

A Penknife and a Pair of Surgeon's Scissors do the Work.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday morning M. M. Wishart, having drunk the bitter cup of adversity, and having battled with the cares of this world from day to day without one ray of hope for the better, concluded to quit this mundane sphere.

At the hour above recorded he repaired to the St. James Hotel and after entering one of the closets drew from his pocket a large sized penknife and better, concluded to quit this mundane sphere.

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BREVITIES.

There were new orders regarding admission to the St. Louis Hotel on Wednesday morning.

J. Henri Buroh, one of the Hayes electors of this State, has gone to Washington, in response to a summons to appear before one of the committees.

The Carnival Court acted like heroes yesterday in braving the elements, simply in order that an expectant public should not be disappointed.

It was a noticeable fact last night that there was no confusion or boisterousness in the vicinity of the Varieties Theatre occasioned by the hack drivers.

Administrator McCaffrey is entitled to the thanks of the Board of Commissioners for the excellent condition in which he had prepared the route of their majesties' pageants.

As will be seen in yesterday's proceedings of the House, the importers and brokers in the coffee trade have petitioned the legislature to be excluded from the operations of the bill to incorporate the Board of Trade, now before the House of Representatives.

The men convicted in the United States Court, about a week ago, of making and passing counterfeit coin, were yesterday called before the bar to receive sentence.

Dr. Otto Moore, who shot and wounded Dr. Walker some time ago, was released yesterday on \$500 bond by Judge Kleinert.

Michael Mullen, charged with being an accessory before and after the fact, to the killing of Col. W. K. Messich, was yesterday released by Judge Kleinert on \$2000 bonds.

Last evening Lucy Vreml, Mary Jones, Laura Williams, Washby Cheevers and Catherine Bundy were arrested on Dryades street, between Common and Gravel, and locked up in the Central Station, charged with having robbed one Edward Turner of \$25 in currency.

The "Black Crook," with his excellent ballet and scenic effects, the remarkable gymnast and acrobat, Little Todd, and other specialists continue to draw well at this theatre. The same bill will be represented nightly during the entire week, including a grand matinee performance on Saturday.

Frank Mayo is doing a fair business with "Davy Crockett," which is billed for every night this week and the Saturday matinee. It is a story of the frontier, romantic and sentimental, and, in the words of the bills, it contains nothing shocking or offensive—no murders, no ruffians, no coarse vulgarity.

On Sunday next, Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre Company in Daly's own celebrated play of "Pique."

The management of the Varieties Theatre has sensibly concluded to keep "The Gascon" on the boards of that theatre during the entire week, owing to the nightly increasing patronage which it receives.

On Friday evening Chas. Pope will take his benefit in the same play. On Monday next Mr. George F. Lowe, the comedian, will appear in his celebrated play of "Brass."

The existing famine in the Madras and Bombay presidencies in India will cost at least \$32,000,000. Already in Bombay an area of 54,000 square miles is affected, and in Madras the total area affected is 84,700 square miles.

In the two presidencies 27,000,000 of human beings are suffering. The Indian Government, while anxious to do all in its power, considers it absolutely necessary, in order to avoid national bankruptcy, to exercise the severest economy. The people are to be employed on relief works, but are to be paid only enough to give them a bare subsistence.

Private trade in grain will not be interfered with, and the Madras government has been censured for purchasing 30,000 tons of grain at the beginning of the scarcity. Sir Richard Temple says the Bombay officials have the famine well in hand, but that matters are less satisfactory in Madras, where he found a disposition to expend excessive sums and to admit to the relief works without exacting the proper tests.

Judge Willard's Views. (Special to New York Herald.) Judge Willard, the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Liberal Republican, remarked that the Republicans had thrown away their best chance by declining not to go behind the returns. If they had consented to take testimony they could have protracted the investigation indefinitely, certainly until after the 4th of March, then they could have decided neither Oregon elector eligible, and the election would have been thrown into the next House, where the Republicans have a majority by States; their best and main chance consisted, in his judgment, in such action, and in his eagerness they have thrown it away.

Important to sugar planters. See Trouard's advertisement.

A Mother's Diary.

(From the Boston Transcript.) Morning! Baby on the floor. Making for the fender; Sunlight, seems to it sneeze. All the spoons upset and gone. Chairs drawn into file. Harshness of air striking across. Gout to make one snail.

Apron clean, make smooth, eyes blue. Hoarse throat, throat (distended). For I rather think—don't you—Baby "is a swindle?"

Noon! A tangled, silted floss. Getting in blue eyes; Aprons that will not keep clean. If a baby fuss.

One blue shoe untied, and one Underneath the table. Chances of articles and toys. Well as they are able.

Baby in a high chair, too, Calling for his dinner. Speech in mouth, I think—don't you—Baby "is a sinner?"

Night! Chairs all set back again. Blocks and spoons in order: One blue shoe beneath a mat. Tails of a mackerel.

April 10. Piled dress torn and wrinkled. Two pink feet kicked pretty far. In his crib, and congealed, too. By sleep, best evengel.

Speech in mouth, I think—don't you—Baby "is an angel?"

Jefferson's Political Maxims. 1. Legal equality of human beings. 2. The people the only source of legitimate power.

3. Absolute and lasting severance of church and State. 4. Freedom, sovereignty and independence of the respective States.

5. The Union a compact—neither a consolidation nor a centralization. 6. The constitution of the Union a special written grant of powers, limited and definite.

7. No hereditary office, nor order, nor title. 8. No taxation beyond the public want.

9. No national debt, if possible. 10. No costly splendor of administration.

11. No proscription of opinion nor of public discussion. 12. No unnecessary interference with individual property or speech.

13. The civil paramount to the military authority. 14. The representative to obey the instructions of his constituents.

15. No favored classes, no monopolies. 16. Elections free, and suffrage universal.

17. No public moneys expended, except by warrant of special appropriation. 18. No mysteries in government inaccessible to the public eye.

19. Public compensation for public services, moderately salaries, and pervading economy and accountability.

Webster's Personal Appearance. Mr. Webster was a model of manly excellence, of the highly-civilized type; he looked the gentleman perfect.

His person represented the highest style of artificial breeding. Though the son of a plain farmer he was physically the impersonation of the form produced by a descent from a long line of conquering, intellectual, outdoor-exercising race.

His body was strong and muscular, the chest full, his head large and firmly set upon his shoulders. His back was deeply indented, and his most careless pose suggested pride of carriage, which idea was confirmed by the natural elevation of his face.

His manners, nevertheless, were singularly unpretentious, almost child-like. He never strode into the Senate, but sauntered in, as if personally unnoticed, and himself without a care or purpose.

This manner, really so fascinating, concealed all outward show of his passing thoughts, or immediate intentions. He was so conscious of his power, and had all of his mental resources so well in hand, that he never was agitated or embarrassed. His repartee in the private parlor, or festive board, was as quick and bright as were his legal arguments in the Supreme Court unanswerable, or his elegance in the Senate unsurpassed.

Before delivering a speech he often appeared absent-minded and acted as if unconscious of being surrounded by an audience. Rising to his feet, he would gradually recover a perfect self-possession by assuming a quiet manner, which was aided by thrusting his right hand within the folds of his vest, while his left hung gracefully by his side. A few sentences uttered, and the clear tones of his voice reaching his own ear, they seemed to inspire him by their musical sound. A moment more and the man was changed.

His great warlike complexions grew warm with inward fire; his eyes would start from their cavernous depths and flash with inspiration; the huge brain, in its mighty work, forcing the perspiration in rivulets down the palpitating temples. There never was a more impressive personal appearance in the forum, or a more magnificent form of human effort, engaged in giving utterance to the seemingly unimportant. Yet in these tremendous demonstrations of intellect, Mr. Webster was never dramatic in action. Even in the utterance of his most elegant sentences, his body was in comparative quietude—his wonderful eye alone burned and coruscated; in all other respects repose seemed the normal condition of his magnetic frame.—(Col. T. B. Thorpe, in Baldwin's Monthly.)

A Seventy-Two Pound Fighting Editor. (N. Y. World.) Mrs. Carrie N. Thomas, the editress of the "Brooks and Temperance Times," informs her readers of her arrest and holding to bail, to await trial under an indictment charging her with having published a malicious libel against Judge Fuller: "Scorched by fire, deluged by water, and indicted by the Grand Jury, we still live; for we are on the side of God and the right, and it is impossible to crush us. Last week we were unable to issue a paper, for our office was so damaged in consequence of the fire, it required some time to restore order out of the confusion; and last Wednesday, our publication day, we were obliged to have the honor of conducting the deputy sheriff to the Court-house in Rochester. We went to the city not worth a penny and returned worth \$1000. As the fighting editor of the Temperance Times weighs just seventy-two pounds, weighed by the Fairbanks scales at the Centennial, and 1000 divided by 72 equals 13.86, we are worth \$13 88 per pound, and although on parole are ready to give battle to the enemy with resistance and determination in the words of the grand old Methodical hymn: "The seas of trouble cannot drown, Nor storms of art's beguile."

Creditor to (theatrical manager)—"I don't believe you ever met one of your bills in your life." Theatrical manager—"Wrong, my dear boy, I never go through the streets without meeting one.—(Punch.)

TWO POINTS.

Which it will be Difficult to Get Over in the Louisiana Case.

(S. Y. Sun.) There are two legal points in the Louisiana case which will require the attention of Mr. Justice Bradley, the President-maker.

If the Electoral Commission holds in regard to Louisiana, as it held in regard to Florida, that it has power only to determine whether the forms of the State laws have been complied with, and has no concern with the honesty or dishonesty of the certified returns, it must nevertheless go far enough to ascertain what the State law is.

If Mr. Justice Bradley takes the trouble to refer to the Louisiana statutes, he will find that the election law of 1873 declares that the Returning Board shall consist of "five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, and that "in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, by election on the part of the Senate, the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the board." A vacancy was made in the board more than two years ago by the resignation of Mr. Oscar Arroyo, who had become disgusted with the shameful dishonesty of his associates.

If Mr. Justice Bradley will refer to the additional trouble of looking up the common law on the subject, he will find that this failure to obey the positive mandate of the act takes from the so-called Returning Board any authority which it might have if properly constituted. The four men, Wells, Anderson, Casanave and Kenner, were not a Returning Board. They were incompetent to canvass any vote whatever.

In the second place, even if the Returning Board had been properly constituted and competent to act, it had no authority under the State law to canvass the vote for presidential electors. In no way, either directly or by implication, do the Louisiana statutes empower the Returning Board to canvass the electoral vote or decide what electors have been legally chosen. The law of 1873 makes no provision for the appointment of presidential electors, nor does it authorize the Returning Board to count votes for them. The only provision for the count of the electoral vote is found in the repealed law of 1870, which declares that the returns shall be canvassed by the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a District Judge of the New Orleans District, and two of these officers.

There has been no canvass of the electoral vote of Louisiana. The pretended canvass made by the four rascals who are now imprisoned at Washington has no more legal weight than it has moral weight. We hope, for his own sake, that Mr. Justice Bradley will not make up his mind to vote again with the seven men who are determined to count in Hayes in spite of law and facts.

A Republican Paper's Comment on Returning Board Wells. (Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.) We must face the fact, however obnoxious it may be, that Wells, the President of the Returning Board of Louisiana, knowing that the electoral vote of that State would elect either Hayes or Tilden, offered it for sale first to the Republicans and then to the Democrats, and that the election of November for President of the United States and the franchise of the United States were in this one second-hand control, and he held them subject to the highest bidder. No less than that can possibly be made of it, and if the Electoral Commission want any more argument than they have had to convince them that they must go behind the verdict of the Louisiana Returning Board to find the truth, this letter of Wells gives them an irrefutable and irresistible argument.

Its Prosperity Since the Fire and Actual Business. (Cincinnati Enquirer.) CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—What this city was before the fire I know not. What it was after the fire I should like to form. But what it is to-day is remarkable. Verily it might be called the Phoenix City, so striking is its resurgence from its own ashes. Europeans look upon it as the coming city of America, and it is no wonder when we take even a casual glimpse at its resources and progressive prosperity. In ten years its population is more than doubled, and its trade, according to the latest census, 585,673 souls. It has packed thrice as many hives and hogs as ten years ago, while its grain trade is enormous and continues to increase each year. Its stock yards are a novelty to all travelers, and merit a visit from all who admire fine cattle.

A New Winkteck. (Richmond Whiskteck.) Senator Moffett has had his whisky indicator remodelled and greatly improved. The gong is now sounded simultaneously by a turn of a crank. The indicator may be seen through a glass on one side, but the box itself is sealed up tightly, and, if Dr. Moffett's bill now before the Senate is adopted, can only be opened by the Commissioner of the Revenue. The plan is to require no license tax from barkeepers, but to make them procure an indicator, and to place it on the counter. Every time a drink is sold the gong is to be sounded in the presence of the consumer, and on the dial is registered the barkeeper's indebtedness to the State to the extent of one cent for each drink sold. For failure to operate the indicator a heavy penalty is proposed, half to go to the informer. There are numerous provisions as to those who sell by the measure, whether at retail or wholesale.

Mad. Wells' Epitaph. (Chicago Times.) There are bright days ahead for the gifted J. Madison. His half million cotton claim will be paid by a grateful country that would not insult him by inquiring too curiously into the facts. He will be lifted to the vacancy in the supreme bench, and sit near, very near, the sacred person of that only other President-maker, the Jove-like Bradley. As the days of his decline draw shorter, he may shoulder the black silk gown of the judiciary and amuse his associates by showing how elections were won.

It is sad to think that the gifted J. Madison is mortal like the rest of us, but when he is summoned before the celestial returning board and counted into bliss everlasting, ours the grateful task to write upon the imposing stone that shall mark his resting-place those noble words of the Danish bard: "The buried majesty of Denmark!" "He was J. Mad. Take him for all in all, we may not hope to look upon his like again."

convictions may be, would have accepted a decision in favor of the Hayes electors in Florida, made after a full examination into the claims of the contesting electors, as fairly intended at least, even if it had been pronounced by eight Republicans against seven Democrats, and by three Republican judges against two Democratic judges. Every such citizen would have accepted such a decision as fairly intended had it been made even on the grounds actually taken, by any other than a strictly partisan majority of the Commission as a whole and of the judges. It is childish to expect this now of Americans. And is clear that abroad, where the belief in Mr. Tilden's election by the people is universal among well informed persons of all shades of political opinion, the "counting" into the presidential office of Mr. Hayes by such processes will be interpreted to the infinite and permanent discredit of our institutions and of our public character.

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THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS. In speaking of the intention of the Democrats to make objection to the counting of the electoral vote of Illinois on account of the alleged ineligibility of Mr. Chaffee, one of the electors, he said he did not see how the vote of the State on that account could be rejected, and if the objection were made to Chaffee only, the Democrats could derive no benefit from it. He thought it was but fair that if a State had voted for either Hayes or Tilden the full vote of such State should be counted according to its political complexion. Although he hoped Hayes and Wheeler would be declared elected, he felt somewhat uncertain as to the result, because he could not foresee what would be done in the case of Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA CASE. It would be recollected that four years ago, after his canvass for re-election, the two houses resolved not to count the electoral vote of that State. The reasons for this were, that the two cases might not be similar, there seemed some uncertainty upon the subject. Should the vote possibly be excluded, Hayes and Wheeler would in that case be defeated and Tilden and Hendricks not elected, the latter not having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed and, therefore, the election of President would be thrown into the House of Representatives to elect the Vice President. But, be this as it might, he was satisfied there would be no disturbance of the peace, as both parties had committed the determination of the disputed points to a tribunal constituted for that purpose.

American Arms for the Turkish Government. (Providence (R. I.) Cor. N. Y. World.) Both the establishments of the Providence Tool Company are engaged in the manufacture of the rifles for the Imperial Ottoman Government, and, judging from appearances, they are turning out very nearly a thousand rifles a day, so that the three Turkish inspectors of arms resident here have their hands pretty fully employed. Parts of the guns are made at both factories, and the pieces is put together at the establishment on the Pawtucket road. Mr. Anthony, the General Superintendent of the works, stated that the Company had issued the strictest order against the admission of visitors, and, of course, of newspaper men they have especial dread.

The gun itself is nothing else than a modification of the Peabody breech-loader, which was adopted for the United States government on the recommendation of a board of army officers in 1865. The gun attracted considerable attention in Europe, where it was exhibited to commissions of experts; and in 1867 Friedrich Martini, a Swiss, produced a modification of it, and claimed the entire invention as his own. The gun, with certain modifications in regard to rifling and form of cartridge, suggested by an Englishman named Henry, was adopted by the British government as the standard gun for their troops, under the name of the Martini-Henry gun.

The Turkish government having, in 1873, determined upon entirely rearming their troops, and fixed upon the Martini-Henry gun for this purpose, they entered into a contract with the Providence Tool Company for the manufacture of 300,000 stand of these arms. This was followed almost immediately by a second order for 300,000, and eventually by a third order for 100,000 stand, aggregating 600,000 stand of Martini-Henry rifles—the largest contract ever given to a private armory. Of course this immense contract necessitated a very large expenditure by the company for buildings and machinery. Up to the end of 1876 they had furnished rather more than half the contract; but recent events have caused the Turkish government to urge upon the company the desirability of increased production, and I believe I am not far out in estimating the amount of work performed at 1000 per diem. This is another of the elements of activity which are to-day helping the prosperity of Providence. Everything makes for her success, and there is a general air of satisfaction and liveliness to the city.

A Charming Woman. (From the Cincinnati Gazette.) One of the sweetest ladies in the Cabinet, or out of it, is Mrs. Tyler, wife of the present Postmaster General. She belongs to the rather spiritual type, her skin being as dainty and fair as a baby's. Her hair is golden brown, and she wears it pulled on top, and brought into two smooth braids close to the head, and low on the neck behind. Her manners are very unaffected and simple, and her face has a refreshing expression of almost girlish innocence.

Hard Up. And, in the hardness of his upnos. Sole him. Down on him swooped. And swooping, up him swooped. The millions of the blue.

Unpremeditated Criticism from Our Transatlantic Friends. (N. Y. World.) The comments of the English press on the Electoral Commission bill are not very agreeable reading in the light of the decision on the Florida case. And this not because the ablest and most candid English journals and those most friendly to this country, such as the London Spectator, take the fact of Mr. Tilden's election by the lawful votes of the people for granted; but because they unite in expressing their belief that the five judges on the Commission must introduce into it an element of judicial impartiality which they consider it most creditable to the American people that both parties should have been willing to see brought to bear upon such a question.

The simple rule of ready-reckoning by which the Florida case was decided, eight against seven and three Judges of the Supreme Court against two, will bring on a deplorable change in this judgment of our national character when the news of it comes to be published all over the world. Every patriotic citizen of the United States, no matter what his private and partisan

Commented.

Editor Democrat—Will you permit me to make a few suggestions in regard to the Board of Trade bill now pending before the Legislature? As the leading idea of the canvass in which that body was chosen was reform, the occasion may not be deemed inappropriate for urging the adoption of some method and fixed principles in our future legislation instead of the crude and thoughtless course which has been hitherto pursued. If we do this, all the powers conferred upon this board, which are not now enjoyed by the Merchants' Exchange, will be found highly objectionable, if not positively unconstitutional.

1. This purely voluntary, self-constituted body is to possess the power "to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usage." Now, commercial usage is a part of the general law of the land, which, when once established, courts are bound to take notice, to exist it must be uniform. Hence, if the above provision has any meaning, it confers upon this board the power of legislating not merely for themselves but for the entire people. Can a legislature delegate such power to such a body? All the authorities are adverse to the extent of such a power. It may be said that no greater evil will result from this than now does from the universally admitted usage of merchants. But this is an error; for under this law the existence of a usage would be established by the mere will of this board instead of being derived by the courts from inquiry into the long-continued, uniform and reasonable course of the trade. The declaration by the board that a certain course of business was the mercantile usage would make it so, though it had not been acted upon longer than a month. This would be in effect the substitution of statutory for customary law of an artificial, varying, and from time to time, authority which has been thoroughly tested by experience. Of the superiority of the latter over the former, no man who is acquainted with the history of law can for a moment doubt. That the latter only requires a very little occasional pruning, while the former needs often to be grubbed up, is sufficient proof of this.

2. The bill provides for an inspection, absolute as to some articles, and voluntary as to others, by appointees of the board, while the most important article of our commerce—cotton—is being especially exempted from its operation. This inconsistency on the part of its framers is an admission of the weakness of the principle involved in the bill. If it is proper to prohibit the sale of flour, grain, or any of this city without its inspection, why should pork, or beef, or mutton, or sugar be exempt from the same formality? Why should a man be refused the privilege of selling his produce in this market if he can find a purchaser for it, because it may not be such as an inspector would brand as merchantable? An article may not be fit for the use to which it is ordinarily applied, and yet possess a value for some other use. A barrel of pork may be condemned as food and yet be valuable to the soap-boiler. Why should the owner be deprived of that value which really exists in it by the prohibition of its sale? Why, when inspection is dispensed with, are the fees chargeable on that account still collectible? Why should the people be burdened with sinecureships in return for the contribution levied upon them? No intelligent and satisfactory answer can be given to these questions; and this fact is a sufficient condemnation of the entire system of inspection, which is a relic of ignorance and barbarism. No reason can be given why, if I have one hundred barrels of flour to sell, it should be necessary for me to qualify in law, inspection, or at least pay for permission, or at least not equally apply to the sale of a horse, a cow or a watch.

Commerce should be as free as the air; all shackles imposed upon it are foolish and wrong. If the purchaser of any article needs the experience and skill of another in its selection, let him employ one of his own choosing and pay him for it, as is done with cotton and sugar. In any case where no service is rendered which is a proper basis of compensation. The cotton or sugar broker is a useful member of the commercial community, but the inspector of produce is a mere sponge, who renders no equivalent for the living which he derives from society. The quality and value of produce, as of everything else, should be left to the determination of the buyer and seller or of agents selected by them, and not to the arbitrary provision of laws in regard to warranty. The only interest that society has in their contract is to enforce a faithful compliance with its terms; and the only inspectorship needed for that purpose is one to insure the preservation of a true standard of weights, measures and coins. Where an article is the subject of a monopoly, other considerations intervene to which it is unnecessary now to refer.

The value of these inspections is sufficiently shown by the quality of the meat sold in our markets, which is in much the larger proportion that of sick and declining animals. Yet we have an inspector of the slaughterhouse who, I am credibly informed, derives an income of \$7000 from his office and never sees a sick animal to whose condition he certifies.

If the Legislature will inquire into the practical operation of the inspectorships now existing, it will rather relieve our overburdened commerce of these iniquitous sinecures than increase or continue them. New Orleans requires, above all things, free trade.

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American Arms for the Turkish Government. (Providence (R. I.) Cor. N. Y. World.) Both the establishments of the Providence Tool Company are engaged in the manufacture of the rifles for the Imperial Ottoman Government, and, judging from appearances, they are turning out very nearly a thousand rifles a day, so that the three Turkish inspectors of arms resident here have their hands pretty fully employed. Parts of the guns are made at both factories, and the pieces is put together at the establishment on the Pawtucket road. Mr. Anthony, the General Superintendent of the works, stated that the Company had issued the strictest order against the admission of visitors, and, of course, of newspaper men they have especial dread.

The gun itself is nothing else than a modification of the Peabody breech-loader, which was adopted for the United States government on the recommendation of a board of army officers in 1865. The gun attracted considerable attention in Europe, where it was exhibited to commissions of experts; and in 1867 Friedrich Martini, a Swiss, produced a modification of it, and claimed the entire invention as his own. The gun, with certain modifications in regard to rifling and form of cartridge, suggested by an Englishman named Henry, was adopted by the British government as the standard gun for their troops, under the name of the Martini-Henry gun.

The Turkish government having, in 1873, determined upon entirely rearming their troops, and fixed upon the Martini-Henry gun for this purpose, they entered into a contract with the Providence Tool Company for the manufacture of 300,000 stand of these arms. This was followed almost immediately by a second order for 300,000, and eventually by a third order for 100,000 stand, aggregating 600,000 stand of Martini-Henry rifles—the largest contract ever given to a private armory. Of course this immense contract necessitated a very large expenditure by the company for buildings and machinery. Up to the end of 1876 they had furnished rather more than half the contract; but recent events have caused the Turkish government to urge upon the company the desirability of increased production, and I believe I am not far out in estimating the amount of work performed at 1000 per diem. This is another of the elements of activity which are to-day helping the prosperity of Providence. Everything makes for her success, and there is a general air of satisfaction and liveliness to the city.

A Charming Woman. (From the Cincinnati Gazette.) One of the sweetest ladies in the Cabinet, or out of it, is Mrs. Tyler, wife of the present Postmaster General. She belongs to the rather spiritual type, her skin being as dainty and fair as a baby's. Her hair is golden brown, and she wears it pulled on top, and brought into two smooth braids close to the head, and low on the neck behind. Her manners are very unaffected and simple, and her face has a refreshing expression of almost girlish innocence.

Hard Up. And, in the hardness of his upnos. Sole him. Down on him swooped. And swooping, up him swooped. The millions of the blue.

Unpremeditated Criticism from Our Transatlantic Friends. (N. Y. World.) The comments of the English press on the Electoral Commission bill are not very agreeable reading in the light of the decision on the Florida case. And this not because the ablest and most candid English journals and those most friendly to this country, such as the London Spectator, take the fact of Mr. Tilden's election by the lawful votes of the people for granted; but because they unite in expressing their belief that the five judges on the Commission must introduce into it an element of judicial impartiality which they consider it most creditable to the American people that both parties should have been willing to see brought to bear upon such a question.

The simple rule of ready-reckoning by which the Florida case was decided, eight against seven and three Judges of the Supreme Court against two, will bring on a deplorable change in this judgment of our national character when the news of it comes to be published all over the world. Every patriotic citizen of the United States, no matter what his private and partisan