NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME X.—NO. 247. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. WHOLE NUMBER 3022.

POLITICAL NOTES.

s goes Florida so goes the Union.

oseph L. Topham, a learned pundit of aden, New Jersey, produces the figures he New York *Times*, which go to show s in the last election over 1,000,000 of ndulent votes were cast for Tilden.

ASHINGTON, January 31.—The Senator t from West Virginia, and McPherson, ator elect from New Jersey, were ted.—*Special to New Orleans Democrat.*

he "Senator elect from West Virginia," vis, is his own successor, of course he was ed. McPherson, of New Jersey, suc- s Felinghuysen on the fourth of next ch. Of course *he* was seated, but it was k seat, probably in the cloak room.

olonel Plumb has been elected United se Senator of Kansas, in place of Har- He is a printer by trade, and for- y published the Emporia *News*. He e to Kansas from Zanesville, Ohio, in when nineteen years of age. He is president of a national bank at Empo- and is reported to be worth $200,000, ch he has made by speculation and the ctice of law.

r. Whitaker, who may be a judge some hese days, has put the White League into excellent form. He has instructed rand jury and his sheriffs to demand of Secretary of State and chief clerk of the rning Board the official returns of the election. The command to produce important papers has been peremp- y refused by those to whom it is ad- ed, involving thereby a most decided mpt of his authority. As a solemn bewigged embodiment of the law it be- s his duty to arrest the recalcitrants seize the papers—if he can.

e city officials are now on trial as re- ers, and their approval of the sheriffs' clerks' bills under the exorbitant fee which now stands repealed will be an diate test of their metal. The pre- n bond scheme, as a method of paying city's debts with others' money, may xcellent enough in its way, but it is not y satisfying to the "reform" cravings his people." A little retrenchment, a energetic effort to do, or at least to see, something in the way of disposing floating indebtedness, and a strict ct for the reform fee bills, may have dency to check the rapidly oozing pub- nfidence in the new administration.

good many disreputable employes of Democracy (self-confessed knaves) attempted to earthquake the country the aid of the intelligent "specials") owing that Governor Wells is almost d as themselves. In fact, that he is fied to be a Democrat. Several alle- s of a very ugly nature are made by headline writers, which are partially ned by the hired witnesses; but, so ot a *fact* has been adduced which d in the least degree weaken the con- e of his fellow-citizens in the upright Governor Wells. The charges t him appear to be as clumsy as they rascally, and at the very worst, if n, could not attaint the acts done by nd his colleagues, for they would but to prove that bribery or other cor- influences were not successfully em- d in procuring the verdict rendered by ard.

eworn statement of General Ander- efore the congressional committee, Dr. Robertson, the Democratic Sena- om St. Landry, attempted to bribe o cheat the Republicans out of their , and give Louisiana's vote to the racy by means of fraudulent acts in turning Board, will form an interest- bject for the investigation of some grand jury. The country must soon vinced that the integrity of General son and his colleagues withstood ations of vast magnitude, and that mocracy were as willing to buy a vic- to bulldoze for it. Every new devel- t but serves to strengthen the Repub- laim.

w transpires that Messrs. Davis and rd were elected to the Senate in the Virginia Legislature by Republican A handful of Republicans seemed the balance of power, and at the me threw their weight against the nderate ring" which supported Price ulkner, and gave them a terrible and oted defeat. The Republicans sup Davis and Hereford because of their to stem the Confederate tide that has nning rampant in that State since minations at Charleston last June. them have Union antecedents (one was a Union soldier, and to this y owe their election. They were by the Republicans. But for the icans it is doubtful whether either of ould have finally succeeded.

e same reasoning Messrs. Price and r, and especially Mr. Faulkner, r defeat to their Confederate ante- and more particularly to the fact eemed as if no politician, Democrat blican, was to have any status here West Virginia unless he could show nderate record. Mr. Faulkner car- business too far by letting the pub- that he had written all of Stone- kson's reports. The boast became e in the mouths of many Demo- d of all the Republicans. Union of all shades have been surfeited t sort of stuff. They want no more

Foreign Affairs.

Two Republics of January 13 notes t death in Mexico City of Mrs. De Reviere, a native of New Or- d for twelve months a resident of y.

Federalista thinks that the $300,000 s said has been sent to Vera Cruz pped to the United States in pay- the first installment of the debt to ntry, have been furnished by the The Bishop of Queretaro recently General Diaz the sum of $60,000. If ue, it shows that General Diaz is d by the wealthiest party in the

gram from General Diaz at Guada- ated January 17, peremptorily s Canales to liberate certain im- Spaniards, arbitrarily confined, void in the future the commission abuses, under penalty of joining rival, Cortina, in his exile.

er telegram from Constantinople believed peace will be concluded ia, and it is rumored that Monte- eceived Turkey's overtures favora-

y says: The general impression that an understanding will be with Servia on the basis of the *ante bellum*, and with Monteneg- slight territorial concessions.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Great Debate—A Democratic Statesman Takes a Hand in it—David Dudley Field's Effort and How it was Received—In Contempt of a Democratic House—The Difference Between Tweedledum and Tweedledee—Prisoners at Willard's and Prisoners in a Capitol Cell—The Shining Political Lights of the South—They Disown Northern Democratic Demagogues and Act with Leading Republicans.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1877.

Mr. David Dudley Field, like many others who at home stand peerless in debate, acute in legal ability and renowned in oratory, finds his level in that much abused body the Lower House of the national Legislature. Just before the House of Representatives took the vote on the electoral bill last Friday, Mr. Field, of New York, arose in his seat and was immediately recognized by the Speaker. The auditors in the galleries are always on the alert to catch the words of every speaker when he first starts out with his argument. Upon this occasion Mr. Field had the honor of the strictest attention on the part of every Representative in the hall. It was a full House, as the members were ready for the roll call upon the great issue which was about to be decided. Murmurs and admonitions to cease conversation were for a moment heard throughout the audience, amid which Mr. Field stepped into the aisle by the side of his desk, and in a silvery voice "spoke his little piece" upon the momentous question, the settlement of which has been a fource of agitation to the whole country. The scene was an interesting one—the brilliantly lighted hall; the packed galleries; distinguished public men from all over the country on the floor by invitation of members; outsiders standing all along the outer row of members' seats in rows three deep; Senator Morton, who was a visitor to the House, bent forward to catch the drift of the argument. Everybody expected something profound—the advancement of some doctrine that would clinch the views already enunciated in support of the bill; but in the space of two minutes the almost breathless interest of the spectators was superseded by the half suppressed tones of disappointment. Mr. Field's maiden speech fell flat. It surprised everybody present. It was a flowery peroration of a vapid and somewhat stereotyped compliment to the results obtained by a committee. Merriment, mingled with astonishment, was manifest on the face of the audience as he left it to infer that he had repeatedly arisen *en dishabille* during the long watches of the night, and from his chamber window in the House, which was formerly the Old Capitol Prison, viewed the "old flag" as it floated over the Senate Chamber. About sunrise, it appears, he got out of bed again, pulled back the curtains and "saw that the flag was furled;" therefore, he said, "He knew that the day was won." There was some anxiety, which was manifested by some of his hearers in an audible manner to know what day was won and who won it. Mr. Field sat down. He looked about him with an expectant gaze, like one who anticipated the vast concourse would rise to "do him honor." But with the exception of a very sickly attempt at applause there was no other manifestation over Mr. Field's effort than significant nods and murmurings that Mr. Field, as a statesman, was a failure. He will not cope with but very few of the men on that floor. The Democratic party could have got along without him. Northern Bourbons and Southern fire-eaters can eclipse him in debate, rival him in legal ability, and give him a point or two in eloquence.

The Returning Board of New Orleans have been adjudged in contempt of the Democratic House of Representatives; so was the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The punishment meted out to the board and that imposed upon Mr. William Orton was in two vastly different degrees. Mr. William Orton had the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputies dance attendance upon him while he feasted at Willard's. The Returning Board of Louisiana have been kept locked up in one of the worst committee rooms of the Capitol; ill-ventilated, unwholesome and partly under ground. Corporations like railroad and telegraph companies do not fear ill-treatment at the hands of Democratic Congressmen, because such corporations can own them if so be their desire; but Republicans from far-off States serve the purpose of allowing Democrats to vent their hatred of the Republican party when they adjudge any members of that party in contempt of the Democratic House.

The ex-Confederates cried out the other day, when the Returning Board was before the bar of the House: "They ought to be put in the common jail." A Republican sarcastically replied, "Why don't you take them out and hang them and be done with it." That Republican member probably meant this as a joke, but there was plenty of ex-Confederates on that floor, so bitter are they against a loyal man, that they would hang every one of that board but for the fear of public opinion. The apologists of the horrors of Andersonville, Libby Prison and Salisbury on that floor, within their own hearts, are wishing they could put not only the Returning Board of Louisiana, but every other prominent Republican who has prevented them from continuing their murders in the South into the common jail, that the scenes of the rebel prison pens might be reproduced. It is with great difficulty the hot-headed Southern demagogues in Congress can be restrained from launching out into a red hot tirade against loyal men in the South, whenever they are brought before this Democratic House. Time is bringing wondrous changes in the political world, however; the thoughts and actions of politicians have undergone a complete revolution. A Northern Democrat may be with "honor in his own country," but he has almost completely lost his hold on the good will of leading politicians in the South. There are a great many demagogues in the Democratic party hailing from the Northern States and holding seats in Congress. These men find colaborers in those ex-Confederates in Congress of the bombastic and adventurous order. The statesmen of the South are acting with the leading minds of the Republican party. The Northern Democrats are like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth—camp followers—"the enemy in the rear."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 1, 1877.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker Hahn in the chair.

Sixty-one members answered the roll call. The Senate being notified, only eight answered the roll call, and there was therefore no quorum in the joint assembly.

A motion to adjourn failed, and the Senate withdrew.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, February 2, 1877.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Keeting in the chair, and sixty-one members present.

Several days' journals were approved, but on the motion of Mr. Detiege that of January 29, containing the proceedings of the last ballot for United States Senator, was postponed.

Mr. Detiege said the object was to have a consideration in joint session the facts that on the seating of Senators Kelso and Baker one Senator had refused to vote, but the President had ordered the recording of the ballot as a quorum present, and on the balloting for United States Senator a Senator had refused to vote, and the President had declared in consequence that there was no election.

Mr. McMillen introduced a resolution reducing the number of sergeants-at-arms to the limit of the law, which was laid over, and Mr. Gracien a bill appropriating $1234 32 for the relief of James Koppel, for provisions furnished the militia in 1873, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Saveignos gave notice of a bill repealing the tax on medicines and license on country stores.

The Senate being notified, there were ten Senators and fifty-seven Representatives in joint assembly.

A motion to adjourn, offered by Mr. Jones, was refused.

The Senate soon after retired to its chamber and the House adjourned to Saturday at a quarter of twelve o'clock, by a vote of 37 to 17, on motion of Mr. Gracien.

The Legislature To-day.

SENATE.

No quorum.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fifty-one members answered the roll call.

Mr. Keeting in the chair.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. D'Avy the House adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock.

Democratic Caucuses.

The Senate Wednesday passed bills authorizing notaries to administer oaths; permitting James Legendre to practice law, and by resolution authorized the joint committee to prepare a bill on Metropolitan Police.

Thursday bills were introduced repealing act No. 87 of 1870, relative to public administrators; Code of Practice 317; the quarantine laws, and one to unite the State University with the Mechanical and Agricultural College.

The bill to incorporate Ouachita City passed its second reading.

Friday Mr. Demas distinguished himself by the record as opposing a mass meeting communication from Homer.

A resolution reciting the inability of the Levee Company, and directing the Committee on Lands and Levees to avert the impending calamity by reporting a bill was passed.

A bill requiring tax collectors' bonds to be immediately filed with the recorder of mortgages was passed.

The House Wednesday received petitions asking aid for St. Vincent's Home, reduction of taxes on insurance companies, and repeal of the Hayes small-pox hospital act.

The following committee was appointed: Immigration—Ryland, Buck, Bowden, Voorhies, Kennedy, Brand, Billien.

Bills were introduced and referred to amend sections 407, 408, 410 and 413 of the Code of Practice, relative to the asylum at Baton Rouge, to regulate deposits in district and parish courts, to amend section 2528 of the Revised Statutes, and a charter for New Orleans, providing for a Mayor at $5000, one alderman from each ward, who shall be a taxpayer and not interested in contracts, auditor, treasurer, attorney, two street commissaries, etc.

Thursday St. Patrick's Hall was proposed for a State House; a printing bill was reported.

Bills were introduced relative to the duties of the State Treasurer and the keeping of the State funds; remodeling the funding and arranging for a fiscal agent; to settle the jurisdiction of the second judicial district court, and repealing the various acts relative to the Metropolitan police.

The bill abolishing the office of district attorney pro tem. passed to a third reading.

Friday a complaint relative to the New canal was referred to a joint committee.

A bill to provide for vacancies in case the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were to be impeached by this body; that the Lieutenant Governor should succeed the Governor; that the Senate should fill a vacancy of Lieutenant Governor; the Speaker of the House to be Governor when both offices should be vacant, and when all three are vacant then a Governor to be elected on proclamation of the President of the Senate, was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The printing bill was passed, an amendment requiring the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder being laid on the table.

Other bills were referred or recommitted to committees.

In joint session Wednesday the vote was: Jonas 21, Gibson 21, Wickliffe 19, Robertson 13, Eagan 12, Lewis 1; total, 87.

Thursday the vote was: Jonas 27, Robertson 16, Gibson 15, Wickliffe 15, Eagan 13; total, 86.

Friday the vote was: Jonas 23, Gibson 19, Wickliffe 17, Eagan 15, Robertson 13.

General Grant's Southern Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes, under date of January 29:

The President said to-day that he is still being much pressed by the friends of the rival political parties in Louisiana to act in their interests. He has uniformly declined to recognize either, and has no intention of changing his policy under any circumstances whatever short of a formal showing of the results of the election by the congressional committee. He thinks that at this juncture and in view of the surrounding circumstances it would be in extremely bad taste for him to do otherwise. He says that under the decision of Chief Justice Taney, in the Rhode Island case, it is fully in his power to settle the question without the participation of Congress; but that, in view of the peculiar situation, politically, he does not feel justified in exercising that authority. The result of the election in Louisiana hangs largely upon the reports of committees, and their reports will perhaps settle the count of the electoral vote of the State, and the President does not wish by any act on his part to prejudge the case. The President explained at some length to-day the complicated questions growing out of the vote for electors in certain districts of the State. He said that in these districts, if the entire five electors were elected, then Packard may be declared the legal Governor; if not, then Nicholls may be so recognized. If, therefore, he were to exercise his own judgment and recognize either, it might be considered equivalent to the national executive settling the question of the count. He stated most positively that until the presidential controversy is settled he should leave that important question unimembered. It is his intention to maintain the existing condition of affairs with regard to the contesting parties, and the military commander has been fully instructed to this effect. In case of an aggressive movement on the part of either of the rival factions, designed to disturb the *statu in quo* or in any manner to take advantage of the other, the President will promptly direct General Augur to assume charge of the affairs of the State, and establish a military government, to continue until the civil question is decided. He said that both Packard and Nicholls are behaving extremely well, and that their respective followers are exhibiting extraordinary forbearance toward each other; Nicholls, with so many hot-headed and impetuous young men among his adherents, is much to be commended. General Grant does not know what Nicholls' motives are, but he simply judges him by his acts.

These views as to the policy of the President, pending the settlement of the presidential controversy, have been communicated in detail to Messrs. Packard and Nicholls and to General Augur. In reference to the condition of affairs in South Carolina, the President thinks there will be no change in that quarter until the presidential question is settled; the situation is different from that in Louisiana. Here the Hayes electors have a majority of all the votes, and while Chamberlain fell considerably behind, but with the illegal votes cast in Edgefield and Laurens counties thrown out, he also has a majority; but matters will be permitted to remain as they are until the national issue is adjusted. General Grant said to-day that the disposition of the latter question will lead to the speedy determination of the former. In speaking of Governor Chamberlain he paid a high tribute to that gentleman, saying that he considers him a man of superior education, ability and purity of character.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. E. C. Billings, district judge.

United States vs. Isaac Woods.—Jury empanneled and dismissed. Peremptory exception argued and the district attorney allowed to amend the petition.

United States vs. Mrs. Julia M. Burns, carrying on liquor business without payment of license. Defendant acknowledged indebtedness of $50.

J. P. Reynolds vs. C. T. Howard.—Verdict for defendant.

Robert Young Charmburg vs. J. B. Carson and E. F. Herwig.—Verdict for plaintiff for $1999 99. New trial for E. F. Herwig applied for.

Superior Criminal Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

William Taylor, of assault on Policeman W. C. Hawkins, December 25, 1875.

VERDICTS.

Pierre Baptiste, grand larceny of gold watch and chain, valued at $175, from Mr. Poliot, August 14, 1876. Guilty.

William Williams, burglary of residence of Auguste Larrieux, corner of Carrollton avenue and New canal, on the night of May 28, 1876, and grand larceny of $107 worth of goods. Mistrial.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons—John Fitzgerald, plea of guilty, $5 or five days.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

United States Circuit Court.

James L Bradford vs. Pullman Palace Car Company.—Damages for non-compliance with contract of through ticket to Chicago by forcing a change of cars at Cairo. Default taken.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Charles Pinta.—Carrying concealed weapons. Nolle prosequi entered.

State vs. William Taylor.—Plea of guilty of assault on Officer W. C. Mawkins. Sentence of $10 or ten days.

State vs. Thornton Rankin.—Assault and battery on Officer B. Carr, July 26, 1875. Verdict of not guilty.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Superior Criminal Court.

MOTIONS.

Murder—State vs. John Gauss, indicted for the killing of Nicholas Hoffman on the second of January, 1876, in the Third District. Motion for bail granted, and bail fixed at $5000.

Robbery—State vs. Mark Berryon, convicted January 26, 1877, of robbing John Kellett on the fourteenth of November last of a gold watch, etc., valued at $350. Motion for new trial refused.

INFORMATIONS.

False imprisonment—George Bowser, two cases.

Assaulting police officers—Richard Delamore.

Burglary—Alfred Townsend.

Carrying concealed weapons—Peter Bowden, John Thomas, W. R. Carty.

Shooting, etc.—S. Timlin, shooting Frank Meyers, corner of Calliope and Levee streets, January 18, 1877.

SENTENCE.

Robbery—Mark Berwyn. Ten years Penitentiary.

HABEAS CORPUS.

State ex rel. Thomas Doherty vs. C. C. Cain, keeper of Parish Prison.—Relator is confined at the Parish Prison upon a commitment of Judge Armstrong, Fourth Police Court, who sentenced him for being drunk and resisting a police officer to $500 peace bonds for six months or thirty days, and for disturbing the peace, to $25 or thirty days, which is, relator thinks—and his counsel is of the same opinion—unjustifiable and contrary to law. Writ issued, returnable at 2 P. M. Saturday, February 3, and subpena *duces tecum* issued to Judge Armstrong, to bring affidavit, etc., into court.

ON TRIAL.

Shooting with a dangerous weapon, etc.—Fred Soland, charged with shooting and wounding Numa Larose, December 28, 1876, on Dryades street.

A good old colored man named Uncle Jim Hill set himself up the other day as a phrenologist, and a barber was his first subject. He placed the barber on a chair, felt of his head for a long time, and then remarked: "William, you is too sanguine. When you lend money you expect it back. You are bilious. You want to be honest, but you hasn't the necessary character; you isn't hopeful; you is bowed down with grief most of de time; you has an ear for music; you has de worst feet on Kentucky street; you is de right sort of a man to wheel coal down hill for big wages." William rose up, pitched Uncle Jim over the stove and under the bed, and split a panel of the door as he went out. The aged phrenologist was at the City Hall next evening to get advice from the police, and when advised to go out of the trade he replied: "Seems like I shall have to, for I'se getting too aged to be frown over cook stoves."

Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. John Stuart Mills' stepdaughter and the lately elected member of the London school board, has just had a public banquet given her by the liberal party in her district of Southwark. The new lady members of the board appear, if anything, more business-like than their brother officers. For instance, at one of the recent meetings Mrs. Surr rose and observed that it had been the habit of some members of the board to rise three or four times in the course of an afternoon "only to express mere finest verbosity respecting what had been said by previous speakers. She felt bound to protest against this waste of time, and moved that the board clock be so placed as to be visible to the majority of members, so that they might see the amount of time they occupy in hearing themselves talk. Mrs. Surr, on the suggestion of some members, withdrew the motion, but expressed a hope that what she had said would have some good effect.

"Handsome is that handsome does," quoted a Chicago man to his wife, the other day.

"Yes," replied she, in a wizening tone, as she held out her hand. "For instance, a husband who is always ready to hand some money to his wife."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York city, have sent us by mail the following new books, fresh from the press:

INVENTIONAL GEOMETRY. One of the Science Primer series. By William George Spencer.

The little book contains a series of problems intended to familiarize the pupil with geometrical conceptions and to exercise his inventive faculty. It is the primer of practical geometry, comprising questions and definitions designed to be of use to the learner when he takes up theoretical geometry.

THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, in English and French. Polyglot edition; by Benjamin West, of London.

Bunyan's great work has occupied a place in the front rank of literature for more than two centuries. It is stated that the Bible alone, of all other books, has gone through so many editions. The experiment of translating the quaint, simple, thoroughly Anglo-Saxon idiom of this immortal allegory into French has proved only partially successful. The translator does not seem to have been able to transfer the charming simplicity of the original, but contents himself with the redundant style of modern French. As the English and French are printed on opposite pages, however, after the style in which the laws of Louisiana were once published, the reader, if he possess but a limited knowledge even of the English language, will get an inkling of its real merits.

THE SHADOW AND THE SWORD. A Romance by Robert Buchanan. Appleton's library of select novels.

A MAD WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS. By Julius Chambers.

This is the experience of a perfectly sane man, who volunteered incarceration in a private mad house in New York for the purpose of observing and publishing the facts of the true inwardness of one of these suspicious establishments. The writer, as might be expected of one so bold, handles his subject with great vigor.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press a new book by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "The Fatal Secret," which is being printed from the author's manuscript. It was written expressly for this volume, and has never before been printed in any form. It will be published on Saturday, February 3, in uniform style and price with her "Ishmael" and "Self Raised," which have proved to be so immensely popular. Booksellers and all others will do well to send in their orders at once, for the book is certain to have a large sale.

The *Tribune Almanac* for 1877 is one of the most valuable publications of its kind, embracing as it does in 128 pages of political statistics, election returns from the various States and Territories for 1876, with comparative tables running back as far as the elections of 1868 in most cases. Its statistics are fair as to contested States, and reliable in all cases. Having been carefully compiled and revised by Hon. Edward McPherson, author of the political manuals, and for many years Clerk of the national House of Representatives, the almanac can be said to be as free from errors as a work of the kind can well be. It will be sent from the publication office by mail for twenty-five cents.

The New Orleans Democrat Advises the Democracy of Ouachita and Caldwell.

We take the following editorial from the New Orleans *Democrat*, of the twenty-sixth instant:

"The election in the senatorial district composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell, to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. T. E. Meredith, takes place to-morrow. G. W. Hamlet, a colored man, who was the opponent of Mr. Meredith in the recent election, is a candidate for the vacancy. Hamlet has been a pronounced, in fact, a bitter Radical, and a prominent leader of the colored people in his section of the State. Nevertheless, we hope that the Democrats will generally vote for and elect him. Without changing his politics he has had the manhood and honesty to defy the party lash and recognize the Nicholls government; and, as the pacification of the State—the restoration of good will between whites and blacks—is just now of the importance paramount to mere political differences, we believe that true wisdom, policy and patriotism will justify the Democrats of Ouachita and Caldwell in voting for this colored man."

The Democracy of Ouachita and Caldwell would not permit themselves to be bulldozed by the official organ of their party, but instead of following its advice cast their votes for Captain Frank P. Stubbs, one of the defendants in the case of Jackson et al. vs. Ludeling et al., reported in 21 Wallace, which case we have seen the editor of the New Orleans *Democrat* mention repeatedly.

In making this allusion to Captain Stubbs as one of the defendants in this case, we intend no reflection whatever either on him or on any of the other defendants, we merely wish to show to the editor of the New Orleans *Democrat* and to others, editors as well as private persons, who have abused Judge Ludeling and the other Republican defendants, what is the opinion which is entertained of the action of these defendants in the section in which they reside. Captain Stubbs, one of them, is unanimously nominated as candidate for the State Senate by a Democratic convention consisting of such gentlemen as Messrs. Robert Richardson, R. M. Breard, D. T. Head and J. B. Filhiol, of Ouachita, and Messrs. J. M. Bennett, D. A. Wade, J. B. Rutland, J. A. Eason and E. A. Ferrand, of Caldwell. Now if judge Ludeling, in the opinion of the New Orleans *Democrat* and of others, is a swindler and everything else base for the part he took in the purchase of this road, then the Democratic candidate for the State Senate is also. Judge Ludeling had the misfortune of permitting his name to be used as principal in the transaction, while Mr. Stubbs only figured as one of the associates. Judge Ludeling put up $30,000, while Mr. Stubbs put up $25,000.

We believe that the purchase of this road was a fair and legitimate transaction, the Supreme Court of the United States, the New Orleans *Democrat* and others to the contrary notwithstanding. That we are not alone in our opinion is shown by the events of last week, for we do not believe that the gentlemen who composed that Democratic convention would have placed a man in nomination whom they believed to be guilty of what the New Orleans *Democrat* charges Judge Ludeling, one of Mr. Stubbs' associates, to have been guilty of.—*Monroe Intelligencer.*

The arrival of a steamer at New Orleans with 27,000 bags of coffee, calls the attention of the New York *Tribune* to the growth of the coffee importations at Southern ports. There is a falling off at all ports this year, owing to the fact that large speculative purchases were made in 1875, and a portion of the stock has had to be worked off this year; but the principal Southern ports have done better than New York. In 1875 the imports at New York exceeded those of Baltimore by 474,000 bags; in 1871 they exceeded those at Baltimore by only 202,700. New Orleans has lost next to nothing. The statement for 1876 is as follows: New York, 738,361 bags; Baltimore, 475,640; New Orleans, 158,883; all other ports, 117,661. New York is apparently losing a goodly share of this trade.

The Electoral Tribunal.

According to law, the Electoral Commission met on Tuesday at eleven o'clock. The clerk of the Supreme Court administered the oath to Judge Clifford, who qualified the other commissioners. A committee was appointed to frame rules, which were adopted. They are as follows:

1. The commission shall appoint a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a marshal and two deputy marshals, a stenographer, and such messengers as shall be needful to hold during the pleasure of the commission.

2. On any subject submitted to the commission a hearing shall be had, and such counsel shall be allowed to conduct the canvass on each side.

3. Counsel, not exceeding two in number, one each side, will be heard by the commission on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each case, unless a longer time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions, but one counsel shall be heard on each side, and he not longer than fifteen minutes, unless the commission allow further time and additional counsel, and printed arguments will be received.

The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their number to support their objections in oral argument, and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote, the validity of which they maintain; and in like manner the objectors to any other certificate may select two of their number for a like purpose, but under this rule not more than four persons shall speak, and neither side shall occupy more than two hours.

5. Applications for process to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of written or documentary testimony may be made by counsel on either side; and all processes shall be served and executed by the marshal of the commission or his deputies. Depositions hereafter taken for use before the commission shall be sufficiently authenticated, if taken before any commissioner of the circuit courts of the United States, or any clerk or deputy clerk of any court of the United States.

6. Admission to the public sittings of the commission shall be regulated in such manner as the president of the commission shall direct.

7. The commission will sit, unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with open doors, excepting when in consultation, unless otherwise directed.

There will be four tellers of the electoral vote, two Democrats for the House and two Republicans for the Senate.

Joseph H. McKinney was appointed clerk of the commission.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the commission be confidential until otherwise ordered.

The Democratic committee have selected Charles O'Conor, Judge Black, Judge Abbel Green and R. V. Merrick; the Republican congressional committee have employed William M. Evarts, E. A. Stoughton, Stanley Matthews and S. S. Shellabarger to prepare their case before the commission.

Justice Clifford was chosen president of the commission by consent. The choice of Hon. J. F. Bradley as the fifth member of the commission was made, and the Senate and House of Representatives notified.

Shortly after one o'clock on Thursday the Senators entered the hall of the House. President Ferry took his stand at the Speaker's right and called the joint convention to order.

Messrs. Ingalls, of Kansas, and Allison, of Iowa, were announced as tellers on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Cook, of Georgia, and Stone, of Missouri, on behalf of the House.

President Ferry took a package out of the box and opening it at the end, took out the certificate of the electors from the State of Alabama. The certificate and duplicates were handed to the tellers, one of whom read the original, while the others followed him with the duplicates.

After the certificate had been read, the Chair asked: "Are there any objections to the certificate of the State of Alabama?" Then, after a pause, "The Chair hears none, and the vote of the State of Alabama will be counted. The tellers will announce the vote."

Mr. Cook, one of the tellers, then announced, "Ten votes for Tilden and ten for Hendricks." In this manner the votes of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Delaware were announced, there being no objections.

Florida was then reached, and the presiding officer first handed the certificate signed by Governor Stearns, and which recognized the Hayes electors, and after it had been read the certificate of the electors for Tilden and Hendricks was also handed out, and both were read by Mr. Stone, while Mr. Allison overlooked the duplicate.

The Chair then said that he had still another certificate, received on the thirty-first of January. He then handed the paper to the tellers, and it proved to be the certified proceedings of the Board of Canvassers, authorized and appointed by an act of the Legislature of Florida, who declare the Tilden and Hendricks electors elected. Included in the papers was the action of the Tilden electors, and the subsequent review of the count by order of the Supreme Court. The latter document contains an elaborate detail of the Florida case from a Democratic standpoint.

After the reading had progressed some time, Mr. Conkling called attention to the fact that the paper now being read had thirty six wide columns of printed matter. He knew that the statute required that all the papers should be read, but after consultation with members of both houses he thought the law would be complied with by simply reading the result. There was no objection. The result was announced that the Tilden electors had been elected.

The Chair then asked if there was any objection to the count of the State of Florida.

David Dudley Field, of New York, arose and submitted a written objection to the counting of the vote of that State. The objection was read by Clerk Adams, of the House.

The objection presented by Mr. Field to the joint session to counting the vote of Florida for Hayes, asserts that those persons (naming Hayes electors) assuming to act as Presidential electors never were duly appointed by the State of Florida, or in any manner whatever, that the other four persons (naming the Tilden electors) had been duly appointed, and are irrevocable title to the office; that the certificate of election of the first four persons was unruly and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late Governor; that they were usurpers, and there acts are illegal, null and void.

Senator Sargeant had sent to the Clerk's desk and read, on behalf of himself and others, objections to the vote cast by the Democratic electors, on the ground that the papers are not authentic, as required by the constitution and laws.

Senator Jones, of Florida, made objection, specially against Humphreys, Republican elector, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made an objection to the third set of certificates there, issued by Governor Drew, because they were not authenticated by a person who held the office of Governor at the time when the functions of the electors were exercised.

Presiding officer—Are there any further objections to the counting of the vote of Florida? [Pause.] If there are none, the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber, so that the House may separately determine its objections.

A buzz of dissent pervaded the chamber as to the closing part of the sentence, but the presiding officer made no change in the sentence.

The commissioners met on Friday, when Mr. David Dudley Field spoke in support of his objections to the Florida returns. Mr. J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, followed on the same side. Messrs. McCreary and Kasson spoke in behalf of the Hayes electors. This will close the "objections." To-day the evidence is to be received, and a decision is expected on Monday in the Florida case.

Meantime, Congress remains in perpetual session, and the flags fly from both wings of the Capitol night and day.

The Investigators.

The congressional committees are still hard at work on the Louisiana case, not that they expect to develop anything new, but they wish to keep the matter uppermost in the public mind.

Littlefield, with his startling disclosures about Vernon, was followed by Maddox and Pickett. Of the former, it has been shown his testimony effects nothing, and his own villainy is all he had to disclose. Maddox seems to have proved himself a traitor to all with whom he had any dealings. Having failed to do as he promised the Democrats have now taken him up for castigation, and it is well to leave him in their tender mercies. Pickett, the third man of wonderful knowledge, has had his fame fixed up by the local papers already. The *Picayune* locates him as a graduate of West Point; but General Cullum makes no mention of him in his elaborate register. The *Times* says he was a former partner in this city of Mr. Callaway, a respectable broker; yet Mr. Callaway never heard of him until he saw his name in the papers.

Light begins to dawn on the average American mind that the congressional committees are engaged in a very disreputable show business; that their witnesses are of just about the moral consistency of Barnum's woolly horse and Fejee mermaid.

Turning from this phase of the subject however, we are met with the following *morceau* from the testimony of General Anderson, delivered yesterday, which is plain direct and unambiguous:

He had known Maddox, to shake hands with him, for twenty-five years; never had two minutes' talk with him; did not hear, in New Orleans, of any proposition from Governor Wells to sell out the State; Governor Wells gave witness no information of conversation with Maddox; Wells never spoke to witness of money for witness or negro members of the board; General Anderson was not present when the returns of Vernon parish were opened.

Question—Was there any proposition made by any one in relation to the use of money to affect the declaration of the result?

Answer—Dr. W. A. Robertson, a State Senator, came to my room at eleven o'clock at night, and said to me there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get $200,000 if I would insure the State for the Democrats. I replied that was a subject I did not wish to entertain. He asked me to think over it. I replied that it would be useless for me to do so. Before he left the room he exacted a promise from me to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel at six o'clock next evening. I promised to meet him in order to get rid of him; did not meet him; he came to the board and asked me why I did not meet him; I replied that I had forgotten; he said it was too important to forget; I said to him I do not want you to converse any further with me on the subject, and if you wish to retain my friendship you will never again mention it.

Question—Is Dr. Robertson, who offered you a bribe, still your friend?

Answer—I do not regard him as my enemy.

Congressional Proceedings.

On Wednesday the Senate discussed the Pacific railroad sinking fund bill, but adjourned without action.

The House passed a bill regulating admissions to the galleries during the count, and adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee, admitting Belford, from Colorado, who was seated.

Mr. Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph manager, was discharged from custody.

In the Senate on Thursday the South Carolina case was debated.

Mr. Saulsbury presented a petition signed by bankers, clergymen and others, of New Orleans, in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, in which the Kellogg government is charged with incompetency; and they appeal to the country not to believe the statements of fraud and violence charged against the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the committee be instructed to summon such signers of the petition as they may deem advisable to prove the charge they make. After discussion the motion was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted ordering the proceedings of the Electoral Commission published in the *Record*.

A minority of the Privileges and Elections Committee submitted a report declaring Frost, the Missouri elector, was relieved of his political disabilities by the act of May 22, 1872.

In the House nothing of consequence was done outside of the joint session.

On Friday Mr. Cameron called up the Senate bill for the relief of the Union National Bank of Louisiana, successor to the Union Bank of Louisiana. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to said bank $3,687,399, the sum on deposit in the Union Bank of Louisiana, belonging to the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, and seized by order of General Banks on the seventeenth of August, 1863. During the discussion it was stated that the Planters' Bank had sued and obtained judgment against the Union Bank, which judgment had been paid.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, inquired if the money seized was not in Confederate notes, and were they not now in the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Cameron replied in the affirmative.

Messrs. Sherman, Ingalls, Morrill and others opposed the bill, and Messrs. Cameron, Bogy and others spoke in favor of it, stating that the Supreme Court had declared the act of General Banks in seizing the money to be illegal. As the Union National Bank had to pay the judgment, the government should make the amount good.

Mr. Sherman moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Rejected; ye