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

Local Intelligence.

BRILLIANT WITNESSES.—The House investigating committee has been exceedingly successful in finding queer witnesses to make up a Democratic case, and have generally managed to swallow most of the testimony given by the persons before them, but yesterday they brought forward one fellow, Henry Porter, colored, who proved to be altogether too much for their ironclad stomachs. Porter was either a confirmed lunatic or a confirmed drunkard, and it was necessary to dismiss him soon after he opened his mammoth jaws mouth. The sight was a really sad one, notwithstanding the man's conduct elicited considerable laughter, for it was evident to all that he was demented. For all that he was quite as good a witness as the one who swore that James Lewis and C. C. Antoine are murderers because they said his wife was not a lady.

NOT VERY FRIENDLY.—A difficulty occurred at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Josephine and Dryades streets, between Fred Soland and Numa Laross, during which the latter was shot in the upper part of the back and left side by the former. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence on Laurent, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets, where he was attended by Dr. Watkins, who pronounced his wounds serious. The difficulty, which is said to have originated about family matters, was concealed from the police until about half-past four o'clock yesterday evening, and on learning of the shooting the police arrested Soland and locked him up in the sixth precinct police station.

A FLYWHEEL ON A BREAK.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the flywheel in the corn mill, at the corner of Milan and Levee streets, bursted injuring F. E. Wilkinson, one of the workmen, by breaking one of his legs in two places and otherwise injuring him about the body. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, near by where he was attended by a surgeon.

FIRE ON ROMAN STREET.—A fire was discovered at half-past twelve o'clock Wednesday night in the one-story frame kitchen attached to a dwelling on Roman, between Spain and Mandeville streets, occupied by John Lewis, which was totally destroyed, with a loss of $900.

The flames spread to the adjoining frame cottage, owned by Mrs. Schanks and occupied by Miss Emma, which was damaged to the amount of $400. Insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company for $600.

The fire then spread to the adjoining frame kitchen, owned by Mrs. Jacob Miller and occupied by Joseph Banks, which was totally destroyed. The main building was considerably damaged. Loss about $300. Insured in the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company for $900.

The alarm was turned in from box No. 415, corner of Mandeville and Claiborne streets.

TENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Tenth Ward Central Republican Club last Tuesday night, the following officers were elected to serve until the end of next year:

Thomas Boswell, president; H. L. Adams, Thomas H. Rowan, Charles G. Andrews, Thomas Duffy, vice presidents; James E Moore, secretary; W. T. Page, assistant secretary; J. A. Brewa, corresponding secretary; Charles Thomas, treasurer; Robert Jones, sergeant-at-arms; Alex. Kimbel, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Alex. Carter, grand marshal.

BRIEF MENTION.—Who has Audubon's "Birds of America," which should be in the City Library? There were two sets of that costly work in the library, but one has disappeared, and as only a few days remain of this year the holder had better produce the volumes before 1877 appears.

Lafayette Hook and Ladder No. 1 does not care for reporters; that company makes its own reports. The way they do it is with a little cannon.

Henry Neal kneeled to do a mean action, all because of a dream. In his sleep he imagined that he had a flatboat of potatoes on the river, and he so stated to W. H. Barker. The latter believed the story and at the solicitation of Neal advanced $50. Neal's dream proved to be a myth, consequently he went to prison.

Christian Korbach fell at the corner of Elysian Fields and Burgundy streets, and struck a railroad spike which penetrated one of his wrists, making a bad wound. It is not known why he fell in such a miserable place.

The body of an unknown white woman was found at six o'clock yesterday morning in front of the Old Battle Ground Coffee-house in the parish of St. Bernard.

The infant found on the door steps of No. 13 Prytania street Wednesday night was yesterday morning placed in the St. Vincent Infant Orphan Asylum, at the corner of race and Magazine streets, by Sergeant Slabouski, of the second precinct.

Henry Merriweather was detected pilfering sugar on the levee, head of Canal street, by a policeman of the harbor station who gave him dry quarters in the harbor police station.

At eleven o'clock Wednesday night, Micheal Rabell, residing at the corner of Marais and Customhouse streets, accidentally shot himself while carelessly handling a pistol, the ball entering the left cheek and inflicting a painful wound. The ball was extracted by Dr. Wilson who pronounced the wound not dangerous.

Not Commissioned.

By an error of the reporter the REPUBLICAN of yesterday morning was made to say that an elective commission had been issued by the Governor to C. Chaplin as district judge of the seventeenth judicial district. The facts are that Judge J. E. Breda was duly elected judge of the seventeenth judicial district of Louisiana on the seventh of November last, his election has been published in this paper by the Returning Board, and he received his elective commission from the Governor and qualified as judge in the office of the Secretary of State, according to law, on the ninth of December, 1876.

The Florida Count.

The following dispatch was received last night, in answer to a dispatch sent to Governor Stearns by Mr. Packard, inquiring what effect upon the electoral and State vote a recount would have under the recent order of the Supreme Court of that State:

TALLAHASSEE, December 27, 1876.

Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

It defeats me, but the electoral vote is unhurt by the decision.

M. L. STEARNS.

Money, Misery and Merriment.

Happy New Years are all very well
For those who have money and plenty to sell,
Or with plenty of money to buy
But for those of exceedingly limited purse,
Or a famine of "stamps," which is very much worse,
The happy is "all in your eye."

After all it is only "money makes the mare go;" without it life, at best, is but a bitter struggle. Not a step do we take, not a duty do we perform, not a comfort do we long for, not a pleasure do we indulge in but the ravenous, unsatiable ghost of "expense" blocks our way, and must be laid before the first gleam of satisfaction can be felt. Knowing this, experiencing it as we all have daily and almost hourly, ought any legitimate and honest means be neglected of adding to our store? Ought not every precaution be taken, every effort made, no matter how uncertain; every risk be essayed that does not materially affect our fortune to secure this great desideratum so fraught with benefit and happiness? Few will decide otherwise than in favor of these self-evident propositions.

Admitting this, therefore, ought the great dollar drawing, with which the Louisiana State Lottery Company inaugurates the new year, to be overlooked or neglected? A scheme so novel in character, so liberal in terms, so well adapted to the wants and necessities of the times, we can not wonder at its success in the prospective closing out of the entire stock of tickets long before the day of drawing. Few can or are disposed to resist the temptation of winning $15,000 when they can do so by the trifling expenditure of only $1. Why, it is almost worth the trial to lose. But then there is a positive certainty that over 1800 people will draw handsome prizes—one $15,000, one $10,000, one $5000, two $1000, etc. Hurry up, then, before it is too late. Fortune never turns back, and only smiles upon her most ardent wooers. Get your tickets while there is yet time.

Mercy.

Governor Kellogg has commuted the sentences of the following convicts:

D. R. Fenderson, indicted May 12, 1875, for the murder of Alice Johnson, in a ballroom, No. 207 Bienville street, April 16, 1875; convicted May 26, and sentenced to death, June 7, 1875. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Ann Brown, sentenced by Judge Abell to two years hard labor in the Penitentiary, commuted to six months in the Parish Prison, dating from June 8, 1876, the day of first commitment.

Commissioned.

Governor Kellogg issued the following commissions yesterday:

Orleans—Placide Boutin, constable Fifth Justice Court.

St. Mary—George Villar, parish surveyor, vice Thomas B. Wilson; John O. Bartello, police juror.

Personal.

General Thomas C. Anderson reached home yesterday morning from a flying trip to Washington, whither he went to carry the electoral vote of Louisiana. He spent a single day at the capital.

Marine.

The ship Alex McNeil, Captain Pettes, for San Francisco, which put back to Hong Kong dismasted, had new spars put in, reloaded, and was ready for sea November 15, and expected to resume her voyage on the seventeenth.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows December 28: At 8 A. M., 50°; at 2 P. M., 54°; at 6 P. M., 53°. Lowest point during the night of December 27, 38°. Rain during the night of December 27, one and four-tenths inches.

Counting the Electoral Vote—The Hon. Edward McPherson's Views on the Powers of Congress.

The late Clerk of the House, the Hon. Edward McPherson, was recently requested by the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* to give his opinion as to the "powers of Congress to arrest what it may deem an actual fraud in a presidential return." In his reply Mr. McPherson declares that when the votes of the electors reach the President of the Senate, certified in the manner prescribed by law, and with every seal of authenticity and mark of regularity, they are entitled to be counted in computing the votes. He holds that such a paper "can not be discredited then and there, or anywhere, except on being attacked and proved unworthy of 'full faith and credence' in an investigation, of which the parties in interest have notice and in manner to be prescribed by law. Until so proved, the analogies of the case, the force of practice, and the presumptions of law combine to pronounce it good." The analogies of legislative practice are numerous and clear. "The uniform voice of the House," he says, "for seventy-odd years has been that the regular certificates of proper certifying officers of a State on matters devolved upon them by law are prima facie absolute proof of the title of the holder." After the organization of the House the certificate may be proved illegal, but until that is done the holder has a perfect title to a seat. As to the specific point of the rightful powers of either house, or both houses, over the certificates of the electors, Mr. McPherson says:

The constitution provides that the President of the Senate, after receiving them, "shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates." What are the "certificates?" They are the legally-executed papers of the proper State officers, showing the authority of the electors and the votes cast by them. These are to be opened, and (the constitution further says) "the votes shall then be counted." What votes? Of course the votes set forth in the certificates. When are they to be counted? Then—upon the reading of them. By whom? By the President of the Senate; or, if you please, for convenience, by tellers appointed to make the entries, foot up the totals and prepare the record. Why are the votes then to be counted? Because, in the nature of the case, there can be nothing else contemplated. How can either house intelligently decide an allegation of fraud, for instance, without investigation, without debate, without the deliberation which so solemn an act not only presupposes but requires? To my mind any view which claims for the two houses, or either house, the right to throw out a properly certified return is essentially, thoroughly and radically vicious. I can not see where either of those bodies gets any authority for such an act as to any proper certificate coming from any State in the Union.

* * * * * * *

But, it may be asked, is there no remedy to be offered to a defeated candidate who may believe himself defrauded of his office? The only remedy he can have is the only one of which the case admits—a remedy by contest. How is that to be afforded? The second clause of the second article says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress," etc. This appears to give control of the whole subject to the Legislatures of the States, including everything involved in the "appointment."

The Quickest Passage East on Record.

A dispatch from Queenstown says the White Star steamship Britannic, Captain Thompson, which left New York December 16, arrived there at half-past one yesterday morning, making the passage in seven days and thirteen hours, the quickest eastern trip on record.—*New York Times.*

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

consisted of six companies, and amounted to from 200 to 225 men; have not voted for ten years; then voted the Republican ticket; consider myself a Republican; it is generally considered a disgrace to be a Republican in this part of the country; my information was not obtained from Republican sources particularly; don't think I ever had a conversation with any Republican in this State on political matters; my ideas were derived from army officers mainly, and from the public press; the pretext for outrages which I have mentioned was that colored men had stolen seed cotton and killed stock; I made inquiries after taking command at Baton Rouge, which was on the twenty-seventh of June, in regard to the Mount Pleasant affair; there were no intrenchments; four men were hung to the gate of the Mount Pleasant plantation; the colored men, finding the whites coming on them in large numbers, fled; while on the boat I saw a negro prisoner; his guard kept a pistol pointed at and close to his head; Captain Bascom informed me that the organization of the whites there was entirely military; his inquiries were confined to one side; he having made a report. I never made one; the whites had fourteen prisoners; they were turned over to the sheriff of East Baton Rouge and placed in jail; heard that the negroes had a rude gun; have seen such used by political parties in the country to fire salutes; the affair originated, I believe, in the killing of a man named Ellis, a colored Democrat; his alleged murderers were said to have taken refuge at Mount Pleasant plantation, and a posse is said to have gone for them; my belief is that there was no posse—that they had no legal authority; these people had quite a prosperous colony on the plantation; I understood that they were to have made their last payment out of this year's crop; their cabins were gutted after they left; people who saw it told me it was a "pretty hard sight" Do not think the colored men were very enthusiastic Democrats; a Democratic mayor, Jastremski, told me the president of a colored Democratic club sold his place before election and said he was going to vote for Hayes; learned that there were colored clubs at the Nicholls meeting, from one of my subordinates; do not think there was more cheering or noise than the white men present could have made; my officer present said that Mr. Larrimore, the president of a colored club, a white man himself, had a striped baton, and when he held the baton up the colored men would cheer, and not otherwise; my orders were to preserve peace and order as far as I could with the means at my command; had conversation with leading Democrats of Baton Rouge, William Gary, the mayor, Mr. Barbee, Mr. McMahon, Dr. Dupre and others on the subject of outrages; they expressed themselves as regretting the condition of things very much; it was ruining their business and running their labor off.

To Senator Wadleigh—It had the effect of completely preventing a free expression of political opinion on the part of the Republicans.

Adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Fourteenth Day's Proceedings.

The central or Morrison committee did not get through with a great deal of business yesterday, mainly because most of the witnesses who were to testify did not answer to their names. There was consequently considerable loss of time in waiting for the sergeant-at-arms to hunt up the persons who were subpenaed, and that pleasant official was unable to find the delinquents. The first witness was—

Robert E. Metz, colored—I reside in New Orleans; was president of a Democratic club last fall; I was extensively known as a Democrat; a man beat me severely; he called me a damned nigger Democratic thief; I was arrested by a policeman because of my political opinion; some colored men, about four months before the election, whipped me, breaking one of my ribs; they called me bad names; my club had 103 members, and all of them have been scared; we dare not go to church or to a ball.

To Mr. Townsend—Elliot Duvigneaud was the first man who beat me; now I say that a great many of the 103 members are scared; had some of the men who whipped me arrested; Willis Knox was one of them; I was sent to prison on a charge of being a suspicious character; the case was dismissed; I am porter for Administrator Mc Caffrey.

Samuel Crogan, colored—I reside in New Orleans; voted the Democratic ticket at the last election; have been threatened for it; have been a Democrat since 1865; have been almost continually abused for it.

To Mr. Townsend—I do not know the names of the parties who threatened me; I was never struck by the men; I had no trouble in voting.

Direct—Heard a colored woman in a street car say that if the Democrats got into power they would make black people slaves again and take away all their rights; heard a white man say the same thing; do not know his name; I followed the white man to learn who he was and learned that he was a Republican.

Henry Porter, colored—I dwell in this here city; they would not let me vote at the last election, and I will not tell you a lie; voted at the former election and voted a Democratic ticket; two busk niggers knocked me down and kicked my ribs; I thought it was a real jubilee; I can spell impossibility—I-m-p-as-si-ability; my name is H-n-y P-o-r-t-r.

This witness was either drunk or crazy, and so the committee bade him retire.

Mr. Townsend called for Stanley Jones, the witness who had promised to furnish the roll of members of a colored Democratic club on Melpomene street, but Jones did not appear.

Walker Wright, colored—I reside in New Orleans; voted the Democratic ticket last election; took my ticket off a table; was threatened by several persons because I did not vote the Republican ticket; the threats were made after election; I voted the Republican ticket once; had money in Jacob Barker's bank and was cheated out of it; afterward I put my money in the Freedman's Bank and it was all lost; that made me leave the Republicans.

Joseph Mazet, colored, recalled—I knew of false registration papers taken out by persons who lived in the sixth ward in 1874; I tried to sell some of the papers to Mr. R. A. Bray, but he would not have them; the leading Republicans in the seventh ward were always getting men to go and register; I tried to be appointed a Democratic supervisor, but could not get it; that was at the last election, and I did it to catch men who would vote on the false registration; policemen drove me away from the polls; I informed Packard and Bray that I intended to expose their tricks; I am a politician, and a good one, too; do not know of any other Republican frauds, and if I did I would tell you, you bet; Judge Dibble never had anything to do with the seventh ward frauds.

To Mr. Townsend—The name of the man who wanted to sell the false registration paper is James Scott; I wrote to Mr. Packard just before the registration office was opened; I was not concerned in getting out the false registration, but I was well aware of what was going on; I knew about the false registration papers at the time they were made; I furnished some names of the men who doubled up.

Direct—I was chairman of the board of canvassers for the seventh ward in 1874, and while I was still with the Republicans I privately gave a congressional committee information of Republican tricks, especially about the registration frauds.

William M. Wasburn—Reside in Morehouse parish; am tolerably well acquainted in my parish.

This witness read his testimony, already prepared and written, telling what he knew about politics and elections in his parish, and what he did not know about the Councils of Freedom, etc.

Direct—I was a candidate for a seat in the House; my majority was more than 500; the Returning Board counted me out; only one ward went Republican; the Democrats had nothing to do with the bulldozers, and as soon as we could we put the gang down; as far as I know there were few cases of intimidation; individual colored men were afraid to join the Democrats.

To Mr. Townsend—I live near the centre of the parish, and have about 300 acres of land; employ twenty-five or thirty hands; do not remember what the Republican vote was in 1874; there are nine Democratic clubs in the parish, I think; the rifle clubs were broken up, and we never had Regulators up there; the bulldozers were composed of young men of the parish, for the purpose of frightening the Republicans—to intimidate them; the Democrats soon put an end to that organization; the Democratic clubs, as far as I know, did not ride over the country at night time; heard of Madden getting notice to leave the parish; also heard about McCullough, a preacher, receiving warning; a school teacher who was reported to be spending money to get votes was ordered to leave the parish; I know none of the particulars of the murder of W. I. Law; he was a Republican, as were the school teachers; think that nobody but the men concerned in the murder know anything of it; do not know that a single man was forced to vote the Democratic ticket the bulldozers organized in June last, and remained in existence until just before registration began; they rode past my house one night, but they did not wake me up.

Direct—Law was waylaid and killed in a most dastardly manner, as I considered; I deemed him one of the worst men in the parish; he once declared himself a Republican and was elected sheriff; after that he got bad again, and was arrested by Dr. Phelps, the mayor; Law publicly declared he was bound to kill Phelps; he kept his word; that was in 1875; he was tried and acquitted by the court; he belonged to a Democratic club; the day he was acquitted he made considerable noisy demonstration and publicly announced himself as a Radical; he had some influence over the colored voters in his ward; there have been no criminal convictions in the Morehouse court in three terms.

To Mr. Townsend—Law was killed in the night near Bastrop; it was on account of the inefficiency of the officers that there were no convictions; no affidavit was made against the man who killed Law.

Direct—C. M. Ivens was killed a day or two before General Nicholls spoke there; the people of the parish are not on good terms with their inefficient officers.

To Mr. Townsend—I attended the meeting at which Leonard, Hunt and Gorham spoke, at Bastrop; Gorham made use of very obscene language, for which he was interrupted; the other speakers were not interrupted; a coffin was one night placed at the door of Postmaster Shopt's house; he is such an insignificant person that his insignificance would protect him everywhere; Henry Wright and John Rielly are the persons who placed the coffin at the door, I am morally sure.

Stanley Jones, colored, recalled—I have brought a copy of my club list. [The list was handed to Mr. Townsend, who inspected it closely.] My first roll had 175 names, but the last roll, this one, has but sixty-two names on it.

Direct—There are colored men who dare not put their names down on a public club-roll; their names are Robert Stewart, Henry A Johnson, William King and George Washington.

The committee, finding that several of the witnesses who had been summond to appear failed to answer to their names, adjourned rather earlier than usual, to meet at seven o'clock P. M.

On re-assembling the first witness called was—

Albert Voorhies—Was born in Louisiana; have held several public positions in this State; took an active part in the late canvass with the Democrats; made speeches in Orleans and other parishes; accompanied Messrs Nicholls and Wiltz in the campaign; the Democrats pursued a peace policy from first to last in the canvass; it was understood by the State Central Democratic Committee to instruct our friends to counsel peace; we agreed on a peace policy; I did not always have cognizance of all the proceedings here and elsewhere, as occasionally I was absent; when a rumor came to this city that there was a movement in East Baton Rouge against J. H. Burch we warned our friends to be very careful; the most enthusiastic Democrats in East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge were the colored people; the whites and blacks at the Democratic meetings fraternized on the most friendly terms; I was a member of the Supreme Court in 1859, and was elected to that position by the people.

To Mr. Townsend—In the first part of the canvass I went into the Attakapas parishes; after that I went to parishes further up the country; my principal intercourse during the canvass was with Democrats; heard of the bulldozers in East Feliciana; heard that the bulldozers were a sort of vigilance committee to suppress theft; do not know that there was any particular organization; I know of the White League by hearsay and know that such a Democratic society exist d.

Other witnesses failing to be present the committee adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

The sub-city committee, composed of Messrs. Blackburn, Phelps and Hurlbut, had Plaquemines parish under consideration yesterday and heard several witnesses.

Judge W. F. Prescott testified that he was a Republican, and that the supervisor at the last election was R. B. Edgeworth. The judge said that he was aware that in his parish there was a Council of Freedom, a Republican secret association. He also said that some colored men would have voted with the Democrats had they dared to.

Messrs. A. Lesseps, Williams, Carson and others testified to about the same things that Judge Prescott did. One of them asserted that there was ballot-box stuffing in the parish, and that Edgeworth worked hard to prevent Democrats voting.

Fireproof Stage Scenery.

Lester Wallack on Monday sent a communication to the fire commissioners, asking them to witness an experiment which he proposed to make at his theatre by saturating the scenery with some incombustible material and then applying fire to it. He declared that the light scenery would not ignite.

The commissioners visited the theatre about 3 P. M. yesterday and found Dion Boucicault, who has been making a study of preparations for rendering stage scenery fire-proof, in readiness to show them the result of his experiments. Two pieces of scenery had been prepared by being previously wetted with the solution adopted by Mr. Boucicault. A large hose had also been attached to a gas pipe, and the flame which came from the nozzle was nearly a foot in thickness and over five feet long. This flame was directed against the prepared scenery, which did not ignite. The fire was then held steadily against one portion of the scenery until it crumbled under the intense heat. When the flame was removed a circular hole remained, but the edge still refused to burn: The commissioners expressed much satisfaction with the result.

By his method the canvas and ropes are soaked in a solution of tungstate of soda, and when dry are primed with a solution of silicate of soda. No further process is necessary to render the scenery entirely fire-proof. The same solutions also make wood work partially fire-proof, but for the wood work the first solution used is tungstate of molybdenum. By such a process the whole stage apparatus of a theatre may be rendered fire proof for less than $100.—*New York Tribune.*

How Hampton Stands.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from South Carolina:

The Congressional Committee have closed their examination of the canvass of the electoral vote of this State, and are said to be satisfied, at last, that Hayes and Wheeler carried South Carolina. Wade Hampton has always been opposed to making any issue on the electoral vote, and he positively refused to certify to the certificates which the Democratic electors claimed to have got from the records of the Supreme Court. I was told last evening that the vote as forwarded would be withdrawn before the time arrived for counting it. I have it from the best authority that Hampton says he will lend no encouragement to the revolutionary programme of the hot-headed Democrats of the North who propose to seat Tilden in the Presidential chair by force, but, on the contrary, that he has quite as much confidence in Hayes as he has in Tilden.

Sir William Thompson says that there prevails in America "the truest scientific spirit and devotion, the originality, the inventiveness, the patient, persevering thoroughness of work, the appreciativeness, and the generous open-mindedness and sympathy from which the great things of science come."

The Popular Vote.

The popular vote of the Republic is interesting as a matter of study, both as to its present aspects and the future that it foretells. It bears strong evidence as to the equity of the present exciting contest before the public.

Below is the vote, arranged into Republican and Democratic States:

Republican States	Aggregate vote	Representatives.
California	154,593	4
Colorado	27,470	1
Florida	46,773	2
Illinois	551,901	19
Iowa	289,453	9
Kansas	124 143	3
Louisiana	145,601	6
Maine	116,577	5
Massachusetts	259,382	11
Michigan	317,746	9
Minnesota	124,150	3
Nebraska	53,369	1
Nevada	19,463	1
New Hampshire	80,045	3
Ohio	658,640	20
Oregon	39,985	1
Pennsylvania	758,957	27
Rhode Island	36,559	2
South Carolina	182,778	5
Vermont	64 345	3
Wisconsin	256,541	8
Total	4,294,130	143

The above States have 143 Reprentatives and forty-two Senators in Congress, and are entitled to 185 electors votes.

Democratic States.	Aggregate vote.	Representatives.
Alabama	170,843	8
Arkansas	96,963	4
Connecticut	122,120	4
Delaware	24,070	1
Georgia	179,139	9
Indiana	431,170	13
Kentucky	260,499	10
Maryland	163,761	6
Mississippi	160,094	6
Missouri	350,860	13
New Jersey	220,228	7
New York	1,015,946	33
North Carolina	212,081	8
Tennessee	274,731	10
Texas	148,164	6
Virginia	235,235	9
West Virginia	100,598	3
Total	4,131,3.2	150

The above States have 150 Representatives and thirty-four Senators in Congress, and are entitled to 184 electoral votes.

Hayes' electors represent 4 294,130 voters, and Tilden's electors represent 4,131,332 voters.

It there was an apportionment made now in proportion to the votes cast at the election the Republican States would have 149 Representatives in Congress and forty-two Senators, and the Democratic States 144 Representatives in Congress and thirty-four Senators; and the electoral vote would have been, Hayes 191; Tilden 178. These figures show the drift of the next census, and where the ruling masses of the United States are settling. And there is food for the anxious thought of Southern men in their forecast. If they will look carefully into the future that is foreshadowed by emigration and increase of population, they will see that a Northern Democracy, that came so near complete victory now, will be utterly powerless to help them or dominate the policy of this country after the census of 1880, even with a solid South. They will notice that the vote of the State of Indiana, the State that is overflowing with indignation, is as follows:

Hayes	208,111
Cooper	9,533
Total	217,644
Tilden	213,526
Democratic minority	4,118

The Democratic majority in Connecticut has but a small margin, and with but a single issue in the voting in Indiana, and the small change required to gain the vote of Connecticut, the promise of a permanent supremacy of the Northern Democracy, even with a solid South, is a thing that may be wished, but can not be accomplished. The Mexican politicians will not disturb the peace of the United States long.

The result shown in the vote is instructive. The first impression is a surprise at its magnitude, as it reaches one to every four and one-half inhabitants on the basis of the census of 1870, and would denote a large increase of population; but the most startling part of it is the votes that are not reported. The following table shows the vote cast at the election, and the vote they should have cast, using the census of 1870 as a nearest data of the actual number of voters:

	Vote cast.	Vote should have cast.
Alabama	170 843	221,552
Georgia	179 139	203,133
Kentucky	260,499	293,558
Louisiana	145 691	161,536
Mississippi	160,094	183,982
Missouri	350,860	352,505
Tennessee	222,732	279 671
Texas	148,164	18 .906
Virginia	235,235	272,258
Total nine States	1 873,257	2,240,109
Number of votes that should have been cast in the nine States		2 240,109
Number cast		1,873,257
Deficiency in vote		366,852

When Eliza Pinkston, as a witness, testified to the murder of her husband and child, it was easy to find witnesses to appear against her and testify to her bad character; that she was untruthful, that her husband was dangerous, and that he was not killed for political purposes (although it was November 4), and thus malign and villify a wounded woman, who had been left by murderers for dead, and who did not have any interest whether Hayes or Tilden were elected President. All this was done to show that the election was fair and peaceable. Now the votes of the election as counted show the true inwardness of the rifle club and shot-gun policy. Here are over 350,000 votes wanting. Take the murders, the assassinations, the proscription and brigand policy followed, and then the figures, as shown in the votes, and the statement of Southern Republicans is more than proven. The figures can not be fac d down by affidavits. There are more votes prevented from being cast than the whole Democratic vote of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. No testimony of witnesses can show that the election was peaceable and quiet in these States. Large numbers of negroes have emigrated to Louisiana, as their registration shows, and yet they lack 10,000 of the vote they should have under the former census, and the vote is also lacking about the number that they claim. The vote of South Carolina shows where a part of the vote of Georgia went.

The vote of South Carolina, in proportion to the other States, is still more suggestive. The vote cast was 182,776; it should have cast but 156,801—an excess of vote, 25,975. Georgia falls behind in her vote 84,000, and South Carolina has an excess of near 26,000. These figures account for the Democratic majority in Edgefield and Laurens being larger than the whole voting population residing therein. The following States, which have the largest number of persons unnaturalized of any in the United States, have a vote out of proportion large enough to be suggestive:

	Total cast.	Proportionate vote.
Connecticut	122,120	108,323
New York	1,015,946	863,825
New Jersey	220,228	201,354
Indiana	431,170	373,363
Total	1,789,464	1,645,865
	1,645,865	
Excess in four States	139,599	

There can be no severer criticism made upon the fraud of this campaign than the figures that show a deficiency of 366,852 in nine States having a large Republican vote, and in six of which the Republicans have a majority on a fair and free vote, and then a comparison with the four Northern States that cast their votes for Tilden, where there is an excess over the proportional vote of 139,599. Of this 59,807 is in the State of Indiana, which is a State that borders Kentucky, a Democratic State deficient on the proportionate vote. Neither of the four States having this excess are receiving accessions by immigration proportional to the newly settled Western States. On the whole, the popular vote does not look very flattering towards a future Democratic supremacy with even a solid South. Nor does it show such an absence of fraud, and such a free, fair vote as expresses the will of the people. The unsettled state of the South for the last ten years has not invited, and will not invite either capital or emigration. There is not that just and impartial execution of the laws that will increase the number and political power of the people of the Southern States. The people of the South will make a grievous mistake if they imagine that the people of the North mean to abandon the counsels of the brave men who battled for the unity of the country.

The true Southern man can find the best counsel for the future course of their people in the words of President elect Rutherford B. Hayes. They will find that it presents to them a much more promising future than for let the Northern Democracy a second time lead them into a resistance against the decision of the States in the selection of a chief magistrate.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

Superior District Court.

John Lamenac, William Carlos Kenner and John Gica vs. Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company.—Petitioners allege the organization of the defendant company; the establishment of a slaughterhouse below the city; plaintiffs' compliance with the law and use of the stables, etc.; that the slaughterhouse on the left bank has been decided to be the only legal slaughterhouse, and that defendants, in accordance with public notice, are about to remove it to the right bank, and pray an injunction restraining them from this illegal action.

Superior Criminal Court.

MOTION.

Manslaughter—Charles Earle and John Garvey, indicted April 29, 1871, for the murder of Margaret Sallinger on the twenty-third of April, 1871, and for the fifth time convicted February 28, 1876, of manslaughter, and March 17 sentenced to twenty years hard labor. Motion to admit to bail on their own recognizances overruled. Bail fixed at $1500 and case fixed for January 11.

SENTENCED.

Assault with a dangerous weapon—Thomas Malloy, convicted November 24 of having stabbed Louis Hill on the twenty-ninth of April, 1876; $100 fine and three months Parish Prison.

ORDER.

On motion of W. H. Hunt, Attorney General for the State of Louisiana, and on suggesting to the court the matter contained in the documents submitted to the court and on file, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the court, and on further suggesting that certain irregularities have occurred, as shown in said documents in the drawing of the venire heretofore ordered, It is now ordered by the court that the venire of 400 jurors drawn on Wednesday, December 20, 1876, be vacated and set aside and the drawing thereof annulled, and that the jury commissioners, together with the criminal sheriff, proceed forthwith to draw from the jury wheel in conformity to law, the names of 400 persons, sixteen of whom shall be selected by the court to serve as grand jurors in and for the parish of Orleans for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged by the court, and the remaining number to serve as petty jurors before the court during its ensuing regular January term of 1877, and that the 400 persons whose names shall be so drawn, be summoned to attend as jurors before the court on Saturday, January 6, 1876, at 10 A. M.

ON TRIAL.

1. Breaking, etc; 2 Grand larceny.—Pat Mallry, charged with entering on the night of June 26, 1876, the coffeehouse of Joseph Cimarelli, No. 157 Lafayette street and stealing a gold watch and chain valued $150, a pair of shoes $5 and $20 in silver. The watch was recovered. Malloy is already under a sentence of eighteen months hard labor from Judge Abell.

First District Court.

CONVICTED.

Assault and battery—Mary Johnson.
Petty larceny—Pat Kelly.

ON TRIAL.

Entering, etc.—John Cunningham. Jury empaneled and case continued until December 28.

Second District Court.

Successions of Patrick Dwyer, Mary W. Maybin and Joseph A. Maybin, Maria U. Litter and Christian Schneider opened.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, December 28, 1876.

To Captain G. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, 100 feet. High tide at 7 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet six inches. Bottom soft.

C. H. ELWELL,
Master of the Essayons.

"I have never been able," says Macaulay, "to discover that a man is at all the worse for being attacked. One foolish line of his own does him more harm than the ablest pamphets written against him by other people."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Delta Moss Company, No. 47 Carondelet street, December 28, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for the election of five directors to serve during the ensuing year.
GEORGE D. LUCE,
de29 10t Secretary pro tem.

Clan-na-Gael To-night.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Very important business. Punctual attendance. The presence of every member is particularly desired.
de29 1t*

Notice.—New Orleans, December 27, 1876.—The annual election for twenty-five directors of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office, No. 623 Magazine street, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
LOUIS MATHIS,
de28 1d Secretary.

Office Jefferson City Gaslight Company, New Orleans, December 20, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the twelfth instant, a dividend of THREE PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the second Monday in January next.
de21 1d CHARLES HERNANDEZ Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 24, 1876.—A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share, will be paid to the stockholders on MONDAY, January 15, out of the earnings of the past six months.
VOR. VALLOIS,
de24 1m Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, December 24, 1876.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed for one week preceeding the election.
VOR. VALLOIS,
de24 1d Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, December 16, 1876.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the thirteenth instant, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, January 1, 1877.
de17 ijal C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Forsyth Scale Works vs. Gauthreaux & Wright.—Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 7683.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. same, fieri facias in favor of William Fagan, intervenor—Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 9010.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the said district courts for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, and by consent of the parties thereto interested, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on FRIDAY, December 29, 1876, at half past ten o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit—

THE BALANCE UNSOLD OF THE FURNITURE, Fixtures, etc., movable property in the premises of defendants, No. 56 Camp street, in the First District of this city, as per inventory, which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,
de28 2t Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

P. Martin vs. Mr. and Mrs. Walker in seclido, and William Washington intervenor.—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans. No. 5420.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS WRIT OF FI