, are Democratic voters; my opinion is my opinion; I have fifteen or seventeen cuts on my head, and have been shot at four times; the scars will show; can not tell who gave me all my wounds; Davis knocked me down, but my godson saved me when they were voting for mayor, and they stole a rule out of my pocket; I think just as much of a Radical as I do of a Democrat.

It will be seen by the above that the witness is not altogether clear in his head.

D. H. Flowers—I reside in New Orleans; came here in 1865 from Pennsylvania; belonged to the Republican party until the last election, when I made stump speeches for the Democrats in several country parishes; heard Mr. Deslonde say the State must go Republican; in the country I found many colored people who said they intended to vote for Democrats, as any change would be for the better; was in the parish of Natchitoches on election day; the only intimidation I saw was colored women at the polls who were sent by colored ministers to see what men voted the Democratic ticket; I found the country schools badly conducted; a good teacher was hired at a fair salary, and that teacher would hire an incompetent person to act in his place for $15 or $20; I met Senator Weber on a steamboat, and he told me I was working against my own race, and he told me that on the official count the State would be Republican; since my return from the canvass I received a letter signed by the name Poindexter, asking me to call at his house that night; I found that Poindexter never wrote the letter; I have been threatened in other ways; nigger told me that they would fix me as soon as Packard was seated.

Cross-examination—I expected the Democrats would furnish a better system of education; I have known for the past two or three years that the public schools were badly managed; joined the Democratic party last October; the Republicans heard that I intended to join the Democratic party, and pulled me up for it; had not actually joined the Democrats then, but my intentions were good to do so; I did not come out flat, because I wished to keep my pay as a jack leg doorkeeper for the Republican executive committee; I had my expenses paid during the time I was on the country campaign with the Democrats.

Henry Smith—I reside in New Orleans, and have since 1844; voted the Democratic ticket; was threatened in consequence; one night, soon after the election, a big colored man met me and told me that I had voted the Democratic ticket, and he knocked me down; I defended myself and got the better of two men.

Cross-examination—I work in a cotton press; many colored men work in the same press; voted the Democratic ticket but once, and then for a change; I voted on the sly; I do not know the men who attacked me after the election; one of them shot me, wounding my hand, which wound laid me up for two weeks.

S. J. N. Smith—I reside in New Orleans; am a native of Pennsylvania; was in the last campaign and took part in the canvass, visiting about forty parishes; was working for the Democratic ticket; found a large number of colored men who intended to vote the Democratic ticket; their reasons were because they had been cheated by the Freedman's Savings Bank, that taxes had been paid for public schools, yet there were no schools, and besides they wanted a change generally; at Clinton met Anderson and his clerk—about the first of October; he said the Democrats are damned fools, and all they had to do was to see him and get the parish of East Feliciana; met Anderson again soon after the election; he told me that his parish had gone Democratic; that the Republicans did not want that parish, but that they would do something.

Cross examination—I am a Conservative Democrat; I am a lawyer; found many people in the country who desired a change in the State government; more than a majority desired a change, but the preachers and the women brought all they could to bear on the voters to make them vote the Republican ticket; I am very plausible, but I could not persuade one man out of the belief that a city foundry was making fetters to take colored people to slavery in Cuba; have heard that there were secret semi-military organizations here, but know nothing of them myself; I do not know what "Bourbon" Democrats are; I told colored men in the country that I was not a Bourbon Democrat.

This witness furnished the committee a string of his political opinions, which are not worth publishing in this connection.

The committee adjourned until Monday morning.

The Rebel Yell.

The gory cry of the Baton Rouge *Advocate* is echoed in the Democratic columns of the Mansfield *Reporter*, in the bulldozing parish of De Soto. The *Reporter* heads its appeal to arms "The Last Feather." It refers to the fact that Louisiana has chosen Hayes electors, and Packard and Antoine as chief officers of the State, and says:

Through all the miseries of the past, no darker shadow of gloom has fallen upon Louisiana. Confusion, dismay, and anarchy overspread our people with a mantle of darkness, and yet we fear the timidity of some will again counsel submission to this foul wrong. Time was which tried men's souls, when Louisianians faltered not to do their duty, and yet with the noblest Roman of the old hosts for our leader, is it possible that a cold stream of cowardly craven blood has been infused into our veins, and Louisianians are too timid to strike for our rights. The bleaching bones of thousands of her noble sons scattered over a hundred battle fields attest our courage once, and we are the same people, only more desperate, more resolved, and engaged in a holier cause, if possible, than ever before. Mr. Packard! we think we see you now playing *de facto* for Louisiana, but there are bloody spectres flitting back and forth across the scene. *De facto* Packard can never prove one fourth the success that *de facto* Kellogg has been. Mark the prediction. The man who offers to compromise less than our rights now is a coward; the man who preaches submission to this foul wrong is a craven. We have suffered from the bane and curse of the present Radical party until human endurance will bear no more, and all our humanity revolts against their stupendous crimes.

Here is a mad appeal to ignorant people, made for the purpose of organizing armed resistance to the execution of the laws of the State. It strives to arouse the spirits of men by bringing up memories of other days, when, in the eagerness of mistaken patriotism, many of the best sons of Louisiana took up arms to free themselves from a government whose chiefest offense was in acknowledging the election of Abraham Lincoln; it speaks of the presence of a leader who led in those other days of the Confederacy; it asks if Louisianians are too cowardly to strike now as they struck in those other days when the souls of Louisiana men were tried; it points to the bleaching bones of thousands left on a hundred Confederate battlefields, and says the present cause, which must be the Democratic cause, is higher and holier than was the cause of the Confederacy. The meaning of all this is the desire to bring about a new rebellion, and, according to the Mansfield *Reporter*, he who offers to compromise is a coward, and he who counsels submission to law is a craven. Of such is the kingdom of Democracy.

A big oak wagon for $1 at Levy's.

"John Maribel."

If the test of excellence in a novel be to excite and maintain the interest of the reader, Mrs. Deslonde has furnished the public with a good novel in "John Maribel." The hero is a noble specimen of humanity with that most desirable quality of being not quite perfect. The heroine likewise, though beautiful, amiable, graceful and charming, is not above a little feminine weakness, a need of forgiveness. She does not overpower the reader with a sense of utter inferiority. There are a great many characters in the book, and all are well sustained. Fewer, however, would be sufficient for the development of the plot, and an advantage to the work, which is a mere story, and not in any respect an attempt to paint the society or manners of any particular locality. In fact, the local coloring is so faint that were it not for a few allusions showing that the scene is laid in one of the South Atlantic States, the story might be taken for English.

The character of "Jobe" is well drawn and well sustained, but, in our opinion, his sad fate is a needless draft upon the sympathy of the reader, and distracts the attention from the fortunes of the main characters. While pointing out blemishes—which we would not take the trouble to do were the book not a work of talent—we would suggest to the authoress that it is better not to "finish up" all the characters. Something may be profitably left to the imagination. For instance, the scene at the reading of the will, when Kitty comes of age, is so dramatic that a high degree of animation is produced in the mind of the reader; entailing on the author the requirement of sustaining a corresponding interest till the close of the tale.

Taken on the whole, however, the book is one to add to the high reputation which the author has obtained from her former work, the "Miller of Silcot Mill." Those fond of whiling away a long winter evening by reading occasionally works of fiction, will thank Mrs. Deslonde for this addition to their favorite pastime. We purposely abstain from exposing the plot of the story from sympathy with novel readers who dislike to know beforehand how "it all turns out."

A dressed doll for $1 is the latest novelty at Levy's, 137 Canal.

Commissioned.

Governor Kellogg yesterday issued elective commissions to the officers of the parishes of Assumption, Terrebonne, Concordia, Tangipahoa, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, Cameron, Pointe Coupee, St. John the Baptist and Caldwell.

H. D. Menzies has been appointed notary public of Lafourche, vice S. R. Curtis.

Call for a box of bulldozers at Levy's.

Religious.

Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell will preach this morning, as usual, at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, and in the evening will continue his interesting lectures at the same place. The subject of the lecture for tonight is—"Oliver Goldsmith."

Rev. Dr. McCarty will deliver the second lecture on great names in history this evening at Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets. Subject: "Hugh Miller."

Toy carriages at $1 at Levy's.

Staub.

At Goldthwaite's bookstore, on Exchange alley, near Canal street, Mr. Staub, the superintendent of the periodical department, keeps his counters filled with all of the best and latest. Harper's Magazine for January has just been received. Staub's prices are as reasonable as his stock is select.

A box of bulldozers for $1 at Levy's.

POLITICAL NOTES.

We suppose, under the circumstances, Judge Abell was obliged to do it, but it seems to us that it is a singular way to administer justice to release on bail two prisoners committed for murder. However, "Governor" McEnery had demanded it, and the timid Abell, without looking to see whether he had jurisdiction or not, complied in a bungling way. It was very awkwardly done; judge; worse than is usual, even for you. But as only niggers are affected, it does not make much difference yet. By and by, when this downtrodden race begins to assert its physical power, it may not be so safe to trifle with them. We do not believe Judge Abell and "Governor" McEnery can find any law to justify the release on bail of a negro charged with the murder of a white man.

Henry Emmerson, who was arrested last July for robbing a school teacher at the corner of St. Charles and Soniat streets, was up before Judge Pardee, of the Second Judicial District Court yesterday, and the case continued. As the deputy sheriff was conveying the accused to the prison in the rear of the court, he made his escape and was still at large up to midnight last night.

Levy, as usual, takes the wind out of everybody's sails. His toy display is the talk of the city.

The Senate Committee.

Yesterday the members of the sub-committee from the United States Senate made definite arrangements for the transaction of their business. It is not proposed to visit the parishes, but to take testimony relative to them here.

No business was done except to adopt the United States District Court room as the designated place of meeting, and arrange for the examination of witnesses to begin there Monday.

The members of the committee and the gentlemen accompanying them devoted the principal portion of the day in visiting various parts of the city and enjoying themselves as visitors generally do.

"Have you been to Levy's?" is now the prevailing question among the elite.

The Election of Judges and Clerks.

Several of the judges and clerks lately elected in the parish of Orleans and their friends have remarked on the non-promulgation of the returns of their election. The work of the clerks in preparing the official documents of the election is far from complete, but now another cause of delay has arisen. To accommodate the Representative committee of which Mr. Morrison is chairman all the clerks of the Returning Board have been detailed for work night and day. They have thus had matter enough placed before them to employ all their time for a fortnight. Therefore, until this work now being done for their friends is finished the judges and clerks must remain in ignorance of their exact majorities. At the end of that time the clerks will be able to finish their regular work.

Go with your memorandums to Levy's—he is expert in telling you what you want.

Death of J. O. Chalon.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Joseph Octave Chalon died at the age of fifty-three years. He was an old and greatly respected clerk of court, having been clerk and deputy clerk in nearly every courtroom in the old building. For over thirty years his has been a familiar face there. His quiet manners, readiness to oblige, desire to accommodate, made him a favorite with all; while his great experience, having but one superior in length of service in the courts, made his advice of great service to the young practitioner, whom he was always desirous of aiding. Mr. Sambola, in moving the adjournment of the Fourth Court, where he was at the time of his death chief deputy clerk, referred in a most feeling manner to these facts. The cause of his death was heart disease. His funeral will take place to-day.

See the dolls' reception room at Levy's.

The American Cyclopedia.

Appleton's new American Cyclopedia is now complete and ready for delivery. This work is entirely new, revised and corrected to date by the best writers on astronomy, geography, history, biography and the arts and sciences. It is in itself a complete library in the small space of sixteen volumes. It is a standard authority and storehouse of facts, which can be opened with profit and pleasure by men of all professions and scholars of the world. Illustrating much of the text of its printed pages, are thousand of engravings, maps and litographs, which speak eloquently to seekers after knowledge. The complete set will be sent to order, or purchasers can secure one or more volumes monthly, as may be desired. The general agent for this and other publications of the Appletons in Southern States, is Mr. John M. Colby, who may be addressed at No. 20 St. Charles street, this city.

Merchants who have not completed their assortment of holiday goods, go to Levy's.

Court Items.

Judge Lynch was somewhat unwell yesterday, and sent a message to request Judge Tissot to preside during the short hour of Saturday's work. By some error the message was not delivered, and Judge Lynch was compelled to come to court late and examine a few small matters, though still unwell and unable to remain but a few minutes.

Ladies, Levy invites you to examine his extensive collection of toys.

Card Writer.

Professor A. T. Selover, who writes visiting cards with neatness and dispatch, can be found daily on Canal street, near the Customhouse, by ladies and gentlemen who may wish stylish visiting cards written for the holidays. He will also carefully give lessons in the art of card writing.

HAIR AND FANCY GOODS.—Mr. George T. Schilling, Nos. 159 Canal and 359½ Dryades streets, has a large and well selected stock of real hair goods, ornaments, etc., which he is selling at very low prices. All who are looking for holiday presents will do well to give Mr. Schilling a call.

Amusements.

During the past week the legitimate drama, with Miss Anderson as the star, has been very well patronized at the favorite Varieties Theatre. On Monday evening the young lady will appear as *Meg Merrilies*. To night the delightful comedy of "Our Boys" will be played.

A grand literary and musical fete and children's entertainment will be given at Grunewald Hall to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of Race and Camp streets. Madame and Professor Harts have volunteered their valuable assistance in music and magic, and otherwise the programme of songs, recitations and instrumental music is choice and varied.

On Thursday, at the Varieties Theatre, will be given the benefit for the families of Harry Murdoch and Claude Burroughs, actors who perished at the Brooklyn fire. The bill will be a most attractive one, and the entertainment will be at the usual matinee prices. For this occasion, and to give variety to the programme, Miss Mary Anderson has volunteered to study and play the part of *Margery* in the petite comedy of "Rough Diamond." It will be her first appearance in comedy, and an interesting event in her theatrical career. The Oriental Quartette will appear, and also Professor Herrmann in some of his clever illusion tricks.

Following the little comedy, singing and magic, will be acted, with a picked cast, from the Varieties Theatre Company, Shakespeare's "Katharine and Petruchio." This matinee will be the theatrical event of the week and bids fair to draw a full house.

Next week we are to have genuine French opera bouffe at the Varieties Theatre, as interpreted by Mlle. Aimee, queen in that line of art, and a strong and talented company. M. Raoulf, the new tenor, is highly praised, and is equal to all that is required of him in voice and action.

Where you can get a $1 worth, at Levy's.

Bulldozing in Mississippi.

A private letter from Bay St. Louis gives the particulars of an outrage perpetrated on a respected citizen solely on account of his Republican principles. Captain V. B. McArthur has been running a trading flat boat from New Orleans to Pearl river. During the campaign he took part in the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler campaign in Pearlington, just the other side of the river, and for this a crime was committed and another intended. On the night of December 14, while his boat was lying on the St. Tammany side, six undisguised men from Pearlington boarded it and forced him into a skiff. They probably intended his death. Afterward they burned his boat to the water's edge. These statements are confirmed by Mr. McArthur.

Polite attention at Levy's.

For the Holidays.

There is no place in town where a finer selected assortment of gift goods for the holidays can be found than at the store of W. E. Seebold, No. 166 Canal street. Bringing into his business long experience and a refined taste, Mr. Seebold has chosen a field where he has no competitor, and he has placed on exhibition this season a variety of goods such as can be found in no store this side of Philadelphia. He has not only drawn on the art galleries of New York and Boston, but the salons of Paris and Berlin have contributed to his treasures. His advertisements enumerate some of the attractions of his establishment; and his prices are so low that none need leave his store unsupplied.

Polite clerks at Levy's.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—All who wish to make an acceptable present for the holidays will do well to visit Messrs. Heath, Pippey & Lara's, Nos. 97 and 99 Camp street. They have the most elegant assortment of carpets in this city, and as they were recently bought by personal inspection, they can be sold at very low prices. They have also chromos, frames, rugs and other goods, all new and handsome, to which attention is requested.

Furs at Levy's.

Greatest thing out,
Greatest thing out,
Greatest thing out,
The dollar drawing.
The dollar drawing.
A fortune given away
A fortune given away
A fortune given away
For only $1.
For only $1.

Thompson.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* seems to know whereof it speaks:

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, formerly of this city, now in New Orleans, will find that he has lost ground in the estimation of fair men of all parties, in the matter of a paper he signed the other day. It is charitable to suppose that he signed this document for the purpose of currying favor with the "dominant race," from whom his pastoral support is derived. He, with a few other clergymen of New Orleans, attest by their Christian autographs the statement that "the late canvass and election were conducted as peaceably in Louisiana as in any sister State." The country now knows this to be utterly false, and if Mr. Thompson and his clerical friends knew the facts when they sent forth their statement, they are severally guilty of an unchristian and criminal falsehood; if on the other hand they possessed no reliable knowledge of the facts they assumed to speak about, they are scarcely less guilty; morally they are not any less guilty. The many friends of Mr. Thompson in this city sincerely deplore this exhibition of unmanliness, and the absence of moral and religious courage on his part to say nothing of his recklessness in dealing with facts.

Who is Going to Fight?

In its leader of the thirteenth, the New York *Herald* asks:

Pray, who is going to fight? Suppose Mr. Hayes is declared properly elected by the congressional committees, are the Northern Democratic leaders going to shoulder their muskets and go to war? If they do they will do much more than they did in 1861, when they left the South in the lurch to fight out a battle to which they had urged and persuaded them. Do these Northern Democratic leaders imagine Southern men have forgotten that turn? Let them ask any Southern man who fought against the Union in the late war and they will get a very disagreeable answer. The Southern men are not going to fight. They have been through all that, and have learned that war is not a pleasant or useful way to settle political disappointments or wrongs.

THE ELECTION IN DE SOTO.

Affidavit of the Supervisor.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I send for publication the report of the Supervisor of Registration for the parish of DeSoto. It was upon this report, supported by over thirty affidavits equally conclusive, that the returning officers based their finding.

J. MADISON WELLS,
President of the Board of Returning Officers.

United States of America, District of Louisiana—Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, C. L. Ferguson, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say as follows, to wit:

Affiant was appointed supervisor of registration for the parish of De Soto in the latter part of August, 1876, and entered upon the discharge of his duties about the twenty-second of September. As soon as affiant entered the parish he discovered among the white population of the said parish a very intense feeling of opposition to the Republican party, and especially to the rights of the colored people to vote. So strong was this feeling that he soon saw that it would be necessary for him to temporize somewhat in order that he might be able to register the voters and to perform his duties. It was necessary to defer in a small degree to the intense prejudices of the people in order to avoid trouble and a probable exhibition of violence. By such a course only, and by adopting my course to the exigencies of the occasion was I able to proceed at all. The disposition exhibited by the Democratic leaders was to have everything done their way, and in the interest of their party. The total registration of the parish was 2947. Of these 1253 were white, and 1694 were colored. The entire vote delivered at the election was 2203 on the electoral ticket. From the information derived from well informed Democratic leaders, I know that only 977 of the registered whites voted, from which it appears that about 349 colored voters must have voted the Democratic ticket in this parish. The number of registered voters who did not vote at all is 744. Two hundred and seventy-six of these were white, according to the statements of the Democrats, which leaves 468 colored who did not vote at all.

I do not hesitate to say that ninety-nine one hundredths of the colored voters of De Soto parish would vote the Republican ticket if left perfectly free from all extraneous influence to vote just as they should please to do. It is extremely rare to find one who pretends to be a Democrat, and a little inquiry will soon develop the fact in all such cases that even these are Democrats for an occasion or special purpose only, and are at bottom as much Republican as the rest of their color.

Affiant further states that in his opinion based on an intimate knowledge of the business and social relations of the two colors in De Soto parish, and upon the necessary dependence of the blacks upon the whites for employment and for lands to work, that those of the colored voters of De Soto who voted the Democratic ticket at the late election held in said parish to elect presidential electors, member of Congress, etc., did so vote through fear of personal violence, moral compulsion, fear of losing their crops, their houses, their employment and the like, and against their will.

Affiant knows of no instance of bribery of voters of his own knowledge, but from information derived from others, and which he believes to be credible, he believes that bribery in one form or another was largely resorted to by the Democrats to influence voters in favor of their candidates.

Affiant further states that he verily believes and has abundant reason to believe that very many of the colored voters of said parish refused to go to the polls at all on the day of said election, and that many others of them who did go to the polls went away without voting for the reason that they could not vote the Republican ticket without incurring serious risks of losing their crops, their homes and, in many instances, of personal violence.

C. L. FERGUSON.

Sworn to and subscribed the seventeenth of November, 1876. A. B. LEVISEE, United States Commissioner, District of Louisiana.

The Electoral College.

Mr. Morton read the following extract in the Senate yesterday to show how utterly the Electoral College comes short of representing the body of the people or the public sentiment of the whole nation in presidential elections:

The following statement of the result in the different presidential elections from 1872 back to 1844 will establish the truth of what we have said:

In 1872 General Grant received fifty-five per cent of the votes of the people, in the Electoral College he received eighty-one per cent.

In 1868 General Grant received fifty-one per cent of the popular vote, and seventy-three per cent of the electoral vote.

In 1864 Mr. Lincoln received fifty-five per cent of the popular vote, and ninety-one per cent of the electoral vote.

In 1860 Mr. Lincoln received only forty per cent of the popular vote; he received fifty-nine per cent of the electoral vote.

In 1856 Mr. Buchanan received only forty-five per cent of the popular vote; he received fifty-nine per cent of the electoral vote.

In this election Fillmore received twenty-five per cent of the popular vote, and only two per cent of the electoral vote; but fourteen of his friends were elected to Congress.

In 1852 Pierce received fifty-one per cent of the popular vote, and eighty-five per cent of the electoral vote.

In 1848 General Taylor received forty-seven per cent of the popular vote and sixty-six per cent of the electoral vote. At this election Mr. Van Buren received about ten per cent of the popular vote and received no electoral vote, but three of his friends were elected to the House of Representatives.

In 1844 Mr. Polk received not quite fifty per cent of the popular vote. He received sixty two per cent of the electoral vote.

To illustrate the operation of the district system, we will consider the results of the elections for President and for members of Congress in the four States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from 1860 to 1872.

These States voted solidly for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, casting seventy-four electoral votes. At the same election they returned sixty-six members of Congress, of whom twenty-four were Democrats.

In 1864 the same States cast seventy-six electoral votes for Mr. Lincoln again, and elected the same year sixty-eight members of Congress, of whom sixteen were Democrats.

In 1868 the same States threw seventy-six electoral votes solidly for General Grant, and elected sixty-eight members of Congress, of whom twenty-two were Democrats.

In 1872 the same States again voted solidly, giving eighty-five electoral votes to General Grant, and elected seventy-seven members of Congress, of whom twenty-five were Democrats.

In these four States the Democratic strength, as compared with the Republican, has been about eight to ten, but under the operation of the general ticket system they had been wholly unrepresented in the Electoral College; but in the House of Representatives, under the district system, they have had an average of nearly one-third of the members.

Take the State of New York alone for the same period. In 1860 New York cast her thirty-five electoral votes solidly for Mr. Lincoln. At the same time she elected thirty-three members of Congress, of whom nine were Democrats.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Regret not a golden age that is behind. There is one before, and it beckons you. Its rewards are not for the idle, but for the brave hearts disciplined to toil.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—After the passage of the Postoffice appropriation bill, the Speaker laid before the House a telegram received by him from Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Louisiana select committee, and that to Mr. Morrison from Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refusing to produce the originals of telegraph dispatches.

The dispatches having been read, Mr. Wood, of New York, rose to offer a resolution, premising it by the expression of his belief that the House would not be slow to indicate its rights and privileges.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that the question was not properly before the House, as a report of the committee could not be made to the House by telegraph.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and ruled that it was a question of privilege and was properly before the House.

Mr. Wood's resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the communications presented by the Speaker from the Hon. William R. Morrison, chairman of the select committee appointed to investigate certain matters relating to the late election in Louisiana, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment what action the House should take in the premises to inforce its rights and authority.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, again pressed the point of order made by Mr. Hoar, but the Speaker adhered to his ruling, and Mr. Hoar remarked that on reflection it seemed to him that the position of the Chair was entirely correct.

The resolution was then passed without discussion or division.

The House then proceeded to the special order, which was the delivery of eulogies on the late Speaker Kerr.

WASHINGTON.

Alexander H. Stephens Squares Himself With His Constituents.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The following explains itself:

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1876.

To the editor of the Constitutionalist, Augusta, Georgia:

The statement going the rounds of the papers that I am advising a friendly acceptance by the people of the South of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes is utterly unfounded. I never have and never shall advise them or any other people to give a friendly acceptance of any administration inaugurated by the grossest frauds and most palpable usurpations. While I might not advise forcible resistance to an administration thus inaugurated, yet I never could give it the sanction of my approval or friendly acceptance. For the overthrow of such a dynasty I should rather appeal to the peaceful instrumentalities of the constitution. There are the legislative halls, the judiciary and the ballot box, the latter of which should ever be held as sacred as the ark of the covenant.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Out of Work.

Between 400 and 500 men and women were discharged from the bureau of printing and engraving to-day.

A New York Dodge Club.

The *World* says a meeting of some dozen influential business men was held last evening at the residence of William E. Dodge, by invitation of the latter gentleman, at which the political condition of the country was informally discussed in its bearings upon business matters. The meeting came to no definite conclusion and was regarded as the initial to future larger gatherings where some plan can be devised to submit to the country to obviate the present difficulties in the interests of the business men of the country.

NEW YORK.

Effects of the Weather.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The ship J. P. Wheeler is hard aground on Governor's island. The ferryboat Thomas Coslyn, on the ten o'clock trip, broke her machinery during a high blow, but was towed back.

End of the Railroad War.

The *Evening Post* says the railroad managers signed a positive agreement this morning that there will be no discrimination against New York, save as regards local freight. This ends the railroad war.

Specie.

The steamer Batavia, from Liverpool, brought £200,000 in specie.

Bank Statement.

The bank statement shows:

Loans decreased $2,500,000; specie increased $4,000,000; legal tenders increased $125,000; deposits increased $1,625,000 reserve increased $3,750,000.

Another Whisky Crime.

Julia Deems, whose drunken husband drove her into the street last night to beg, was found this morning with her dead baby in her arms. It had frozen to death during her wanderings.

Death of an Actress.

Mrs. H. P. Gratton, a well known actress, died here yesterday.

Relief Fund.

The relief fund for the sufferers by the Brooklyn fire reached $24,278.

A Wall Street Animal Caged.

Detectives Elder and Sampson to-day arrested a curbstone broker named Ed Condit, who was fully identified as the person who, some months ago, sent a bogus dispatch, signed in the name of Rev. Dr. Deems, announcing Commodore Vanderbilt's death. Condit, who, as alleged, has repeatedly done the same thing, was positively identified as the man who sent the dispatch from the New York Hotel. He will be taken to court this afternoon.

Advance in Freights.

On Monday next there will be a general advance in freight rates. East bound freights from Chicago will be advanced to thirty cents per hundred on grain and flour, and to thirty-five cents per hundred on fourth class, and provisions. West bound freights will be advanced to fifty cents per hundred on first class, and in the same proportion on other classes. All through competitive rates will be the same on all the lines. On purely local rates, as between Chicago and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, Baltimore will have ten per centum and Philadelphia about seven and a half per centum less than New York. On the local rates between St. Louis and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the discrimination against this city will be about thirteen per cent in favor of Baltimore and about ten per cent in favor of Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

French Politics.

LONDON, December 16.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* comments on what he describes as the mocking, almost aggressive attitude of M. Gambetta and his immediate followers while Minister Simon was making his statement before the Chamber yesterday. It is asserted that after the sitting M. Gambetta declared the new Cabinet was made against him, and he would not forget it.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris says M. Simon has received perfectly satisfactory assurances from General Berthaut, Minister of War, on the question of military escorts at funerals. The order issued by General Berthaut on the subject was the ostensible cause of the late crisis.

M. Martel's indisposition is not serious, and he will assume the office to which he has been appointed.

A Brussels Bank Defalcation.

A special dispatch from Brussels to the

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]