THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1876. VOL XXXV.—NUMBER 279

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 12c. Memphis cotton, 11 5-8c. New York gold, 109 3-4. Memphis gold, 109.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, November 17, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and Ohio valley, south and east winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature, and slight changes in the barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1876, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Galveston	30.08	55	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.08	53	Calm.	Fair.
Louisville	30.11	44	N. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.11	43	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.08	50	Calm.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.05	59	N. E.	Light Rain.
Shreveport	30.12	49	E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.11	51	N. E.	Light Rain.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

TELEGRAMS.

Montreal, November 16: Bond Bros., stock brokers, suspended to-day.

Paris, November 16: Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,674,000 francs the past week.

Little Rock, November 16: At ten o'clock this morning the residence of Dr. Hartt was badly scorched by fire.

London, November 16: Hamilton & Co., colliery owners, of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities estimated at six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

New York, November 16: A well-appointed colony for Eau Ire river, Wisconsin, arrived to-day from Germany, and started for their destination.

New York, November 16: A billiard match to-night between Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion, for one thousand dollars a side and a medal, was won by Dion.

Chicago, November 16: The National grange continued its secret session to-day. Under the call of States a large number of propositions were introduced and referred to committees.

London, November 16: The Earl of Beaconsfield, who was visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury at Ingestre hall, Stafford, returned to London to-day on an urgent telegram from his colleagues.

Little Rock, November 16: H. S. Hascall, editor and proprietor of the Newport *News*, one of the leading papers of the State, died last night of heart disease. His remains will be brought to Little Rock.

New York, November 16: The suspension is announced of Cooper & King, commission merchants in hosiery, etc., No. 103 Franklin street. Liabilities estimated at nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

Providence, R. I., November 16: The Rhode Island brewery in Cranston, near the city line, owned by Nicholas Maller, was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $40,000 and insured for $16,000.

London, November 16: Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £799,000 the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £13,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability is fifty-five per cent.

Cleveland, Ohio, November 16: A Youngstown, Ohio, special to the *Leader*, says that in the case of Thomas M. Sterling, who ravished and murdered Lizzie Grombacker in June last, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Little Rock, November 16: City Marshal Flint, of Texarkana, on the State line between Arkansas and Texas, was shot and killed last night by a desperado named Robinson. The affray occurred in a house of ill-fame, officers having arrested Robinson.

London, November 16: The spinners of north and northeast Lancashire have resolved to carry into effect a general lock-out on Monday. A meeting of the operatives will be held Sunday to decide whether the masters' terms shall be accepted absolutely as the masters' require.

Richmond, November 16: The business portion of Magnolia, North Carolina, was destroyed by fire last night. Nineteen buildings, including the railroad depot, telegraph and express office were destroyed, and their contents burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Madrid, November 16: The minister of the interior has introduced a bill into congress restoring the electoral law. The bill abolishes universal suffrage, establishes voting by departments, and grants suffrage only to persons paying a certain amount of taxes and to members of certain professions.

Versailles, November 16: In the chamber of deputies to-day the verification of the election of Dademaine, legitimist, to a seat in the house was considered. After violent debate, a motion to annul the election on account of undue influence exerted by officials was carried by a vote of 341 yeas to 153 nays.

Washington, November 16: The postoffice department to-day ordered railway mail service on the Burlington and Southwestern railroad, between Mumville and Ladede, Iowa, to begin December 1st, and on the Cincinnati and Eastern railroad, from Little Miami junction to Batavia, to begin on the twentieth instant.

San Francisco, November 16: It is now stated that the negotiations are about concluded between John H. Lick and the trustees of the Lick fund and the various beneficiaries, which will result in an amicable settlement. The details are not yet fully settled, but will probably be within a week, when the terms will be made public.

Philadelphia, November 16: The official report of the admissions to the Centennial exhibition shows the number of cash admissions, from May 10th to November 10th, to be 8,004,274; free admissions, 1,906,692; total, 9,910,966; total cash receipts, $3,813,724. The free admissions represented exhibitors, attendants, employes, etc. To-day's admissions, 2187.

Richmond, Va., November 16: Dr. John Howe, a native of Richmond, died this morning aged eighty-four years. He was a Mason sixty-three years, during which time he held high positions in that order. He was the oldest grand secretary in the world, holding the office over fifty years, and was grand recorder of the grand encampment of Knights Templar thirty years.

Hamburg, November 16: The public prosecutor of this city has institute. proceedings against Ferdinand Keye, late master of the German steamer Franconia, for manslaughter in running down the British steamer Strathclyde and causing the death of a number of persons through culpable negligence. Captain Keye was convicted in England for the same offense, but on an appeal his sentence was quashed for want of jurisdiction.

The New Government of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The joint congressional committee to frame a new form of government for the District of Columbia are holding daily sessions at the capitol. Representations on various subjects continue to be made before them by single individuals and by a committee of citizens. Advocates of female suffrage, liquor prohibition, and a return to the old municipal system, have been heard. Delegates from Georgetown say that rather than have a consolidated government with the entire District they prefer the retrocession of the territory of Georgetown to Maryland. Senator Spencer has prepared two bills for the government of the District—one fixes the form of the United States government, and provides for government to the District, and provides for its government by a board of supervisors and council; the other provides for an ordinary municipal government, with jurisdiction over the entire District.

The committee decided that the board of the District should be administered by three commissioners as now, the mode of selection, whether by appointment or election, to be decided subsequently.

Reorganization of the Army.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The board to arrange a plan for the reorganization of the army met to-day, with all present except Senator West and Representative Banning. It was agreed to adjourn until Monday, when a more explicit understanding will be had of the views of all the members, after which the commission will prepare their report.

CANVASS HAM

The Destiny of this Republic in the Hands of a Motley Crew, Backed by the United States Army.

A Marvelous Sentiment of States Rights Among Centralizers—The Returning Board a Power in the Land.

The Board Sits with Closed Doors—No Spectator or Reporter Need Apply—A Very Dark Picture.

A Sample of the Democratic Testimony—Kellogg Contradicted by Hundreds of Negroes—A Peaceful Election.

The Fight for Louisiana to be Made in Congress—Spirit of the New Orleans Press—Current Opinion.

LOUISIANA.

The Fight to be Made in Congress.

Special to the Appeal.)

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The contest for the vote of Louisiana, which it was thought possible to bring to a close here, will have to be fought to a conclusion in congress. The northern Republicans refuse to assist the northern Democrats in their efforts to secure, as Grant expressed it,

A FAIR COUNT.

In their letter, sent to its destination to-day, the Republicans say they cannot interfere with the affairs of a State having all the machinery of government and competent to the discharge of all the duties devolving upon it. They are "States rights" men, but for this occasion only. They are very tart, and aim to be very severe; refer to the count of the vote in the senate with a view, no doubt, to a discussion or an issue that the Democrats will in their answer altogether ignore, or refer to congress. The Democrats will also ask them what they are here for, what is the meaning of

THE EXCITEMENT

under which the country is laboring, and what the meaning of the Presidential anxiety as expressed in his invitation to them to come to New Orleans, and his orders to General Sherman? The Democrats will thus assume the aggressive, and put the Republicans in the attitude of snubbing Grant, who, it is generally believed here, has, in all that he has said and done, deep designs in the shape of a permanent hold upon the Presidency. To this the southern people are not averse. If Tilden is likely to be

SWINDLED OUT OF THE OFFICE

they would rather see Grant hold on to it than have Hayes sworn in by the fraud and corruption which the Radicals now here have evidently come prepared to indorse and defend. The returning board has been sworn in, and Wells, Kenner, Casanave and Anderson propose to fill the vacancy by the election of a negro named Demas, a bitter partisan. Taking their cue from the refusal of the northern Republicans to act in concert with the northern Democrats, the board will positively

SIT WITH CLOSED DOORS,

save when hearing the voluminous testimony prepared or being prepared, and on which they will count the State out. As a sample of the testimony to be introduced by the Democrats, I can mention a secret circular issued to the supervisors of election, instructing them to bring up their majorities on pain of Hayes's offical displeasure; also the statement of the thirty negro leaders who to-day sent a letter to the New York *Herald* certifying to the fairness of the election; that they had canvassed the State for the Democratic party; that hundreds of negroes had voluntarily acted and voted with them, and that the only intimidation they knew of was that from Radical toward Democratic negroes.

THEY CONTRADICT KELLOGG

in toto, and insist that the vote of Louisiana was cast in peace, but this will go for nothing with the returning board, who will act in concert with their brethren in Florida and South Carolina and count in Hayes, and so, after all the excitement, the efforts of distinguished statesmen, the anxiety of the President, the intensified earnestness of the people and the movement of troops, the fight for Louisiana will have to be transferred to congress.

J. M. K.

Associated Press Dispatches.)

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The State Democratic committee made application for representation on the returning board, but no action was taken in the matter by the board. They also desired that a sub-committee be allowed to attend the sittings of the board. In reply Governor Wells stated that in all cases of contested polls, from any cause, they would be notified and the board would hear argument from both sides. The boards adjourning till Saturday noon gives rise to speculation as to the cause of delay in beginning their labors.

Everybody here appears to be waiting for definite news from South Carolina and Florida.

Reply of Grant's Delegation to the Democratic Note.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The following is the reply of the Republicans to the communication from the Democrats inviting a conference:

NEW ORLEANS, November 16, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—The majority of the undersigned, to whom your note of the fourteenth instant was addressed, only arrived in this city yesterday evening. We have, therefore, been unable to reply until this morning, and can only regret that your communication should have been given to the press immediately upon its delivery and without the possibility of an answer accompanying it. Your remark that you are informed that we came at the request of the President, to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the votes actually cast, and ask that we meet and confer in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted on behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast, as to its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties. We join heartily with you in counsels of peace and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities, and we may add that we know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration will be made; but we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis and subject to the limitations you propose, for we have no such duty imposed upon us. And as suggested by the clause of your note first quoted, we are at most requested to be witnesses of what shall occur in the canvass of the votes, without power or legal influence over the result or over the means by which, under the laws of Louisiana, the result is to be determined. We cannot doubt in this you, upon reflection will concur with us. We are here as private citizens, with no official power. We, therefore, cannot supercede or modify any law of that State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform the ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its laws; and should we, being strangers and without official functions, attempt this, we should be condemned by the people of every State in the Union for improper interference with local administration. The following extract from the laws of Louisiana show that the canvassing board is expressly requested in certain cases to exercise judicial as well as ministerial functions:

"SECTION 3. That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile, first, the statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair and peaceable registration and election. Whenever, from any poll or voting place, there shall be received the statement of any supervisor of registration or commissioner of election, in form as required by section twenty-six of this act, on affidavit of three or more citizens of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences, which prevented, or tended to prevent, a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such polls or voting places, such returning officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statements from such poll or voting place until the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery or corrupt influences at any such poll or voting place, and if from the evidence of such statement, they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, and did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting place with those previously canvassed and compiled; but if the said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If after such examination the said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumults, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influence, did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of such poll or voting place, but shall exclude them from their returns; provided that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for office, shall be allowed a hearing before said returning officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election."

Hence, if there are any facts requiring the judgment of the board upon the validity of any election or returns as affected by such frauds or violence, it would be a manifest interference with State rights and local self-government for persons like ourselves, without official right, to attempt to influence or control its judicial election. Had a corresponding board in the State of New York, in 1868, been authorized to pass upon the fraudulent returns of the votes of the city of New York that year, and a delegation of citizens of Louisiana, however respectable, attempted to influence its judicial action upon the facts presented to it under the laws of that State, such an attempt would have been universally condemned. If the duties of the canvassing board of Louisiana were merely ministerial or clerical, as in the case of any officer charged by law with the duty of verifying and declaring the result of any election, and investigating, with no discretion, as when the president of the senate counts and declares the votes of the electors of the several States in the election of President and Vice-President under the constitution of the United States, a different case would be presented. It is, in our judgment, vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty that the habit of obedience to the forms of law should be sedulously inculcated and cultivated, and that the resort to extra constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary, disorganizing and tending to disorder and anarchy. To reduce the whole question, therefore, to the mere clerical duty of counting the votes actually cast as proposed by you in distinction from votes legally cast and returned, irrespective of the question whether they are fraudulently or violently cast or otherwise vitiated, involves a nullification of the provisions of the laws of Louisiana, which have already been adjudicated as valid by the supreme court, and would be wholly unjustifiable here as well as in any other State of the Union which had provided laws to protect the rights of voters and the purity of the ballot. We cannot, therefore, concur in your proposition for a conference on that basis. Very respectfully,

JOHN COBURN, Indiana.
LEW WALLACE, Indiana.
J. M. TUTTLE, Iowa.
W. A. M'GREW, Iowa.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Iowa.
W. R. SMITH, Iowa.
ABNER TAYLOR, Illinois.
S. R. HAVEN, Illinois.
J. M. BEARDSLEY, Illinois.
C. B. FARWELL, Illinois.
SIDNEY CLARK, Kansas.
J. C. HKLSON, Kansas.
JOHN SHERMAN, Ohio.
STANLEY MATTHEWS, Ohio.
J. A. GARFIELD, Ohio.
W. D. KELLY, Pennsylvania.
JOHN A. KASSON, Iowa.
E. W. STOUGHTON, New York.
J. IRVING DITTY, Maryland.
J. H. VAN ALLEN, New York.
EUGENE HALE, Maine.
M. S. QUAY, Pennsylvania.
WILL CUMBACK, Indiana.
ED F. NOYES, Ohio.
JOB E. STEVENSON, Ohio.

To Hon. John Malone, Lewis V. Bogy, Lyman Trumbull, James Broadhead, W. R. Morrison and others, present at the request of the chairman of the National Democratic committee.

The Returning Board in Session with Closed Doors.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—Ex-Governor J. Madison Wells, General Thomas C. Anderson, G. Casanave and Louis M. Kenner to-day took the oath of office, filed the necessary papers with the secretary of state, and went into executive session in the room assigned them in the statehouse. Nothing has transpired regarding their proceedings. Governor Kellogg stated this evening that the vacancy in the board had not yet been filled. The board adjourned to meet Saturday noon. Governor Wells, in answer to the inquiry whether or not spectators and reporters would be admitted, said that it was the wish, and he evidently expressed the sentiment of all the members, that the board should sit with closed doors during the canvassing and compiling of the returns, except when information was wanted concerning a particular poll, or matter connected with the election, or when some point was to be argued before the board. He said that neither the governor nor any other State officer, if his wish was regarded, would have free access to the room during the sessions of the board. If the board wanted legal advice he said they would call on the attorney-general; but at no other time would that officer be admitted. Both Mr. Wells and Mr. Anderson said that the board was an entirely independent body, and would not be controlled in its action in any way, either by the executive or by other parties.

Legal Votes Must be Counted.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The following editorial appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* this morning: "The five parishes must be counted. No northern man of any party can understand how two thousand voters of one party can be so successfully intimidated by one thousand of another as to be unable to approach the polls. If they did not vote, they must take the consequences. We take it, therefore, that the votes actually polled in these five parishes will be counted, no matter what the result. We do not believe, therefore, that the moral sense of the American people will tolerate the throwing out of legal votes in any State of the Union. No canvassing board will dare attempt to put the judgment of the nation at defiance." The Chicago *Tribune* has been a staunch Radical paper throughout the campaign.

New Orleans Press Comments.

EVIDENCES OF FRAUD.

New Orleans Times, 14th.]

As is well-known, the Republicans are engaged, night and day, in gathering evidence of intimidation and violence, which they alleged was practiced at a large number of polls in various parishes throughout the State, the vote at which polls they propose to have the returning board throw out. On the other hand the Democrats are not idle. When the question of fraud comes to a test, it will be found that the Democrats have a much stronger case against the Republicans than the Republicans can possibly manufacture against them. The Democrats are perfectly willing to submit to the result, as indicated by the ballots now in the boxes, but they will not willingly submit to have the victory wrested from them by a partisan returning board. The Democratic registration committee have been, and are now, busily engaged in collecting evidence showing that fraud was committed extensively in a large number of the parishes.

IN THE PARISH OF LAFOURCHE ALONE,

it is said that the way the election was manipulated by the Republicans is enough to condemn the party in the estimation of all fair minded men. Out of the sixty-six commissioners of election the Democrats were allowed only three. In the largest white settlement in the parish, the supervisor of registration refused, it is said, to establish a poll. A large number of affidavits have been prepared showing that negroes voted on the papers of dead men; numbers voted on registration certificates issued to men who had never had any existence. Very many came in from other parishes and were furnished with fraudulent registration papers upon which they voted. The Democratic committee claim to have the fullest evidence of these frauds, and will produce it when the occasion arises. As the Democrats were allowed commissioners at only three of the polling places in the parish, they had no means of protecting themselves against these frauds. If the Republicans had been disposed—and there is nothing in the past political history in this State to lead to the belief that they had not that disposition—they could easily have

STUFFED THE BOXES

to a limited extent at each polling place, where there was no Democratic commissioner. The evidence of these frauds is not confined to the parish of Lafourche. In many other parishes the affidavits show an equally corrupt state of affairs. In West Feliciana the committee claim that they will produce evidence showing that in that parish there was no violence or intimidation, but that the colored people voted the Democratic ticket freely and voluntarily. In the wards, where there was a large number of negroes, it is said, the negroes were

FURNISHED WITH FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION PAPERS,

and with these they would repair to the assistant supervisors, and declare that their names had been erased from the poll-lists. They were there given permits, which, of course, the commissioners at the boxes could not dispute. By this means, it is said, a large number of fraudulent Republican votes were put in the boxes. The Democrats are carefully watching the ballot-boxes in the different parishes. It is reported that they are in receipt of information which does justify the belief that attempts have been, and are now being made to falsify in some way the official returns. It is thought that the Republicans some days ago became satisfied that the Democrats had carried the State by a majority of several thousand beyond the majority which the Democratic ticket received in the parishes which Republicans claim were "bulldozed," and that their efforts since that time have been directed toward reducing the majority of the Democratic ticket below that which is received in these five parishes. The Republicans have no hope of counting in their ticket unless this object is accomplished. Two facts bearing an indirect connection with this matter were commented on yesterday. One of them is that on Sunday, the official organ of the Republicans ceased to publish the returns from the parishes, and the other is that the returns which are now received by the Republicans show increased Republican and decreased Democratic majorities. These two facts may have no significance whatever, but in view of the frauds which it is charged the Republicans perpetrated at previous elections in this State, it is not to be wondered at that everything which has the look of irregularity should be regarded suspiciously.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

New Orleans Picayune, 14th.]

The returning board of Louisiana exists. It has fraudulently exercised its powers once. The same members, who were found to have violated their oaths of office, by the committee of congress which was convened in New Orleans January, 1875, now constitute the board. A greater inducement is now presented to these persons to repeat their violation of law and their disregard of all constitutional rights than was offered in 1874. There has been no new birth in the case of any one of them. No signs of repentance have been exhibited, or contrition manifested for the established wrongs of the past. One of them has been rewarded with a Federal office as a salve to his wounded sensibilities, outraged by a Republican committee denouncing him as a fraud. Constitutional or unconstitutional, right or wrong, revolutionary or peaceful; sustained by the troops of the general government, the people of the United States are to be treated to another exhibition of the manner in which elective governments can be changed into despotisms, and the most sacred rights of freemen subordinated to selfish schemes of ambition. Debarred the remedy furnished in all other republican governments, by judicial process, the people of Louisiana are constrained to find in the bitter terms of the law creating the returning board such palliation as may exist for the injuries it inflicts. And now, when the attention of our fellow-citizens of other States is directed to the abjectness of our condition, let us consider what rights, if any, can be secured by the very terms of the bond which binds us. Section 2, act 98, acts 1873, provides "that five persons to be elected by the senate *from all political parties* shall be the returning board." In the testimony of J. Madison Wells, given before the congressional committee in 1875, (page 85,) we find it stated: "J. Madison Wells then represented the Liberal Republican party, T. C. Anderson the Conservative party, James Longstreet, G. Cassanave and L. M. Kenner the Republican party." Let us charitably discover here an effort to comply with the law, in the recognition of Mr. Wells as a Liberal Republican, and T. C. Anderson as a Conservative. To-day Mr. Wells is an avowed Republican, and holds a Federal office. We do not wish to be severe on the Republican party, but Mr. Anderson is a member of it. It will be conceded that the legislature which immortalized itself in the creation of the returning board, evinced a purpose to secure something like fairness, in requiring its members to represent every political organization known in the State. It will be admitted that a greater reason now exists than in November, 1872, for a fair representation of the political parties in the material of the returning board. There are but two parties in this State. Four members of the board are members of one party. It matters not who or what the other member may be. *Any case that can come before this board is prejudged.* The past record of its transactions is the guarantee of what its future course will be. Now, we respectfully submit that the very law itself which creates the returning board is violated by the existence of a board constituted as the present one is constituted. For the right to elect members to supply vacancies is a limited right, to be exercised in accordance with the terms of the law conferring the right. That law requires *all* parties to be represented. And this requirement must be fulfilled, however the board is constructed. And if the members of the board have discharged the duty of electing members, in disregard of the law itself, then their acts, being beyond the power confided to them, are absolutely void.

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR THAT FAMOUS BOARD.

Indirectly the Radicals concede the election to the Democrats in this State; that is, they are willing to admit that a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of the Tilden and Nicholls ticket, but they affirm that the returning board will alter the result, as in previous elections. They have not lost faith in the ability of the board to canvass the decision of the people at the ballot-box, and will repeat once more the frauds of 1872 and 1874 if permitted to execute their infamous scheme. Before the meeting of the returning board the whole plan of procedure will have been arranged; the Radicals will have agreed as to what parishes, or polls, it may be necessary to throw out in order to obliterate the

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

In cunning and political trickery the Radicals of this State excel every other class of politicians. They are perfect masters of that species of chicanery by the exercise of which the expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box is completely circumvented. The Radical leaders are puzzled now to devise some means of accomplishing their fraudulent designs in the face of the representatives of the people of every portion of the Union now gathered together in this city. The principal ground upon which the Radicals will endeavor to establish their case is that of intimidation, and they are busily engaged in manufacturing affidavits and collecting negro testimony. Supervisors of the different parishes have been called upon to furnish their quota of protests and statements regarding intimidation and violence. Negroes are being brought to the city to be primed for the returning board investigation, and in the district court-room at the customhouse the Radical clerks are at work preparing statements and affidavits. Governor Kellogg is singularly reticent in regard to the

RETURNING BOARD,

and will not even intimate what his answer to Colonel Patton's letter will be. He says, however, that the board must meet within ten days after the close of the election, according to law, which, after all, is not a very important admission. Governor Wells started from Alexandria yesterday evening, and will arrive on Wednesday. By this time Tom Anderson will be in the city, and a meeting of the board will probably be held on Thursday, the sixteenth instant. The conclusion was arrived at in the council of Republican sachems last night at the St. Charles hotel, that Anderson could not, under the law, serve on the board. The resignations of both Anderson and Wells may possibly be obtained before the end of the week, but as the Radicals hold that a member of the returning board is not a State official, Wells may not conclude to resign. An effort is being made by a certain coterie of white Radicals to get Kenner and Casanave to leave the board, but this effort meets with violent opposition on the part of the negro leaders, who desire representatives on the board. The Democratic committee on

RETURNS AND ELECTION

are energetically engaged in collating evidence for the returning board, showing fraud and intimidation in many parishes. The Democrats will make so strong a case before the board that they will be powerless to reverse the result of the election. In the case of Lafourche parish, for instance, where the Republicans claim a majority, it will be shown that the ballots cast were as follows: Hayes, 2013; Tilden, 2005; Packard, 2006; Nicholls, 2006. That the Radicals voted 13 dead men, 7 convicts, 4 fugitives from justice, 4 absentees, 24 duplicate papers, and 45 negroes on false papers. The question of intimidation will also receive attention, and there is abundant proof of the fact that colored Democrats were threatened, beaten and even killed, and that white Democrats were assassinated. The Radicals are preparing the way for their proceedings before the returning board by circulating false rumors of majorities in parishes where they were defeated. They have spread abroad the report that the Radical ticket received 380 majority in East Baton Rouge, when it is well known that the Democratic majority was over 600. And so with other parishes. But it remains to be seen whether legal votes will be rejected.

SENTIMENTS OF LEADING GENTLEMEN ON BOTH SIDES.

It has always been held that the people of the north, even the most intelligent and shrewdest politicians, never understood the character of the Louisiana grievances under Republican rule, or the anomalies which every election threw upon the surface. They could not be made to believe that so egregious a condition of affairs could exist within any State of the Union, and their very magnitude confirmed them in their skepticism. This is illustrated in the case of the gentlemen who have arrived here from the north and west. Since their arrival they have been informing themselves of the condition of affairs, and the *modus operandi* of our elections, and are surprised and shocked at their character. Some of them, who had previously had enough information to satisfy themselves of the wrongs which Louisiana had suffered and to espouse her cause, expressed themselves of their increased astonishment on learning more of the facts since their arrival. They have yet to learn more, however, as the whole story cannot be told in a day or two. "Of parcels they have something heard." The St. Charles hotel is now the cynosure of all eyes. Each man in New Orleans betakes himself in his leisure moments to that rendezvous, hoping to obtain a glimpse of some of the distinguished visitors. One continuous strain of human beings pours into that hotel from morning until late at night, each individual eagerly seeking the latest information, and endeavoring to learn the newest developments in National and Louisiana affairs. On the gallery, in every nook and corner of the spacious building, groups of men can be seen in animated discussion concerning the aspect of the political situation, and speculating as to the ultimate result. If the galleries and corridors are thronged, the rotunda is a perfect conglomeration of men. Both visiting parties, the Republicans and Democrats, were interviewed last night by a reporter of the *Picayune*, but very little satisfaction regarding the proposed actions of the committees could be obtained. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, stated that reports concerning the Louisiana election were so conflicting, that no definite conclusion as to the real state of affairs could be arrived at until some one thing was established by proof. No course of action has yet been decided upon, but it is highly probable that a conference committee, composed of the representatives of each party, will be formed—not, however, until Mr. Hewitt arrives. He advised prudence on the part of the people. Previous to visiting any of the Democrats, our reporter obtained admittance into parlor E, where the Republican deputation was making its headquarters. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Governor Noyes and Governor Kellogg, were seated at a table in the center of the room, engaged in looking over bundles of papers, while a few others occupied themselves in conversation. When the declaration was made that a reporter was in the room, the suspicious incumbent of the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana appeared startled, and moved a little uneasily in his seat, trembling at the thought of how near some deeply cherished secret was to be being revealed. The honored executive, however, soon overcame his temporary fright at the terrible apparition, and discovering that nothing very reprehensible had been said, relapsed into something like calmness, while the reporter proceeded to hear the sentiments of Mr. Mathews. The first question asked of Mr. Mathews was, "What sentiment do you represent?" "I represent the sentiment of fairness and justice," was the reply. Several questions were propounded, the answers to which are in substance as follows: "I do not know who is elected in Louisiana; we have to wait for developments to ascertain that fact. I do not anticipate any trouble here, and think it a wise plan for the people of this State to remain quiet. I do not desire Mr. Tilden's election, and do desire that of Governor Hayes, but would not like to see Mr. Hayes take his seat if it had to be procured by fraud. I would like to see Mr. Tilden inaugurated if he was elected, and if the Democrats can stand it we can; but I think they will soon get sick of it."

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS.

By the Jackson route Monday morning a number of the gentlemen comprising the Republican committee, and many Democrats, who are delegated to investigate Louisiana affairs, arrived and are quartered at the St. Charles hotel. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Governor Noyes, Job Stevenson, Perry H. Smith, of Chicago; George B. Smith, of Wisconsin; John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Ex-Senator Hamilton, of Indiana; Judge J. B. Stallo, of Ohio, and George W. Julian, of Indiana; Mr. DeHaven, of Chicago; Major Beardsley, of Illinois; Mr. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago; Mr. Abney Taylor, of Chicago; Senator Broadhead, of Missouri; Senator Bogy, of Missouri; Mr. William Morrison, of Illinois; Mr. C. Irving Ditty, of Baltimore; Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; M. P. Handy, of New York; O. Ottendorfer, of New York; John C. Burch, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Thomas O'Conner, of Tennessee, arrived last night by the Mobile train. Notwithstanding the late hour, immediately after his arrival, Mr. Randall called on the Conservative committee and opened work.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Still more troops are coming by each train, and if the influx continues at the present rate, one half of the United States army will be quartered in New Orleans before long. Two companies arrived Monday morning, on the Jackson route, from Mississippi, and two others came from Mobile. A few of these were stationed at the customhouse, which building now contains as many as it can accommodate. The others were marched down to the barracks, where they will be held in instant readiness for duty. Add to these the four companies from Bayou Sara, and it makes eight for yesterday morning.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following statement of the majorities for President was compiled by the Democratic-Conservative State central committee from official returns, and is an accurate estimate of the result according to the ballots actually cast:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Parishes.	Dem. Maj.	Parishes.	Rep. Maj.
Avoyelles		50 Ascension	842
East Baton Rouge		660 Assumption	24
Bienville		730 Bossier	925
Caldwell		1,241 Caddo	984
Calcasieu		1,147 Carroll	1,780
Claiborne		357 Concordia	1,984
Catahoula		115 Iberia	216
Cameron		221 Iberville	1,317
East Feliciana		1,743 Jefferson	970
West Feliciana		465 Lafourche	8
Franklin		662 Madison	2,100
Grant		150 Natchitoches	358
Jackson		430 Rapides	90
Lafayette		442 Plaquemines	930
Lincoln		755 Pointe Coupee	530
Livingston		648 Red River	419
Morehouse		623 St. Bernard	353
Orleans	10,016	St. Charles	978
Ouachita	1,070	St. John	541
Richland		714 St. James	1,003
Sabine		806 St. Martin	70
St. Helena		128 St. Mary	921
St. Landry	1,313	Tensas	2,743
Tangipahoa		311 Terrebonne	567
Union	1,429	West Baton Rouge	400
Vernon	733		
Vermilion	645	Republican maj.	20,947
Washington	350		
Webster	13		
Winn	503		
DeSoto	445		
St. Tammany	96		
Democratic maj.	29,101		

Majority for Tilden, 8154. Nicholls's majority is about 9000.

A TRAINED CORPS OF PERJURERS.

New Orleans Picayune, 15th.]

And still another plan is being concocted by the Radicals to defeat the will of the people expressed at the ballot-box, and continue indefinitely their lease of power. Since the arrival of our northern friends, they recognize the futility of attempting to boldly throw out by wholesale the votes of entire parishes, asserting, as a pretext, unsubstantiated by proofs, that intimidation has been practiced in those localities. The impracticability of this plan is now becoming evident to their partisan minds, and in case their expectations from this source may not be realized, a subsidiary method is being discussed, and will probably be brought into requisition, only, in the event, however, of the first failing of success. This new plan, which is not yet fully matured, is to fall back on the second district court naturalization lists of 1874, and manufacture pleas by which at least five thousand men will be declared fraudulently naturalized. It will take a considerable amount of swearing, but there seems to be no lack of mercenary perjurers incorporated into that eminently respectable organization—the Republican party of Louisiana. Sufficient evidence is easily obtained, showing that the Radicals have a trained corps of perjurers, who the more and the greater the false oaths they take, the larger the fee they obtain. This plan is proposed to be executed in the parish of Orleans, and those citizens, the majority of whom received their naturalization papers from Judge Tissot, are the victims. These are the facts, the evidence sustaining which will be adduced before the Democratic State central committee to-day.

THE MATTER THEN STANDS THUS:

There was a clear majority of over eight thousand votes cast for Tilden and Nicholls, which will be shown to the satisfaction of the world before the returning board. It is proposed by the Radicals to throw out the vote of Morehouse, Ouachita, East Feliciana, West Feliciana—thirty-nine hundred and one Democratic majority. They have changed their minds about East Baton Rouge, as it is considered wiser to count it in for themselves and return their members of the legislature. Ballot-box stuffing in Avoyelles and DeSolo will reduce the Democratic majority five hundred, etc. It is now one week since election day, and the Radical commissioners of election for the parish have not yet filed their statements with the secretary of state. Who will say that the supervisors of the wards require a week to prepare their consolidated statements? Yet the supervisor of the ninth ward is the only one of the seventeen who has filed his consolidated statement.

A TALK WITH MR. LAMAR.

New Orleans Times, 15th.]

On Tuesday morning a representative of the *Times* waited upon Senator L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to ascertain if he had remained in the city a sufficient length of time to form an opinion concerning the political situation, and if so, did he care to make that opinion public. To these queries Senator Lamar replied:

"I have not formed an opinion, but I have sent a dispatch which will be published. The substance of that dispatch may thus be given: I find that the ballot-boxes show a Democratic majority of some seven thousand votes. A portion of these returns are based upon the official certificates of Democratic supervisors. To others, Republican supervisors have refused to affix their signatures. Several parishes have yet to be heard from. In these cases, the Democratic committee have taken the Republican majority of 1874. The Democratic party claims that by omitting the vote of the parishes in contest, they have a majority of three thousand. The Republicans claim that after a revision and elimination, they have a majority of about one thousand five hundred. I have not had time to form an opinion, and am not now prepared for a formal interview. These, however, are the facts as I understand them, and as they will be published as emanating from me." Mr. Lamar telegraphs from here to a friend that the people of New Orleans, though profoundly agitated, are quiet, and there is not the slightest purpose to disturb the public peace. He says the proposition to place the counting of the vote under the supervision of honorable men of both parties from a distance meets the cordial concurrence of the entire community.

RALLY OF COLORED AFFIDAVIT-MAKERS.

The corridor in the customhouse leading to the marshal's office was crowded on Tuesday morning with the men who acted as deputy-marshals on election day, in this city. They were there for the purpose of