

...where it now lies and will remain until Sunday, when it will be taken to Dublin. The Fenians are indignant at Cardinal Cullen's refusal to allow the body to lie in state in Dublin Cathedral.

DIAPHOETIS.
The reception of O'Mahoney's remains at Cork disappointed all expectations. Only a few hundred people accompanied the corpse to the Democratic Club. There was no torchlight procession and no political demonstrations were made.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.
In a leading article yesterday afternoon the *Pall Mall Gazette* said:—"Rightly or wrongly there is a general impression that international complications are becoming easier, and war may be avoided for the time." "This," it says, "is partly due to the prospect of peace between Turkey and Serbia, which is as good as settled. Though this is no guarantee against a Russo-Turkish war it undoubtedly reduces to a minimum the chances of precipitate action by Russia."

AWAITING EVENTS AT WIDIN.
A special telegram from the main states that Osman Pacha's troops quartered between Widin and Sautscher consist of sixty-three battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and seventy-eight field pieces. Widin alone has a garrison of 25,000. There are thirty battalions of Asiatics, and the severity of the climate and the overcrowding at Widin have caused much sickness among the men. It is said that the rate of mortality is high. It is believed that the Turks will occupy Kalafat opposite Widin in the event of war. They have already collected sufficient material for the construction of pontoon bridges. The *Standard's* despatch from Vienna says 8,000 laborers are employed daily on the fortifications of Widin. The Grand Vicer has sent an autograph letter to Prince Milan expressing a firm hope that the relations of Servia and Turkey will be amicable. A telegram from Belgrade says of the 400 members of the Skupstina not thirty favor the continuance of war.

SERBIA SENDS HER FRIENDS AWAY.
The Servian government has annulled the elections in Jagodina and Kragujevac on account of disturbances during the polling. The authorities have ordered all volunteers not belonging to any regular corps to quit the country within three days. Fifty-six Russians accordingly left on Thursday; another detachment goes on Friday. The order is aimed at the crowd of military adventurers in Belgrade, who are suspected of favoring intrigues against the dynasty. The Russian Consul entirely approved the action of the authorities. It is thought that this expulsion will cause a final breach with the Russian Slavonic empire and the last spark for more territory which is opposed to the conclusion of peace will thus be removed. The Pan-Slavists are apparently turning their attention to Montenegro.

THE FETTER OF MONTENEGRO.
A correspondent at Berlin says, in consequence of Austria's opposition to the cession of a harbor on the Adriatic to Montenegro, the Montenegro will content themselves with obtaining access to the sea through Lake Scutari and the Bujana River. They therefore, however, they ask for more territory than the Porte will accord, and the latest intelligence renders it likely that the armistice must be prolonged. In the event of the Porte's making concessions the Montenegro Commissioners are authorized to sign a preliminary treaty.

INTELLIGENCE HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN BERLIN from a trustworthy source that Austria has intimated to the Porte that it will consider the persistence of the Porte in the refusal to agree to any arrangement of the Powers as a *casus belli*, and that it will depend on each Power to assume the attitude of neutral occasion as circumstances are further developed.

THE VIENNA PRINCE. The Russians have already finished seven pontoon bridges on the Pruth, such broad enough to allow eight men to march abreast. **RUSSIAN TROOPS.** A detachment of Roumanian troops captured thirteen of the party, including a Turkish soldier. The leader of the march was a Turkish official from Rusestuck, and another Turk, were killed.

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OREGON FOR HAYES.

Watts Declared Eligible by the Electoral Commission.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE AGAINST CRONIN.

Proceedings of the Democratic Caucus Last Night.

THE COUNT TO PROCEED.

A Recess of the House Until Monday After the Joint Convention To-Day.

SPEAKER RANDALL OPPOSES FILIBUSTERING FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1877.

The Oregon decision became known before the commission adjourned to Senator Thurman's bedside to take the vote. The opinions given in the private session by the different members settled the matter, and these became authentically known about half-past three. Shortly afterward the House adjourned and the democrats went into caucus. Earlier in the afternoon a good deal of excitement arose out of an article in the *Columbian State Journal*, which has been supposed to be Governor Hayes' organ. In this article a demand was made that President Grant should at once, by force and troops, disperse the Nichols government, put Packard into control of the State of Louisiana, maintain him there, and at all hazards put down what the writer called an insurrection which had lasted since the 14th of September, 1874. This extremely stupid proposition, appearing where it did and coming at this moment, revived the hopes of the extremists among the democrats, for it is an open secret that if it were believed that Governor Hayes meant to support Packard and Chamberlain the whole democratic party in the House would unite to prevent a completion of the count, and would probably be a unit for any other extreme measure which might be proposed.

Fortunately it became known almost immediately that Judge Stanley Matthews and Mr. Charles Foster, who are generally regarded here as most intimately acquainted with Governor Hayes' thoughts and policy than any other men here, freely declare that the article did not represent Mr. Hayes' sentiments, and that it was not to be regarded as published with his knowledge or consent. It has been ascertained since, by telegraphic inquiry, that General Comley, the responsible editor of the *Journal*, is lying in bed of senile pneumonia and unable to transact ordinary business, and that he therefore is not the writer of the article, which is probably the work of some ill-informed subordinate; also that it was not inspired by Governor Hayes, nor did he have any knowledge of it before he read it in the paper.

It can be stated on the best authority that President Grant means to leave the question now at issue in Louisiana and South Carolina precisely as they stand, untouched and open for his successor. The new President will decide them upon his own information and on his own policy, founded on the circumstances as he finds them and judges them when he enters on his functions. Governor Hayes, there is the best authority for saying, will act in accordance with the promises made and the policy announced in his letter of acceptance. He stands on that as he did when he wrote it, and Mr. Foster spoke with authority and with full knowledge that what he asserted would be proved true by events when he said, the other day in the House, that under Mr. Hayes, if he should become President, the flag would float over States, no provinces. It is not rash to predict that Mr. Hayes when he becomes President will deal in the South with real Southern men, and not with sham or ghost, and that he will not attempt to maintain fraudulent and usurping governments like those of Packard and Chamberlain.

It does not believe in the policy of federal interference in the local State governments, and there is no reason to doubt that if Governor Nichols and Hampton are made to guarantee the peace of their States, and to promise that no violence or injustice shall be done, he when he enters the Presidential office, will on these engagements remove the troops and let events take their natural course. He comprehends, and those nearest to him comprehend fully, that it is neither possible nor expedient to maintain by federal arms a sham government which has not the support of the people of a State, while they have over in other States, notably Arkansas, peace, good order and exact justice resume their sway the moment federal armed interference ceases.

Governor Hayes has the best reason to believe, and the strongest desire to bring the sections harmoniously together, to reconcile and unite all interests, and he sees that the time is ripe and his own hands free to accomplish this, which he is believed to consider one of the most important ends before him. When the *State Journal* article was brought to the attention of Messrs. Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster they immediately telegraphed General Comley to know what it meant. The following is their despatch:—

TO JAMES M. COMLEY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 23, 1877.
The Ohio *State Journal* of yesterday was industriously circulated this morning among the democratic party in this city. After a motion was made to take a recess until to-morrow, supported by an almost solid democratic vote, and carried. A caucus was called immediately. The article on Louisiana is supposed to have been inspired by Governor Hayes and to reflect his views.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, CHAS. FOSTER.
TO HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
The following despatch received here this evening from one of the proprietors of the *Columbian State Journal* shows that the article was published without the knowledge of either the editor of the paper or Governor Hayes:—

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1877.
General Comley has been very sick for a week past. He is not permitted to see or talk to any one, and your despatch cannot be shown to him. He is not allowed even to read anything that appears in the *State Journal*. The article in the *Journal* of Thursday on Louisiana affairs was not written by him. Governor Hayes neither inspired nor wrote it, nor did he bear of it until his attention was called to it by your despatch from Washington.

A. W. FRANCISCO, Associate Proprietor *State Journal*.

The following was also received this evening by Judge Matthews, and shows the origin of the article:—

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1877.
TO HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
The article on Louisiana affairs in the *State Journal* yesterday was originally a communication lying in the office and was used by your news in charge of the office in the absence, by severe illness, of General Comley. Governor Hayes is in no way responsible.

Speaker House of Representatives. This settles a question of some importance here. It is suspected here that the carpet-baggers, who feel very desperate, attempted to make trouble by getting the article in the *State Journal*.

It is a fact that respectable democrats, though deeply offended and irritated at the commission's decisions in the Florida and Louisiana cases, are not discontented with the Oregon result. They did not think it reputable by what they knew would have been a trick.

A prominent and influential democrat said to-night, "When the Oregon case arose Mr. Tilden ought to have declared at once, and in a public letter, that Cronin was undoubtedly the elector by law, but that he was bound to cast his vote for Hayes, because he was the representative and agent only of the majority of the Oregon voters. If Mr. Tilden had done this he would stand better to-day."

The situation in the two States which are still covered

with sham governments, Louisiana and South Carolina, is fortunately such as not to embarrass Governor Hayes when he becomes President; for in South Carolina the democratic committee of the House has reported that Hayes' electors carried the State, and there is thus no room for dispute; in Louisiana, while the Returning Board claim in their report to have elected Hayes' electors, it gives it no authority over the returns for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Legislature. Section 24 of the State constitution makes each House the judge not only of the qualifications and election but of the returns also of its members.

Article 95, section 44, prescribes the manner in which the Legislature shall organize, and shows that the returns of the Returning Board have no authority over the House, and do not appear there. Each House is the judge of its own returns.

In relation to the Governor article 48 of the constitution provides that the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be sealed up and sent to the Secretary of State, who shall thereupon deliver them to the General Assembly, which shall count the votes and declare the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

If the Returning Board, in violation of the State law and constitution, assumed to count the votes for Governor and Legislature, that has obviously no force. In fact, the Nichols Legislature is organized in accordance with the State law, made the returns for Governor as the law directs, and declared Nichols to be the Governor. That, the Hayes men point out, has nothing to do with the votes for the Hayes electors, because both in Florida and South Carolina a democratic Governor was chosen with Hayes electors. The two, they say, are not incompatible, and this the Louisiana democrats freely concede. There is, therefore, no dead lock.

The present condition in Louisiana is this:—The Nichols Legislature has a quorum in both branches. Packard has not nearly a quorum in either. In the Nichols Senate there is a quorum even of members conceded to be elected by the Returning Board. In the lower house there is very nearly a quorum of the same, and a full quorum capable, under the constitution, of judging of the election of the members. The Nichols Legislature has made a canvass, according to law, of the vote for Governor and found Governor Nichols elected. The Packard Legislature attempted to do the same thing, but had not a quorum with which to do it. The Nichols government is therefore the legitimate as well as the lawfully elected government and Legislature of the State, and news here from Louisiana as well as democratic sources, shows that it is regarded and accepted by the whole people of Louisiana, Packard having no longer a handful even of supporters, and being absolutely without authority or respect outside the State House which he occupies.

There is no doubt that the real leaders of the democratic party believe with the gentleman who said this. The town is full of rumors to-night, and both parties are anxious and suspicious. The rag, tag and bobtail of each side go about circulating monstrous lies about their opponents, and if one should believe what he hears casually from such people he would have to think that a parcel of rogues and fools on both sides were about to tear each other's eyes out. The facts are that Mr. Dudley Field and a few others are desirous to delay the count by what they claim to be legal means, and have busied themselves for some days in devising measures to this end, and in trying to ascertain what would be the exact result if they should succeed. The foolish article in the *Columbian State Journal* for a time irritated and alarmed the moderate democrats, and inclined them this afternoon to countenance filibustering.

Speaker Randall declared to-day to your correspondent positively that he was not in favor of delay or filibustering, and it is so understood by his friends. If he does not help them the attempts of a minority of the House must fail to delay the count beyond the 3d of March next.

The republicans, meantime, are nervous, naturally anxious to have the count completed regularly, and are on their side devising ways in which to meet and defeat filibustering attempts by their opponents. As they have had no success in their attempts, they have had to busy themselves for some days in devising measures to this end, and in trying to ascertain what would be the exact result if they should succeed. The foolish article in the *Columbian State Journal* for a time irritated and alarmed the moderate democrats, and inclined them this afternoon to countenance filibustering.

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is to be President. This bill paves the way for throwing over the decision of the election beyond the 4th of March. The second bill provides that the title to the office may be tried between the incumbent and a contestant, in an action in the nature of a quo warranto. This bill, also, is intended to supply a commission in the present law. It will probably be introduced in the House to-morrow. Monday. It is designed by those democrats who urge the bills to authorize a trial of the whole case on the equities, as in a bill of chancery. It would permit a going to the bottom for the determination of all the facts.

VIEW OF DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ON THE POLICY TO BE ADOPTED SHOULD THE EXTREME DEMOCRATS OCCUR.
In the event of success on the part of the filibusters in preventing the completion of the count before the 4th of March, a democrat said to-day that the scheme would not prevent Mr. Hayes from becoming President. All the latter would have to do would be to take the oath of office and enter upon his duties, his right thereto being determined by the fact of his election, which a writ of quo warranto would establish. It is generally supposed that a writ of quo warranto would not issue in a political case under the constitution of the United States, and that the old common law of England obtain in the District of Columbia, for the reason that the District treats the law from the time when the District was part of the State of Maryland, and that whatever amendments this law has undergone in Maryland since the cession of the District the law here has been substantially untouched, either by its territorial legislatures or by enactments of Congress. Under this law Mr. Hayes would have the right to take the oath of office, and to enter upon his duties. The bill, however, which is now before the House would declare him entitled to them. A case in this way could be tried in the District of Columbia, and the choice of a President by an election of the people, which under the unrepudiated law of 1872, would be held in the District of Columbia.

EX-SENATOR STEWART said to-day that in case the democrats filibustered and delayed the count, the only way out of the difficulty would be for the House to elect a President by an election of the people, which under the unrepudiated law of 1872, would be held in the District of Columbia.

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