

# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X.—NO. 257.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 3 1877.

WHOLE NUMBER 3032.

## TELEGRAPH.

### Triumphant

THE STRUGGLE AT AN END  
HAYES DECLARED ELECTED  
LONG AND BITTER FIGHT  
EIGHTEEN HOURS CONTEST  
Field-Hooker Combination  
COUNTRY SAVED FROM ANOTHER WAR.

honorable Democrats Win Praise  
ENEMIES IN THE HOUSE  
DAY OF UNPRECEDENTED TUMULT  
HOWLING MOB ON THE FLOOR

Country Stumbling on a Volcano  
THE FIRES OUT, AT LAST  
Arrival of the President Elect

Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 10:30 A. M.  
Twenty minutes past four o'clock this morning, after eighteen consecutive hours of unbroken and unrelenting struggle, the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

At the close of the eighteen hours session convened by the filibusters under the leadership of Field, Hooker, and others, the House adjourned, and the formal declaration of the election of Hayes and Tilden was made in due form and strictly according to law.

## NO BARGAINS

STANLEY MATTHEWS AGAIN  
HE AUTHORIZES AN EMPHATIC DENIAL  
NO UNDERSTANDING WITH NICHOLLS  
Our Friends Satisfied with the Situation.

THE NEW YORK "TIMES" OPINION  
HAYES NOT A TRAITOR  
HE MAKES NO BARE SURRENDER

THE "PIGAYUNE" ON ASSASSINATION  
HISTORICAL PRECEDENT FOR WELDON

Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 10:30 P. M.  
The chief correspondent of the American Press Association telegraphs this morning to the Northern and Western journals in his organization that Stanley Matthews authorizes the statement that he has not made any bargain with the Democracy in behalf of President Hayes, or on his own account, to set up or recognize as State governments the insurgent organizations of Messrs. Hampton and Nicholls in South Carolina and Louisiana.

Senators West, Kellogg and Paterson are fully satisfied with President Hayes' attitude toward their respective States.

Yesterday's New York Times contains an editorial, a column long, on the Louisiana question, from which I make the following extracts:

It should not be necessary to utter a word of warning against the literal acceptance of rumors in relation to Mr. Hayes' Southern policy. Not every one that professes to speak in his name is to be believed.

Those who speak loudest happen to be loudest in relation to Mr. Hayes' Southern policy. Not every one that professes to speak in his name is to be believed.

Mr. Hayes' character is the proper measure of the probability of many of the stories now in circulation respecting his intentions. He has kept his purposes closely to himself. He has not been mixed up with bargains and intrigues. He knows what is due to himself as well as to the office whose responsibilities will soon devolve upon him.

Having stood aloof from the contest during all its stages, he is not likely to compromise himself or embarrass his party by making or receiving overtures that would fetter him when he should be absolutely free.

A covenant that the new administration shall abandon the Southern Republicans, leaving them to be dealt with by their opponents without hope of success in any emergency that may arise, would be a base bargain, of which no one who knows anything about Mr. Hayes would believe him to be capable.

I notice the *Pigayune* of the twenty-second ultimo has an editorial calling attention to the fact that the assassination of the leading Louisiana Republicans was predicted throughout the North before the Democrats attempted to take the life of Governor Packard, and intimates the attempted assassination was a Republican trick to create sympathy for Southern Republicans. The assassination of President Lincoln was threatened by high-toned Southern Democrats for two years before the Democrats could be found to perpetrate the crime. Does the *Pigayune* claim that its friend, Booth, assassinated President Lincoln to create sympathy for the Republican party?

Reports are just received here that Nicholls' satellites are under arms, ready to attack the State authorities. D. D. C.

Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 6 P. M.  
General Gibson's dispatch and other special relative to alleged orders for the withdrawal of the United States troops have been retransmitted here.

There is the highest authority for stating that no order whatever has been issued, except the telegram which the President sent Governor Packard yesterday, which was directly called out by Governor Packard's dispatch to him.

Under date of March 1, Governor Packard telegraphed the President:

I most respectfully but earnestly request to be informed whether any changes are contemplated by you in the orders heretofore given in the General commanding the United States troops in this State, in order that I may be able to take such measures as the circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require.

The President, through his private secretary, replied:

The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail.

News have gone through the War Office, no official knew of any other order, and all agree that the telegram to Governor Packard in no wise affects the situation.

If any such telegram as that referred to in these special has been sent, prominent Senators and the highest officials have been notified. K.

Weldon.

A slave, of the Second Municipal Court, released on bond William H. Weldon on commitment for shooting Governor Packard.

Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 5:16 P. M.  
I am allowed to reiterate, upon the highest official authority, the statements heretofore made, that the Louisiana *status quo* will continue during the remainder of President Grant's administration, the same practically that it has been during the past two months.

Rumors were circulated about the Capitol this afternoon, and telegraphed to all quarters, that President Grant had recognized Nicholls and ordered General Angur to withdraw the troops from the vicinity of the State House.

To settle the rumors definitely, I called upon the Secretary of War, and was informed by him that the *status quo* remained the same as heretofore, to all intents and purposes; that Nicholls has not been recognized, and that no new order whatever had been issued to General Angur.

I was informed, moreover, that President Grant had directed one of his secretaries to telegraph Governor Packard that the troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail; but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or pull down either claimant for the control of the State, as it is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

Governor Packard has doubtless received the telegram from which I quote the above. The Secretary of War assures me that no new orders whatever have been issued to General Angur, and as President Grant adheres to his frequently expressed determination not to recognize either claimant, you can rest assured that the *status quo* will be turned over to the administration of President Hayes.

The rumor that Nicholls had been recognized in return for support given the electoral bill by Southern Democrats, created considerable excitement about the Capitol this afternoon. The Democrats hoped it was true.

The Republicans did not credit it. General Banks pronounced it a baseless fabrication the instant he heard it. Senators Wadleigh, Howe and Logan went over to the White House, however, and satisfied themselves from the President that it was groundless.

I called on Secretary Cameron and General Sherman and obtained the information here transmitted, and which, I hope, settles to-day's batch of Democratic falsehoods. D. D. C.

## THE STATUS QUO

IT WILL BE MAINTAINED  
THE TROOPS REMAIN WHERE THEY ARE  
No New Order has been Issued to General Angur.

Governor Packard Kept Posted  
Grant Sends Him an Outline of His Plan.

THE STATUS QUO TO BE TURNED OVER TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE CAPITAL  
Republicans Satisfy Themselves of the False Character of the Reports.

Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 5:16 P. M.  
I am allowed to reiterate, upon the highest official authority, the statements heretofore made, that the Louisiana *status quo* will continue during the remainder of President Grant's administration, the same practically that it has been during the past two months.

Rumors were circulated about the Capitol this afternoon, and telegraphed to all quarters, that President Grant had recognized Nicholls and ordered General Angur to withdraw the troops from the vicinity of the State House.

To settle the rumors definitely, I called upon the Secretary of War, and was informed by him that the *status quo* remained the same as heretofore, to all intents and purposes; that Nicholls has not been recognized, and that no new order whatever had been issued to General Angur.

I was informed, moreover, that President Grant had directed one of his secretaries to telegraph Governor Packard that the troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail; but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or pull down either claimant for the control of the State, as it is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

Governor Packard has doubtless received the telegram from which I quote the above. The Secretary of War assures me that no new orders whatever have been issued to General Angur, and as President Grant adheres to his frequently expressed determination not to recognize either claimant, you can rest assured that the *status quo* will be turned over to the administration of President Hayes.

The rumor that Nicholls had been recognized in return for support given the electoral bill by Southern Democrats, created considerable excitement about the Capitol this afternoon. The Democrats hoped it was true.

The Republicans did not credit it. General Banks pronounced it a baseless fabrication the instant he heard it. Senators Wadleigh, Howe and Logan went over to the White House, however, and satisfied themselves from the President that it was groundless.

I called on Secretary Cameron and General Sherman and obtained the information here transmitted, and which, I hope, settles to-day's batch of Democratic falsehoods. D. D. C.

[The dispatch referred to above, as having been sent by the President to Governor Packard, is that to which reference was made in the *REPUBLICAN* of Friday morning.—EDITOR.]

In Rebuttal—A Card from Mr. Barrett.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1877.  
EDITOR *REPUBLICAN*:  
SIR—In your issue of March 1 there appears, under the caption of "Pat Kennedy on the Stand," a paragraph where reference is made to inducing members of the Packard Legislature to join the Nicholls Legislature under the promise of being paid their per diem and mileage in United States currency, and the following:

Now, Mr. Editor, I take this method of contradicting the above statement, and beg to say that I had no conversation with Mr. Kennedy on the subject, and that I did not induce any member of the Packard Legislature to join the Nicholls Legislature under the promise of being paid their per diem and mileage in United States currency, and the following:

As to my being a poor man, that fact Mr. Kennedy knows nothing about. It is true that I am not rich, but I have an income of \$1700 per annum, which I derive from the rents of my plantations and my houses in Newville; besides, I am doing a very profitable mercantile business in Newville.

Mr. Kennedy, I am sure, will make the necessary corrections when he comes back, and will bear me out in the assertion that I was neither promised nor received any pecuniary consideration as an inducement to take the step which I have taken.

Hoping you will excuse this trespass on your space, I am, sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
E. J. BARRETT,  
Representative from Rapides.

The President's Dispatch.

In the dispatch which Governor Packard received on Thursday from President Grant, and to which reference is made by our special correspondent at Washington, the President addressed him as Governor of the State, and where he alludes to the State authorities he refers to the Packard government. This is in keeping with the dispatch of the President to General Angur of last January, wherein he says, if there is recognized it must be the government proclaimed over by Governor Packard.

## LET DOWN.

GRANT'S DISPATCH TO GOV. PACKARD  
On Which the Democracy Based Its Hopes.

NICHOLLS ISSUES A PROCLAMATION  
Fearing His Partisans Might Compromise Him.

At ten o'clock last evening the *Democrat* published an extra containing the President's dispatch to Governor Packard of Thursday, a copy of which had been sent to General Angur for his information.

The declaration therein contained that "the troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence, when the State authorities fail," and that it was not the purpose of the President to recognize either claimant to the government, were so different from what the White Leaguers had been led to expect from the sanguine dispatches of Barke and Gibson, that demoralization seemed to set in to an alarming extent.

To offset the evil effects upon the minds of the faithful, therefore, of the intimation of the President's continued recognition of Governor Packard, General Nicholls promptly formulated the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
New Orleans, March 2, 1877.  
To the People of Louisiana,  
I congratulate you upon your late-adding conduct during the past months of unprecedented anxiety and trial.

The history of that period, so far as you are concerned, has been but the steady exhibition of the highest civic virtues.

The situation of your affairs at this moment demands, more than ever, the exercise of combined firmness, moderation and devotion to principle.

We now have the assurance that our great commonwealth is about to resume her rightful position in the union for States and in the control of her own internal affairs.

You must, therefore, continue to maintain the public peace, refrain from all violence, and leave to those who are charged with duties of government the responsibility of enforcing the laws.

In the future history of our State let us recognize and respect the fact that all class and race distinctions before the law are and shall remain abolished.

Let us honestly accord to each citizen, without any distinction, the full measure of his rights and the equal benefit and protection of the law, to the end that all, under the blessing of God, may contribute to bring about a era of good feeling, peace and prosperity among all classes.

Now, therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, enjoining upon all persons the maintenance of peace, the observance of law, and a proper regard for the rights of all persons; and I recommend the cultivation of good feeling and a spirit of harmony among all classes.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,  
Governor of Louisiana.

THE LEGISLATURE.  
FRIDAY, MARCH 2.  
Senate.

At the expiration of the recess the Senate was called to order.

No question.  
House of Representatives.

Speaker Hahn in the chair.  
A quorum appeared about half-past twelve o'clock.

The member from Iberville obtained the floor to make a speech on his duty to his constituents, the levee bill and other matters, and among them incoherently referred to the Speaker's ruling the day before, when he had called for the yeas and nays.

The Speaker promptly informed him he had had no second to his call, and administered a rebuff which was utterly lost on the distinguished but obtuse member.

Mr. Greiner, to a question of privilege referred to the levee bill. He had introduced it from pure motives, believing its provisions necessary. As for the section authorizing the company to sue, if that was objectionable, or if there was any opportunity for fraud in it, he hoped that it would be stricken out, and had desired its reference to the committee that it might be examined. To the member from Iberville, whose remarks had been so indecorous, he extended the charity of silence.

A resolution by Mr. Come for the election of officers was laid over.

The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Fobb.

Democratic Censure.

On the last day the Senate passed the funding bill by substitute; a bill regulating pilotage; that annexing to Jackson parish a portion of Lincoln; one for the relief of the widow of Senator Meredith to the extent of his pay; another relative to courts in Jefferson; the amendment to section five of the Superior Criminal Court act; authorizing Lincoln parish to levy a tax; to fix the deposit of court fees, except in Orleans, and one relative to transfer of stocks.

Resolutions of thanks were passed in honor of Hon. L. A. Wiltz and other officers. In the House bills were passed relative to justices of the peace in St. Landry; to tax assessors and assessors; fixing the terms, etc., of the Sixteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Judicial Districts; to incorporate Jackson Fire Company No. 18; to abolish the office of public administrator, and one relative to parish surveys.

In joint session the vote was: Jones 26, Grover 22, Gibson 16, Egan 11, Robertson 8, total 83.

The extraneous session began at twelve o'clock yesterday, and the Senate re-elected all their officers, adopted the old rules, notified General Nicholls and adjourned.

The House re-elected on the same basis, and passed the bill making the sale and delivery of seed cotton at night time a misdemeanor.

In joint session the vote was: Jones, 27; Jones, 24; Gibson, 14; Robertson, 10; Hervey, 8; total, 83.

A compliment to the *Democrat*.

The treasury committee of the British Parliament has recommended that the Government should issue a paper of the same kind as the *Democrat* and *Republican* in Louisiana.

During the debate, Mr. Howe, who was the only member who saw the Secretary of the Senate in a public meeting, said:

## POLITICAL NOTES.

This is the opinion of a leading New England Senator, as expressed in a letter to a correspondent here: "Should Hayes, as President, permit Packard's government to be established by the very men who fought his party so bitterly in the late campaign, his name would be a synonym for treachery in every hamlet and village from Maine to the Pacific coast."

Pinchback says if the Nicholls Legislature keeps its solemn pledges, the national authorities will recognize the Nicholls government. Now, the inquiry is general, "What has been promised Pinchback?"

A dispatch purporting to be from Penn was read to the Nicholls legislators, asserting that the sender had seen on file in the War Department the order to General Angur to withdraw the troops from the support of Governor Packard. By such outrageous Manchesters is the waning enthusiasm of the caucus sought to be kept up.

The utter improbability of Penn being permitted by Secretary Cameron or any other official to see a paper of such import in advance of its transmission is entirely ignored, and the willing believers take good care not to call at General Angur's headquarters, where the fact could be promptly ascertained that no such orders are in existence.

It is told as an exceedingly amusing scene, that took place at Old Fellows' Hall on the occasion of the receipt of Penn's dispatch that Grant would order the United States troops to their barracks after the Presidential count was finished. The Senators and Representatives were solemnly summoned, by squads, to the "Governor's room," and the important intelligence read to them under an injunction never to divulge the momentous secret. And then each individual one of them rushed indignantly from "the presence" in order to communicate with his broker.

A good deal of political capital has been striven for by certain Democratic organs at the expense of Dr. Haslowe, tax collector of Texas parish. The doctor, taking advantage of the *status quo*, paid a visit to certain rural friends out of the direct line travel, and it was only a couple of days ago that the Auditor's summons to return and answer the newspaper charges reached him. He instantly telegraphed from the nearest point available: "Am on my way to the city. What is the matter with you?"

It is likely the doctor will soon put this same inquiry to certain enterprising journals through the medium of a suit for damages.

Fearing the *Pigayune* would run out of political texts and suggestive ideas the publication daily of the *REPUBLICAN* was charitably refused.

Consoling—Very.

The Washington correspondent of the *Democrat* last evening endeavored to furnish an excuse for the non-fulfillment of the promised recognition of Nicholls, and put the blame upon the shoulders of the Congressional filibusters from Louisiana and elsewhere. He says:

But for the useless and suicidal filibustering of the last two days, the President would have practically settled the Louisiana case yesterday by ordering General Angur to withdraw the troops from the support of the civil affairs of the State, and to use his forces only to protect the property of the United States. This action was delayed by the behavior of the filibusters, the count being now finished, these orders may be issued this afternoon or to-morrow.

He also furnishes the following encouraging item:

There is no longer any belief that Hayes will call any Southern Democrat into his Cabinet.

The extra session will be called to meet about the tenth of May. It is doubtful if the Democrats can elect the Speaker, and it is certain that neither party can control the House by caucus rule.

The Last Hours of the Electoral Tribunal.

All day Thursday the House filibustered on the vote of Vermont until late in the night. The Senate meantime, having counted the vote of Vermont for Hayes, remained in its chamber, waiting a notification from the House.

During the debate in the House Mr. Hewitt stated he received a package addressed to Mr. Ferry in December, with a letter from Mr. Ferry to Mr. Hewitt, which Mr. Ferry refused to receive. Mr. Hewitt then in joint session handed it to Mr. Ferry. Afterward Mr. Hewitt went to the Clerk's desk with the package to show it to Mr. Ferry, and his Secretary regarded it as a personal paper and carried it away.

Mr. Garfield caused to be read a letter from Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, stating that he had in his pocket the duplicate returns from Vermont, but upon being advised by the President of the Senate that the House might object to the returns, he took the returns from his pocket and laid them on the table in the presence of all the tellers.

When the debate was about half through a page from the Senate came into the House with the returns. He took them to Mr. Hewitt, who declined to receive them. A resolution was then offered by J. Foubler, who sent him with them, to whom he was instructed to hand them, or to whom he was to be accompanied with the custody of the paper.

Mr. Hewitt then in joint session handed the duplicate returns from Vermont to the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses, and it found to be a genuine certificate, that the same, together with all the certificates, shall be referred to the Electoral Commission; that if the Senate refuse to meet in joint convention for that purpose, that the House notify it that it will not be ready to receive it until it does.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution was lost by 115 yeas to 148 nays.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, then introduced a resolution directing that the President of the Senate open the certificates. It was in all respects the same as the resolution just voted down with the exception of the words "that the House will not meet the Senate until it acquiesces therein" were omitted.

The yeas and nays were called—yeas 115, nays 148.

Mr. Lane moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. A. C. Cushman, the Speaker, ruled the motion to reconsider in order.

Mr. Hale moved to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

During the debate, Mr. Howe, who was the only member who saw the Secretary of the Senate in a public meeting, said:

A dispatch to Kansas.

Mr. A. C. Cushman, the Speaker, ruled the motion to reconsider in order.

Mr. Hale moved to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

During the debate, Mr. Howe, who was the only member who saw the Secretary of the Senate in a public meeting, said:

A dispatch to Kansas.

Mr. A. C. Cushman, the Speaker, ruled the motion to reconsider in order.

Mr. Hale moved to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

## WASHINGTON Gossip.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1877.  
KOTTON REPUBLICAN:  
Many of the Democratic politicians encountered here are apparently as dangerous as a Spitz dog; but nothing could exceed the genial sunshine which beams from the smiling and complacent countenances of their Republican opponents, save those of them who were shelved at the last fall elections by an unappreciative constituency, and they do not mourn as usual abjectly without hope, for there is to be a new deal, and who can tell what it may or may not bring them? A good many of the politicians in Washington allow the family members of their family to look after their future welfare at church of Sunday, while they attend to the more transitory affairs of the present life at the hotels, and from what was gathered yesterday from high sources it would appear that the defeated Democratic party have not returned from the Louisiana and Oregon elections. The filibusters were badly defeated twice in the House, and it seems quite impossible for that wing to carry out its declared purpose of delaying the announcement of the decision of the commission, unless they can secure the co-operation of Speaker Randall.

The split that is constantly widening, and the large number of petitions arriving in Washington by every train, calling on Congress to facilitate the count and official acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrators, may deter the irreconcilables from a further demonstration, and the temper displayed by the House to day will be watched with great interest and no little anxiety as affording a definite clue as to the policy that will be adopted hereafter by the Democrats.