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TELEGRAPHIC.

THE TRUE VERSION.

Justice Bradley Non-Partisan.

All Certificates Transmitted by the President of the Senate to be Considered.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The joint commission decided by a party vote to receive only the evidence transmitted to them by the President of the Senate, and by a vote of eight to seven (Justice Bradley acting with the Democrats) to consider the question of the eligibility of electors.

The commission will hear argument to-morrow as to whether the Drew or Stearns certificates shall be received.

E. L. JEWELL.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—I am sorry you were disappointed, but there was nothing to send until about 5 p. m. I presume the other papers printed the erroneous version of the dicision of the tribunal which was printed here at that hour. I will send you later full explanation of the action of the tribunal. BUELL.

A STAND OFF.

Both Parties have Gained Some Points and Lost Others.

More Testimony Expected About the Returning Board, Implicating Cameron Chandler & Co.

[Special to N. O Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Interviews with nearly all the members of the tribunal go to show that the true interpretation of the decision just rendered by it leaves the case about a stand-off, each side having gained some of its points and lost others. The Democrats were badly stampeded by false interpretations of the decision at first, but have now recovered confidence. The whole matter really rests with Justice Bradley, and those who have talked with him say the *quo warranto* record of the State court of Florida will carry great weight with him.

A new lead will be opened in the Returning Board investigation to-morrow or next day, which will pan out bigger results than have yet been reached in the way of implicating Don Cameron, John Sherman and Chandler.

Billy Green, clerk of the board, will give testimony without reserve to-morrow, mainly corroborating Littlefield. BUELL.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

The Resolutions Adopted by the Electoral Tribunal.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House passed a bill to remove the disabilities of Capt. M. Scales, of Memphis; also, a bill to remove the disabilities of G. D. Turner.

Portland, of Alabama, objected to the bill to provide for the election of directors of national banks. The bill was finally referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

A resolution was adopted, ordering the testimony thus far taken by the House Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of House, etc., to be printed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

A resolution was adopted, ordering the payment of nearly half a million of dollars of Indian claim.

Great excitement was caused by the reported action of the Electoral Commission.

The river and harbor bill was ordered printed; the House then adjourned.

The Electoral Commission, at 4 o'clock to-day, took vote on a resolution declaring that they would take no further testimony on the electoral certificate issued by Gov. Stearns of Florida to the Hayes and Wheeler electors. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, Judge Bradley casting the deciding vote. The commission next voted on a resolution to take testimony in the case of the alleged ineligible Republican elector, Humphrey. It was agreed to take testimony by a vote of 8 to 7, three of the judges and the five Democrats voting aye. E. G. D.

GEN. GIBSON.

He Makes a Most Able and Eloquent Speech on the Louisiana Question.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Gibson's speech on the Louisiana question covers the whole case, both as to the facts and the legal points involved. It is universally regarded here as an unanwserable as well as an able and eloquent argument. BUELL.

A FULL EXPLANATION.

An Erroneous Impression Dispelled by a Knowledge of Facts.

Sufficient Evidence to be Admitted to Secure Fair Dealing.

It May All End in Throwing Out the Florida Vote.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The actual tenor of the decision of the electoral tribunal begins to be understood here, and a better feeling prevails in consequence. The first inference of the public was that the Hayes certificates had been accepted and the others rejected by the tribunal, subject to inquiry as to the eligibility of one of the Hayes electors. What the tribunal really did decide was this: They decided not to take any new testimony beyond the record and evidence already before them. This record and evidence consists of the *quo warranto* proceedings in the Supreme Court of Florida, the action of the Legislature ordering a recount of the popular vote, and the certificates numbers two and three, one of which is from the Supreme Court of Florida and the other from Governor Drew.

This evidence is what is known as the *Dimic case*, which was submitted by Senator Jones to the Vice President before the votes were opened in joint session.

The case therefore stands in the following attitude:

The vote of Judge Bradley was cast with the Republicans because he believed that the tribunal should conform to the practice of the Supreme Court as to the admission of evidence. Therefore he voted to exclude new evidence of all kinds, and to adjudge the case upon the record and evidence which had been presented to the tribunal as a part of the case itself.

The Republicans, through their counsel, had threatened, if the tribunal received new evidence, to bring in a mass of testimony relative to alleged intimidation, etc. The Democrats were anxious to get in the testimony and report of Thompson's House Committee on Florida, and so voted in favor of admitting new evidence. The Republicans voted against it in pursuance of their regular policy which is to secure the count of the certificates as they stand, *prima facie*. The Democrats were not afraid of any new evidence, and felt that it would strengthen their case; but they are not at all in despair over the case as it stands.

It will take probably until the last of the week to review the case under the decision of to-day. The final decision depends almost solely upon Justice Bradley, and at a venture I should guess that he will vote in favor of throwing out the vote of Florida altogether, after reviewing the record evidence above alluded to. If he does so, the Democrats on the tribunal will vote with him. BUELL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Carpenter's Decision in the Hampton-Chamberlain Question.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 7.—Judge Carpenter has filed his decision in the case of Wm. H. Wallace, Speaker of the Democratic House of Representatives, et als, vs. the Carolina National Bank and F. L. Cardozo, claiming to be the Republican State Treasurer, asking for an injunction restraining the bank from paying any money upon checks drawn by Cardozo as Treasurer. The court decides:

1. That by law the Treasurer enters upon the duties of his office when the incoming Governor is duly and lawfully installed, and not till then.

2. That the constitution of the State and the statutes require the presence of both houses to open and publish the returns for Governor and for his installation.

3. That the Mackey House, in which Chamberlain was inaugurated, was illegal and revolutionary; that its acts are null and void, and that, therefore, not legal; no publication of the returns had been made, and no lawful installation of Governor had taken place.

An order was accordingly issued to-day restraining the State depositors from paying any money upon checks of Cardozo, and restraining that person from drawing any checks as State Treasurer, until a final decree is issued.

The Apaches Excited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The Apaches killed ten whites in Sonorita Valley, Southeastern Arizona, on the 4th. The Governor applies for authority to use volunteers.

South Pass.

PORT EADS, Feb. 7.—Steamship New York passed to sea through the jetties, at 11:15 o'clock this morning. OPERATOR.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Army Soon to Cross the Border.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that he is informed the Russian army has received orders to advance, and will cross the Pruth in a few days.

The Hungarian Ministry Resigned.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The Hungarian Ministry have resigned in consequence of their inability to settle the bank question with Austria.

The India Cotton Crop a Failure.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Bombay says the cotton crop of the present season has been severely damaged by excessive rains.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 7 Noon.—Consols 95 11-16. Erie 9¾. Street rate 1⅝ which is ⅜ below bank.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 12:45 p. m.—Rentes 1 5f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7 Noon.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling Uplands 6⅝d., Middling Orleans 6 13-16d; sales 8000 bales; for speculation and export 1000; receipts 11,600; American 5700.

Futures weaker, with sellers at last night's prices, but are now steadier; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 19-32@6 9-16d; March and April 6 11-16d; April and May 6 13-16d; June and July 6 15-16d; July and August 6 31-32d. Shipped January and February by sail 6 11-16d; February and March 6 13-16d; April and May delivery 6 27-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Uplands, Low Middling clause February and March delivery, 6 9-16d; American lard 52s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 13-16d.

Sales of American 6150 bales.

4 p. m.—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 25-32d.; May and June, 7 1/64d; shipped April and May, by sail, 6 13-16d.

PARIS Feb 7, 4 p. m.—Rentes 105f. 95c.

GLASGOW, Feb 7.—A fair business is doing in the sugar market here, and prices are about 3d. lower, except for the finest crystals, which are rather dearer.

Money, Stocks, Etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gold opened at 105⅜.

Stocks active with an unsettled feeling. Money 3. Gold 105⅛. Exchange, long, 485; short, 486½. State bonds—South Carolina's better; the rest steady. Governments active, unsettled feeling, but a little better since the first call.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Arrived: Harder; Arrived out: John C. Smith, Fedes, Sheranza, Bien, Premiere Bried, Candivo, Feruzie, Castor, Ohio, La France. Homeward: Meteor, for Charleston; Adorna, for New Orleans. The schooner Merritt, with a cargo of oranges, is ashore on Long Branch, two miles northeast of Egg Harbor, and has been abandoned.

HIS HOLINESS.

Resolved that His Successor be Regularly Elected.

[Courier-Journal.]

A Berlin dispatch states that in view of the precarious state of the Pope's health, the Catholic powers of Europe have agreed to make the strictest use of their ancient prerogative to insure regularity in the election of a successor. By a decree of the eleventh General Council, held in 1779 under Pope Alexander III., the cardinals, and the cardinals alone, to the exclusion of the rest of the clergy, and the people and crowned heads, were accorded the right of electing, creating, confirming and enthroning a Pope, provided that the candidate receive the votes of two-thirds of the electing cardinals. Previous to this decree innumerable difficulties occurred, from the interference of the sovereigns with the elections and their claims to the right of confirming the Pope elect. The Emperor Justinian, in the year 530, issued a decree to the effect that no election of a Pope should be considered valid, or confirmed, without the consent of the emperor, but Constantine IV., in 684, restored to the church the liberty of choosing the Pope without imperial sanction. In 773 Pope Hadrian I., of his own accord, gave Charlemange and his successors the right of confirming the Pope's election, which, however, was surrendered by Ludovicus. In 963 Pope Leo VIII., who had been elevated to the papacy by the Emperor Otho, granted that sovereign and his successors the right of confirming the papal elections. In 1059 Pope Nicholas decreed that the election should devolve on the cardinals, with the approval of the clergy and the people. There was, however, further trouble, and in 1061 Hildebrand refused to receive consecration without the approval of the emperor. The difficuty was settled by the Council of 1179, as stated, and the cardinals now have the exclusive right of electing and seating a successor to Pius IX. The College of Cardinals, when full, has about seventy-five members, two-thirds of whom are Italians, a vast disproportion, and not in accordance with the constitution of Sectus V., which prescribes that cardinals should be selected from all the Christian nations. At present, Italy has over fifty cardinals; Germany, three; France, four; Austria, Ireland, England, the United States and Central America, one each, while South America has none. The large proportion of Italian cardinals is due to the fact that Pius IX desires to secure a preponderating ultramarine influence in the church, and is afraid that a larger number of foreigners might somewhat change the traditional policy. It will be seen, from what has been said, that the anxiety of the Pope lest there should be any interference with the election of a successor is natural, as he regards such interference as a defiance of the established decree of a church council. As stated in the dispatch, to which reference has been made, the Catholic powers have resolved to see that the election is held without interference, as provided by the Council of 1179.

4, 6, 8 and 10-button kid gloves at Kreeger's.

A Chance to Make a Name.

[Lon on Correspondence Chicago Times.]

The "Alabama" surplus is much talked about here in private circles. "Now America has a chance to show her head and her hand," they say. "The balance remaining undistributed should come back to us!" The *Spectator* says: "Such an act of political honesty would do more to make future arbitrations possible and to restore the confidence of Great Britain in the American people than a dozen treaties, and we are not without hope that it may be performed. There is sometimes a deficiency of justice over there, especially about boundary claims, but there is never a deficiency of generosity. This country does not want the money, but it does want evidence that the Americans, in pressing the 'Alabama' claims so sharply, sought only justice."

Only good gloves kept at Kreeger's.

Ruinous Economy.

[News and Courier.]

It cannot be disputed that the man who stops advertising for the purpose of retrenching his expenses succeeds in accomplishing his object. At the same time his receipts are largely retrenched, enabling a material saving in clerk hire. If the policy of retrenchment is adhered to, he will soon be able to elude the payment of rent and annoyances of conducting a business.

Get your visiting gloves at Kreeger's.

GREAT REDUCTION.—The enterprising clothing merchant, B. F. Walshe, No. 110 Canal street, has reduced the price on his splendid stock of clothing 20 per cent. Friend Walshe has a select assortment of boys clothing, the best and cheapest in New Orleans. Call at his beautiful emporium and you will be astonished to see how cheap he is now selling his fine goods.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Proceedings in Congress and a List of the Objections to the Hayes Electors.

The Evidence Before the Commission.

The presiding officer asked whether there were objections to counting the vote of the state of Florida.

Mr. Field, of New York, rose and sent to the Clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate (for Hayes and Wheeler), signed by Senators Jones, of Florida; Cooper, of Tennessee; McDonald, of Indiana, and by Representatives Field, of New York; Tucker, of Virginia; Jenks, of Pennsylvania, and Springer, of Illinois.

Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's desk, on behalf of himself and Senators Conover and Sherman, and of Representatives Woodburn, Dunnell, Kasson and McCrary, three several sets of objections to the votes cast by Messrs. Call, Hinton, Bullock and Younge, the Democratic electors, on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws.

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

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

The Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the counting of the votes of the State of Florida? (after a pause)—If there be 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 College Commission for judgment and decision.

OBJECTIONS TO FLORIDA.

The following are the objections presented in the House of Representatives in the Florida case:

The first by Mr. Field.

The undersigned, Charles V. Jones, Senator of the United States from the State of Florida; Henry Cooper, Senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee; J. E. McDonald, Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana; David Dudley Field, Representative from the State of New York; J. Randolph Tucker, Representative from the State of Virginia; G. A. Jenks, Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and William M. Springer, Representative from the State of Illinois, objected to the counting of the votes of Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in, for and on behalf of the State of Florida, and to the paper purporting to be a certificate of M. L. Stearns as Governor of the said State, that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long were appointed as electors in, for and on behalf of said State; and to the papers purporting to be the list of votes cast by the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long for President and Vice President of the United States; and to the votes themselves, for the reasons and upon the grounds following, among others, that is to say:

1. For that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, were not appointed by the State of Florida in such manner as its Legislature had directed or in any manner whatever electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

2. For that Wilkinson Call, James E. Younge, Robert B. Hilton and Robert Bullock were appointed by the said State, in such a manner as its Legislature had directed, electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

3. The manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President of the United States in, for or on behalf of the State of Florida was by the votes of the qualified electors, at a general election held in said State on the 7th day of November, 1876, and the qualified electors of the said State did, on the said 7th day of November, 1876, execute the power by appointing Wilkinson Call, James E. Younge, Robert B. Hilton and Robert Bullock to be such electors, which appointment gave to the appointees an irrevocable title that could not be changed or set aside or conferred on any other person.

4. That the pretended certificate on paper, purporting to be a certificate signed by M. L. Stearns, as Governor of said State, of the appointment of the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long to be Electors, was and is in all respects untrue, and was corruptly procured and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between the said M. L. Stearns, Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, and other persons to these objectors unknown, with intent to deprive the people of the said state of the right to appoint electors, and to deprive Wilkinson Call, James E. Younge, Robert B. Hilton and Robert Bullock of their right to said office, and to assert and secure fictitious and unreal votes for President and Vice President, and thereby to deceive the proper authorities of this Union.

5. For that the said papers, falsely purporting to be the votes for President and Vice President of the state of Florida, which are fictious and unreal, and do not truly represent any votes or lawful acts, and are now here objected to, were made out and executed in pursuance of the same fraudulent conspiracy by the said persons purporting to have cast said votes.

6. For that the said pretended certificates, and the pretended lists of electors connected therewith, so made by the said M. L. Stearns, if the said lists and certificates and lists ever had any validity, which these objectors deny, have been annulled and declared void by a subsequent law in certificate of the Executive of Florida, duly and lawfully made, in which the said Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, James E. Young and Robert B. Hilton are duly and in due form declared to have been duly appointed by said State, in the manner directed by its constitution, and also by an act of the Legislature of the said State, in which the title of the said Wilkinson Call, James E. Younge, Robert B. Hilton and Robert Bullock, as such electors, is declared to be good and valid; and further, by the judgment of the Circuit Court of the said State of Florida for the Second Judicial Circuit—that being a court of competent jurisdiction, upon information in the nature of *quo warranto* brought on the 6th day of December, 1876, before said pretended electors in any form voted for President or Vice President as aforesaid, by the State of Florida, on the relation of the said Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, James E. Younge and Robert B. Hilton, against the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, whereby the defendants, after having appeared, pleaded and put in issue the question of their own right and title and that of the relators to act as such electors, and after full hearing it was duly and lawfully adjudged by said court that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long were not, nor was any one of them elected, chosen or appointed, or entitled to be declared elected, chosen or appointed, as such electors or elector, or to receive certificates or certificate of election or appointment as such electors or elector, and that the said respondents were not upon the said 6th day of December or at any other time entitled to assume or exercise any of the powers or functions of such electors or elector, but that they were upon the said day and date usurpers, and that all and singular, their acts and doings as such were illegal, null and void. And it is further considered and developed, that said electors, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E Younge, all and singular, were at said election duly elected, chosen and appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and were on the said 6th day of December, 1876, entitled to be declared elected, chosen and appointed as such electors and to have and to receive certificates thereof, and upon the said day and date, and at all times since to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and duties of such electors, and to have and enjoy the pay and emolument thereof; for that the four persons last named did, as electors, on December 6, 1876, cast the four votes of Florida for Mr. Tilden as President and Mr. Hendricks as Vice President, and as well in that respect as in all others, acting in entire and perfect conformity with the constitution of the United States, certified the same votes to the President of the Senate; they did everything toward the authentication of such votes required by the constitution of the United States or by any act of Congress, except section 136 of the Revised Statutes; and, in conformity with the aforesaid judgment of the Florida court, the Governor of Florida, who had been duly inducted into office subsequent to December 6, 1876, did, on the 26th day of January, 1877, give to the last named four electors the triplicate lists prescribed by said act of Congress, (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 136,) which they forwarded as prescribed by the act of Congress, as a supplement to their former certificate in that behalf. And, in support of said objections and claims, the undersigned beg leave to refer to the reasons and documents submitted herewith, and such petitions, depositions, papers and evidence as may be hereafter produced, and as may be competent and pertinent in considering the said objections and claims.

Among the papers herewith submitted are the following, viz:

1. So much of the official *Congressional Record* of February 1, 1877, as contains the report of the House Committee on the recent election in Florida.

2. The original report of said committee.

3. A certified copy of the act of the Legislature of Florida approved January 17, 1877, entitled "An act to procure a legal canvass of the electoral vote of the state of Florida as cast at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876."

4. A certificate of the State Canvassers of the election held in November, 1876, dated January 19, 1877.

5. A certificate of an act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, approved January 31, 1877, entitled "An act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors of President and Vice President."

6. The certificate of George F. Drew, Governor of the State of Florida, of the names of the electors chosen on the 7th day of November, 1876, bearing date January 26, 1877.

7. The certificates of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, R. B. Hilton and Robert Bullock, elected and appointed by the State of Florida of the vote cast for President and Vice President by them, bearing date January 26, 1877.

8. The record of the proceedings and judgments of the Circuit Court of Leon county, the second Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, on information in the nature of a *quo warranto* in the name of the State of Florida ex rel F. C. Humphreys, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden and T. W. Long; also a certified copy of the act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, approved January 26, 1877, aforesaid, and the certificate of the State canvassers aforesaid, and the proceedings and judgment on the information aforesaid, transmitted to and received by the House of Representatives on the 31st day of January, 1877.

CHARLES W. JONES,
HENRY COOPER,
J. E. McDONALD,
Senators.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
J. R. TUCKER,
G. A. JENKS,
WILLIAM SPRINGER,
Members of the House of Representatives.

Senator Jones, of Florida, presented a further objection, namely:

The undersigned object to the counting of the vote of F. C. Humphreys as an elector for the State of Florida upon the ground that the said Humphreys was appointed a shipping commissioner under the government of the United States at Pensacola, Florida, heretofore, on the 31 day of December, 1872, and qualified as such therefore on the 9th of December, 1872, and continued to hold the said office continuously from the last named day until and upon the 7th day of November, 1876, and thereafter until and upon the 6th day of December, 1876, whereupon and by reason of the premises the said F. C. Humphreys held at the time of his alleged appointment as an elector of said State, and at the time of casting his vote as an elector thereof, an office of trust and profit under the United States, and could not be constitutionally appointed an elector as aforesaid.

C. W. JONES, Senator.
C. G. THOMPSON,
Member of the House of Representatives.

MORTON AND GARFIELD.

The Two Skeletons in the Closet of the Electoral Tribunal.

[Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

How the partisan politicians dwindle now by the side of the man who could rise above party and stand by his country! These creatures are barking at his heels and make themselves so disagreeable that Conkling refuses to make one of the great commission he created, while Morton and Garfield, the first especially, have begged for a place. How these two, after what they have done, can take the oath the law calls for is more than I can answer. It is positively indecent. But we are getting well used to indecencies from that quarter.

The war made by the conspirators on the Conservatives is very bitter. Among the more vulgar we hear it asserted that Conkling was moved to what he did through the malice born of disappointed ambition, and that the others had been bought up. That there has been a surrender on the part of the Republicans is conceded here on all sides. The *Daily Republican* the official organ, can scarcely restrain its wrath, and I would not be surprised at an open war upon the Conservatives immediately after the vote is counted and the contest decided. I hope so. There is this difference between soreheads driven from a camp; some are driven out because they are too good, and the other sort because they are too bad. I should like to see Conkling with us as I have seen Trumbull and Carl Schurz, Charles Francis Adams, Julian and others.

I saw Morton yesterday hobbling his way into caucus. He looked positively like a corpse. His face, generally of an ashy hue, deepened about the eyes and nostrils into an unhealthy blue, as if decay had met corruption in his head. He had, too, an unusual expression of pain in his eyes and twitching about the corners of his firm-set, iron-framed mouth. What a bold, bad man he is! He was followed by that Senatorial palsy, old Simon Cameron. Both looked as if it would be in order to fetch out the iron casket for the more decent decay of men already dead.

Judicial.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The suit brought by the Bank of Louisiana against James A. Branda, Jr., has been placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court for trial next week.

Robeson in the Arabian Nights.

Forty Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature supported Robeson for Senator. That is a famous number that the Secretary could quite appropriately head.—[Boston Post.

Train notifies the country never again to mention his name in connection with the presidency. "If you do," he says, "I'll immediately cut the wires.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

SEED RICE.—In another column Capt. C. H. Allen, the proprietor of the celebrated Brooks Rice Mill N. C., advertises a very superior lot of Carolina and Honduras white rice, all of which is free from red. Rice planters will, no doubt, find it to their advantage to call on friend Allen.

Headquarters for kids—Kreeger's.

SPAIN'S GRIP LOOSENING.

Rumored Overtures to the Cuban Government and General.

[N. Y. Sun.]

We have been furnished with dispatches and private letters from the seat of government of the Republic of Cuba, at present located in Camaguey, dated up to the 9th ult., and from them we extract the following important items of News:

The Congress of the Republic of Cuba, in session on the 6th ult., appointed President Don Tomas Estrada, Commander-in-Chief of the army. Gen. Maximo Gomez was appointed by the President Minister of War on the same day. Gen. Gomez is to organize a powerful expeditionary corps, purposely for the immediate and complete devastation of the Vilias Department, in which are located the mass of the sugar estates from which Spain levies the sinews of war. During the incumbency of Gen. Gomez in the Secretaryship of War, Gen. Vicente Garcia, late in command of the Second Army Corps in Camaguey, is appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps in Las Villas, vacated by the appointment of Gen. Gomez to the Secretaryship of War. The expeditionary corps, which will consist of some 5,000 veterans, will be recruited mainly from the First Army Corps, in the Eastern Department, and the Second, in the Central or Camaguey Department, in neither of which are the Spanish forces in any condition, numerically or otherwise, to attempt any offensive operations.

Gen. Gomez married on the 4th ult. a young lady of one of the oldest and most respected of the aristocratic Cuban families of Camaguey. The occurrence is noteworthy as proving that the officers in the Liberating army have leisure for the amenities of civilized life and disproving the absurd Spanish official reports which insist on depicting the Cuban forces as composed entirely of runaway negroes and Chinamen hiding in the virgin forests of the island.

Among our files of Cuban papers one describes the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Cuban Independence in the camp of Major General Modesto Diaz, who commands the First Army Corps in the Eastern Department, and at which were present the Executive of the government with his entire Cabinet and sundry leading members of Congress. The celebration was inaugurated by horse-racing, in which the breeds of Camaguey and Oriente were pitted against each other. The military band (eighteen pieces) of the regiment of Holguin enlivened the assembly with patriotic airs, and the meeting concluded with spirit stirring discourses delivered by the President of the Republic, several members of the Cabinet and of Congress.

A letter from Cienfuegos, received in this city yesterday by a Spanish firm, announces the practical commencement of the campaign by the Cubans. On the 22d ult., while a reception was taking place in the Government House of that city, in honor of the birthday of the little king, Alphonse XII., the Governor received news of the burning by the Cubans, on the morning of that day, of nine large sugar estates in the township of Arimao, a place within a few leagues of Cienfuegos. The letter does not give the names of all the estates destroyed, but states that two of them belonged to Senor Sarria, and one to Senor Galdoz.

NEVADA.

A Mining State Fast Rushing Into Bankruptcy.

[St. Louis Republican.]

With all its wealth of gold and silver, the State of Nevada is in danger of becoming bankrupt. Its taxable property is assessed at only $29,564,000. The total State taxes on this amounted last year, to $265,756, and it is estimated that for the present year they will amount to $403,132, while the estimated expenditures are $544,057, so that there will be a deficiency of $141,000. The State tax is 90 cents on the $100, and county taxes $1 50 more, making a total of $2 40 on the $100. Heretofore the State has encouraged mining by taxing only one-half the product of the mines. Last year this product was $42,538,000—more than the whole assessed wealth of the State. Now the mining companies, for some reason or other, resist the payment of all taxes, claiming that they are exempt, and the question is before the courts. The companies are well able to pay, as their profits, which are large, enable them to pay monthly dividends. In fact, there is little else in the State besides the bonanzas, and if they withhold taxes it is not easy to see where the necessary revenues are to come from.

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WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Hoosiers Will Not Admit the Fair Sex to the Polls.

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Mary Livermore addressed the General Assembly in the Representative Chamber this forenoon on the subject of Woman's Rights. The occasion was the special hour set for the consideration of the joint resolution declaring that sections 14 and 15 of the Constitution of the United States clearly and unequivocally guarantees the right of suffrage to all citizens, irrespective of sex, etc. There was quite a crowd of ladies and spectators generally in the lobbies. She spoke for an hour or over, and used all the old arguments. Several members made speeches for and against, and when the resolution was put to a vote it was lost by 22 ayes to 51 nays. The Senators were not present. Both branches of the Assembly adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

Colored sharpers and scoundrels are plentiful in Vicksburg just now, and make a fine support from the country negroes who bring wood to that town. They are, for the most part, the cast-off politicians of the Radical party who, now that the Democrats are triumphant in Mississippi, have to go back to their old occupations of keno and monte—which, by the by, they play as well and as flippantly as they did politics but three short years ago. The change in their professions is scarcely appreciable.

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