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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE LOUISIANA CASE.

is now Being Presented by the Objectors before the Tribunal.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Presentation by objectors of the Louisiana case before the Electoral Commission is now being heard.

The pleadings are substantially on the same points as stated in former dispatches. The objectors will probably consume the entire session to-day.

A. C. BUELL.

### Matt Carpenter's Great Argument.

He Will Hold That There is no State Government in Louisiana to Confer Commissions on Electors.

The Unconstitutionality of the Returning Board Will Also be Shown.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The general feeling here to-night is akin to that felt by armies on the eve of a decisive battle. The Republicans claim, and most Democrats concede, that the decision of the Tribunal as to the method of procedure in the Louisiana case will effectually settle the whole question in this case.

The Democrats have three positions: the first is that embodied in Senator McDonald's objections, and involving a question as to the eligibility of the State government under the seal of which the Hayes certificates were sent here. This position will be exhausted by Matt Carpenter in an argument of which, it is safe to say, the like has never been heard in the Capitol building. Carpenter's theory—in which he has the support of Edmunds' record in Pinchback's case, and Hoar's record in the investigation two years ago—will be that there is no State government in existence in Louisiana, and hence no power exists there to appoint electors. Subsidiary to this theory are the minor points of the unconstitutionality of the law creating the Returning Board and the powers delegated to that Board to throw out votes upon *ex parte* testimony, this being in direct antagonism to that republican form of government which the Federal constitution guarantees to every State.

The Republicans will meet this argument with the claim that the Wheeler compromise made Kellogg *de facto* Governor of Louisiana, and invested his government with all authority required for the legal appointment of presidential electors.

## CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, presented the credentials of D. F. Corbin, claiming to have been elected United States Senator from the State of South Carolina for the term of six years from March 4, 1877. The credentials were signed by D. H. Chamberlain as Governor of South Carolina. They were read and placed on file, no objection being made to their reception.

### The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Journal of February 1 was read to-day, and the regular daily order resumed at 12 o'clock. The Texas Pacific Railroad may be taken up next Monday by a two-thirds vote, and assigned a day. No other legislation of particular importance is pending.

The revenue and privileges committees are examining regarding Brewster's examination.

## FREIGHT.

### Convention of Freight Agents.

New York, Feb. 13.—A Chicago dispatch says: A very important meeting of the general freight agents of trunk railroads was held there yesterday. Representatives were present from the Baltimore and Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Grand Trunk. The meeting was called to settle schedule complications which have arisen regarding the rate of foreign freights, that is to adopt a plan for insuring uniform rates in competition for traffic destined to European ports.

The following tariff was agreed upon: Chicago to Liverpool, wheat 52 cents; corn 53 cents; provisions 72 cents; flour \$1 30. Chicago to Glasgow, wheat 34 cents; corn 56 cents; provisions 72 cents; flour \$1 43. Chicago to Bremen, provisions 88 cents. Chicago to Antwerp, wheat 68 cents; corn 69 cents; provisions 83 cents; flour \$1 55. Rates from Milwaukee to same points will be 2 cents higher in gold than the tariff from this city. Flour will be charged for by the bulk and other freights by the 100 pounds.

While the plan adopted admits of but one uniform rate on all export freights, trunk lines are left free to make any inland rate they please, so long as it does not conflict with the agreed tariff so European points. This arrangement goes into effect to-morrow, and as an experiment, and will remain in force during this week, at least, and for as much longer time as may be agreeable to all parties.

It is a part of the agreement that the general freight agents shall meet every Saturday, and revise, or, if necessary, rework the new schedule, and at the meeting to be held in New York on the 7th inst., the plan will be finally approved or disapproved by Eastern and Western lines in convention.

## THE SITUATION.

The Positions the Democrats will Take on the Louisiana Case.

The Republicans Say that on all Points the Vote of the Commission will be Eight to Seven in their Favor.

General Discontent and Distrust Among the Democrats.

Combinations of Some Democrats with the Republicans.

Eads' Money.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Many Democrats believe that Carpenter's logic and his application of the records of Edmunds and Hoar to the present case will compel the Tribunal to throw out the vote of Louisiana; but the Republicans claim, in all confidence, that after all argument has been exhausted, the vote will be eight to seven recognizing the Kellogg government as duly authorized to commission electors.

The second position of the Democrats is that, admitting the legality of the Kellogg government, and the constitutionality of the law creating the Returning Board, the frauds known to have been committed by the board are sufficient to vitiate the whole result. On this point will come the contest as to the admission of testimony. The Democrats will ask that the reports of the investigating committees be admitted, and the Republicans will ask that the rule adopted in the Florida case be extended to that of Louisiana, this leaving nothing but two naked sets of certificates to be acted on by the Tribunal.

The Democrats believe that the Tribunal will not dare to exclude evidence in the face of the developments that have been brought out by Field's committee concerning the frauds practised by Returning Boards and the developments of Morrison's committee in other directions; but Republicans declare severely that when the test vote comes it will stand, as usual, eight to seven in favor of excluding all testimony.

The third position of the Democrats is on the ineligibility of Brewster and LeVisee, Republican electors. The Republicans seem to fear this point more than any other, for the reason that Judge Bradley is known to entertain peculiar ideas on the subject of ineligible electors; nevertheless, it is claimed by Republicans that the final vote on this point as on all others will be eight to seven.

This is a comprehensive summary of the situation. You can guess as to the outcome to suit yourself. The most disheartening feature of the situation is the almost universal discontent among the Democrats, their lack of cohesiveness and their distrust of each other.

To my certain knowledge there are now four distinct combinations of Democrats negotiating with Hayes, directly or indirectly. One of these combinations looks to securing the recognition of Hampton, in South Carolina, and Nichols, in Louisiana, by Hayes; another looks to certain patronage for certain individuals; another has in view certain railroad interests; and the fourth contemplates certain legislation regarding war claims. But, while the objects sought by these combinations are various, the *quid pro quo* in all cases is the same; it is the desertion of eight or ten Southern Democrats in Congress, so as to give the Hayes party control of the organization of the next House.

I am not in a position to give names or particulars, at least for the present, but I can say, as a certainty, that if Hayes is counted in and inaugurated enough of these bargains will be consummated to give the organization of the next House to the Republicans, unless indeed, at the last moment, the men who are willing enough to make bargains should shrink from the terrific consequences of popular wrath which might follow the delivery of these goods.

These combinations are each in antagonism to all the others, and yet each has some knowledge of the proceedings of the others. The result is general distrust and no end of recombination. In private circles it must not be understood that any considerable number of Democrats are embraced in these combinations; probably none of them involve more than seven or eight members of Congress of either branch; but the knowledge that there is treachery meditated in the camp has had the effect of demoralizing and disheartening the Democratic forces.

The *Enquirer* of to-morrow will probably contain some exposures of one of these combinations, but that exposure will argue nothing, except that the combinations have begun to make war upon each other.

"Our venerable friend, Wash. McLean, isn't for nothing," as Judge Jerry Black said to me yesterday. It is not the fire of the enemy that thins our ranks and disorganizes our lines; it is

the steady desertion of our most trusty troops.

I am authorized, by the highest authority, to say there is no foundation for the report that there is any serious disagreement between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Field, or between two or more of the leading Democratic managers, on any matter of cardinal importance, and none of the intrigues above referred to include any man of prominence in the management of the Democratic cause.

Eads is now fairly out of the woods and will make arrangements to transfer a portion of his obligations over to the third installment of his compensation from the government. This will place his finances upon an easy footing, and enable him to prosecute the remainder of his enterprise with great vigor.

BUELL.

## FOREIGN.

Peace—Servia Accepts all of Turkey's Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Times*' Belgrade dispatch reports that M. Christis has been appointed envoy to Constantinople and is empowered to sign a treaty of peace, Servia having accepted all of the Turkish conditions, except those referring to the treatment of the Jews, and the residence of a Turkish consular in Belgrade.

Financial Uncertainty—Belief that Russia will Precipitate a Fight.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The feeling at the Exchange and the Paris Bourse, in consequence of the uncertainty of Eastern affairs, is intensified by various adverse rumors that Russia will precipitate a conflict; that negotiations with Montenegro are suspended, etc., none of which are traceable. No business is doing in international stocks, and the tone of the general market is flat.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

A Coalition Formed Against the Duke de Cazet.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The correspondent of the *Standard*, at Paris, telegraphs: There is a coalition in the Chamber of Deputies against the Duke de Cazet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his position is regarded as endangered. It is reported that he will shortly exchange his present post for the St. Petersburg embassy. Though the same report has been circulated several times heretofore, I cannot say that it is at all probable. In that event Jules Simon will become Foreign Minister. This change, or any disturbance of the Cabinet at this time, would be little short of a public calamity.

Campos Thinks He Can Subdue Cuba.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A Madrid dispatch says: Captain General Campos telegraphs that the Cuban insurrection will be almost entirely suppressed by May, when he will be able to return to Spain.

The Duke de Cazet Will Resign.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—It is reported Duke de Cazet will resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will go as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The Pope Displeased.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope is much displeased at the reply of the Cardinals concerning the resumption of the Vatican Council.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; midland blends 40d; midland Orleans 6 1/2-10d. Sales 10,000 bales for speculation; for export 1000. Receipts 32,000 bales; American 11,500.

Futures—1-2d denier. Uplands, low middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 1/2-10d; March and April delivery, 6 3/4-10d; April and May delivery, 6 5/8-10d; May and June delivery, 6 1/2-10d; July and August delivery, 7 1/4-10d; May and June 6 3/4-10d. Shipped January and February by sale 6 1/2-10d.

Late 2 p. m. Breadstuffs firm, except for corn, which is dull; old mixed Western corn 25s. American 14s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Uplands low middling clause—Shipped January and February by sale 6 1/2-10d. Sales of American 74,000.

Marine News.

New York, Feb. 13.—Arrived: Somerset, Arrived: Bolivar, Navagio, Paula, Bealsburg and Victoria.

MR. TILDEN'S VIEWS.

He Will Not Resign, but Believes the Final Decision will be in His Favor.

[N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Gov. Tilden said yesterday evening to a personal friend whom he had requested to go to Washington: "Say to our friends that they have no reason to be despondent if the Commission decides against the Democracy in the Florida case. I expect the decision will be adverse, but do not let the members of this commission in their own esteem—that is a thing which no fellow could do in a week!" Mr. Secretary Fish, who conceals a fund of humor under his dignified and practical exterior, is credited with popularizing this neat little speech in government circles, and Mr. Everts himself appreciates it too keenly to attempt to check its currency.

Mr. Everts on the Commission.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Your distinguished advocate, Mr. Everts, as you know, is a brilliant artificer of words, and nothing if not witty. A *mot* of his is current here which is too good to be lost. After Mr. O'Connor had got through with the graceful and dignified exordium of his speech on Monday last before the Commission, in which he adjured its members to maintain themselves at the height of the great duties laid upon them, Mr. Everts observed in an aside to a friend: "O'Connor has been ten minutes occupied in trying to exalt the members of this commission in their own esteem—that is a thing which no fellow could do in a week!" Mr. Secretary Fish, who conceals a fund of humor under his dignified and practical exterior, is credited with popularizing this neat little speech in government circles, and Mr. Everts himself appreciates it too keenly to attempt to check its currency.

"I had nine children to support, and it kept me busy," said Smith to Jones, as they met, "but one of the girls got married. Now I have—'Eight'?" interrupted Jones. "No, ten—counting the son-in-law!" said Smith, with a sigh.

## THE MODERN WARWICK.

The Position of Justice Bradley as Elector of Empire.

Small Hopes for an Impartial Decision.

[New York Herald.]

For the first time in our history we have an American Warwick. We dare say that no man in the country is more surprised than Mr. Justice Bradley in finding himself invested with the stupendous power of deciding by his individual action who shall be the next President of the United States. There was, indeed, a possibility that the decision of this great question might rest in his hands from the moment of his selection as the fifth member of the Supreme Court section of the Commission; but such a contingency seemed improbable. It was hardly to be supposed that a tribunal so select in its composition, so largely consisting of members of our most august judicial tribunal, so restrained by a high sense of responsibility, and solemnly sworn to "impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission," that a body of statesmen and jurists so eminent for character and sound by so impressive an oath, would not and vote as persons in a controversy of such magnitude and dignity. Among the last things expected from this high and responsible tribunal was a decision on a strict party line in every vote. It was confidently believed that the odd member, the fifth judge selected from the Supreme Court, would always be supported by such a number of his fellow-judges and of other members of the Commission that no decision would depend on his solitary vote. It was desired, as a means of satisfying the public mind, that the decisions reached by the Commission should not rest on divisions by a party line. But the first important vote showed that this was a delusion. It then became evident that the fourteen members first appointed would act throughout as thick-and-thin partisans, seven persistently standing by the claim of Hayes, the other seven by the claim of Tilden, and that the fifteenth member holds in his single hand the power to determine who shall be the next President.

From the moment that it became evident that the ten Senators and Representatives and the first four judges would vote as staunch partisans on every question, standing uniformly seven against seven, from that moment it was apparent that Justice Bradley is invested with an amount of political power to which there has never been a parallel in the history of the United States nor of any other republic. Judge Bradley will turn the scale in every vote of the long series by which the result is to be reached. Thus far he has voted with the Republicans in every essential and with the Democrats in every non-essential question. The fact that he is a Republican himself creates a presumption that he will pursue a similar course throughout. How can he be expected to act with more elevation and impartiality than the other Supreme Court judges who are members of the commission? To be sure, public attention is more strongly directed to him as possessing the deciding power, and he has recognized the popularity of his position by voting twice with the Democrats on minor points; but on all the questions which are really essential Judge Bradley has thus far voted with the seven staunch Republicans and turned the scale in their favor. That he will pursue this course to the end there is no good reason to doubt. It is still in his power to make Mr. Tilden President by voting with the Democrats on the Louisiana case or on the Oregon case. He can, but will he? The Democrats must be in a wonderfully sanguine mood if they expect anything of the kind.

The decision of the commission in the Florida case is precisely what all sound judges anticipated from the moment that a majority voted for the order to exclude evidence not contained in the certificates. The exclusion of all facts which lie behind the official attestations was a virtual decision in favor of the Hayes electors, and the only wonder is that the Democrats thought their chance in Florida worth any further contest after the commission had ruled out all the evidence on which they had intended to rest their claim.

The Democrats, after this decisive defeat in the first battle, have little hope in the two which are to follow. The Louisiana case has, indeed, some peculiar features which distinguish it from that of Florida; but those features are not the ones on which the Democrats have heretofore rested their hopes. In that case, as they had gotten it up, consisted of a great mass of evidence which went behind the action of the Returning Board. Not a particle of that evidence will be received by the Commission, and the order which rules it out spikes all the guns of the great Democratic battery. Nothing is left for them but to dispute the legality of the Returning Board and the eligibility of two of the Hayes electors. There is little chance of their convincing Judge Bradley, or of either of the points, and nobody doubts that the other seven Republicans will steadily vote against them. Had the Louisiana Returning Board counted in the Tilden electors the Democratic party would not have contested its legality. The two electors who had held Federal offices resigned previous to the 6th December, the day on which they were appointed by the Electoral College to fill vacancies. With these grounds to stand upon it is certain that the other seven Republicans, as probably Judge Bradley also, will vote to give all the electoral votes of Louisiana to Hayes. Had Judge Davis instead of Judge Bradley been selected as the fifth member from the Supreme Court the result might be different; but Judge Bradley has thus far given the Democrats no reason for hoping that he will make Mr. Tilden President. After voting to rule out the evidence which formed the real strength of their case, when his mission is so highly improbable that he will support them in the weaker aspects of their case. It is still in his power to make Mr. Tilden President, but if he had any intention to do so he would have voted to admit the evidence of fraud, which alone gave Mr. Tilden's claim a strong foundation. In any event it would have required high moral

courage for Judge Bradley to go against his party, and had he been willing to do so he would have permitted the introduction of the only evidence which could give him a strong justification in the moral sense of the country.

## LOUISIANA.

How She Stands Before the High Joint Commission.

[N. Y. Sun.]

In 1873 McEnery was duly elected Governor of Louisiana over Kellogg by a large majority. This fact was never disputed by any honest man who examined the case. Nevertheless, the Returning Board of the State counted in Kellogg by fraud, and Grant recognized him as Governor, and upheld the usurper with the sword. Two years afterward a committee of Congress, a majority of whom were Republicans, stigmatized this Returning Board as dishonest and unworthy of confidence; but by the intervention of William A. Wheeler, who was one of the committee, a compromise was imposed upon the powerless people of Louisiana, whereby Kellogg was left in the Governor's office.

Last fall the Tilden and Hendricks electors were chosen in Louisiana by a majority of about 9000. Notwithstanding this decisive verdict of the people, a series of knavish and fraudulent practices that would have made the most depraved of Boss Tweed's ballot-box stuffers blush, threw out legal votes enough to count in the Hayes and Wheeler electors by three or four thousand majority. This being done, Kellogg, the usurping Governor, commissioned these bogus electors, who, in due time, assumed to cast the eight votes of Louisiana for Hayes and Wheeler, and then sent an authenticated certificate of that transaction to Ferry, the President of the Senate, to be counted by him in order to carry in the Republican candidates.

No intelligent person doubts the truth of these statements. The main facts have not only been proved this winter before committees of Congress, but the testimony tends strongly to show that the Returning Board were bribed to count in the Louisiana case before the Electoral Commission. A motion will doubtless be made to inquire into the facts pertaining to the election in that State for the simple purpose of ascertaining whether a majority of its people voted for Tilden and Hendricks, as every intelligent man in the country knows they did, or for Hayes and Wheeler, as Kellogg, the usurping Governor, and Wells and the other perjured scoundrels of the Returning Board, say they did.

The whole nation will read and reflect upon this motion, and will then listen with intense interest to the votes thereon of Nathaniel Clifford, Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field, William Strong, and Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and will watch to see if any and which of these jurists join in an order directing Congress to count the eight votes of Louisiana for Hayes and Wheeler.

## THE JOINT SESSION.

Old Cameron's Filippic—The Democrats Delaying Matters.

[Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

At 1 o'clock the doors to the main entrance are thrown open and the Speaker announces in a loud voice, "The Senate of the United States," and that dignified body moves solemnly down the aisle and takes the seats allotted to them. Goshorn reads the report of the Commission, and when the President of the Senate calls for objections all eyes turn to David Dudley Field, who with documents in hand sits waiting for his opportunity. Mr. Field's elaborate objection Simon Cameron, that wild young fellow, seats himself beside Everts, and seems to be taking legal advice as to his breach of promise suit, which Lawyer Everts proffers with much mocking gallantry. Simon carries himself jauntily in the last day or two, and seems inclined to put on a frill since Mrs. Oliver has brought her suit. He will dye his hair, buy a blue and white silk handkerchief and wear a posy at his button hole. Among the Democratic programme is revealed when Lynde, of Missouri, moves to take a recess until Monday. If this can be done, it will be competent on Monday to take a recess without transacting any business, to Tuesday, on Tuesday to Wednesday, and so on, from day to day, till the 4th of March is reached, when a new election will be necessary.

## VACANCIES.

A Pledge as to How They will be Filled on the Commission.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—One of the curious things connected with the composition of the Electoral Commission was an agreement entered into in writing by which the four chairmen of the party causes in the two houses bound their respective parties to a specified method of filling any vacancy which might occur in the Commission after its selection. A paper was drawn up and signed by Senators Cragin and Stevenson and Representatives McCrary and Lamar, by which it was agreed that in case of a vacancy from any cause, it should be filled by the selection of a man of the same political party as the person creating the vacancy. It was further agreed that the selection should be made by the caucus of his party in the House to which he belonged; and that such caucus nominee should be supported by both parties in a *visa voce* vote in open session. Four copies of this agreement were made, and one is retained by each of the four gentlemen named above. If possible, the Democrats of the House were bound more strongly than the rest by the action of their caucus chairman, Mr. Lamar, since he, in addition to signing the paper, added an indorsement in further support of its purposes.

We are indebted to A. P. Harrington, bookseller and stationer, No. 118 Canal street, for copies of late Northern and Western papers, as also leading periodicals, such as Harper's Bazar, Home's Ladies' Journal, the Southern Bell and Lakeside Library. The Lakeside Library publishes "Harold," the latest dramatic poem of Alfred Tennyson.

## THE DANGER AND THE HOPE.

The Animus Evident but the Practicality Doubtful.

[Washington Union.]

The Radicals are jubilant and the Democrats are despondent. Both seem to have concluded that the animus shown by the Commission in the decision already made settles the Presidency. The exclusion of evidence save that delivered by the President of the Senate by a strict party vote has, we confess, rather an ominous look. But even if this were conceded to have been dictated by party feeling, it is not decisive of the election. There, yet remains to be decided a number of questions, even within the restricted rule of the Commission, any one of which, decided against them, would be fatal to the Radicals. There are, for example, three ineligible Radical electors, besides the Florida man, to go before the Commission. It also remains to be seen how the Commission will elect between Scilla and Charybdis, or upon what principle, having refused to reverse the decision of the local officers on the return before them in the Florida case, they will set aside the return of the local officers in Oregon in favor of Cronin. It is true of one case as of the other that the certificate does not conform to the figures before the Returning Board, and the question presented whether the judgment of the returning officers as to the proper return, both varying from the figures, but for different reasons is final, is the same in both cases. Then there are questions as to the validity of the elections in South Carolina and Louisiana; and in the latter whether the Returning Board had any jurisdiction over the electoral vote. These and other questions remain to be decided, and it cannot yet be assumed that the judges will co-operate with Mr. Garfield and Hoar in deciding them all for Hayes. (It is reported that Messrs. Garfield and Hoar have not only settled that, but decided at Welcker's day or two ago that Mr. McCrary should go into the Cabinet.)

It was one of our objections to the Commission that it might ignore the great questions which interested the public mind in connection with this election, and legalize acknowledged fraud upon some narrow technicality. But whilst party affiliations may unconsciously influence upright judges to rescue their party by tiding them over one or two bad places in that way, they could hardly despise themselves or others as to the influences under which they acted, if, instead of straining one or two points only, they were obliged to strain a dozen or more, and all in one direction; and this is what this case requires.

## NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Opening of the River—Effect of the Washington News.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—Of course, one of the most notable events of the week has been the complete opening of the Mississippi river below here, the imprisoned boats being successfully released from the ice without great damage, for which the insurance companies, who had policies on the endangered rafts, are now offering *le Deum*. The clearing of the great stream has set the commercial pulse of this city throbbing at a lively rate, and freight is floating Gulfward in enormous quantities, and the many merchants who have orders from the southeast and other distant Southern points to ship, as soon as the river is clear, are smiling on both sides of their mouths, indicating an unusually happy state of mind. The weather for the past week has been so tropical that merchants are beginning to exhibit linen dusters, and the amputated Ulster has entirely disappeared from the streets.

During the day the leading bulletin board at the leading newspaper offices here have been covered with the significant news from Washington, and crowds have congregated to obtain the latest information, thus indicating the intense interest in the splendid drama now being enacted at the National Capital. It must be confessed that the Republicans are hooped up much more than they were, and that the Democrats are let down much more than they have been. A number of leading men of the party, on being interviewed to-night, expressed a firm belief that Tilden should be awarded the prize by the Electoral Commission, though its disposition of the Florida case has considerably cooled their enthusiastic faith in the certainty of such an event.

## Judge Bradley the Umpire.

[From Jay Gould's Tribune.]

It is quite discouraging to people who imagined that the high character and function of the Commission would lead its members to rise above the common levels of partisan politics to find that even upon as simple a question as that of adjournment party feeling sways every man of them except the odd Judge. He is, in fact, the Court, and the fourteen other Commissioners are only party make-ways to balance each other. Judge Bradley is the modern Warwick. He will make the President just as effectually as if he were the sole arbitrator of the controversy. Whether Hayes or Tilden is to fill the Executive office after the 4th of March depends solely and absolutely upon his decision. The arguments of counsel are addressed to him. His vote is waited for with bated breath. For the moment he is the most powerful man in America.

## The Mexican Awards.

[N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is the intention of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report only in favor of the disposition of the amount actually received from the Mexican Government for awards made under the late mixed commission. A large number of claimants intend to oppose this plan, and favor an appropriation by Congress for the whole amount of the award. They claim that there is a precedent for this in the settlement by the government of the claims of New Granada. In the event of Congress adopting such a proposition as this, it would have to look to the Mexican government for prompt reimbursement. It is not likely, in view of the condition of affairs in Mexico and the economical disposition of the House, that it can be passed.