

SIGNATURE YESTERDAY.

The Senate. Present, and an early adjournment of Representatives.

Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported the report of Mr. Gracien expelling Messrs. Barrett, with an amendment. The report was adopted by 49 yeas and 12 nays.

Mr. Stewart, of the House, reported a bill for the relief of the estate of the late John A. B. Stewart, deceased.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Counting the Electoral Vote.—The Oregon vote of 1876 was counted by the Senate on January 13, 1877.

Notwithstanding knowledge is generally the most offensive article that can be tendered to a Democrat, it may possibly interest some of the unwashed shouters of your village who are raising such a dolorous clamor regarding the proper method of counting the electoral vote, to know that six times in the history of this country the President of the Senate has opened and counted the votes for himself, either for President or Vice President.

The first instance was in 1797, when John Adams opened and counted the votes and declared himself elected President. In 1801 Jefferson did the same, and in 1821 Vice President Tompkins opened the votes and counted himself out, in which self-sacrificing act he was followed by Richard M. Johnson in 1841.

In 1837 Van Buren, then Vice President, counted the votes that elected him President, the last instance occurring in 1861, when Breckinridge, a candidate for the presidency, opened and counted the votes to his own discomfiture.

It is exceedingly doubtful if ever since the Pacific slope passed out better than does the mine of fraud struck by the Republican committee of investigation in the Oregon matter, it having already been conclusively shown that a corruption fund of \$25,000 to \$30,000 was sent out from New York, and that the money was shared by the men immediately concerned in the affair.

And so Mr. Cronin, with so perceptible dimention of his original fragrance, with the "Oregon Electoral College" in his vest pocket, and his nasal prolongation over his shoulder, pensively winds his way over the mountain peaks and toward the land of the setting sun. Next!

Upon Monday of this week the Democrats had a grand blow-out at Ford's Opera House, it being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The exact object of the meeting was scarcely apparent, but advantage was taken of the occasion by the Democratic leaders here redoubled to let off a number of violent and inflammatory speeches, principally marked by an utter absence of all good sense and manly spirit.

The demonstration was that of an unruly mob. The Florida investigating committee have returned to the city, and both parties are anxiously awaiting their report, which will probably not be submitted for at least a week.

One of the Republican members alluded to his opinion that no matter how the election went, there are thieves in Florida. However, he is doubtless prejudiced much by the fact that he had his pocketbook stolen while in the State, by which he lost not only all the money he had with him, but his return ticket as well.

You know it is just such trifles as this that warp a man's judgment. Possibly this congressional pocketbook may do what whole "bar's" money failed to accomplish, and make Tilden the next President—in a horn.

Wade Hampton is undoubtedly an exceedingly prudent man, but General Nichols does not appear to be troubled in that way. The former has so far been able to prevent any overt act of rebellion among his followers, but the latter has gone further, and in muttering and arming the White Leaguers as he has done has in all probability taken a step that will bring about an armed conflict between his own and the adherents of Governor Packard.

Of course the United States troops can but support the latter, and in case of a fight there can be but one result. It is, however, to be hoped that the madman Nichols will not make necessary so severe a lesson.

Undoubtedly Commodore Vanderbilt built a first-class railroad man, but when the Rev. Dr. Deems arises and states that he always had "a singular child-like faith in the Saviour," and that he believes him to be "now with the saints in glory everlasting," the old story of the needle and the camel's eye can but recur to so heedless a cynic and confirmed a Bible student as your correspondent. Possibly the Rev. Dr. Deems his \$30,000 legacy a sufficient excuse for violating the parable in this case, however.

I trust (but don't advise you to do it) you will excuse me this week if my accounts from the seat of war regarding the May-Bennett duel are somewhat meagre, but the fact is that the New York dailies have already so completely and severely wounded and ridiculed both participants in all available parts of their persons that there is no sound place left me to put in a bullet. I did think of explaining to you how the matter was finally settled by an appeal to a warring, mentioning the fact that the head of "Young Jim" was now on exhibition at the medical museum in this city, but I refrain. I was never out for an editor.

And so James Gordon Bennett goes to Europe, a fugitive from the laws of his country. At least I judge that is what is meant by the sale of the New York Herald to-day to Ben Butler. There is no doubt of this sale being a genuine transaction, for I myself saw it consummated. The price paid was three cents; he bought it at a news stand in this city.

MAX RENNSAEL.

A Deserved Complaint.

In consideration of his long and faithful services to the State, Governor Packard has appointed Captain Joseph H. Lawlor colonel and aide-de-camp, and by request assigned him to duty on the staff of Major General A. S. Badger, First Division, Louisiana State National Guard.

At the time when Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Bliss were suddenly killed in the Ashtabula disaster, Dr. Lethrop & Co., of Boston, had in press and nearly ready to issue, a book entitled "Song Victories of the Bliss and Sankey Hymns," containing 100 incidents connected with these hymns; and also a fine new engraving of Mr. Bliss and sister of Mr. Sankey. To this is appended biographical sketches of both Mr. Bliss and Mr. Sankey, the former by Mrs. W. F. Crafts (Mrs. J. Timmons) who was one of the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, with tributes to their memory from other prominent workers. This sketch includes the disaster and death. The book will be ready in a few days and sold for fifty cents.

Eulogies on Judge Sauter.

At the meeting of the bar called to take action on the death of Hon. Arthur Sauter, late Judge of the Sixth District Court, M. M. Cohen, Esq., on being called to the chair, made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the honor you are pleased to confer in calling me to the chair, for it is an honor to preside over an assemblage composed as this is, and convened on an occasion which brings our saddened hearts to some extent in sympathy.

In an English funeral church service there is a prayer for deliverance from sudden death. And it was but the Sunday last past, indeed, he day before his decease, that I met Judge Arthur Sauter on Royal street.

On my asking him—on some matter he replied, with positive assurance, *Dieu soit avec vous*, and then immediately departed. Little did I then think that I was parting with him for the last time on this troubled earth. Little did I then entertain the thought that he was, at that moment, standing in the valley of the shadow of death. Little did I then anticipate that inverted order of events by which he, who in the accustomed course of time, should have followed me to the silent tomb, was fated to precede me.

From the REPUBLICAN of this city I read the following tribute which is the more complimentary as it emanates from one who had the good sense and kind charity to permit politics to die, or be forgotten over the grave of a political opponent.

"Judge Sauter was a man universally respected, publicly and privately, a consistent judge, and admired for his integrity, fairness and moderation. He made no attempt at brilliant display, and was averse to making himself prominent, especially while on the bench. It was not until he had retired from the bench, and when he did so they bore the evidence of great effort at concealment, but completely covering the shining point of his career, he had studied it. His manner on the bench toward counsel, witnesses and parties was pleasant, and even when he found it necessary to be severe, he was so temperate and moderate in his habit of expression, that he was an ornament to the bench of Louisiana, and entitled to a lawyer's epitaph—a good man, a faithful counsel and a just judge. Others of his profession may have more distinguished names; none can claim higher characteristics than this judge, and few fall to attain them all."

Gov. Arthur Sauter, with a just judgment, conscientiously troubled in the inmost recesses of his pure soul, pervaded his enlightened mind, and was imbedded in his noble nature. It was this anxious solicitude which sometimes caused him to be the only fault which I have ever heard ascribed to him, viz—too great delay in deciding cases submitted to him. But if this was his fault, it is one which he shared with Lord Eldon, one of the most renowned chancellors that ever presided in a court of equity. When Lord Eldon was told, in reference to his conduct, "Sauter est at cetero" (well enough if quick enough), he replied, "Sauter est at cetero."

As Judge Sauter was human, he was fallible, but let us—

No longer seek his merits to discuss, Nor draw his frailties from his dust above There lies he in a tombing hope repose, The best of fathers, the best of husbands, the best of friends, the best of neighbors, the best of citizens, the best of men.

And, while it is indeed heartrending to us, as husbands and parents, to contemplate that bereaved wife and those tender children—whose sorrow hung trembling on the little days we have, we should be so much left to us, that his rest is filled by a successor whom we all esteem and confide in; one who is well worthy to wear the mantle so aptly bestowed by Judge Sauter; and, his other counsel, his true and true friend, as was said of Sir Philip Sidney—

Whom ever regard to light, He never shall be dimmed.

(Communicated.)

The Honorable of Appointing Judges.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Many suggestions and propositions are made relative to the legality of the Nichols Supreme Court, and none seem tenable, so far. From a legal standpoint, there can be no question as to the legality of the Supreme Court appointed by Governor Kellogg. The point I make is founded upon law, and will convince those whose prejudices will admit them to see a fair, common sense view of the matter. It is this: There can be no question as to the right of Governor Kellogg to appoint to the bench, and others, the judges of the Supreme Court, nor the validity of his commissions in this case, which can not be disputed, but it is contended that if the appointment of Governor Kellogg was illegal, the appointments of Justice Luling and others of the Supreme Court were not by the legal Senate confirmed, hence their appointments expired when he (Governor Kellogg) went out of office. Now, sir, if the Nichols Senate was the legal one, which I might admit for argument sake, Mr. Nichols' appointments of Supreme Judges are illegal for the reason that if the Nichols Senate was legal, it was the duty of that Senate to have rejected or confirmed the appointments made by Governor Kellogg. It was the duty of the Nichols Senate, if a legal one, to have demanded of Governor Kellogg to send before the names of Justice Luling, Leonard and King for rejection or confirmation, as the constitution requires. Had such a demand been made special to these appointments and Governor Kellogg had refused, then the President of that Senate could have placed these names before the Senate, and they would have been rejected or confirmed, as the constitution requires. If Governor Kellogg had refused to send before the names of Justice Luling, Leonard and King for rejection or confirmation, as the constitution requires, then the President of that Senate could have placed these names before the Senate, and they would have been rejected or confirmed, as the constitution requires. If Governor Kellogg had refused to send before the names of Justice Luling, Leonard and King for rejection or confirmation, as the constitution requires, then the President of that Senate could have placed these names before the Senate, and they would have been rejected or confirmed, as the constitution requires.

It is evident under the law that the appointments of Supreme Judges made by Governor Kellogg are illegal. I will continue this subject again.

LEGIS.

Superior Civil Court.

This court met yesterday at the usual hour, 11 A. M., at No. 113 Royal street. The cases of Lacaze & Luce vs. Workington's Bank, and Riggs & Bernheim vs. Workington's Bank were continued.

Samuel P. Blane and A. B. Phillips, attorneys, took a responsive appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of defendant, from a judgment rendered by Judge Lynch, late of the Superior District Court, in the case of Louis Fabel vs. Dr. Armand Mercier. This was a judgment of possession resulting from a tax sale.

General Aubrey's Rejoinder to Governor Packard.

MEMORANDUM DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 17, 1877.

DEAR SIR—Your letter, dated the sixteenth instant, which you had published in the newspapers, and telegraphed North, before it was possible for me to see, is received.

Though addressed to me, I understand very well that it is not particularly intended for me, and, but for some errors affecting me personally, should not think it necessary to make any reply.

You need think that I had been issued early on this day (the ninth instant) by the honorable Secretary of War, directing that all unauthorized armed bodies should be disbanded, and that I should be considered the order of the Secretary of War as virtually commanding a maintenance of the status quo, consequently the State forces in charge of the different positions in Adams county, Mississippi, for instance, where there are 12,000 laborers, only 15,000 bales of cotton were made, an average of \$33. It is impossible for the negroes to live on this; they will have to do better.—Democrat.

How are the poor whites to live if there is no more than \$33 a head to divide among the laborers. Adams county is a poor place, we judge, for "universers."

Republican officials are applying for double-barreled commissions this year as the Democrat did in 1874. Like them, they think it will do no harm to have two strings to their bow.

Congressman Crapo in Ouachita.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In to-day's *Picayune's* evening edition there is an article about Mr. Crapo and the sub-committee at Monroe. As I have been for the last three months upon a quiet but minute observer of everything that has happened there, I would like to say a few words in response—not as the champion of Mr. Crapo, because that would be a great presumption on my part—but merely to correct the *Picayune*.

In the article above referred to, it is stated that Mr. Crapo said the investigation at Monroe "wasn't fair," and that Ouachita parish was one of the worst billeted parishes; when the *Picayune* says, the entire testimony taken in Ouachita, from witnesses of both parties, established the fairness of the election.

Now, sir, we all know by this time about the fairness of the election in Ouachita parish, and Mr. Crapo said nothing but the truth. All the whitewashing establishments of this country can not prevent the American people—the whole world—from getting at the true inwardness of the Democratic campaign tactics in the last election down here in Louisiana.

This sub-committee at Monroe selected their meeting room, the "Hollister Headquarters," thinking, perhaps, they would feel more comfortable there, instead of holding their sessions in a more neutral, and to Republicans less odious place. There the committee met, and the hall was crowded day by day by the ride club party, holding up their hands and swearing, in company with their *persuaded* brethren of African descent, to the perfect peace and loveliness of the campaign on their part, while at the same time dozens of poor Republicans lay buried in the ground, who made to their death because they would not forsake their instinctive political creed, and other dozens were still smarting under the wounds and the jobman treatment received by the Democratic reformers.

Under those circumstances it was at once clear to Mr. Crapo that it would be of no use to bring forward any Republican witnesses at Monroe, and consequently not one Republican witness was examined. Besides, most of the Republican witnesses were still here in the city, and Mr. Crapo intended to have them brought before the committee here as soon as their labors were finished at Monroe; but after arriving here this was not permitted, as it would have hurt the "splendid Democratic case" made up in Ouachita. So it was all a one-sided affair.

The *Picayune* gives Mr. Crapo little credit for ingenuity. The ride gentry of Ouachita, I am sure, think different. Mr. Crapo has done yeoman's service to the Republican cause up there. In his quiet way he did "strut" the best of them considerably, to the great discomfiture of the Democratic controllers. By his acute cross questioning he got out of them all he wanted to get. "That Massachusetts fellow is sharp as steel," was an expression I have heard many a time, and he was considered by friend and foe the smartest of the trio, anyhow.

In conclusion I would say that the less the Democrat would mention the name Elias Pinkston the better it would be for them, as the very name is and will be an everlasting shame on Louisiana Democrats; and hereafter to civilized people the synonym for everything that is cowardly, brutal and barbarous in treatment will be "Pinkstonized." E. BOEDICKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The performance at the Varieties Theatre to-night will consist of the recital of "La Vie Parisienne," a slightly opera, in which Mlle. Almee will sing her own Spanish song, and the English title called "Pretty as a Picture." The performance will be for the benefit, and on Sunday night she will make her last appearance.

On Monday night the favorite John T. Raymond will appear at the Varieties in his original creation of Colonel Sellers.

On Saturday night the much-abused St. Charles Theatre will be opened for the production of the "Black Crook," under the direction of Mr. John W. Blaisdell, a well known Chicago manager, who brings sufficient scenery for the proper production of the spectacle. A strong ballet and a number of clever specialty artists will be introduced incidental to the piece.

The Hex Rectipies.

The same mysterious messenger who served us with the compliments of Hex last year has appeared again with cards of invitation to the reception to be given in honor of his gracious majesty, King of the Carnival. The diamond and gold-bordered card is an elegant specimen of color printing; it is diamond shaped, and adorned with implements of heraldry and ancient warfare, spears, axes, pikes, helmets, feathers and banners. The smaller cards of admission to the Exposition Palace are stamped with gold, and show a coat of arms with the lion on a rock. It is understood that most elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of next Mardi Gras, and if peace in the city from now on can be guaranteed, an old-fashioned good time may be enjoyed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hamlet has been heard from at last. After having come forward and taken his seat and oath as Senator he has concluded to return home for the purpose of being elected. He ought to have been sure of his position before he came so far. If he runs as a Republican this time, we hope he will be permitted to remain in the parish during the canvass; if as a Democrat, it is likely his late constituents will consent to let him remain in attendance on his sick sister. He is not likely to be elected again by the votes of Republicans.

The negroes on the upper river parishes, and on the Mississippi side as well, can not possibly get along on the amount of work they do. In Adams county, Mississippi, for instance, where there are 12,000 laborers, only 15,000 bales of cotton were made, an average of \$33. It is impossible for the negroes to live on this; they will have to do better.—Democrat.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RETURNING BOARD. UNPRECEDENTED ACTION OF CONGRESS. COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE. NO COMPROMISE PROBABLE. The Republican Majority Know Their Rights and Dare Maintain Them. The President of the Senate will Do His Duty. THE LOUISIANA CASE. PITKIN'S PERSPICUOUS PRESENTATION. A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION. (Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1877. The House continued to-day the discussion of the Democratic scheme to drag Louisiana archives and State officers before one of its investigating committees. The argument of the Democrat that the House has power to do all this is directly antagonistic to all known precedent established in the settlement of the Hallet-Kilbourne case, when it was demonstrated that the House had not power even to compel the production in the committee room of the books and papers of a private individual, much less the archives of a State.

In two days' debate no Democrat has produced any authority for the assumption of power claimed.

On the other hand, it was shown conclusively by the best lawyers on the floor, that the House has no power to arrest and imprison State officers for a refusal to take their archives and records from the repository prescribed by law, against their conviction of duty and public interest.

The House decided, however, by a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting yea, that in theory, at least, it has the power claimed, viz: To bring your Returning Board to Washington, with all its archives, and to imprison members thereof if they refused to answer questions propounded.

As a matter of fact, however, the House has no power whatever in the premises, and it has no machinery whatever to enforce its decree; no army or navy, no force whatever but a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The decision of Chief Justice Carter, in the Hallet-Kilbourne case, put an end for all time to the power of the House to punish contumacious witnesses.

A majority of the joint committee on counting the electoral vote have agreed to a plan which will be reported to both houses to-morrow.

The scheme will not probably receive the sanction of Congress.

Public opinion here is strongly against compromise.

To-day's New York Times, in an elaborate editorial, says: "The people, through their chosen electors, some weeks since elected Governor Hayes to the presidency. It remains only for the officer named in the constitution to open the electoral votes, and formally declare the result, as his predecessors have done on twenty-two occasions before."

A reporter of the Star called upon Marshall Pitkin and obtained an interesting statement, nearly a column in length, in relation to the present situation in Louisiana, which appears in this evening's issue of that paper. It contains many facts not heretofore generally known, and greatly strengthens your case here.

Arrangements are being perfected here for a grand Republican demonstration and torchlight procession next week.

D. D. C.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Mr. Morton stated there was no money to complete the investigation by the sub-committee on privileges and elections into Louisiana affairs.

Mr. Morton made an elaborate speech in support of the action of the President in placing troops at Petersburg during the election.

Messrs. Withers and Johnson took sharp issue with Mr. Morton as to the truthfulness of his discharge of the Doctor on his own cognizance until to-morrow morning.

Colonel John O. Mahony, formerly at the head of the Fenian organization in this country, is in a dying condition here.

The failure of E. Bonadit & Co., hat manufacturers, 516 Broadway, is reported. Liabilities \$150,000.

Prudent Checks.

The cashier of the Union Trust Company this morning discovered a forged check for \$64,000 drawn on the company by the New York Life Insurance Company. The cashier of the president of the insurance company, Mr. Franklin, was very cleverly deceived. The cashier of the bank, however, was prevented to him on the ground of his certificate, and supposing it to be genuine, certified it. The man who presented the check then bought from Mr. Maxwell, broker, of the Exchange, \$48,000 in gold and disappeared with his booty.

The loss fell upon the Union Trust Company, the officers of which have assured President Franklin that they will make \$81,000 good. Detectives are busy engaged in working up the case.

W. T. Hatch & Sons caution the public against negotiating their check No. 10,382 for \$5500 gold, on the First National Bank, stamped by the bank, payment having been stopped on account of fraud.

WASHINGTON.

Committee Hurling.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—William E. Chandler will be reported in contempt by the Committee on Privileges and Duties of the Senate. His refusal to answer whether the dispatches received at Tallahassee had reference to troops and money,