# THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Report and Accounts for the year 1877, passed at the Annual Meeting held in Liverpool on February 22, 1878.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Net FIRE PREMIUMS for the year were | $5,262,325 |
| The interest derived from investments | 1,249,530 |
| After providing for all losses, expenses and dividends, and adding $750,000 out of the Fire Profits of the year to the Reserves, there remains in the Profit and Loss Account | 495,830 |
| The GENERAL RESERVE and FIRE RE-INSURANCE FUND (apart from capital) now amounts to | 5,750,000 |
| The total funds securely invested were, in December, 1876 | 27,470,170 |
| Increased in 1877 by | 1,601,665 |
| Accumulated funds, December, 1877 | $29,071,835 |
| Total claims paid since the commencement of the Company (including over Five Millions for the Chicago, Boston and St. John great fires) amount to | $72,034,070 |

In addition to the large funds held by the Company the public have the Undoubted Security of the Unlimited Liability of the large number of Wealthy Stockholders.

OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS,

184 GRAVIER STREET 184

AND. FOSTER ELLIOT,

ap21 1m RESIDENT SECRETARY.


## THE EASTERN MUDDLE.

### WHAT IS THOUGHT OF AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN RUSSIA.

**The Arrival of the Cimbria at a United States Port Creates Astonishment—More Russian Seamen on Their Way to This Country.**

LONDON, May 8.—Advices from Cronstadt report that news of the arrival of the Cimbria in American waters has created intense astonishment throughout the Russian capital, both among the press and people. The popular feeling prevails that America sympathises strongly with Russia.

It is asserted that 2000 seamen have left Russia. Their destination is presumably America.

It is stated that three American steamers recently arrived at Revel, and it is believed they will be used in the same capacity as the Cimbria.

### THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND THE CZAR.

**The Latter Highly Incensed Because France Refuses to Interfere—A Sharp Rejoinder of the Ambassador.**

LONDON, May 8.—A special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: The capital is greatly exercised regarding a quarrel that occurred at the imperial palace. It appears that the French ambassador, Gen. Leflo, who has just returned from Paris, called upon Emperor Alexander Monday, and had a long audience. In answer to an inquiry from the Czar as to what France would do in the event of war, Gen. Leflo replied, "France would not interfere in favor of either belligerent." The Emperor was greatly incensed at the remark and some ill tempered language followed. The French ambassador concluded the interview by saying: "France has paid sufficiently dear for the right she now claims to steer clear of other nation's quarrels." This rejoinder was received by the Czar in such high dudgeon than Gen. Leflo has declared his intention to ask to be recalled. It will be remembered that Gen. Leflo asked to be relieved recently on account of grief and depression of spirits growing out of the death of his son.

**Count Schouvaloff Bears to Russia a Project for the Arrangement of Existing Difficulties.**

LONDON, May 8.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Count Schouvaloff, who left London yesterday, is expected in the Russian capital to-morrow night, and he brings a project for the arrangement of the existing dead-lock, thereby rendering a congress unnecessary.

The arrival of the Russian ambassador to the English Court will therefore be an important event. Previous to Count Schouvaloff's departure from London he had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield.

**Austria to Issue a Circular Defining Her Position.**

LONDON, May 8.—A special from Pesth to the *Standard* states that the Vienna Cabinet will inform the powers by a circular dispatch what measures have become indispensable in Transylvania and Dalmatia, and will lay stress on the statement that Austro-Hungary is acting exclusively in agreement with the will of the powers.

**The European Exchanges.**

LONDON, May 8.—At the Stock Exchange yesterday business in foreign securities was very restricted; they opened firm, but quotations were more or less nominal, and in the afternoon were rather dull. There were several speculative sales of Russian securities, accompanied by rumors of further movements of British troops. Continental markets, except in Paris, did nothing to support the quotations.

In Paris an optional tone rather predominates, but selling on Berlin account continues persistently. Egyptian securities were strengthened by reports of intended British occupation. These prove to be utterly groundless.

**Sir Stafford Northcote Believes the Difficulties are Drawing to a Termination.**

LONDON, May 8.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking to a deputation at Oxford to-day, and referring to the Eastern question, said he hoped and had reason to believe that the difficulties in which they were engaged were now beginning to draw to a termination.

**Public Sentiment in London Now Favors Peace.**

LONDON, May 8.—The feeling in London favors peace, and the war spirit is dying out.

**The Political Situation.**

LONDON, May 8.—A good impression in regard to the political situation continues to prevail.

### ENGLAND.

**Race for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes.**

LONDON, May 8.—The race for the two thousand guinea stakes came off to-day, and was won by Pilgrimage, the favorite, with Insulare second and Sefton third.

**Bar Silver in London.**

LONDON, May 8.—Bar silver was quoted today at 53½d per ounce. Consols 95 7-16.

**Movements of Russian Officers.**

NEW YORK, May 8.—Count E. Alexijeff, one of the Cimbria's officers, arrived this morning at the Everett House in this city. He will leave for Washington soon. He ranks high in the Russian navy. Some of his brother officers of the Cimbria are expected this evening.

**Gen. Burke Denies.**

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Richard O. L. Burke denies having entered on any arrangement for recruiting the ranks of the Czar.

**The Cigar Makers and the Treasury Department.**

BALTIMORE, May 8.—During an interview with the collector of internal revenue to-day the committee representing the Cigar Makers' Union referred to the case of Mr. Dottewecht, to whom license was refused because he failed to comply with a late ruling of the commission, in reference to dividing the factory from the salesroom by a partition of a prescribed form. A test case will be made, money having been subscribed by all dealers. The collector to-day, however, stated that the charge against Dottewecht was selling from a bundle less than the original package. Mr. J. V. L. Findley has been retained by the cigar makers to defend Dottewecht.

**A Communist Held to Bail for Threatening a Reporter.**

NEW YORK, May 8.—Edmund Megy, one of the Communists who was arrested last night on a warrant obtained by H. H. Marks, of the *World*, who charges Megy with using threatening language towards him, was arraigned this morning; a large number of Communists were present, including Justice Scwab. Megy denied the charge, and said the whole affair was a fabrication. Justice Smith said that the newspaper men must be protected, and held the accused in $500 bail for trial. As bail was not forthcoming, Megy was locked up. His friends held a consultation outside the court-house and an effort will be made to obtain the necessary amount of bail.

**A Jealous Woman Commits Suicide.**

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Miss Maggie Buckholtz, twenty-four years of age, residing with her parents at No. 56 Pennsylvania Avenue, shot herself in the left breast this morning, intending suicide. The lady, who is said to be of prepossessing appearance, has for some time been intimate with a proprietor of a concert saloon on Gay street, and from all that can be learned of the circumstances attending the affair, jealousy prompted the act. The physicians have no hopes of saving her life.

**A Negro Murderer in the Hands of Judge Lynch.**

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Last Monday a tramp entered the house of a planter, five miles south of Oxford, Miss., who was absent at the time. After attempting to outrage the lady of the house he struck her on the head with an ax, from the effects of which she died. Her little girl alarmed the neighborhood, and soon a large number of men were in pursuit of the villain, who was captured last night in the woods near Oxford, and is doubtless lynched by this time, as the excitement there was very great.

**Opposed to a Transfer of the Indian Bureau.**

NEW YORK, May 8.—Father Beeson, the aged Indian missionary, now in this city, is circulating a memorial to Congress protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the civil to the military department, as not being for the benefit and advancement of the Indians. It will be sent to Washington in a few days.

**Heavy Baltimore Failure.**

BALTIMORE, May 8.—A. P. Darr & Co., leather dealers and owners of several large tanneries in Carroll county, failed to-day. Their liabilities are estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. A meeting of the creditors is to take place on the eighteenth instant.

**The Will of a Millionaire.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The will of M. S. O'Brien shows the value of his estate to be $6,000,000. He gives to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, San Rafael, and Catholic and Protestant orphan asylums in this city $50,000, $30,000 and $20,000 respectively.

**Charter Election in Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—The election yesterday resulted in a Republican majority of three on joint ballot. Last year the Republicans had twenty majority.

The Independents and Nationals showed considerable strength throughout the State.

**Storm at Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, May 8.—At 3 o'clock this morning a storm passed over the city, partially unroofing a number of business houses and the Peabody Hotel, and blowing down Meacham's cotton shed. Damage by wind and water probably $40,000.

**A Cincinnati Fire.**

CINCINNATI, May 8.—G. Hanshaw & Sons' chair factory burned last night. Loss estimated at $150,000. Insured for $35,000.

### MARINE NEWS.

PORT EADS, May 8, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.75. Wind south-southwest, very light. Weather cloudy and hazy.

No arrivals or departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 8, 6 p. m.—Weather calm, cloudy and rainy.

Arrived: Spanish bark Rosita, Zuleta master, 7 days from Havana, in ballast, to W. H. Whitney.

American schooner Wm. B. Steelman, Chamberlain master, 24 days from Bath, with ice, to J. R. Warner.

Sailed: Steamships Warrior, Knickerbocker, Laconia, Andean; bark Gier.


Everybody going East this week should take the Jackson route. Train leaves one hour later than any other and makes the same time to New York with virtually no change of cars.

Mont & Cupples [illegible]


## HAYES AND TILDEN.

### THE DEMOCRATIC JOINT COMMITTEE DECIDE TO INVESTIGATE THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUDS.

**A Resolution To Be Offered on Saturday Next by the Judiciary Committee, Which Will Conduct the Inquiry.**

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The joint Democratic congressional committees held a meeting today to decide upon a plan for investigating the presidential election frauds. Present—Senators Wallace, McDonald and Ransom; Representatives Banning, Morrison, Clark of Missouri, Blount, Hunton, Blackburn and Wood. Mr. Wallace presided and Mr. Clark was the secretary.

After some discussion as to the best method of conducting the investigation, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the frauds should be investigated, and requesting the House Judiciary Committee to report a resolution at the earliest moment practicable, asking power to send for persons and papers to investigate frauds in Louisiana and Florida.

Secretary Clark waited on Chairman Knott, of the Judiciary Committee, immediately, and after consulting with other Democratic members it was agreed to take charge of the investigation.

It was found that the Judiciary Committee will not be called for to report for about two weeks, but Speaker Randall says he will arrange to give them a chance to report a resolution this week.

The Judiciary Committee will certainly report the resolution by Saturday. This is now the plan officially adopted by the Democrats.

A. C. BUELL.

### POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY AND THE LOTTERY MAILS.

**He will Hear Argument Upon the Subject Next Week—Boss Packard will Accept the Liverpool Consulship Upon Certain Contingencies.**

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Postmaster General says he knows just as much about his legal duty relating to lottery mails now as he did before he received the Attorney General's opinion.

I infer that Howard hasn't fully carried his point yet. The indications are that Key is disposed to enforce the law, according to its spirit as well as its letter. He will hear argument some day next week, and then act according to his own judgment.

Kellogg has received a communication from Packard, in which the "big Boss," without flatly saying he will decline the Liverpool consulship, strongly intimates that his acceptance of it will depend upon some very uncertain contingencies.

BUELL.

### CALCASIEU AFFAIRS.

**Carter and Gainey Running From the Investigation, Which, However, Goes On.**

[Special to the Democrat.]

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 8.—Carter and Gainey are running from the investigation. A few days ago Deputy Marshal James J. Gainey left here, between two suns, for parts unknown. Last night Government Agent M. A. Carter followed Gainey's example, and was seen before day this morning hurrying in the direction of Vermillionville. But the investigation continues.

L. SEWELL.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

**What the Republicans Claim and What They Hope to Secure—A Summing Up of the Situation Favorable to the Democracy.**

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Telegram's* Washington special says: The Republican members of Congress from the Western States say the coming political campaign is going to be the hottest on record. It promises to be more exciting in Indiana and other States than was the presidential election of 1876. These Congressmen say the course of Hayes in regard to the Southern States, and in other things, which have caused his administration to be abused, has not really weakened or injured the party. It has, on the contrary, stirred up the rank and file of the party, and they mean to demonstrate next fall that their party is not dead and is not going to die.

A careful survey of the field indicates that the Republicans will gain Congressmen in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and possibly some in Illinois. They expect to hold their own in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and most of the Northern States. There is going to be a great fight for the possession of Oregon in June, as there is not only a member of the House and Senate depending on the result, but by keeping up the accession of the members the Republicans hope to be able to control the election of the President should it be thrown in the House of Representatives in 1880.

The Republicans are doing more work than the Democrats at present, and, although the chances are against them, they are in a decidedly hopeful mood. The expected coming investigation of Hayes will hurt the Democrats more than it will hurt them, because they think it will increase dissensions in the Democratic ranks.

### CUBA.

**A Letter Giving Interesting Data Concerning the Revolution.**

A letter from Ex-President Vicento Garcia, General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, to Col. Ricardo Cespedes, now in New Orleans, contains some very interesting news. We glean the following from the letter:

On the sixteenth of March a meeting was held at Barajera and the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, 1. That a committee be appointed to revise the constitution and laws of the Republic, allowing it to leave in force only such provisions thereof as are of immediate application to the actual state of affairs.

2. That a provisory government be chosen with four members to be elected by the people.

3. That as soon as this government shall be inaugurated it will proceed forthwith to appoint a General-in-Chief and Adjutant General of the army.

4. The government shall invest the General-in-Chief with all powers to act.

5. The General-in-Chief may be impeached on the charge of any citizen before the government.

6. The government shall negotiate terms of peace only on the basis of independence, and shall be responsible for its acts before the people.

Pursuant to these resolutions an election was held and the popular choice fell upon Gen. Manuel Calvar, president of the provisory government; Fernando Fi[illegible] Pablo Berla, "vacales." The government having been duly inaugurated, Col. Vicente Garcia was appointed general-in-chief of the army, and Antonio Maceo adjutant general and chief of the department of the Orient. On the eighteenth of March the government issued the following proclamation:

1. No emissary from the enemy unless he be the bearer of peace on the basis of independence will be allowed on the territory of the republic."

2. If an emissary of peace is sent on these terms, he must report to the government or to the general-in-hief.

3. Every man belonging to the enemy's party, and who is not an emissary of peace, shall be treated as a spy and shot.

4. Any citizen who is aware of the presence of a peace ambassador, and who does not apprise the government of the fact, or does not send such emissary to the government, will be traduced before a military court.

5. Any emissary of the enemy convicted of having committed treason against our cause shall be shot. * * *

"I send you the letter," continued the General, "to show you that we are still fighting for our liberties, and that we are firmly resolved to continue the war to the last rather than accept the shameful terms of peace of the treaty of Camaguey. This treaty was forced upon us through the cowardice and venality of a few traitors; but the patriotism of the 'true Cubans' will prevent the future of our republic from being darkened by tyranny."

"We are already reconstructed; we profess the same principles and aspirations as formerly. The troops that have capitulated have been deceived; they were induced to believe that I and the other chiefs were disposed to accept the terms of peace as proposed by the Spanish government. However, facts are more eloquent than words. The majority of the troops in the Orient are in the field and *we are fighting*. Martinez Campos has published that war is over, but I hear the roar of battle swelling in every direction.

"With these facts before you I am confident that with your well known activity and zeal you will make an appeal in our favor to the exiled sons of Cuba, who, I am sure, have always been ready to undergo the greatest sacrifices for the welfare of their country.

"Yours, etc. VICENTO GARCIA,
General-in-Chief."

### WEATHER AND RIVERS.

**Yesterday's Temperature.**

The signal service telegraphic reports from other points, dated at 3:43 p. m., give the temperature as follows:

Cairo 70°, Cincinnati 73, Davenport 65, Dubuque 66, Galveston 75, Indianola 83, Keokuk 68, Lacrosse 63, Leavenworth 71, Louisville 73, Memphis 66, Nashville 69, New Orleans 78, Omaha 70, Pittsburg 71, Shreveport 69, St. Louis 71, St. Paul 60, Vicksburg 74, Yankton 64, Augusta 86, Corsicana 73, *Key West —, Mobile 69, Montgomery 83, Savannah 86.

*No report was received at 3:43 p. m. from Key West, the line being down. For the eight hours ending at the time named, nearly two inches of rain fell at Vicksburg, and light rains were reported at other points on the Mississippi.

**Stage of the Rivers.**

Daily telegraphic report of the stage of water at various points, with changes in the 24 hours ending yesterday at 3 p. m.:

| Stations. | Above low water. Feet. | Inch. | Change. Feet. | Inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 32 | 3 | ¦0 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 22 | 11 | ¦0 | 11 |
| Davenport | 6 | 10 | ¦0 | 1 |
| Dubuque | 8 | 3 | ¦0 | 2 |
| Keokuk | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lacrosse | 3 | 7 | ¦0 | 2 |
| Leavenworth | 12 | 0 | ¦0 | 3 |
| Augusta | 7 | 6 | ¦0 | 8 |
| Louisville | 9 | 11 | ¦0 | 1 |
| Memphis | 27 | 0 | ¦0 | 3 |
| Nashville | 7 | 8 | ¦0 | 4 |
| *New Orleans | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Omaha | 11 | 8 | ¦0 | 4 |
| Pittsburg | 5 | 7 | ¦0 | 5 |
| Shreveport | 20 | 2 | ¦0 | 5 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 3 | ¦0 | 2 |
| St. Paul | 5 | 0 | ¦0 | 2 |
| Vicksburg | 40 | 7 | ¦0 | 1 |

*Below high water mark of 1874. ¦Indicates rise. ‡Indicates fall.

**Local Observations.**

(Corrected daily by L. Frigerio, No. 59 Chartres street.)

| Wednesday, May 8. | 8 a. m. | 2 p. m. | 6 p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thermometer | 76 | 79 | 80 |
| Barometer | 29.98 | 29.93 | 29.98 |

Weather clear.

Prevailing winds—Southeast and southwest.

**Lottery Matter in the Mails.**

[Natchez Democrat.]

From our dispatches of yesterday it will be seen that the Louisiana Lottery Company has achieved a victory over those who have been attempting to break down this most notorious swindle by obtaining from the Attorney General a decision which virtually gives to the company the privileges of the mails for the distribution of their circulars and schemes. The opinion is doubtless in accordance with the existing laws, as we would not for a moment believe that the highest law officer of the government had been influenced by the money of this gigantic corporation. But it is a well known fact in the section of the country pervaded by these lottery schemes, that no more demoralizing influence has ever been brought to bear upon the community than this Louisiana Lottery. From the highest to the lowest, from the man of millions to the humblest laborer, the propensity to gamble has been encouraged and cultivated by the remote chance of winning in this lottery. The offices of vendors of lottery tickets are constantly crowded by persons willing to risk their earnings on the remote chance of winning at once a fortune. The laws of the country are wisely aimed at the repression of vices of this kind, and why an exception should be made in favor of this most insidious form of gambling we fail to comprehend. Kentucky and Louisiana retain an unenviable reputation for legalizing this system of gambling, which has been abolished by nearly all the other States. That any support should be given to it by the United States government we would suppose impossible in the face of the moral and legal opposition of nearly every State in the Union. If by the laws of the United States the Postoffice Department is allowed to be a medium for carrying on a demoralizing and highly injurious species of gambling, we think legislation on the subject cannot be too soon urged by the friends of morality and virtue. While the opinion of the Attorney General may be in accord with the laws as they at present exist, a change in those laws cannot be too soon brought about. Let us have legislation on the subject of lotteries which will place them upon the same basis as that of poker-players and thimble-riggers, and let the frauds of Louisiana and Kentucky lotteries be placed on the same ground as other prohibited impositions.

This is Russia's day to be conciliatory. Tomorrow the bear will be right up on his hind legs. Next day England will be awfully enraged; and by Saturday all will be lovely again; while Monday will show that "war is inevitable." There is a rhythm in this seeming discord; a method in this madness; if you don't believe it, go into the stock market and buy something.

A school for instruction in the Irish tongue has been opened in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Philo-Celtic Association of that city. Similar societies exist in Boston, New Haven and other cities, the chief object of which is to preserve the language from decay.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

### THE DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

**Bitter Democratic Opposition to Tilden—Hayes to Go Out of the Presidency But Tilden Not to Go In.**

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]

RIGGS HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1878.

The first formal discussion of

THE PROPOSITION TO INVESTIGATE THE ELECTORAL FRAUDS

has taken place in the representative Democratic body—the conference of the House and Senate campaign committees last night. The *Star* of to-day has the following report of the important part of the proceedings:

The subject of the Florida investigation came up in the meeting of the Democratic campaign executive committee last night, and the result of the discussion was that those rushing pell-mell to have the investigation ordered had better move slow. A Democratic Senator put the case in a manner which created a profound impression. "Now," said he, "there are not two Democrats in ten who desire to get Tilden in the White House. What, then, will an investigation accomplish? If an investigation is solemnly ordered by the House of Representatives, it must be for an object more than the mere fact of making campaign capital. It must be for a result, and that result can only be, if the Florida fraud is proven, the taking of some steps to get Mr. Hayes out of the White House. Now, if the Democratic party enters into the matter at all, it must be with a purpose to overturn the results of fraud, if the fraud be established. It must, if fraud is proved, vitiate that which has been accomplished by it, and the inevitable end would be a movement to disturb President Hayes in his seat." He next analyzed the effect of such a movement in the way of party capital. He thought that if the investigation is entered into, the Republicans will take advantage of such a proceeding to give out that the Democratic party is endeavoring to disturb the peace of the country, to create revolution, and to turn Hayes out and put Tilden in, when the fact is that Tilden's own party don't want him in the White House. Again, he thought if an investigation was vigorously pressed it would solidify the factions in the Republican party, and give cohesive strength to an organization that the drift of events is fast disintegrating. He said that while no sane man would deny that Hayes got the votes of Florida and Louisiana through fraud, yet he subsequently attained a solid title to his office through a bill which was passed by Democratic votes. As an upshot of this plain talk, it was decided to restrain the Hotspurs in the party, and the resolution for investigation which was to have been brought forward in the House on Monday will not be offered.

There is some truth in the above, but the real expression of the conference is carefully concealed in order to make the pro-Hayes utterances of the Senator quoted seem to be the paramount conclusion of the conference. I have been favored with a full and accurate account of

WHAT TOOK PLACE IN THE CONFERENCE,

and while for the present I am not permitted to publish it in detail as to what was said and who said it, I am free to say that the general tenor of the deliberations was preponderantly in favor of investigation. Of course the conclusions of this conference on that subject could have no greater significance than the conclusions of any conference of influential Democrats, for the official object of the meeting was to discuss the preliminaries of the impending campaign, and thus the investigation was discussed purely as an incident.

It is to be said, however, that extreme caution and the fullest deliberation has been resolved upon and will be observed before any practical steps are taken. It is significant that, while there are many Democrats who take pains to point out difficulties and

EMBARRASSMENTS IN THE WAY OF INVESTIGATION,

and who lose no opportunity to throw gentle dashes of cold water on the project whenever they get an opportunity, there are none bold enough in their personal fealty to Hayes to take square, undisguised ground in relation to the subject. In a quiet way, and without attracting much attention, Hayes has placed a good many Democrats in both houses of Congress under political obligations, while Mrs. Hayes, with infinitely keener tact than any lady has displayed in the White House for years, has built up a tower of social strength for her beleaguered husband in Democratic directions where, obviously, it will do the most good. To these restraining influences add the fear that, if an investigation were once set on foot, it could not be arrested short of installing Mr. Tilden in the White House, and you have some idea of the causes which operate to delay and impede the progress of justice.

It is a melancholy fact that, between the disreputable methods by which he obtained the nomination at St. Louis, and the pusillanimous manner in which he sat still and suffered himself and the party to be robbed of the fruits of victory,

TILDEN

has so outraged the sense and demoralized the cohesion of Democratic representatives that a majority of them regard his possible accession to the Presidency as a calamity greater even than the perpetuation of fraud incarnated in Hayes. To show you how strong this feeling was, I will detail part of a conversation I had recently with one of the most able and influential of Western Democrats, a man who was chairman of an important committee under Kerr, and who, though a bitter enemy of Randall, was deemed too important and influential a factor in the party to be discarded. This gentleman is, moreover, one of the most irreconcilable of the opponents of Hayes; has never had the slightest intercourse with him, personal or otherwise, and has never omitted to denounce the fraud by which he was counted in. With such antecedents it is naturally to be expected that this gentleman would hail the prospect of investigation with unmixed delight. But he does not.

Meeting him on the Avenue day before yesterday, I asked him what he thought of the prospect for an investigation, and whether he believed it could be conducted so as to vindicate the outraged rights of the people and the violated sanctity of the ballot-box without being perverted to the personal ends of Tilden and his Gramercy clique of seven-by-nine New York bummers.

"I am afraid not," he replied. "If ever we get the thing into chancery, you can depend on it that

TILDEN WILL GET AWAY WITH THE PROCEEDS.

He has wrecked too many railroads to get left in such a proposed wrecking of the Presidency. He has been known to get possession of a railroad on the strength of less than one-thousandth part of its liabilities, and as he has an equity of redemption at least in the entire stock and fixtures of the Presidency, it is difficult to see how he could be kept from getting his clutches on it if it ever gets into court.

"Are you [illegible] that account, opposed to a reopening of the case?" I inquired.

"No, not wholly. My idea of

THE PROPER SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

more direct and closest representative of the people. The theory should be that it is the people and not Tilden who have been swindled, and that the true idea of investigation is to vindicate their outraged rights; not to replevy Tilden's personal property."

"How would you steer between the Scylla of Hayes' fraudulent pretensions and the Charybdis of Tilden's claims?"

"That's the difficulty. That is

WHAT IS BLOCKING THE WHEELS OF INVESTIGATION

at this moment. If we could agree upon some method that would simply punish the perpetrators of the frauds, provide against their repetition in the future, and establish a salutary and lasting remedy for the political evils which the success of the frauds has entailed upon the country, without landing Tilden in the White House, there would be no difficulty whatever in reaching an agreement as to method."

"Can't that be done?"

"I don't see how, unless Tilden should suddenly do the Democratic party the greatest service of his life by dying and leaving Hendricks as the heir apparent, in which case there would be no difficulty in pushing matters to a conclusion."

"Do I understand that the possibility of Tilden's getting in is likely to be fatal to the plan of reopening the case?"

"Not absolutely. But it is really the only serious stumbling-block."

"Has no method of avoiding this possibility been suggested?"

"Oh, yes. Several methods have been suggested; but only one seems to me to be feasible."

"What is that?"

"It is for the Judiciary Committee of the House to inquire first, whether the last Electoral College fairly represented the expression of the will of the several States; second, whether the Electoral Commission exhausted the powers delegated to it by Congress; third, whether by its failure to exhaust its powers its decisions should be reversed, either on account of the discovery of new evidence or because of official knowledge of evidence transpiring since; fourth, whether, in the event of a reversal of its decisions the subject-matter of the dispute accrues to Tilden as remainder, or reverts to the people by right of eminent domain."

"That is to say, stripped of legal technology, you would have the Judiciary Committee investigate with the understanding that the finding should be that there was

NO ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE,

and that the House must proceed to fill the vacancy under the forms of the constitution the same as if there were a tie or three candidates, each lacking a majority?"

"That's it."

"Do you suppose any Republicans would sustain such a movement?"

"I presume not. Several Republicans would sustain a movement having in view the seating of Tilden, because they would by that means revenge themselves on Hayes, whom they hate, and provide for confusion and disruption in the Democratic party similar to that which Hayes has caused in their own ranks. This would be killing two birds with one stone, and it is exactly what such Republicans as Conkling, Ben Butler, Blaine, Bill Chandler and their lesser confreres want to accomplish. I venture to say that, on a fair count of noses, there are more Republicans than Democrats in Congress who would like to see Tilden installed in the White House by a year from this date."

The author of these cool-headed utterances is one of the most sagacious political managers and one of the shrewdest calculators in the Democratic party. During the electoral struggle he was one of those who believed in fighting it out on the line of the constitution and laws as they stood, at all hazards; opposed the electoral bill; refused to accept or ratify the decisions of the commission, and finally voted for the House resolution declaring Hayes a fraud and Tilden the rightfully elected President of the United States. But he now holds that Tilden, in order to give legal form and substance to his claim, should have come to Washington and received the oath of office from Justice Clifford or Field on the fourth of March, and that his failure to do so set aside his right to the succession in case of the removal of Hayes.

I asked him why Tilden did not take that precaution, adding that it was a wonder that so acute a lawyer as Tilden is should have neglected such an important legal form.

Whereat my friend waxed emphatic and gave vent to his disgust: "I'll tell you why he neglected it! Because he was too cowardly and timid to come to Washington! We tried to get him to do it. But *he heard that it was Grant's intention to arrest him* and throw him into Fortress Monroe on a charge of treason and conspiracy to abet and promote sedition and rebellion, and there wasn't persuasion enough on earth to induce him to risk his precious old carcass in the face of such a threat of bodily consequences!"

"I never heard that before. It is really an interesting bit of history—the most interesting bit I have heard in a long time."

"Quite likely. The reason you never heard it before is that it was known to only a few members of the House and half a dozen Senators, and I expect I am the first to speak of it. But you can depend on it that that was the reason why

TILDEN DID NOT TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE

in due form on Sunday, the fourth of March, 1877. His failure to do so disgusted and disheartened even those who had stood by him during the filibustering, and gave the finishing stroke to his career of mingled intrigue and cowardice."

These hasty notes of a half hour's conversation will serve to give you a keener and livelier view of the situation here in several of its most important aspects than any dissertation of my own could do. I think you may rest assured that whatever may happen to Hayes, the antipathy of leading Democrats to Tilden is too irreconcilable and too widespread to allow him to reap any personal advantage from the complications that are likely to ensue.

A. C. B.

**State Banks**

[Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has offered an amendment to the pending bill reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, designed to repeal the clause of the national banks, imposing a tax of 10 per cent upon the notes of State banks used for circulation. It is this clause that has destroyed the State banks of issue. There has been a constant desire, on the part of the States not specially benefited by the present national banking system to create State banks, so as to supply a local circulation. These notes would not be a legal tender, and if outside parties did not regard them as good currency they could refuse to take them. The object is to supply a circulation for local purposes, the want of which is often severely felt. Senator Bayard made a strong speech some years ago for the relief of this tax, at the same time that he opposed any inflation of the United States legal tenders. The justice and reasonableness of Senator Butler's proposition is apparent, and he is confident that it will be more favorably viewed by the Senate than it was two years ago.

**The Republicans to Canvass the South.**

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee intend to make a thorough canvass of ten or fifteen districts of the Southern States which are undoubtedly Republican, but have been for the last few years allowed to go by default. Northern men of prominence will be sent into these districts to speak, and money will be used to bring out voters and to employ men to watch the polls to prevent ballot-box stuffing and the counting-out process.

The Bossier *Banner* indorses Col. John S.