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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE VOTE ON FLORIDA.

The House will Vote by 160 to 90 to Reject the Vote of Florida.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1:20 p. m.—The House is now voting by yeas and nays on the motion to reject the action of the Tribunal in the Florida case. It will be carried by about 160 to 90.

This will not impair the count of the vote of Florida for Hayes, as the Senate has voted to sustain the count, and under the electoral bill it takes the concurrent vote of both houses to reject the action of the Tribunal. It is intended simply as a protest on the part of the House against the unfair and partisan action of the Tribunal.

The Louisiana Case to be Reached To-day.

Maddox Again.

Rich Developments Expected.

E. A. Burke's Services.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 12:10 p. m.—The House will go into joint session at two o'clock. It will probably not remain in joint session more than an hour and a half, as the Louisiana case will soon be reached.

The Field Committee will meet at 3 p. m. Maddox will go on the stand and produce documents of W. B. Moore relating to Don Cameron, Chandler and others, which were mentioned in my dispatch last night.

Burke deserves infinite credit for his keen and diligent preparation of the case of the people of Louisiana, both in committee and for presentation before the Tribunal.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

The Louisiana Case Will Not be Reached Till Wednesday.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—10:50 a. m.—The real battle of the Presidential campaign begins this morning.

The two houses will be in joint session this afternoon. The Democrats will exhaust all their objections as to the power conferred under the electoral bill and then go on with the count.

The Louisiana case can not be made up before Wednesday. Nothing more definite than what has already been telegraphed to you can be learned touching the probable action of the Tribunal as to the admission of evidence in the Louisiana case.

FOREIGN.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Progress of Negotiations for Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Correspondents report favorable progress in the negotiations between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro.

Mikhail Pascha has arrived at Brinnisic. He attributes his banishment to Russian intrigue.

It is understood the changes in the Roumanian ministry are favorable to Russia.

The *Observer* publishes a special dispatch from Paris, saying it is reported there that it is probable that Sir Edward Thornton, now British Minister to the United States, will be appointed English Ambassador to the Porte. The report creates a favorable impression.

INDIA.

A Terrible Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion had occurred at Admahabad, by which fifty persons were killed and one thousand wounded.

The Egyptian Troops Again Defeated.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Alexandria, announces that the Egyptian troops have again been defeated near Massowah.

DIED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir William Ferguson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and sergeant surgeon to the Queen, died yesterday.

The Cable Company.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Observer's* financial article says: Application has been made for a mandamus to compel the Direct United States Cable Company's Board of Directors to recognize the votes which the chairman of the late meeting of shareholders decided invalid and declare the resolutions of Mr. Ponder, who represents the amalgamationists, adopted. It is believed that a decision will be obtained within a fortnight.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—In consequence of favorable cable dispatches there has been an active demand at all prices have been firm. A short crop is anticipated. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 53,000 boxes and 10,700 hhds; exported during the week 4700 boxes and 3800 hhds, of which 2500 boxes and 4000 hhds were for the United States.

Clayed Sugar unchanged; Nos. 7 to 10 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; real, gold, 9 @ 9; molasses 5 1/2; real, gold, 7 1/2; inferior to fair muscovado 8 1/2; real, gold, 9 @ 9; fair to good do. 9 @ 9; centrifugal sugars in boxes 11 @ 11 1/2; real, gold, 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2; real, gold, 9 @ 9.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

All Depends On What Evidence Will be Received.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—There is little to be said of the situation to-night. The whole matter depends on whether the rules of evidence adopted in the Florida case are extended to that of Louisiana. The Radicals, to-night, loudly proclaim that they will be, by the regular partisan vote of 8 to 7; but there is no certainty about the matter.

Members of the Tribunal will not commit themselves on this point, and so definite information cannot be obtained. Field's committee did nothing, but adjourned till 10:30 to-morrow.

COMMISSION GOSSIP.

A Hint That the Commission Will Receive no Evidence in the Louisiana Case.

"Seven Men Playing the Most Radical Part Ever Enacted."

[Special to New Orleans Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—To-night a newspaper correspondent sought out one of the most grave and reserved Democrats on the Tribunal and asked him what he thought would be the decision as to the admission of evidence in the Louisiana case. The statesman said he had no views to impart on that subject, but added, "My dear boy, I think I can name seven men who will figure in history as having played the most ridiculous part in the most solemn farce that ever was enacted."

CHAFFEE.

He is Objected to on the Ground of Ineligibility.

But the Objections are Withdrawn.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At the joint session of Congress objections were made to counting the vote of Chaffee, the dubious Republican elector from Illinois, on the ground of ineligibility. This will probably end the joint session for to-day.

Later Objections Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It was finally agreed not to object to counting the vote of Chaffee and the count is proceeding.

CONGRESS.

THE LOUISIANA CASE NOT REACHED.

The House Decides Against the Commission in the Florida Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the House, after various propositions, Speaker Randall ruled that there was nothing in the electoral law that authorized the recommissioning of the question back to the commission; the response of the House must be yes or no. The two hours' discussion commenced at a quarter-past 11 o'clock. All the committees have adjourned to 3 o'clock.

It is determined to separate the two houses on Illinois, for which two hours will be allowed outside of prologue and epilogue.

Louisiana will not be reached to-day. The Electoral Commission is not in session.

The House decided against the decision of the Electoral Commission in respect to Florida by a vote of 167 to 97, a strict party vote.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

A Quarrel With Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 12.—A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara, excommunicating the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and directing clergy to deny members of that order the sacraments, was read in all the Catholic churches of the Scranton Diocese. Denunciation was unexpected, and has produced a sensation among the members of the Order, who, for the past three years, have been in favor with the Church within this jurisdiction. The Ancient Order has a large membership in this diocese.

Money, Stocks, Etc.

New York, Feb. 12.—Gold opened at 105 1/2. New York, Feb. 12.—Stocks active, unsettled and lower. Money 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4. Exchange, long, 4 1/2; short, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Government bonds, long and unsettled. State bonds dull, steady and nominal.

Domestic Markets.

New York, Feb. 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 53 bales. Uplands 12 1/2; Orleans 13. The urea opened near; February 12 29 3/4 @ 12 3/4; March 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4; April 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; May 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; June 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; July 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; August 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; September 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; October 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; November 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; December 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12, Noon.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling Uplands 6 1/4; Middling Orleans 6 1/2; sales 15,000 bales; for speculation and export 3000; receipt 7700; American 5200. Futures—Buyers offering 1-3 1/4 higher than Saturday's highest price; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; April and May 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; June and July 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; August and September 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; October and November 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; December 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4.

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NEWS BY MAIL.

Our President Still Clings to His Desire for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A report from North Carolina of nothing the President was asserted to have said to Judge Settle has attracted more attention here than it deserved. The report was that the President had told Judge Settle that the next President would undoubtedly be the next President by the action of the Electoral Commission. What he did say was that with the passage of the Electoral bill, whether Gov. Hayes or Mr. Tilden became President, the country would in either case have peace.

COLONEL CARTER.

He Takes a Roseate View of the Electoral Prospects.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

The most ingenious and comforting view yet broached for the Democrats is that of Colonel Carter, of New Orleans. It is well to give it, if for nothing else than as a curiosity in the results of searching for hidden motives. He says that Justice Bradley has not decided against the Democrats at all, the decision of to-day applying only to Florida, where there is a perfect fullness of evidence on the face of the certificates presented by the President of the Senate. The vote to go no further than those certificates was cast in full view of the fact that no further investigation was necessary, but when there did arise an occasion for going into intrinsic evidence he found Judge Bradley voting with the Democrats; so he thinks it will be in the Louisiana case. There Justice Bradley will consider that evidence outside of certificates will be necessary to reach the merits of the case, and he will then be found voting to look into cases like the "new path" and other returns belittled by Wells and his clerks.

WEST SPEAKS.

And Says What He Thinks of the Future in Louisiana.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I met Senator West to-night and asked him what he thought of the situation in Louisiana.

"Badly mixed; worse than it has ever been, I think."

"How do the Packard and also the Nicholls parties get funds to carry on the State?"

"They don't get any. Nobody pays taxes. The Packard people, in a burst of confidence, have raised some money by paying a heavy shave. You know there are street brokers there who will take considerable chances. The Nicholls government is receiving a voluntary advance of five per cent of next year's taxes as the nucleus of an exchequer. That is about all in the way of money matters. The State can handle its debt, but the city of New Orleans cannot carry its civic debt. The tax collecting is done by the county sheriffs, and the collectors or deputies are almost uniformly corrupt. The shuffling off of Pinchback is a good thing. Jim Casey's only weak point is his deputy, Herwig, who is a keen, unscrupulous fellow, who will do anything for money."

INDIANA.

Return in a Crized State of the Absconding Cashier.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

FRANKLIN, IND., February 9.—E. T. Taylor, late cashier of the First National Bank, returned to this place last night in an insane condition. He says that he has been absent six years; that during this time he had visited Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and Colorado. He appears to be oblivious to the past. About 10 o'clock this morning he was placed in a buggy and conveyed to his residence. During the day an affidavit was filed before a Justice of the Peace, and a warrant issued for his arrest. The writ was served upon him this evening, and Taylor was placed under guard at his residence.

When he was put into the buggy for the purpose of going to his residence he called for his traveling-bag. He was asked by those present where it was, when he replied that he left it in the caboose, thus indicating that he came back on one of the night freight cars of the C. & N. Railroad. It appears that he has no money, and the supposition is that the money which he took away was carried by him in the missing traveling-bag. The general impression is that Taylor is the victim of parties who have used him for a purpose. The excitement over his return is equal to that caused by his absconding.

BASE FLATTERY.

A Woman Sues Simon Cameron for Love Damages.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The breach of promise suit of Mrs. Oliver against Simon Cameron is a romance, with financial objects in view. It seems that some years ago, when this female was in the Treasury, Simon began paying her those delicate attentions which statesmen are accustomed to pay to female employees of the government. Mrs. Oliver was sharp enough to get Simon to write her certain little *billet-doux*, couched in language that would give the old man a festive appearance, not in keeping with his years, which would be accepted as meaning something of higher favor than chop and tomato sauce if read to an appreciative jury of middle-aged men in possession of all their faculties. Subsequently Mrs. Oliver was mustered out of the Treasury Department, and report hath it that Simon has been in the habit of honoring her small drafts in a financial way ever since, in memory of the fidelity with which she used to draw on his venerable exchequer while she was in the department. Latterly, say the friends of Simon, she has concluded that she wants alimony or some adequate provision for approaching old age, and so she strikes Simon for \$50,000. But Simon's friends say that \$10,000 would settle it, and so probably no more will be heard of the matter in the courts. Simon says the thing annoys him, but still he is not altogether unflattered at the idea that a man of his age could obtain \$50,000 worth of blighted affection from a buxom woman of forty in the short space of two years.

THE SUPPOSED PROGRAMME.

How It is Thought that the Democrats will Plank Hayes.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Democrats, if Judge Bradley to the end votes with the Republicans,

will so fix it that Rutherford B. Hayes can never be President. They hold the whip-hand, and mean to use it. The Electoral bill provides that objections can be made to the vote of any State, and the House shall separate, and two hours' debate shall be allowed; but it also provides that either House may take a recess to the following day at 10 o'clock, but no longer. If Louisiana is given to Hayes in spite of all the damning frauds surrounding it, the evidence will be sufficient that the Tribunal has no judicial, but only partisan rulings to make. Louisiana is the fourteenth State, and there will be twenty-four States to count after it shall have been decided. It will take a week at least for the Tribunal's judgment upon it. If the State is sent to the Tribunal to-morrow, and the arguments begin on Monday, it will be Friday, the 16th, probably, before the decision is reached. If it is unfavorable to Tilden, the way is open to get at least a new election; and in this wise: From the 16th of February to the 4th of March is seventeen days. Within that time twenty-four States must be counted. It is within the power of the House, under the Electoral bill, to take each day until the succeeding day, and then have two hours for debate additional. Objections can be interposed to each State, and seventeen days can thus be exhausted, with seven States remaining uncounted on the 4th of March. Under the constitution, if there is no election by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate becomes the President; and under the act of 1792 the Secretary of State issues his proclamation for a new election. Of course, until the following December, the Republicans would have the Administration; but they would then have the opportunity to appeal to the people for his rights. In this objection, the Democrats, of course, to gain the necessary time, would have to object even to States that voted for their candidate. These could, however, be withdrawn after the day's delay had been accomplished.

PUBLIC OPINION.

What the Press Says About the Florida Decision.

[Montgomery Advertiser.]

This decision practically amounts to this, that fraud, barofaced and unblushing, cannot be defeated by any resort to legal tribunals, nor by any investigation of any kind whatever. Four votes now counted for Mr. Hayes were boldly stolen from Mr. Tilden, and the theft is upheld and indorsed by the Radical commissioners.

[Raleigh News.]

Thus, the Commission refuse to go behind the certificate of a Governor to discover Radical fraud of the most glaring nature—frauds that rob a whole people of their rights, but they will go behind a Governor's certificate in order to consider the eligibility of a Democratic elector. In short, it lays the lines of the investigation so as to lead up inevitably to the election of Hayes.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Those who measure this decision by its immediate effect upon the fortunes of the two great parties lose sight altogether of its chief feature. It has nothing to do with Republicanism or Democracy; it reaches far above and beyond all party considerations; it is the recognition and establishment of a principle which, if permitted to stand, will eventually sweep parties and people into common and irremediable ruin. When fraud has been hedged round, as it were, with a ring of divine fire, freedom has not far to go to find her grave.

[Mobile Cycl.]

The principal argument by the Republican counsel before the Grand Commission, in the Florida case, was that Congress had no power to go behind the returns and correct fraud or mistake—thus indirectly admitting that fraud was committed. What amount of respect the people of this Republic will entertain for its chief magistrate, should Mr. Hayes be counted in, can be easily imagined. A presidential candidate basing his claim on the invalidity of the law to reach a detected fraud is a spectacle for American people to consider!

[Chicago Times.]

The *Times* has characterized the erection of this hermaphrodite commission as a cowardly attempt of the two houses of Congress to abdicate their constitutional functions. From that opinion it has not yet seen any reason to recede.

It was not only cowardly, but idiotic. The case was just this: A political body holding the constitutional power to determine this purely political question, being composed in the majority of the political supporters of the lawfully-selected candidate, deliberately abdicated its power in favor of the political supporters of the defeated candidate. Surely political "dampfoolism" never in this world more perfectly exemplified the nature of human folly. If the upshot shall be the setting up of an elective monarch upon political fraud and rottenness, the verdict of the world will be, "Served the idiots right."

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is not the ripe fruit, but it is the flower. It is fitting that it comes blooming from Florida, the land of flowers. The Electoral Commission, by a vote of eight to seven, decided last evening that the four electoral votes of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, and the Commission will so report to the joint convention of the two houses to-day. The evidence admitted in the case of Florida is stronger than that which will probably be admitted from any other State whose votes will go before the Commission. The hope left for the right and the Democracy is in the cases of ineligibility in Louisiana and Oregon. As eight members of the electoral Commission have already exposed themselves as deliberate partners in frauds that have been proved there is little hope left.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Every member is to cast his vote on every question according to his politics, we do not see the use in going through the formality of investigation and argument. The opinion of the tribunal has not been given to the public, so the effect of this decision on other questions to come up can not be stated with any degree of certainty. It appears, however, that the decision is in substance that there is not enough to invalidate the vote of the Hayes electors. It is possible that when the Louisiana case goes to the Commission enough may be found to invalidate that vote, and that chance the hopes of the Democracy seem just now to hang, unless the Oregon vote stands on the ineligibility of some of the Hayes electors is established. As the Commission refused to hear evidence outside the submitted record in the Florida case, it is to be presumed that it will not hear evidence in the Louisiana case. In that event the inquiry will be confined mainly to questions of law arising out of the Louisiana proceedings.

[Mobile Register.]

While the popular verdict for Mr. Tilden is not yet defeated by these technical pleas, it must be admitted that the Commission, by a strict party vote, has thrown itself against the spirit of the compromise entered into by the Democratic members of the two houses and the minority of the Republican members who voted with them to refer all the questions at issue to a high court of chancery. We say that Mr. Tilden's election is not yet defeated. It hangs tremulous on the uncertainties surrounding the question of ineligibility of a few electors. A commission which could evade the frauds perpetrated in Florida and exposed, denounced and annulled by the highest court of that State will be able to find means to evade the ineligibility of electors.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The bullying of witnesses has been in vain. Littlefield and Maddox have lied for nothing. Gov. Wells ceases to be an object of interest, and Mr. Tilden's attorney from the Fifth District of New York exhibits himself to mankind as the noisiest and most conspicuous failure of the XLIVth Congress. For of course all attempts to impeach the regularity of the Hayes certificates from that State is manifest, indeed is not seriously disputed. The last chance of Mr. Tilden is in Oregon, where the precedent established in the case of

HUMPHRIES LEADS NATURALLY TO AN INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION OF CRONIN.

But there is no reason to suppose that the commission will take any other view of the extraordinary performance of the Oregon Democratic electoral college of one than has been taken by all the people of impartiality and common sense.

[St. Louis Times.]

This partisan vote, in favor of such a remarkable decision upon such a grave question, seems to settle the whole matter. We can only presume that the Republican majority of the Tribunal has resolved itself into a committee for the election of Mr. Hayes, and has determined to count him in, in spite of the law and the facts. Other questions arise; but when judges refuse to consider the facts and disregard the law, what more may they be expected to do? The colossal infamy in Louisiana must be indorsed as easily as the lesser crime in Florida. It will not be difficult to invent quibbles upon which to count in all ineligible electors, although their ineligibility may be as evident as the sun at noonday. When the sworn and trusted men who compose the Tribunal have played the last marked card for Hayes, they will laugh in their sleeves at the foolish honesty of the Democrats, who permitted themselves to be taken in by a confidence game.

[London Times.]

In one of the sweetest of operas the hearer is charmed with a chorus whose graceful and rhythmic movements reflect the gentle and indolent swaying of summer seas; but in the midst of the dreamy softness of Weber's music intrude the recurrent notes which warn us to remember the sleepless watchfulness of the powers of the storm. It is not given to us to forget the harsh dissonance of pain. Yesterday we were all reading of the pomp and ceremony of Oriental magnificence, and for a brief hour the mind escaped from the dismal realities of our watery skies to live amid the splendors of Delhi. The Viceroy seemed to have made the tales of Arabian fiction true, and to have justified the largest phrases of our poets in describing the riches of the gorgeous East. Upon the kings who came to testify their allegiance before the representative of England's queen barbaric pearl and gold were showered more profusely than Milton had ever imagined, and thought it must have been difficult to banish the recollections of warfare in the sight of the Ridge of Delhi, the suggestion of privation was for a time forgotten. To-day the irrepressible contrast is reasserted. Instead of the reckless profusion of inexhaustible wealth, we have to face the grim fact of imminent famine. Last week the capital of the moguls witnessed a magnificent display of luxury and pride. Princes and governors came together from every province, and dined with one another in the extravagance of their pomp. Nothing was too rich, nothing too costly, to become the ceremonial they shared. Whatever was most distinguished for the glory of its design or for the delicacy or extent of the labor spent upon its execution was brought and laid at the feet of the Viceroy as appropriate offerings to the majesty he represented. Who could have supposed that, in this highest hour of imperial pride, the mind of the central figure of the pageant was disturbed by thought that would come to man his satisfaction of thousands and hundreds of thousands—nay, of a million of persons besieging the officials and sub-officials of the Indian government to give them a little work, that they might have a handful of rice lest they die?

[Philadelphia Times.]

We regard it as entirely unwarranted, also, to assume that the decision of the Florida case, if favorable to Hayes, will in any measure narrow the inquiry or foreshadow the decision as to the Louisiana vote. Of course the rejection of the vote of Florida, or counting it for Tilden, would dismiss Hayes from the contest; but assuming that it shall be counted for Hayes, the Louisiana case bristles with legal issues which fairly present themselves to the commission for determination. Florida is not entirely free from doubt, even on the face of the returns, for their raggedness and irregularities deform the records of nearly every county; but in Louisiana there is no dispute as to the face of the returns, and the majority is so large that there must be the most absolute mandate of a justly administered law to warrant their reversal. We do not see any way clear for the electoral tribunal to count the vote of Louisiana for Tilden, but it would seem to be a legal impossibility to count it for Hayes. Hayes has a false and fraudulent return—a return that is rotten with both legal and actual fraud, and Tilden has no return at all that can avail in this proceeding. A certificate signed by Mr. McEnery as Governor, and lacking all the formalities demanded by the law, cannot be vitalized into a legal return. McEnery was doubtless elected Governor of Louisiana, but that question has long since ceased to be a dispute that a judicial tribunal could take notice of in a collateral issue. The President, the Senate, the House, and the people of Louisiana, have with more or less distrust or reluctance, recognized Kellogg as Governor, and McEnery's certificate to the Tilden returns is simply the certificate of a citizen of the State, and without the semblance of legal authority. But to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes involves the strict legal integrity of the return by the board, and who will pretend that it can be so judicially declared to be done at all, it must be done by some legal estoppel with only a court could define, for, with a trace of equity or justice to follow the law, there could be no such judgment. We regard Louisiana as the embodiment of the great dispute, and if it can be counted for Hayes, it would be a waste of time to quibble about Florida and Oregon.

[The great book & p. is at 110 and 111 Canal street.]

SPLENDOR AND STARVATION.

The Empress of India and Her Fashioning Subjects.

[London Times.]

In one of the sweetest of operas the hearer is charmed with a chorus whose graceful and rhythmic movements reflect the gentle and indolent swaying of summer seas; but in the midst of the dreamy softness of Weber's music intrude the recurrent notes which warn us to remember the sleepless watchfulness of the powers of the storm. It is not given to us to forget the harsh dissonance of pain. Yesterday we were all reading of the pomp and ceremony of Oriental magnificence, and for a brief hour the mind escaped from the dismal