EMORALIZED DEMOCRACY

CARPENTER AS A LAST HOPE

ort Characterized as Weak by Able Lawyers.

ESULT BEFORE SATURDAY

OR HAYES AND WHEELER

emocracy Holding in Their Dogs of War.

THE COMMISSION ANOTHER CHANCE.

ecision is for Hayes, Open Rebellion to Follow.

SATURDAY IN CONGRESS

e Capitol was Protected from e Democratic Roughs.

EY MAKE A DEMONSTRATION

overnment Fully Prepared

NDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND L MEN READY TO RESPOND.

Reserve of Equal Strength

D COUNSELS IN THE DEMOCRACY.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS

PUBLICANS UNITED AND HARMONIOUS.

ension and No Straggling

PITKIN'S CONFIRMATION

Anderson in Their Dungeon

try Indignant at the Outrage

AND WEST WORKING IN HARMONY.

JUDICIOUS LABORS

the New Orleans Republican.]

TON, February 14, 12:30 P. M.

oorsey, though badly demor- es to feel encouraged by Matt florid effort before the com- erday.

rtainly a good stump speaker, lways eclipsed in the Senate by ton and half a dozen others. In Court he never had much suc- points attempted to be made isiana before the commission, were pronounced weak by the who heard him.

ents of counsel and the con- f the commission will probably e, so that the decision of the se will not probably be reached day.

course be in favor of Hayes r—so say the best lawyers

red here that the Democracy d further opposition to the mmission until the Louisiana ndered, and that if it is against certainly will be, the fighting e party will at once attempt n in New Orleans, Washing- ery point where they can col- ugh to make a stand.

finds partial confirmation in of the Democracy here last

admitted to the House of res without a ticket bearing of Vice President Ferry and all. This kept a majority of tic roughs out of the hall. ained tickets, however, and at nearly a fight occurred.

and moderate Democrats wever, in overwhelming num- rough element contented it- y cursing the commission and fight if it decided Louisiana as Florida.

ment is fully informed, and st any attack the rebel De- make.

and fifty full regiments of e in readiness to take the n, notice from here, and if d prove insufficient, another l speedily follow.

ent will not depend upon and soldiers of the regular posal, but will put the milli- d at the commencement.

tic leaders here are in a bad present time to head an- They are, in fact, divided eet classes: First, the mo- resentatives of the business country, headed by Mr. r representatives of wealth, libustering or any plan of commission or objecting to ion, the fighting element, kburn and encouraged by aten to break up the com- t if its decision is against leading Democratic law- ouse, who hate Field for the eleventh hour and of the House out of their do not sympathize with ut that Field patronizes, Democratic factions hold ses, and are constantly g themselves.

hand, the Republicans in Congress and the Cabinet

the rebellion have they us as now on party ques- votes right and firm. struggling in the Repub-

lled up Marshal Pitkin's utive session of the Sen- it was promptly con- and Mr. Anderson are still confined in the crypt under the dome of the Capitol.

The inhuman treatment of these gentlemen is producing a feeling of indignation against the Democracy throughout the country.

Colonel Holloway, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, who arrived here from home yesterday, tells me that it is the general topic of conversation in the cars, hotels and other public places, and the action of the Democracy is universally denounced in the strongest terms.

Messrs. West and Kellogg are actively engaged in assisting the Republican objectors and counsel in the Louisiana case, now before the commission.

No personal feeling between those gentlemen is permitted to interfere with their zeal for the best interests of Republicanism in Louisiana.

Marshal Pitkin laid before the Cabinet yesterday a full statement of the present situation in Louisiana, showing the insurgent temper of the Nicholls party. The marshal stands deservedly high in the department to which he belongs, and his statements attract immediate attention.

D. D. C.

The Mississippi Legislature.

We have quoted from the Vicksburg *Herald* before. It was the loud organ of the White Liners, and two years ago advised hanging, shooting, burning—anything and everything to rid the State of Republican rule, and inaugurate an era of prosperity and reform. The shotgun and the whip lash did their work, and the government went into the hands of the *Herald's* people. Governor Ames was forced to resign, and the Democracy obtained control of the entire machinery of the State. The Legislature met, and the golden age ought to have dawned on the people. Yet there seems to have been some mistake about it, for now comes the Vicksburg *Herald* of the third with the following editorial, noticing the final adjournment of that delectable body:

The Mississippi Legislature has rushed off home. Some of the members will be seen and heard of no more until the next time to draw pay. Then every man will answer to his name. As there is no more pay to be drawn this year, there will not be another session until next year.

This Legislature calls itself a retrenchment, reform Legislature. It is filled with men disgustingly willing to retrench everything except themselves. In this respect we must praise some of the members for having made a very "retrenchy" name for the State, and some of them have also made more money than they ever made before in the same length of time. Some of the laws passed, we must say, though, are good ones. The laws to prevent the selling of liquor within three miles of certain of the little cross-road towns, and giving other cross-road towns the right to sell as much liquor as they wish, are exceedingly wise laws. All tastes must be satisfied. Where the prohibition laws are supposed to take effect, those who had them passed for that purpose can make a good thing of it by evading them. Where the prohibition does not take effect, the cross-road villages can get drunk openly and after the city fashion. It would be a little too tight, perhaps, to say that these laws are adapted to the sections for which they were passed. Of one thing we are sure, if they had not passed laws allowing liquor to be sold in some of the cross-road towns, and prohibiting its sale in other cross-road towns, the State would, to-day, be in a very bad way. Wisdom will tell when it gets huddled up together. Then the Legislature did some negative wise things, if we may be allowed to use the expression. It refused to repeal the odious and unjust printing law. This looks sweet. It enables the little jack-leg lawyer who vented his little personal spite in this way to say: See how "retrenchy" we are. We'll hold the printers down. They did more than any other power in the State to oust the Radicals, but we must appear "retrenchy," and as we can't begin on ourselves we must begin somewhere. We are glad to be able to say that we do not intend to charge the House with injustice in this respect. These remarks are intended for the but-end of the Senate.

Another wise thing the Legislature did was to refuse simple justice to this county in the matter of the hospital and in regard to the privilege taxes and licenses. This will brace up the "cow" counties with the money unjustly drawn from the cities. The cow counties are very poor, and they believe that charity begins at home, and it is wise in them to give themselves other people's money. This looks retrenchy also. The very smartest thing the Legislature did, though, was to keep passing adjournment resolutions so as to hurry the "cow boys" up to shorten the session. In this way they succeeded in adjourning sure enough Thursday, making as much money per day as possible. All the heidelmans, the Snedens, have separated, and Jackson looks as played out as one of the cross road towns which prohibits the sale of liquor within three miles of it.

Looking at the Question from all Sides.

From the New Orleans *Times*, February 9:

The carnival, auspiciously inaugurated last evening, may be considered preliminary to the first interval of healthy feeling that has been vouchsafed in many months.

* * * * * * * *

Too much praise, then, can not be accorded the public spirited citizens who, in spite of discouragements, have persisted in making the carnival season in New Orleans the attractive feature of the nation.

From the *Times* of the tenth:

In the opinion of a great many Momus overshot the mark. * * * It would have been far more appropriate as a campaign parade.

From the *Times* of the eleventh:

* * * Were it to do over again, we are convinced the designers would pause before they attempted so gross a violation of good taste. * * * What has occurred may be and *is* looked back upon with regret; but the manly course would suggest that it be ignored and forgotten altogether as soon as possible.

Harbor Work at Galveston.

Major Howell, who is on one of his accustomed visits to the Galveston harbor works, yesterday, in company with Lieutenant Davis, visited the breakwater, where an experiment is being made for the purpose of shutting off the flow of water through the Fort Point end of the pile breakwater. A *News* reporter was one of the party, and from observations taken and explanations given it was learned that by placing mats of large size and good thickness against the pile breakwater, sinking them to the bottom and securing them there, it is hoped to create a change in the action of the tide which now, in its free passage through the disarranged piling, has a tendency to carry sand from the Gulf to the channel. This work is being done along the extreme last section of the breakwater—from the end to shallow water—a few hundred feet west. It is regarded as a very important move, and is being carried out with the small amount of the harbor appropriation left.

Major Howell, in conversation with the reporter, stated that the engineer department had about reached the limit of their exertions for any good in securing an additional sum for Galveston harbor works. In answer to a question as to the prospect for more money, he said it was now time for the people of this city to act as business men in a matter seriously affecting their business, and he was inclined to believe, from knowledge he had, that appropriations had been granted by the President to other important works; that this city, by properly calling the attention of their Congressmen to the obviously great necessity for more money at this time to keep the work going, could also be successful. He was very emphatic in his opinion that there was an urgent necessity for means to keep the harbor improvement system in active operation.—*Galveston News.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

Tilden has given up all hopes on law and evidence, and fallen back on fatalism. He now hangs his belief up on nothing, and fools telegraph the insane chatter as news.

Matt Carpenter spread himself for about an hour and a quarter before the high joints on Tuesday, trying to make the tribunal believe it was a legislative body. As soon as he saw that he was not getting ahead well, he asked for an adjournment, probably to pay his bet to Barr.

Until O'Conor was snuffed out in the Florida case he was the great hope of the Democrats. They now look to Matt Carpenter to deliver them, and as he has pledged the best part of himself for success, there is great joy in the unwashed circles.

Many a holder of consols and premiums, who never before had a kindly thought of Abraham Lincoln, on Monday gave sincerest thanks that he was born on February 12, and that a wise Legislature celebrated the event by closing the banks.

Governor Kellogg has telegraphed for his wife to come to Washington prepared to make the Capitol her home for the major part of the six years following the fourth of March proximo.

While the Democratic party has submitted its case to the arbitration of one of the most august tribunals ever instituted to pass upon political affairs, its strikers manifest characteristic bad faith by attempting to coerce favorable decision by means of threats of war. These are as puerile in effect as they are contemptible in spirit, but will hereafter serve as potent reminders of the unfitness of that party to be elevated to power.

In this State the threats take a more direct form. The election of Hayes is virtually conceded, or at least little objection is expressed to his installation in the presidency by decision of the Electoral Commission or otherwise. Tilden and the Northern Democrats may shift for themselves, provided President Hayes will leave General Nicholls and his followers in undisputed possession of the offices they have usurped. We give this illustrative extract from the Mansfield *Reporter:*

If the new returning board, or more politely speaking, the grand commission, decides that Governor Hayes is elected President—and nobody can "squeal" if they do—and Mr. President Hayes decides to recognize Packark et al., there is going to be hell to play in Louisiana, and you need not doubt it. If, on the contrary, Mr. Hayes should determine to recognize Governor Nicholls as the *de facto*, which he is, and the *de jure* Governor of this State, which he will be, and act like a sensible man, which he ought to be, then there is nobody to "squeal."

While principle is thus deliberately cast aside for the sake of office, the attempt to arouse the passions of the people to "hell to play" pitch is made in this manner:

Governor Nicholls has appealed his case to a higher court than any of the venal and corrupt partisan judges can ever preside over. The case is appealed to the hearts and strong arms of his people, and there is no way to take the case out of that court, but by subjugation and reconstruction. The finality of that decision would not be appealed, at least, probably, for several years, and if his supporters stop short of that decision they deserve to have the heel of the petty, contemptible, partisan despots of Packardism, Kelloggism, Wellsism, Andersonism and Federalism forever upon their necks.

If "subjugation and reconstruction" become a necessity to the establishment of law and order, the power which installs Hayes can easily accomplish it; but we do not believe, despite the desperation of the politicians, that the people are willing to be deluded into revolution and its consequent woes and ruin. A brief time will test these threatenings.

In so promptly denouncing, at the request of the army officers, the outrageous display by the Knights of Momus, Rex and his court showed excellent taste and patriotic sentiment. The rebuke to the political partisans who assailed the national government so grossly, is one, it is to be hoped, that will be lasting in its good effects.

Governor Packard has received a dispatch from Washington that the decision of the Electoral Commission on Louisiana in favor of Hayes will necessarily carry with it his recognition. Democrats are working hard with the President and Secretary Fish against this.

The Capital Movers.

The merchants and capitalists of New Orleans, who have contributed so munificently in all sorts of seasons for the support of the White League Democracy, would take pleasure, perhaps, in perusing a circular, a copy of which has found its way into our hands, signed by Leon Jastremski and a dozen other people, petitioning Governor Nicholls and the Odd Fellows' Hall Legislature to relocate the seat of government at Baton Rouge. It was a remark of a sagacious Democrat, that it has always been the custom of the country Democrats to carefully study the wishes of the city Democrats, with a view solely to preventing their gratification. It might be regarded as an act of retributive justice on the local Democracy if Mr. Jastremski and his associates should have their memorial favorably considered. In fact it is whispered that when the President finally affords complete recognition to the Packard government, and orders the dispersing of all that is inimical thereto, Mr. Nicholls will fall back to the chief city of the bulldozers and attempt to continue his government.

A Fearful Ride.

He boarded the train at Omaha, and after having been ejected from several trains he reached Green river, in Wyoming. Here the train men became more vigilant, and the deadhead saw that he must find a very secure hiding place. Accordingly, while the train men were busy he crawled into the fire box of a stationary engine that was standing on a flat car, and which was going through to San Francisco. Soon after the train started some one shut the engine door, and the man was a prisoner. He could not sit down, and could barely turn around, and in this way he rode for four days and nights, without a mouthful of food or drink, excepting a few crackers he had in his pockets. When the train arrived at Verdi, Nevada, a distance of nearly 900 miles from Green river, he attracted the attention of the conductor by scratching on the inside of the engine with his finger nails. He was liberated almost dead with cold and hunger.—*Truckee Republican.*

Fear and Freed.

The New York *Tribune* says:

A young man looking somewhat like a Southerner and somewhat like an Oneida Indian, was discovered among a crowd of snow shovelers at the Central railway station, in Syracuse, last week. While waiting for the pittance due him it was observed that he seemed desirous of being by himself, wholly avoiding his late comrades. This poorly clad but proud shoveler was Bushnell Forrest, second son of the noted Confederate General, N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow memory.

Wells and Field.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the New York *Graphic:*

David Dudley Field has awakened indignation and not increased his very limited popularity by playing the legal mosquito to the old man Wells, prisoner of a political party. These two men are about seventy a piece. I think I would rather own Wells's tombstone than Field's. But let the mild-eyed poet sing it:

MADISON WELLS.

[Freely Rendered.]

"Field? I've heard of him! He fought for Fisk.
Man of dodge and talents, rich and brusk;
Sats estates up banker to his clients;
And, with sandbags, critics bids defiance;
Cast his vote for Hayes to sell to Tilden—
If brass can be gilded, this is gilding!
He's a Erie lawyer—wrote the code;
Not the "code of honor," if he knowed.

"Well, I've had the bloodhounds on my tracks;
Reckon I can meet these legal hacks.
Twice or thrice I've been trained close, and then—
Run too close, I'd pull and crack again.

"Did I take a bribe—propose to sell?
I, who for the Union lived a hell!

"Sir, the depths not even you can guess
Of a Union prisoner's cussedness!
'Tis my party that's my monument
For the rage and anguish I have spent;
You've no party, save that you elect,
To promote your learning to respect.

Sir, though many-sided as a prism,
All your learning shines for barbarism;
Now, as aye, your client is a thief,
Of the thieves of human rights the chief!
Of his prey I may have robbed the condor—
My returning board and yours is yonder,
Where, in heaven, they do not split a straw,
And my money will outweigh your law.

"Have a care! That chairman must protect me,
Or my toothpick, David, will dissect ye!
In my country I was Governor;
Your sole office was conspirator.
Off with your hat! Cease these bombastic swells,
And no contempt of court to Governor Wells.

Read Out.

From an advertisement in the New Orleans *Times*, February 8, 1877:

KNIGHTS OF MOMUS.

The following gentlemen, constituting the reception committee, will be in attendance at the Opera House:

Lloyd R. Coleman, chairman;
Hon. Louis Bush, Joseph Ellison,
John B. Lafitte, Hon. E. D. White,
E. F. Lavillebeuvre, Judge F. A. Monroe,
Chs. J. Carriere, Philip Buchanan,
A. H. May, Henry Denegre,
W. B. Krumbhaar, J. Dean Huger,
Hon. Jules Aldige, G. W. Nott,
J. F. Shroder, E. C. Payne,
A. Foster Elliott.

From Associated Press dispatch:

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The following was received here to-day, in reference to the exhibition of the Knights of Momus:

NEW ORLEANS, February 12, 1877.

Colonel E. A. Burke, Washington, D. C.:

The sentiment of the whole community is opposed to what occurred at the celebration Thursday. It was the act of a few private individuals, entirely unauthorized and unknown, and universally condemned and regretted.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

Marine Disasters.

The steamer Bavaria, from New Orleans for Liverpool, burned at sea February 6, at 9:30 P. M. The crew and passengers were all saved in the ship's boats. They lost everything but what they stood in, and were picked up by the bark Dorothy Thompson in a northeast gale nineteen hours after, and landed at Beaufort, South Carolina. The Bavaria sailed from New Orleans January 28, with a cargo of 4325 bales of cotton, 5 [illegible]-five bags of seed cotton, and 1000 barrels of resin. The vessel and cargo were valued at about $500,000.

The schooner John S. Wood, Smith, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, was run into February 2 during a dense fog, off Fenwick's island, by an unknown three-masted schooner, which struck her abaft the port fore rigging and carried away lanyards and chain plates, smashed plank shear, split forecastle, broke forebooms, started forward house and stove boat. The damage to the unknown schooner was not ascertained, but as she was not to be seen when the fog lifted soon after the collision it is supposed that she sunk. The Wood put into Newcastle, Delaware, February 5.

The British ship Rhine, from New Orleans for Bremen, put into Falmouth, January 21, with topsails split; had been thrown on her beam ends in a squall.

The British ship Queen of India, from Dundee for New Orleans, put into Falmouth, England, January 21, with steering gear damaged.

Congressional Proceedings.

Very little business was done in either house of Congress on Saturday. The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and Military Academy appropriation bill were non-concurred in by the House.

Monday was devoted to the presidential question in joint session.

Tuesday the Florida matter was discussed in the House. In the Senate the arrest of Conrad N. Jourdan was ordered for refusing to produce Tilden's, Pelton's and Hewitt's bank accounts.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, presented the credentials of D. F. Corbin, claiming to have been elected United States Senator from the State of South Carolina for the term of six years from the fourth of March, 1877. The credentials were signed by D. H. Chamberlain, as Governor of South Carolina. They were read and placed on file, no objection being made to the acceptance.

The Sinner's God.

One thing is certain, that there is a God, and that he is a Being among whose attributes are truth, and purity, and goodness, and sympathy for suffering. The belief in this is according to our highest instincts and impulses. A God who does not care for anybody except those who are good is no God. Men are full of all manner of darkness, full of obscurities of every kind, full of mistakes; they are lacking in many respects; they are carrying in them hereditary traits of bad as well as good; they are biased all the time by the influences of human life; they are subject to a thousand unsolicited forces which they can neither dissipate nor resist; they are creatures of ignorance and degradation and want; and there must be a God somewhere who is cognizant of their condition, and looks after them. We have crying needs; we are like children whose fathers and mothers are dead, and who are in suffering, and are solitary in their orphanage; what we want is a God who knows that we suffer, and when we sin knows why we sin and how we sin. We need a God who has a mother heart, and who takes care of unworthiness, of unripeness, of undeveloped excellence, and brings them up toward perfection, and such a God is revealed by the Lord Jesus Christ.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Future of the South.

The South under Governor Hayes will blossom like the rose, provided the planter who went into the rebellion under the mistaken presumption that the "cowardly North" would not dare to fight, and that one Southerner was a match for a score of Northern men—provided, we say, that this element will throw aside his prejudice against labor, and work, respect the mandates of the law, and grant freely to all men life, liberty and the uninterrupted pursuit of legitimate happiness.

Business enterprises are springing up all over the Southern States. Northern capital will rapidly flow into their borders. Manufacturing establishments, mills, railroads, and every enterprise that will build up and and develop the resources of the country will follow, and the South will witness a season of prosperity which she has never before enjoyed.

But the great secret of this prosperity must lie in the submission to law and the preservation of human rights and human liberties. Governor Hayes has already announced it as his great desire to see the South a prosperous and happy people, with sectional strife unknown, and law and good will reigning within its borders. To accomplish this end will be one of the great objects of his administration, and no effort will be spared to bring the South out of the slough of despondency into which she fell through rebellion, and place her on a footing of good feeling and prosperity. But Southern men must put their shoulders to the wheels of industry in order to accomplish this needed result.—*Washington National Republican.*

The Electoral Tribunal.

On Saturday, the tenth instant, precisely at one o'clock, the Senate took their seats in joint session with the House, and President Ferry took the chair. The decision of the Electoral Commission having been read, written objections were made to it by Representative Field on the part of five Senators and twelve Representatives, and the two houses separated.

Senators having returned from the House, the objections to the decision of the commission submitted by Mr. Field were read.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the Senate take a recess until twelve o'clock Monday. Rejected; yeas 26, nays 44; a strict party vote.

After further debate, the following, submitted by Mr. Sherman, was agreed to by a party vote:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

A long debate took place as to the form of the question sustaining or overruling the objections filed by Mr. Field.

An order submitted by Mr. Whyte, that the Senate do not concur in the decision made by the commission, created under a clause approved January 29, 1877, but that the votes cast by Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, J. E. Yonge and R. B. Hilton, as electors of the State of Florida, on the seventh of November, 1876, are the true and lawful votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and should be counted as the electoral vote of that State, was defeated by a strict party vote. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hereford, Johnson, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—26.

Nays—Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffe, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—45.

Mr. Edmunds stated that Mr. Thurman was absent on account of sickness. He (Edmunds) would vote against the order and the Senator from Ohio for it. He therefore withheld his vote.

Mr. Norwood stated that his colleague (Gordon) was confined to his room by sickness.

The Senate then agreed to an order submitted by Mr. Hamlin, that the vote of the State of Florida should be counted for R. B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice President, as determined by the Electoral Commission.

The vote upon this was, yeas 43, nays 25—a strict party vote.

On motion of Mr. Sargent, the Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate had reached a determination in regard to the decision of the Electoral Commission, and was ready to meet the House for the purpose of proceeding with the count.

In the House, the Senators having retired, discussion was sprung upon a motion to take a recess till Monday, the Republicans opposing it, arguing that under the electoral bill the House had no power to take a recess, but should consider the objection to the decision of the commission then and there, then vote upon it, and let the two houses come together again.

The Speaker overruled the point of order against the right to take a recess, and accordingly the House took a recess till ten o'clock Monday.

On Monday, in the House, after a spirited and earnest debate upon the decision of the Electoral Commission with respect to the vote of Florida, the House decided, by a strict party vote, that the finding of the commission was not correct, and that the Tilden electors have been elected in that State.

The Clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate of the action of the House, and that it was ready to receive that body for the purpose of proceeding with the count.

The Senate having appeared, Vice President Ferry caused the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House to declare what action the respective houses had taken in regard to the decision of the commission.

This having been done, the President of the Senate declared that both houses not having concurred in setting aside the decision of the commission, the vote of Florida would be counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The votes of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky were also counted for the respective candidates. When Louisiana was reached the President of the Senate handed to the tellers three certificates, two of which were in favor of the Hayes electors, and one signed by McEnery in favor of the Tilden electors. There was also a certificate which the Vice President said he had received by mail, purporting to cast the eight votes of Louisiana for Cooper and Cary.

The reading of this certificate caused much amusement, the electors all being named John Smith, distinguished from each other by the numbers one, two, three, four, five and six, and by the letter A, letter B and "Let her rip."

The Vice President asked and obtained unanimous consent to suppress this certificate, which was manifestly bogus and a burlesque.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, rose and submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates. The objection was based on the grounds that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected, but that their election had been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, the Governor of the State of Louisiana; because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes, since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since these four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board which the four had refused to fill; because the four of the Returning Board had full knowledge that a true compilation of the votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because said board had offered for money to sell the vote of Louisiana; and because A. B. Levisee and O. H. Brewster, of the Republican electors, had held offices of trust under the government of the United States at the time of their appointment as electors.

The objection is signed by Senators McDonald, of Indiana; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Bogy, of Missouri; Members Jenks, of Pennsylvania; Gibson, of Louisiana; Tucker, of Virginia; Levy, of Louisiana; Ellis, of Louisiana; Morrison, of Illinois.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because—

1. The government of Louisiana was not republican in form.

2. No canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued.

3. Any alleged canvass of the votes was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void.

4. Some of the electors were ineligible by the law of Louisiana, and were disqualified from electors as holding State offices, Kellogg being acting *de facto* Governor; Joffrion, supervisor of registration for the parish of Pointe Coupee; Marks, district attorney, and Burch a member of the Senate and a member of the board of control of the State Penitentiary, an administrator of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and treasurer of the school board of East Baton Rouge.

5. Because Joffrion was especially disqualified by the thirteenth section of the act of the Legislature of the twenty-fourth of July, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at that election, and because Joffrion was, at the last election, supervisor of registration for the parish of Pointe Coupee. This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury and McDonald, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

Mr. Wood, of New York, submitted a further objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that the electors were not elected as provided by the Legislature.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, submitted objection to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates, on the ground that there was no evidence these electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed, while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was, during 1876 and for several years prior thereto, Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by all the departments of the government of the United States.

The Presiding Officer—"Are there further objections to the State of Louisiana?" After a pause—"There being no further objection, all the certificates from that State, with the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will be submitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber."

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

The Electoral Commission was called to order at four o'clock, and received the certificates and accompanying papers in the Louisiana case.

Messrs. Field, Campbell, Trumbull, Carpenter, Merrick, Hoadly and Green, counsel for Democrats; and Evarts, Matthews, Shellabarger and Stoughton, for the Republicans, appeared.

The commission adjourned to eleven o'clock on Tuesday.

According to adjournment, the commission met at eleven o'clock on Tuesday.

Justice Clifford announced that two hours for argument for each side would be allowed, and the commission was ready to hear objectors to Hayes' certificates.

Senator McDonald opened, claiming that the Hayes electors were not legally elected, quoting the statutes of Louisiana, showing two sets of electoral laws. Whether one law repealed the other, or whether they should run together, the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board were alike irregular and unlawful.

Mr. Jenks concluded by asking the commission to let the truth shine upon the whole transaction. If you do, said he, there can be but one single result; the wisest of men, the strongest of men, can not make the false true. No false government should be set up. Solomon set up a false government to his cost. If you attempt to blind the eyes of this mighty nation, your work will be void, for history will know the truth and record it. No, we want to clear out all the pollution, and to purge the nation of the disgrace of the fraudulent act of this vile Returning Board.

Mr. Harlbut, one of the objectors to the certificate No. 2—the Tilden papers—after briefly reviewing the history of Louisiana for several years since, claimed that the Kellogg government had been officially recognized by the President of the United States and by both houses of Congress. John McEnery has not attempted to exercise the functions of Governor since 1874, and yet he now comes forward and attempts to give certificates to men who claim to have been elected Tilden electors.

Mr. Hurlbut read one of the certificates to show its peculiar phraseology, and that McEnery did not sign himself as Governor but did not use the great seal of the State; he had no seal, nor did he have any office. The fact being settled that Kellogg is the only lawful executive of Louisiana, he would ask the commission whether they had the right or the time to investigate the election in that State? He read from the laws of Louisiana to sustain his argument.

Mr. Howe followed Mr. Hurlbut on the same side.

The commission adjourned to six o'clock.

On reassembling at 6 P. M., Mr. Carpenter asked the indulgence of the court for an argument on the statutes previous to the opening of the case, and the submission of proof, the time to come out of the four and a half hours. The request was granted, and Mr. Carpenter began his address, asserting that he appeared not only for the present elected President, but perhaps for the next Republican candidate. He wanted a precedent established, so that if he should receive a majority of 20,000 in that State, no returning board could cheat him out of it. If the precedent of returning boards was tolerated, who was so hopeful as to believe that there would be another President elected by the people? Why go into the expense of a political campaign, when returning boards can be bribed for a tithe of the cost? He next went into an inquiry as to the nature of the tribunal, and the character of its powers. He argued that as Congress had reserved the right to review the action of the tribunal, it did not and could not exercise judicial power. He submitted that wherever any measure was pending before it, the commission had the power to investigate to its heart's content; there was no limit to their power to investigate. It might be done by a committee of either house, or by a joint committee, or by a commission; the latter had become a common practice in England. He maintained that by no construction could this committee be made to appear as anything else than a legislative investigating committee. The duty conferred upon the commission was to inquire who had been duly appointed electors in such States; not who seemed to be elected, but who was duly appointed electors of the State of Louisiana; and to do it it was clothed with all the powers of both houses.

If this commission could not go to the bottom of the question, then, indeed, it was bottomless, and there was no means to prevent the greatest fraud that had ever been put upon the country. Neither the defeated candidate, nor the country, would be satisfied with the action of the commission. If it was taken without an inquiry into the facts, while all would cheerfully abide by a decision reached after due investigation, if the decision here was a technical one on false certificates, the case would go to the judicial tribunals to vex the country for months, and perhaps for years.

Mr. Carpenter continued his argument, claiming that the title to an office rested in the election to the office and not in the certificates, and cited authorities for this view of the law. He held that it was the duty of the commission to go back of the certificates, and, if need be, to the election, to ascertain who were the legally appointed electors.

He next went into a consideration of the election laws of Louisiana, covering the act of 1868, which was incorporated in the Revised Statutes, which were made effective by the act of March 14, 1870, to take effect on the first of April. The general election law was passed on the sixteenth of March, two days later, but sixteen days before the Revised Statutes went into operation, and a question arose whether the act going into effect latest recalled the act passed subsequently, but first to go into effect.

If the law of 1868, as carried into the Revised Statutes, was in force, then the vote of Louisiana was cast up here four years ago, and when the two houses, each acting for itself, voted that there had never been a canvass of the votes, and that the vote of the State should not be counted. If the vote could be rejected for neglect, this tribunal, acting for the two houses, could reject it for frauds. If the act of 1870 was in force, it provided that the election for electors should be held with the general election, and the votes canvassed as that election was. The act of 1872 contained no reference to presidential electors, beyond a general provision that the election should be held on the day fixed by Congress, which was wholly unnecessary, as Congress and not the State fixed the time for holding the election. Under the law of 1872 there was no provision for filling any vacancy in the electoral board except by a popular election. If Louisiana was no law in force then the vacancies could not be filled. He next argued that an election under a law in violation of the constitution of the State, was under the Federal constitution void, and proposed to show that the law of 1872 was not in conformity with the constitution of the State.

At this point, Mr. Carpenter asked if the order was inflexible to go on to nine o'clock. He said he could hardly see by the light of the candles, while the smoke from them made the atmosphere very oppressive and speaking very difficult; he was really ill through the effect of the smoke.

Mr. Abbott moved that the commission adjourn to 10 A. M., which was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—8. Nays—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hoar, Miller and Strong—3; and at 6:30 P. M. the commission adjourned.

Mobile has a five cent restaurant.

The Investigators.

The Senate sub-committee on Louisiana affairs had Judge A. B. Levisee, a Hayes elector, before them last Friday. In the course of his examination the witness said that a proposition was made for a consideration to cast his electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden. On the fourth of December the witness was at the residence of Mrs. Barlow, on Constantinople street, New Orleans; had dined out, and was returning home. Mrs. Barlow and her daughter being present, one of them gave witness a note, asking him to meet C. W. Johnston at Cassidy's Hotel on important business. Johnston wrote the note at Mrs. Barlow's. The ladies asked witness what it meant; he replied he had no idea. The ladies thought Johnston wanted witness to vote for Tilden. Mr. Johnston, who is an active Democrat, called next morning and asked the witness to meet S. M. Ashur, whom the witness had known as a banker in Shreveport, at Cassidy's. The witness did so, first informing Marshal Pitkin of his suspicions. Ashur and the witness walked to a retired part of the town. Ashur said he had important business to propose, and would make a fair proposition as a broker. He then presented his offer, whether witness would be willing to receive a certain sum of money—say $30,000 or $40,000—and refuse his certificate as elector. Witness gave no direct answer, as he had arranged to do with Pitkin, and asked several questions, and finally said the price was too small; that he might as well receive $200,000 as $40,000; that it was a big chance to make a big thing; that it only happened once in a hundred years that one man had an opportunity to make a President, and finally that Johnston might say to his friends that Levisee was not unwilling to listen to the proposition, but that they had not got up to his price yet, and left him, after appointing another meeting that night. At the second interview, Ashur said the witness would be required to cast his vote for Tilden. Witness replied that this was a new question, and put him off, and stuck to his price of $200,000. Finally, after a more close inquiry, witness wanted to know who his backers were. Then he went off to see his friend or prompter, and was back in half an hour. Witness asked whom he had seen, and he gave the name of Walter Pugh. Ashur said $100,000 was the utmost that could be raised by Pugh or his backers, and asked the witness to go with him next morning to Common street and they would meet two men, Pugh and the moneyed man. Witness and Ashur went to the place appointed, and met the two men as described. The man said to be the moneyed man the witness recognized as Hernandez, a prominent New Orleans broker. Hernandez spoke to witness, and witness introduced Ashur to him. Hernandez wished to talk, and witness declined, saying Hernandez could talk to Ashur, as he was the party to talk to. Witness then went home after making an appointment for the next morning at the St. Charles Hotel. Met Ashur next day at eleven o'clock, and made an appointment for noon, when they again met, and Ashur said $100,000 was all that could be raised. Witness stuck to his $200,000, and said it was not worth while to talk about it any more. Ashur is a Jew, a fine business man, and a good neighbor. Witness regrets to have to expose his name. Witness reported all these proceedings to Marshal Pitkin as they took place, and Pitkin was well satisfied with what witness had done. He had never seen Johnston since.

During the cross-examination Judge Levisee stated that when Johnston came to Mrs. Barlow's he remarked that he would like to be in the witness' shoes, as he could make $200,000 in two days. Witness never suggested that he would accede to their proposition and make a speech to the Returning Board, claiming his action for not voting for Hayes on high moral grounds. Such suggestion was made by Ashur, but witness did not agree to it. At the last interview Ashur stated that the $100,000 was waiting for him. At the meeting of the electors the witness announced that he had been offered $100,000 to cast his vote for Tilden.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, of the tenth, says:

When Dudley Field's committee met this morning, Field was in an extremely petulant mood. He was so testy and irascible that, to conceal his exhibition of temper and cloak his quarrels with his associates, the room was cleared for half an hour that the differences might be adjusted. When open session was resumed, Charles Cavanac, who was privately introduced by Field as "the dynamite witness" of the Democrats, was put on the stand. His testimony proved to be a dynamite to the Littlefield conspiracy, and to all those who have aided to engineer it, including, apparently, Governor Palmer, of Illinois.

Littlefield's great point has been to prove that the Vernon parish return was changed from two Hayes votes to 178 votes at the express order of Governor Wells, and that this change was taken advantage of by the Returning Board. "The dynamite witness" Cavanac proved clearly that whatever change was made in the Vernon parish return could not have affected the votes for the Hayes electors. Cavanac was a Democratic lawyer before the Returning Board