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TELEGRAPHIC.

UNCOMFORTABLE RETURNING BOARDERS.

Wells and Anderson Do Not Like Their Present Quarters.

The Tribunal Considering the Case of Humphreys.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb, 8, 2 p. m.—A resolution to remove Mad. Wells and Tom Anderson from their present place of confinement to one more commodious and comfortable, was referred to the Louisiana Committee, with orders to examine the facts and report forthwith. The Radicals are trying to make capital out of Wells' and Anderson's troubles.

The Tribunal is considering the case of Humphreys, the ineligible elector.

BUELL.

THE TRIBUNAL IN CONSULTATION.

Wells Sick and Belligerent.

He Wants to Bulldoze Green.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Louisiana committee met this morning, but adjourned to two o'clock this evening on account of no quorum.

The Tribunal is in consultation over the *quo warranto* records submitted with certificate No. 2.

Nothing beyond what I sent you last night can be gathered to-day.

Madison Wells is still quite indisposed, but says he will go before the committee and confront them if they will let him. The committee say they do not intend to let Wells bulldoze Green, who seems to be afraid of him.

BUELL.

THE COMMITTEE.

Republicans and Democrats Fighting Over the Body of Mad. Wells.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House is now engaged in an angry and excited discussion over Mad. Wells, the Republicans maintaining that one committee alone has the right to examine him and that one committee cannot question him while he is in durance for contempt of another committee. They claim that as he is in contempt of Morrison's Committee, Field's committee cannot compel him to answer. The Democrats claim that he is in contempt of the House at large and can be compelled to answer by any of its authorized committees. The point will probable be decided by a strict party vote.

BUELL.

LITTLEFIELD CORROBORATED.

Davis, Clerk of the Returning Board, Does This and Something More.

He Shows How Kenner and Anderson Lied in the Vernon Case.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Davis, on cross-examination, contradicted himself. He admitted his having assisted in making a copy of the returns from Vernon parish. He testified that the Board rejected polls before promulgation, and fully corroborates Littlefield's statement in many particulars.

Kenner and Anderson had testified before that that no polls in Vernon were rejected.

CAVANAC.

THE HUMPHREYS CASE.

The Eligibility of the Radical Elector from Florida.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Electoral Tribunal to-day heard argument on the eligibility of Humphreys, the Florida elector. It was submitted in evidence that Humphreys held the office of shipping commissioner at Pensacola, and that his resignation does not appear on the record of the United States Circuit Court.

The Radicals submitted a letter from the Circuit Judge, Woods, stating that Humphreys had sent his letter of resignation to him, Sept. 24, while he (Woods) was in Ohio, but it was not recorded then.

Evarts spoke for the Republicans, and Merrick for the Democrats. After hearing long arguments, the Commission adjourned until to-morrow.

A. L. G.

CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate during the morning discussed the House bill for the payment of Jas. J. Eads for construction of the jetties at the South Pass of the Mississippi river.

The House.

The House treatment of the Returning Board is under discussion. It came up under a resolution by Mr. Hale, that the Sergeant-at-Arms had placed them in other quarters than those assigned them by Speaker Randall.

Action of the Various Congressional Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Privileges and Powers Committee of the Senate examined Albert Prison, Democratic elector, who is a Pole and alleges he was born in New York.

Howes' Louisiana Committee examined Judge Davis. Nothing important.

The Privileges and Powers Committee took a recess on account of Field being before the commission.

Gov. Wells had a chill this morning, and could not be examined in consequence.

Barnes, of New Orleans, was examined about dispatches. He told about some sent by Mr. Kenner and Conquest Clark in New York during election time. Nothing important was elicited.

Billy Green was not examined. Wells wanted to be present and he was sick.

The Electoral Commission—Its Proceedings Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The commission convened in open session, Justice Clifford presiding. The proceedings now in order are under the orders adopted yesterday. Mr. Green, counsel for the Democrats, called Geo. P. Rae, of Florida, who was sworn.

Q. Were you present when the writ of *quo warranto* was served?

Evarts objected to the question as not within the order.

The court sustained the objection to the question.

Mr. Green then presented the certificate from the clerk of the court that no resignation was filed up to January 24, 1877. Mr. Green announced that that was all the affirmative evidence they proposed to offer.

Mr. Humphreys was sworn, and produced Wood's letter accepting his resignation. Another letter was read, dated October 6, 1876 from the collector, requesting the witness to turn over the books and papers of his office. Mr. Merrick objected to the last paper. Justice Clifford announced the case ready for argument. Two hours will be allowed for each side. The argument was commenced by Judge Hoadley.

THE COMMISSION DECISION.

Different Opinions of Its Effect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The stunning effect of the party division of the commission, on the main question yesterday, is somewhat dissipated this morning.

The *Union* claims that, in all essential particulars, the question is before the commission in the shape indicated and desired by Mr. O'Conor in his opening statement.

Judge Waite is quoted: "Yesterday's proceedings are merely preliminary and furnish no indications of the issue."

Dan Voorhees is quoted: "A black eye; nothing serious."

Thurman says the Democrats have made a great point in the opening fight, and that there is no reason to be discouraged.

Judge Black said to-day: "They have the count; we, the Democrats, have the law."

Hewitt says he did hope it might be possible to make up a commission of men who would rise above party. Hewitt is rather sour.

The Democrats are rather despondent, but hope for a favorable decision in Humphrey's case, which will be settled to-morrow.

ACCIDENTS.

A Collision.

CINCINNATI, Feb, 8.—The steamer Boston struck a towboat early this morning, at Sciotoville, Ohio, and sunk to her upper deck. No lives lost. She was the largest up-river steamer running.

Conflagration.

NEW YORK, Feb, 8.—Martin E. Murphy's planning mill, Tompkins street, nearly destroyed, and Donnell's lumber yard and Green's flour store were damaged by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

The Governor of Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 8.—A dispatch says: Last evening ex-Governor Grover arrived at Salem, overland from the East. Mr. Grover, after formally turning over the executive office to Secretary Chadwick, now acting Governor, will return immediately to Washington to assume his seat in the Senate on March 4.

For Ireland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The remains of John Mahoney, late Fenian Head Centre, will be taken to Ireland for interment.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech Opening It—A Hope of Peace in the East.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by Her Majesty, the Queen, in person, to-day. The weather was fair and mild. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace shortly after 1 o'clock, in the royal state carriage, attended by a brilliant suite. The royal escort was composed of a detachment of the household troop.

Her Majesty alighted at the peer's entrance of the Parliament building, where she was recieved by deputy lord great chamberlain and great officers of state, and conducted into the House. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and there was a brilliant assemblage of ladies. All foreign ministers and the Chinese and Japanese embassies were present.

The Earl of Beaconfield carried the sword of state before the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury was not present. After her Majesty had taken her place on the throne the Lord High Chancellor read the royal speech.

The Queen says: Hostilities which, before the close of the last session of Parliament, had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention; and I anxiously awaited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed.

This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, offers of which were ultimately entertained by the Porte. Her Majesty then refers to the basis which, in the course of negociation, in concert with other powers, she deemed it expedient to submit to the Porte for the restoration of peace, and the Porte's action thereon.

While proceeding to act in this mediation, she thought it right, after inquiring into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses committed in Bulgaria, and express her reprobation of their perpetrators. Her Majesty next speaks of the armistice and conference, in which she was represented, and said:

In taking these steps her object has been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe, and bring about a better government in the disturbed provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

She regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among European powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey.

She trusts that the armistice when expired will lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. She has acted in cordial co-operation with her allies, with whom, as with other foreign powers, her relations continue friendly. Papers on these subjects will be fortnwith laid before the Parliament.

Her majesty alluded to her assumption of the imperial title at Delhi, which was welcomed with professions of affection, and the famine in India, to arrest which every resource will be employed. The remainder of the speech is devoted to colonial and home matters.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

All Sorts of Views and Opinions on It.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Parliament meets to-day. Grave differences are reported between Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. Rumors of the resignation of Lord Salisbury are in circulation.

The causes and effects of the downfall of Midhat Pasha are still the subjects of conflicting views. Constantinople advices reiterate the statement that the dismissal of Midhat Pasha does not imply a change in Turkey's foreign and international policy.

Accidents.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Bilboa, for Newport, Wales, was wrecked; nineteen lives lost.

An explosion in Foss colliery, near Bolton, killed ten.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Stocks active, unsettled and lower, Money 3. Gold 6⅛. Exchange—Long 485, short 488¼. State bonds—Tennessees and South Carolina's lower, the rest steady. Governments dull on the second call, but at better prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Noon.—Cotton firmer: uplands 12⅛, Orleans 12⅛; sales 320. Futures firmer: February 12 21-32@12 23-32, March 12 13-16@12⅞; April 13 1-32@13 1-16; May 13 7-32@13¼, June 13⅜@13 7-16.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $18 25. Lard firm; steam 11.35@11.40. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 43@44½. Rosin firm at $ 20@2 25 for strained. Freights dull.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 8, Noon,—Cotton dull. Middling uplands 6⅛; Middling Orleans 6 11-16. Sales 8000 bales, special export 000 bales; receipts 7000 bales; American 1100. Futures quiet at last night's prices. Uplands, low middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11 16; April and May, 6 25-32d; June and July, 6 29-32d; shipped January and February by sail, 6 21-32d.

1 p. m.—Uplands, low middling clause, shipped March and April by sail, 6 29-32d. American lard 55s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb, 6, 1:30 p. m. — Uplands, low middling clause, now landing, 6 7-32d; February and March delivery, 6 7-32d. Shipped March and April, by sail, 6⅝d.

2 p. m.—Uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery, 6⅞d. Shipped April and May, by sail, 7d.

2:30 p. m.—Uplands, low middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅛d; July and August, 6 15-16d. Shipped February and March, by sail, 6 25-32d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8, 4:30 p. m.—Cotton—Uplands, low middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 21-32d; May and June delivery, 6 27-32d; June and July delivery, 6 29-32d. Sales of American 6100.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived: State of Pennsylvania. Arrived out: Harlenia, Germania, Vaukan, Signiera, R. L. Simonson, Empress, Eliot, General Shipley. Homeward bound: Peter Crerar, for Hampton Roads; Redowa, for Tyler.

[Communicated.]

THE DAILY PRESS.

BY MRS. M. S. WHITAKER, AUTHOR OF "ALBERT HASTINGS."

Few estimate the power of the daily newspaper. It is conned over by eyes of experience and weighed by the wisdom of years. It supplies a craving for excitement, as well as information to vigorous manhood. It is alike the oft recurring mental aliment of age, of active politicians and silent observers of events. Even the fair sex, influential though, as they should be unobtrusive, eagerly read and meditate daily news, of which their earliest morning visitor, the newspaper, is herald. Every family should secure its efficient coadjutor as respects morals, politics and literary taste in the newspaper, which, each morning, furnishes a starting point whence newly eliminated ideas take wing and gather strength as they fly.

Of what importance is it, then, that our daily press—marked, as it is, by decided ability—should ever bear in mind that he who moulds opinion moulds the destiny of a commonwealth. The great people, after all, must rule. Demagogues may strut their little hour on the public stage; treason may rear its bloody front; policy may weave its tangling meshes; oppression may immolate its victims; yet a sovereign people, properly instructed in the principles of liberty and justice, will assert its rights, unappalled by the threatening aspect of the first, the doubling deceit of the second, and the bitter martyrdom of the third.

Does not all history teach us that truth is mighty and must prevail? Truth necessitates justice, which is stern and immovable. Justice knows no compromise with expediency. Its bold forehead looks undaunted to the skies. It is alike unmoved by plaudits or hisses. It is born of heaven and cannot be debased by servile fear or persuasive gold. Let this great principle be inculcated in our daily press, and the labor of our instructors will not be wasted. Nobility of sentiment grows with years. A nation, educated in virtue, will rise to honor its instructors.

GOOD CHANCE.—The Commercial Hotel and Restaurant of Galveston, Texas, is offered for sale at a bargain. The house is centrally located, has a good run of custom, with a reputation of fourteen years standing. The furniture is complete, and all in good order. The reason for selling is that the proprietor wishes to go to Europe. For terms address J. Blumenthron, Galveston, Texas, or J. Curtis Waldo, 90 Camp street, New Orleans.

ROUSTABOUTS ON THE LEVEE.

They Resist the Police, and Two of Their Number Shot and Mortally Wounded.

During the Fight an Officer is Shot and a Captain Struck in the Head with a Rock.

It has been known for some time past that the negroes on the levee were determined to resist being arrested by the regular police, and they have frequently expressed themselves that before they would submit they would fight.

At 4 o'clock last evening these threats were fully realized by the police, and terminated very disastrously to both sides, especially to the negroes.

Capt. S. Rourke, commanding the Harbor Station, having been entrusted with a warrant for the arrest of a negro by the name of John Richardson, started out in search of

HIS MAN.

Meeting him a little ways from the station the captain placed his hand on his shoulder and told him he was his prisoner.

The negro immediately resisted and said that he did not recognize the Nicholls government or the warrant that the officer held in his hand, and that he would not go along. At this stage of the proceedings another officer came to the assistance of Capt. Rourke, and grabbed Richardson on the left hand side, while the captain held him on the right.

Richardson protested against going to jail and called on the crowd of idle negroes that were hanging around

TO RESCUE HIM.

The negro Richardson had no sooner made this request than a large rock struck Capt. Rourke in the forehead, felling him to the earth in a senseless condition.

The negroes then started to murder the officer, who still held on to the prisoner, and he, seeing that his life was in peril, drew his revolver and kept the negroes at bay until assistance reached him.

By this time some half dozen other officers had reached the scene, and the negroes, with drawn knives, pistols and cotton-hooks, started for the newcomers with a vim. The first shot was fired by the negroes, and was a glancing shot, the ball grazing the forehead of Corporal Donovan, inflicting a slight wound.

This being a general signal of war, shots were fired from both sides, and the negroes finding it too warm, retreated. As the negroes were falling back, a squad of policemen from the Central Station arrived on the levee and hostilities on the part of the negroes ceased, they getting out of the way

TO EVADE ARREST.

It was now discovered that two negroes had been wounded. They were taken into the station, where they gave their names as John Johnson and Chas. Jackson, the former had received a bullet in the abdomen, and the latter had been stabbed in the back.

Both men were sent to the hospital, where their wounds were examined by the attending physician who pronounced Johnson's wound as mortal, and Jackson's stab as very dangerous.

Capt. Rourke was sent to his residence, and his attending physician stated that his wound was very severe, if not dangerous.

Corporal Donovan's wound is very slight, though painful. He was also conveyed to his residence.

Several other officers were struck by rocks, but their wounds are very slight.

Later in the evening, Alexander De Greate and Henry Alexander were arrested and locked up in the Harbor Station, charged with inciting a riot.

The New Panacea.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

"The glass used by Gen. Pleasanton is of a dark, mazarine-blue color, and is imported from France. The color is derived from a preparation of the metal cobalt, which is fused with the ingredients composing the glass, and its cost in Philadelphia is about four times the cost of American window-glass of similar quality. The glass is placed in windows just the same as ordinary glass, and while it is preferable to have the blue glass alone, yet it is not necessary to remove the panes already in, the effect not being much diminished. Glass painted blue will not answer, as it is the composition of the blue glass itself which produces the chemical action in the sun's rays."

PACKARD'S CROWD.

The members of the crowd yesterday expressed themselves as being very happy over the dispatches from Washington, received the night before, and assumed an air of gaiety, which sat ill on them.

THE RUMP

met, but did nothing of interest, and will meet again to-day to continue the performance.

The Vacant Cardinalships to be Filled.

[From the Univers.]

The Pope is believed to intend filling up all the vacant Cardinalships, as he did in 1853. Only seven Cardinals nominated by his predecessor now survive. Of the 54 Cardinals, 5 are octogenarians, 16 septuagenarians, 13 sexagenarians, 8 quinquagenarians, and 2 are under 50. The oldest is De Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, who is a month the Pope's senior, and the youngest, Cardinal Bonaparte, who is 49.

THE MURDER OF F. EDWARDS.

He Died of His Wounds at the Charity Hospital this Morning.

The readers of the DEMOCRAT will doubtless remember the shooting of a negro by the name of Francois Edwards, at 3 o'clock, on the 23d of January last, in a barrel-house on the levee, by ex-Police Officer Bowser.

Edwards has lingered in the Charity Hospital up to this morning, when death alleviated his sufferings.

His murderer, Bowser, tried to evade arrest at the time by running into the Custom-House, but was captured and is now in the Parish Prison.

The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at 12 o'clock.

Wants, for rent, for sale advertisements inserted in this paper at TEN CENTS per line.

A PLEA FOR THE JUDGES.

Let Not the Public Judge Rashly of Them Beforehand.

[Gath in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

On Bradley will rest, in a great degree, the decision of the Presidency. Yet it is not altogether certain that some other Justices may not take as independent position as we expected of Judge Davis had he consented to remain here. I am told that Justice Strong, of Pennsylvania, is an untrainable man in affairs of politics. He belongs to that strong Connecticut type which has given Missouri a Democratic Governor in Phelps, Pennsylvania a Judge like Woodward, and Maryland another Judge on the Court of Appeals, Miller. Connecticut men are very different in complexion from those of Massachusetts. Connecticut Federalists never thought much of Massachusetts Federalists. Oliver Wolcott and his type of office-holders in the early administrations abandoned John Adams and took to Hamilton. Connecticut has been a Democratic State for much of its history, and even Republicans like Gideon Welles, David A. Wells and the late Senator Ferry were individual people who took their own course and stubbornly held it. Judge Strong, as Governor Curtin said to me only yesterday, shifted his politics according to his conscience without consulting any other person. He was elected to Congress a Democrat and to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania as a Democrat. He sat beside Judge Woodward of Wilkesbarre, and when Woodward ran for Governor in 1863, he supposed that Strong, as a Democrat, would lend him moral influence. Strong did not hint nor speak, and one day Judge Woodward, in a state of excitement, walked up to him and demanded to know whether Strong meant to give him his vote. Strong answered, "I did not care, Judge Woodward, to make any expression of my opinion to you or anybody, but since you have asked it, I shall not vote for you. Just at this time you ought not to be elected, with your opinions."

Strong also voted for Lincoln in 1864. Since that time he has had no fixed political status. He has the handsomest face on the bench, thoroughly judicial, a noble forehead, with luxuriant gray locks down the temples, and in social life he is intelligent without prejudices. He is the head of the movement to put God in the constitution. His daughter some time ago married Mr. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, a shipping merchant, who was a large owner of the tow boats between New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi. Strong has been twice married. He was put on the bench at the same time with Bradley, and, people said, for the reason that he opposed the repeal of the Legal Tender bill. But if such was the case it was not the fruit of any bargain, and only because his opinions on the subject were well known. The people of Pennsylvania, without regard to party, acquiesced in the appointment, and the State never had a man on the local or national bench who took a better standing with the bar and the people.

The press and politicians ought to give a chance to the Bench when it is unwillingly summoned to do such work as the present. These Judges did not ask to be made arbiters in a disputed election. The boldest of them—men like Davis and Waite—asked to be excused. They get neither additional compensation nor more reputation for their work. They care very little about either Hayes or Tilden. As most of them were men of consideration before they went upon the bench, they have, of course, a large acquaintance with ruling politicians. Chief Justice Waite, for example, did railroad business for corporations where Mr. Tilden was an owner and counsel. I have heard it said, on what I think good authority, that Waite was mindful of those former relations, and asked that the bill be framed so as to name only Associate Justices, and thereby leave out the Chief Justice.

BREVITIES.

The Thalian Coterie, whose select entertainment was referred to a day or two ago in the DEMOCRAT, is not composed, as was reported, principally of gentlemen of Spanish birth and descent. The officers of the Coterie are, R. G. Eyrich, President; W. H. Beanham, Vice President, and M. Payro, Secretary and Treasurer, and the members are confined to no particular nationality. Our mistake was due to a combination of circumstances which led us to a wrong conclusion.

The Caudrau-Leplaure Company passed through our city last night, on their way to Galveston, Texas., for which place they left this morning by the morning train, of the Morgan's Texas Railroad. Among the company was Mr. Mordaunt, the leading man of the company, and a fine actor, and our whilom confrere of the press, Harry Pickles, who has made the stage his profession. Harry is in fine health, and doing better than he, himself, even expected.

One of the city journals reported on Thursday morning that there was a ball at Grunewald Hall Wednesday night. The balance of the city journals reported that there was a concert in the hall that night. Why is this thus?—[One of the "balance."]

Because there *was a ball* at Grunewald Hall on Wednesday night—and that too many cooks sometimes spoil the broth.

The five cent cigar man was not enjoined, as was announced through mistake. It was another man who was enjoined on his application.

Being Examined.

Cornelius MacMahon and Mr. (Skinner) Mullen, charged with the murder of Col. Wm. K. Messick, were arraigned before Judge Kleinpeter this morning.

On motion of the Attorney General the case of MacMahon was continued, and the charges against Mullen as an accessory, were examined, and was going on when this report closed.

The Police Board.

The Police Board met this morning in their rooms, Hon. L. A. Wiltz in the chair, and a quorum present.

After the transaction of routine business, the board went into executive session.

Wants, for rent, for sale advertisements inserted in this paper at TEN CENTS per line.

GOV. TILDEN.

He Has Never Felt Better, and Takes His Usual Ride.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

I had started on again, in a sort of brown study, when a solitary horseman turned the corner right in front of me. I looked up, and behold! there was the very identical man. I had a chance to observe our ex-Governor's face before he passed, and, and a calmer or pleasanter face I have not seen in a long time. Not a shadow of anxiety there, not a line indicating uneasiness or concern about the momentous proceedings in Washington. He was out for his regular afternoon's ride, and so far as any observer could judge, he had left all the cares of politics behind. I have seen Gov. Tilden a number of times in the past few years, but I never saw him look so well as he did yesterday, sitting as straight and firm in the saddle as an old cuirassier, and seeming as fresh and buoyant as a man of forty. I am told that he does not worry himself at all about the pros and cons of White House possibilities, and that he heeds but little of what is published daily on the subject. He knows exactly what the situation is, and he does not want to have his habitual composure ruffled by keeping the run of this, that, and the other new statement and disclosure, so called. At all events, he won't allow anything in that line to deprive him of his regular two hours in the saddle, and he keeps the matter as far from him in his comfortable home, facing Gramercy Park, as the circumstances will allow. If Congress and the Electoral Tribunal decide the great question against him, I much doubt if Gov. Tilden will lose one hour's sleep in consequence.

THE GAINES CASE.

An Agreement.

The attorneys representing Mrs. Gaines, and the attorneys representing the defendants in the Gaines suits, yesterday entered into the following

AGREEMENT:

No. 2734—Myra Clark Gaines vs. M. J. Lizardi et als.

No. 3663—Myra Clark Gaines vs. P. H. Mousseaux et als.

No. 4006—Myra Clark Gaines vs. D. Cronan et als.

No. 4031—Myra Clark Gaines vs. N. Louque et als.

No. 6085—Myra Clark Gaines vs. P. F. Agnelly et als.

No. 5058—Myra Clark Gaines vs. L. F. Compton et als.

No. 4010—Myra Clark Gaines vs. F. A. Brem et als.

No. 5099—Myra Clark Gaines vs. F. A. Harmen et als.

Plaintiff and defendants in the foregoing entitled suits enter into the following agreement, which is to be filed and made part of each and all said cases.

That the case entitled Joseph de Fuentes et als. vs. Myra Clark Gaines, No. 8038 of this court, is to be consolidated and tried with the above entitled cases. All the pleadings filed in said De Fuentes case in the Second District Court of New Orleans, and which are contained in a printed copy of the record in said case duly certified, and which is already on file in this court as suit No. 8038, together with all the evidence of every kind offered in the said Second District Court in said suit, whether received or rejected, are to be received subject to the same objections, and the same bills of exception taken in said suit by both parties, be taken in this suit as the motives to support the testimony so objected to. Also all agreements and stipulations in writing in said suits in the Second District Court, as entered into by counsel therein, are to be obligatory, and the pleadings in the De Fuentes suit are to be held as if properly drawn as pleading in equity, and the said De Fuentes suit and the pleadings and the evidence offered by the plaintiffs therein, De Fuentes et als., to be held, considered and treated as proper matter of defense in these suits above entitled and numbered.

The rights of Mrs. Gaines to all the answers, pleas and exceptions, especially the pleas of prescription set forth in the case of de Fuentes vs. Gaines, and her exceptions to the rulings of the court as to the admission or reception of evidence, and with the same effect as they would have had in that suit, shall be fully secured to her. All the defendants in the within suits are to be considered as plaintiffs in the de Fuentes suit, No. 8038.

John Ray and Wm. R. Mills, solicitors of Myra Clark Gaines.

J. McConnell and J. H. New, solicitors for sundry defendants, as shown by the record herein.

John H. Kennard, attorney for Penelope Matthews, tutrix in No. 5085.

Semmes & Mott, for W. L. Thompson.

Hornor & Benedict, solicitors for D. Cronan et als.

The cases will be continued to-day.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE,
New Orleans, Feb. 8, 1877.

Most Noble Bathurst, Lord High Chamberlain, Carnival Palace:

In obedience to the royal commission issued to us to act in the capacity of a "Returning Board" to canvass the votes of the subjects of the Cotton Exchange, expressive of the loyalty of its members to His Most Royal Majesty, we have to report that upon entering upon the discharge of this most responsible duty, we found that 27 votes had been cast in favor of closing the Exchange on Mardi Gras, and 4320 votes against it, which was in direct violation of the preliminary circular instructions informing the officers of election of what was expected from them. We, however, proceeded at once to procure the services of an experienced and adept affidavit maker, by aid of which we soon established the fact that *intimidation* had been practiced to an unlimited extent, and that the 4320 votes should have been cast for the party you represent, and, indeed, that their transposition to the other side was simply a clerical error.

In accordance with these conclusions, we have to advise you that the vote is now returned to you unanimously in favor of closing the Exchange on Mardi-Gras day.

Long live the King!

A. B. CAMMACK,
HARRISON WATTS,
J. V. RICHARDS,
Returning Board.