The Democratic Advocate.

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Select Poetry.

From St. Nicholas for March.

MARCH.

Ah, surly March! you've come again,
With sleet and snow, and hail and rain;
Cold earth beneath, dark sky above you,
What have you, pray, to make us love you?
No month is half so rough as you,
December winds less harshly blew;
What churlish ways! what storm-tossed tresses!
Your presence every one distresses!
Haste, haste away! We longing wait
To greet fair April at our gate.
Cold earth beneath, dark sky above you,
Surely you've naught to make us love you!

"Ah, see these blossoms!" he replied,
Tossing his hail-torn cloak aside,—
"Though other months have flowers a-many,
Say, are not mine as fair as any?
See, peeping from each dusky fold,
The crocus with its cup of gold;
Violets, snowdrops white and stilly,
Sweeter than any summer lily;
And underneath the dead oak leaves
Her fragrant wreath the arbutus weaves.—
Whatever sky may be above me,
Surely for *these* all hearts will love me!"

Our Olio.

A Matter of Manners.

It is a common thing to see a young couple in a railroad car, sitting, as the poet says, "wrapt in their mutual atmosphere," and regardless of the rest of the passengers. They are surrounded by a score of traveling-bags, bundles and valises. They have cake and cold chicken laid away in baskets, and fruits hidden in most of their many packages. They are point-device in all their accoutrements for a journey. Their clothes are new and fit them exquisitely. They are attentive to each other's wants, point out attractive views in the hurrying panorama of the country through which the train is flying, smile at each other with a sort of benign satisfaction, and venture upon various innocent endearments in the face of the busy public which they have only been accustomed to indulge in when alone in a pleasant parlor with the gas turned low and the old folks gone to bed. He slides his arm around her waist with the easy confidence of ownership, and she rests her head upon his shoulder with the charming affectation of dependence. Everybody recognizes the bride and bridegroom on their wedding-journey, and their fellow-passengers watch them with amused interest. Some with a sneer think of the days to come when the honeymoon has drawn to a close and the mother-in-law drops in for her first long visit. Others dream of their own early years, rebuilding to the sound of the rhythmical car-wheels the pleasantest visions that time has left them, and memories of "light and life and love in youth's sweet prime" rise like an exhalation in the brain. Metaphorically speaking, the scent of orange-blossoms in the car spreads an aroma of romance abroad. While watching such a newly-wedded pair, we have often thought that much could be said against the good feeling as well as the good taste of the ostentatious display which they make of their happiness. The exhibition costs some people a great deal of pain. An old bachelor grunts audibly as he catches sight of a gentle caress, drops back in his seat, covers himself with a newspaper and ponders, while he slowly loses the thread of one of Mr. Evarts's long sentences, how any woman can be so spoony on such a common-looking dandy. He bitterly determines that if a wedding-trip be the penalty for matrimony, he is safe forever. A young fellow who has just got an ill-tempered note from his girl demanding all her letters back, gazes at happiness through a stranger's eyes, wipes the coal-dust out of his own, and steps out at the next station to take several more fingers of whiskey than is good for him. A stern parent whose daughter has just run away with the coachman, considers with disgust the manner in which some other man's daughter is behaving herself, and resolves that Solomon's opinion about the use of the rod is the choicest text of Scripture. A solemn gentleman with crape on his hat gazes at the young couple, blows his nose fiercely in a red bandana handkerchief, sighs for the sake of the mother of his children, laid on an earthen pillow six feet below a green coverlid, and wishes for a sudden railroad accident that might make the bride a widow. In fact the afflictions that may flow indirectly from the parade of wedded bliss, are such that all considerate couples on their wedding journey should be cautious in the bestowal of their endearments for the sake of their traveling companions. Of course, all sensible fellow-travellers will, on the other hand, be tolerant of the manifestation of youthful and demonstrative affection. But we maintain, and the point of this article is just here, that exhibitions of devotion in public should be confined exclusively to brides and bridegrooms. What can be forgiven in them is intolerable in others.

Hot Water for Bruises.

The New York *Medical Journal* reports this case:—"The patient was engaged in a machine shop, and while his hand was upon the anvil of a trip hammer, the hammer—weighing seven hundred pounds—fell. It so happened that a file was on the anvil, and in this way the force of the hammer was arrested about half an inch before it reached its bed. When the hand was examined it was found that the whole palm was a mass of pulp. The metacarpal bones were comminuted extensively, and there was apparently but small chance of saving the hand. It was, however, placed in hot water, and kept there for two or three weeks, and then taken out and dressed. In three months the patient was sufficiently well to leave the hospital, and now—nine months after the accident—he is able to move his fingers, and has quite a useful hand." Bruises and injuries do much better when treated with hot than with cold water. The temperature should be about one hundred and three degrees Fahrenheit. Another case is reported of compound fracture and dislocation of the ankle joint, in which the proximal end of the first metatarsal bone protruded from the foot. The dislocation was reduced and the foot placed in hot water. At the end of a week it was taken out and dressed in the ordinary manner. The foot is doing well, and promises a good result.

Smoke Houses.—Those persons possessing smoke houses would do well by practicing caution in hanging up their meat to be smoked, as oftimes it is indifferently placed immediately above the fire, which causes the fat to melt and drop into the fire, raising a flame which communicates to the rest of the meat, and without knowing how the accident happened the smoke house is destroyed. The falling of a piece of meat into the place where the smoke is made has caused many smoke houses to be destroyed.

The grave is the solemn chamber of initiation into the great secret of eternity.

The Apostolic Clock.

A fac-simile of the original apostolic, musical and astronomical clock in the Strasburg Cathedral, a curious and wonderful piece of mechanism, celebrated the world over, was opened for exhibition at Horticultural (lower) Hall yesterday. It is the work of a young clockmaker's apprentice, Fritz Von Engle, of Strasburg, who having conceived the idea of making a fac simile of the clock invented by Isaac Habricht, obtained permission from the sexton of the Cathedral to copy it. After seven years' close application to his self-imposed task his work was completed, and so overjoyed was the young man that he became insane and died six months after. A disagreement arose among the heirs respecting the disposition of the clock, which was purchased about a year ago by the present proprietors for the sum of $5,000 in gold. The clock stands on the base 4 feet front, 3½ feet deep, and 10 feet, 4 inches high. The lower section has a dial representing the ancient zodiac, with the stars of the first, second and third magnitude, with the signs of each month of the year exhibited at the proper time and seasons, the dial making but one revolution in the year, and but one-half of it exposed at a time. Above this, in each corner, are lions' heads, with rings in their mouths. Above this is another section with a dial twenty-two inches in diameter, on which is represented on the outer circle the minutes and hours in the usual manner. Within are four dials, representing the month, day of the month, day of the week, and phases of the moon. It alcoves on either side of the frames are carved figures of Time and Justice. Above this are two Roman columns, with capital, representing two rams' heads. On the top of the capital there stands a wolf watching the sheep. Above the dial is a keystone, with a small door in the centre, with cherubims on either side guarding it. The top section is in the form of a Gothic chapel, with a small door on either side, and a large one over a stair in front in the centre, with a balcony over the centre, and spires extending up either side. At every half hour is heard the ringing of a bell, and the door of the keystone opens, showing the figure of Death, followed by the music of an organ. Three minutes after, a chime of twenty bells is heard, when from the right door of the chapel the disciples come out in procession, while the centre door opens and the Saviour comes in sight. As the disciples reach him, they pause; one by one they turn their faces toward him and bow, except Peter, which is the central figure. The bow is returned by the Saviour, and immediately a cock perched on the right corner flaps his wings and crows, when Satan appears and disappears in the balcony above. Meanwhile a Roman sentinel on the left of the procession has faced toward it and remains until the procession has passed, when Satan appears again, turning his head in the direction of Judas. After Satan appears, he is followed by the music of the organ, when the left door closes the scene. The apostles come out once every half hour during the day and evening.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Celestial Chemistry.

The Spectroscope in Examining Heavenly Bodies.—Professor G. F. Barker delivered a lecture before the Long Island Historical Society on "Celestial Chemistry" last week at the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. He was introduced by Judge Van Cott. The subject of light and the spectroscope was illustrated by means of pictures thrown on a screen. He showed the spectre of several gases and metals, and demonstrated how the composition of a star far away could be made known by this means. He began his lecture by giving a short sketch of the discovery of the dispersion of light, and then traced the history of this principle up to the time when by means of it Bunsen was enabled to discover new chemical elements, and to analize the fixed stars. In order to explain this, Professor Barker first threw upon the screen a picture of the spectrum of the sun, and showed the 800 lines which Frauenhofer discovered, and which bear his name. He next showed a portion of the same spetrum on an enlarged scale, by Kirchoff, who discovered and mapped 3,000 lines, and compared the lines of the spectra of various metals with those of the sun. When the lines of the two were in the same relative position it indicated the presence of that metal. Thus iron has about sixty lines, to all of which there are corresponding ones in the spectrum of the sun; from this it is calculated that the chances are a row of eighteen noughts with a one at the head, to one, that iron does exist in the sun. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Budington moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Cerulean Greenness.

Addison on the Colored Glass Mania of a Century and a Half Ago.—Now that the public mind is occupied with the silly blue-glass mania the following passage by Addison, from the *Spectator* of May 24, 1712, may be interesting. The physiology is, to say the least, as good as General Pleasonton's, and the inference that nature is best adapted as it is to the general health of living creatures is, we think, at once sensible and scientific:

There are writers of great distinction who have made it an argument for Providence that the whole earth is covered with green, rather than with any other color, as being such a right mixture of light and shade that it comforts and strengthens the eye instead of weakening or grieving it. For this reason several painters have a green cloth hanging near them, to ease the eye upon after too great an application to their coloring. A famous modern philosopher accounts for it in the following manner:—All colors that are more luminous overpower and dissipate the animal spirits which are employed in sight; on the contrary, those that are more obscure do not give the animal spirits a sufficient exercise; whereas the rays that produce in us the idea of green fall upon the eye in such a due proportion that they give the animal spirits their proper play, and by keeping up the struggle in a just balance excite a very pleasing and agreeable sensation. Let the cause be what it will, the effect is certain, for which reason the poets ascribe to this particular color the epithet of cheerful.

We are not aware what the origin of the expressions "the blues" and "blue devils" may be, but they certainly are not suggestive of cheerful associations. We occasionally have to inform correspondents that in our editorial capacity we never prescribe, but we are tempted for once so far to depart from our rule as to suggest to hypochondriacs, who are always on the alert for new remedies, to try the effect of blue pill before investing in blue glass.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

He who learns and makes no use of his learning, is a beast of burden, with a load of books. Comprehendeth the ass whether he carries on his back a library or a bundle of fagots?—*Sandi.*

It is not good for man to be alone. He should buy a dog.

Sagacity of the Horse.

Bayard Taylor has an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on animals, from which we take some anecdotes relating to the horse:—It is a very common observation of persons who own intelligent dogs, that if they happen to describe to a visitor some fault for which the animal has been scolded or punished, in the latter's presence, he will exhibit an uneasy consciousness of what is said, even sometimes quietly slink away. But the extent to which a horse, also, may be taught to understand speech, is not so generally known. The simple fact that he likes to be talked to makes him attentive to the sounds, and I am convinced that in a great many cases he has an impression of the meaning. I have at present a horse who served his country during the war, and came to me only after its close. His experience while on scouting service made him very suspicious of any gray object, as I soon discovered; he would shy at a fallen log in a thicket, a glimpse of mossy rock, or a laborer's coat left in a fence-corner. By stopping him whenever this happened, and telling him, in an assuring tone, that there was nothing to fear, he was very soon completely cured of the habit. But he still lifts up his head, and would, if he could, cry "Ha! ha! ha!" when he hears the sound of the trumpet.

I have a horse who is now not less than 41 years old, and it is possible that he is a year or two older, for 38 years ago he was broken to use. He is at present on the retired list, only occasionally being called upon to lend a helping shoulder to his younger colleague; but his intellect is as fresh and as full of expedients as ever. No horse ever knew better how to save himself, to spare effort and prolong his powers; no one was ever so cunning to slip his halter, open the feed-box, and supply the phosphates, the necessity of which to him he knew as well as any "scientist." I have seen him through a crack in a board shanty used while the stable was building, lift and lay aside with his teeth six boxes which were pilled atop of one another, until he found the oats at the bottom. Then, when my head appeared at the window, he instantly gave up his leisurely, luxurious munching of the grain, opened his jaws to their fullest extent, thrust his muzzle deep into the box, and gravely walked back to his stall with at least a quart of oats in his mouth.

This horse had a playful habit of snapping at my arm when he was harnessed for a drive. (I always talk to a horse before starting, as a matter of common politeness.) Of course I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather reckless spirits and snapped a little too vigorously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such unmistakable signs of regret and distress, that I simply said, "Never do that again!" And he never did! From that moment, he gave up the habit of years; he laid back his ears, or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far beyond the temporary sorrow for an unintentional injury which may be referred to an animal's affection. What else is conscience than knowledge of wrong made permanent by a memory which forbids the repetition of the wrong?

In the company of a friend, I was driving the same horse along a country road in a light, open buggy. I paid no attention to the horse, for he could turn, back, or execute any other manœuvre in harness as well without as with a driver. Halting at a house where my friend wished to call, I waited for him outside. Presently the horse looked back at me, twisting his body between the thills in a singular fashion. I perceived that he had some communication to make, and said, "What is the matter now, Ben?" Thereupon, by twisting a little more, he managed to hold up his right hind foot, and I saw that the shoe had been lost. "That's right" said I; "you shall have a new shoe as soon as we get to the village." He set down his foot, and for a moment seemed satisfied. Then the same turning of the head and twisting of the body were repeated. "What, Ben! is anything else the matter?" I asked. He now lifted up the left hind foot, which was still shod. I was quite at a loss to understand him, and remained silent. He looked back at me out of the corner of his eye, and evidently saw that I was puzzled whereupon he set down his foot and seemed to think. Almost immediately he lifted it up again, and shook it vigorously. The loose shoe rattled! There was a positive process of reasoning in this act, and it is too simple and clear to be interpreted in any other way.

The Mace.

This implement, in these days, is an emblem of authority, and is used in legislative bodies only. Formerly it was a weapon of war, and in the days of Knight Errantry it was wielded with much effect, the stoutest armor being insufficient to resist a well directed blow from this implement. The priesthood, forbidden by canonical law from taking the sword, nevertheless wielded the mace in combat with sturdy force. Its form was a short stout staff, or bludgeon, with an iron knob terminating in a sharp point on the end. In American Legislatures and in Congress, the Mace is in the keeping of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is the badge of his office. It is elevated, during the sessions, in its place before the Speaker's Chair, and is borne by the Sergeant-at-Arms on great occasions, such as inauguration, impeachment, or when he is commanded by the presiding officer to clear the lobbies, galleries, or to quell disturbance upon the floor of the house. The Mace of the Maryland Legislature is not over eighteen inches or two feet in length, about two inches in diameter, round in form, and ornamented with ribbon wrapped about it. It is borne by the Sergeant-at-Arms when the Clerk of either House communicates with the other, preceding the Clerk bearing official papers. The Mace of Congress is a staff, higher than a man and thicker than a man's arm, having an eagle, life size, on the top, with extended wings, and is a rather unwieldy instrument if it had to be brought into practical use in quelling a disturbance. The mere sight of it, however, is sufficient, for it is an emblem of the power of the people, and is regarded with a degree of awe and reverence, for it would not do for the people to treat lightly this symbol of their own power and authority.—*Editors Democratic Advocate.*

Lenity will operate with greater force, in some cases, than rigor. It is, therefore, my wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.—*Washington.*

There are bad examples which are worse than crimes, and more States have perished from the violation of morality than from the violation of law.—*Montesquieu.*

The Germans say there are three armies that follow every war, and are disbanded only by death—an army of mourners, an army of cripples, and an army of thieves.

Madeira Wine.

Two years after its final settlement by the Portuguese, the vine was imported into Madeira from the island of Candia or Crete, and found so congenial a soil that its wine became renowned as the most delicious beverage it has been granted man to taste. Madeira has been a household word in every language of Europe, but in 1860 there were only four hundred pipes remaining on the island; and though Madeira is still offered for sale in every city of the United States at reasonable rates, it is not difficult to imagine its source. The Madeira wine of commerce was itself a compound of the various productions of the island, known by special names as Bual, Sercial, etc., each possessing a distinctive character. At one time the production amounted to twenty-five thousand pipes a year, but in 1852 the same terrible disease which spread over the other Atlantic islands appeared among the vineyards, and destroyed its culture, taking from the island its fair name, ruining thousands of wretched people, and depriving man of a blessing; for since man will yield to the craving nature has implanted in him, and everywhere furnished him the means of gratifying, it is a blessing, when he can drink of wine like this rather than some vile substitute. Fortunately the *oidium* appears to have been destroyed or to have disappeared, and new plants introduced from the United States and Europe are thriving, with every promise of restoring to the island its former celebrity among wine-producing countries. The mildew which attacked the vine has not impaired the fertility of the island in any other respect. Its lofty mountain-sides are covered with valuable timber. Pines are of extraordinarily quick growth. The *Juglans regia*—the fruit of which is termed by some the Persian and by others the English walnut, and better known as the Maderia nut—here attains its highest development. Spice trees flourish, the red pepper excelling in flavor the product of Cayenne. Oranges and other tropical fruits thrive without care, and strawberries ripen in February in the open air.—Dr. A. L. Gihon, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

Don't Worry About Yourself.

The *Journal of Health* says:—to regain or recover health persons should be relieved from anxiety concerning diseases. The mind has power over the body. For a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see affected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. It is found in the hospitals that physicians and surgeons who make a speciality of a certain disease are liable to die of it themselves; and the mental power is so great that sometimes people die of diseases which they only have in imagination. We have seen persons sea-sick in anticipation of a voyage before reaching the vessel. We have known a person to die of a cancer in the stomach when he had no cancer, nor any other disease. A man blindfolded and slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, persons in health, and desiring to continue so, should at all times be cheerful and happy, and those who are sick should have their attention drawn as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith men are saved, and also by their faith that they die. If a man wills not to die he can live on in spite of disease; and if he has little or no attachment to life, he will slip away as easily as a child falls asleep. Men live by their souls and not by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves, they are only resources of life—tenements of their souls. The will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

The Great Wall of China.

Kalgan commands one of the passes through the Great Wall of China. It is there built of large stones cemented together with mortar. It tapers toward the top, being twenty-one feet high and twenty-eight feet wide at the foundation. At the most important points, less than a mile apart, square towers are erected, built of bricks. It winds over the crest of mountains, crossing the valleys at right angles, and blocking them with fortifications. The Chinese estimate its length to be about 3,300 miles; but in parts more remote from Peking the wall is of very inferior construction. There it is nothing but a dilapidated mud-rampart, as Col. Prejevalsky saw it on the borders of Ala-shan and Kansu. It is said to have been built upward of two centuries before Christ, to protect the Empire against the inroads of the neighboring nomads; but the periodical irruptions of the barbarians were never checked by this artificial barrier.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Origin of the Proverb "There's Many a Slip."

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," arose thus:—A King of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that the King should never taste the wine produced by it. The King disregarded his prophesy, and when, at an entertainment, he held the cup full of his own wine, he sent for his slave and asked him insultingly what he thought of his prophesy. The slave only answered, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Scarcely had he spoken when the news was brought that a large bear was laying his vineyard in waste. The King arose in a fury, attacked the bear and was killed without ever tasting the wine.

Manufacture of Marbles.—In Germany marble making is a manufacture of some importance. The refuse of agate quarries and mills is used for these small stone balls which possess such a fascination for boys. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are thrown by the shovelful into the hopper of a small mill formed of bed-stone, having its surface grooved with concentric furrows. Above this is the "runner," which is of some hard wood, having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone, where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a half bushel of completed marbles. One mill turns out about 160,000 per week.

The Length of Days.—At London and Bremen the longest day has sixteen hours. At Stockholm, Sweden, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours. At Hamburg, Germany, and Dantzig, Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours and the shortest seven hours. At St. Petersburg, in Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day has nineteen hours and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, Finland, the longest day has twenty-one and a half hours. At Wardhuys, Norway, the day lasts from May 21 to July 24, without interruption, and at Spitzbergen the longest day is three and a half months.

Political Affairs.

To the American People.

An Address Reciting their Wrongs.

How Tilden Was Counted Out and Hayes Counted In.

Facts That Will Never be Forgotten.

Washington, March 4.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on the 3d day of March, 1877, in the hall of the House, the following address was unanimously adopted. L. Q. C. Lamar, Chairman; Henry B. Banning, Wm. M. Robbins, Secretaries.

At a meeting of members of the National Democratic Committee, held on the 3d day of March, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted:

A. S. Hewitt, Chairman.
F. O. Prince, Secretary.

To the American People:—We submit to the country the following review of events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass two facts stood out prominently: First. The Republican party, true to its sectional nature, sought to unify the North against the "Solid South," and while engaged in that effort it was striving to make good its probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by an unconstitutional use of the army in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Second. The troops were sent to those States when there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them; with the Legislatures easily to be convened, the only demand for their presence was made by the State executive. The elections in those States, therefore, were held in the shadow of military power—the bayonets glistened at the polls. In depositing their ballots the citizens enjoyed only such liberty as the army permitted. In the other States the elections were usually peaceful. Immediately afterward the result showed that 196 Tilden electors had been chosen. Of the whole popular vote they received a majority of more than a quarter of a million, and of that of the Caucasian race, which controls every other christian and civilized government of the world, they received a majority of more than one million. The day succeeding the election it was announced by the chairman of the Republican national committee that 184 Tilden and 185 Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election excepting the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of Tilden electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, therefore, could only have been made in pursuance of an arrangement to change the vote shown to have been given by the people. We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to reverse the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of the conspiracy was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act with the original conspirators were the governors and members of the returning boards of these States. The field was well chosen; the State officers selected were suitable persons for the work to be done.

For more than ten years these States have been subjected to governments not of their own choice; taxation and maladministration has robbed them of their substance, and well nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The army of the United States had been freely used to maintain those governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation. It was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers depended upon are Marcellus L. Stearns, Samuel B. McLin and Clayton A. Cowgill, of Florida, and William Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thomas B. Anderson, E. Casanave, and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men were not strangers to the American people; they had before usurped authority. The returning boards of these States have made themselves by-words in the land. The governors were known to be pretenders. If there were two names dishonored in general estimation, they were the names of Wm. Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity, advised and encouraged by leading "visiting Republican statesmen" of the North. They took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana Wm. Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed exclusive control of the execution of the registry law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to the lists who had no right to vote. On the day of the election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the governor. These were in nearly every instance members of the Republican party. United States marshals swarmed at every precinct when thought necessary, under pretense of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate voters. Ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Republican candidates. Poll-books were falsified in some instances and then returned to the canvassing board, while in other cases returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the canvassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board they remained in its exclusive possession, and while there they were opened with its consent, and original papers abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened, the board, with an appearance of fairness, permitted persons representing both parties to be present; but when the decision was made as to what should be counted, secret session were held, from which every Democrat was excluded, although the law constituting the board requires that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties. In counting votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statute and in the most flagrant disregard of truth and justice. The members of the board changed poll-books so that Republican officers appeared to be chosen where their opponents had in fact been elected; they forged the names of the officers to the certificates of election; they threw out the votes of the precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently obtained, indeed they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made hundreds of miles from places at which they purported to have been taken, in order that a decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make; they arbitrarily threw out votes where there was no preliminary statement from the commissioners of election to give them jurisdiction; they corruptly, in order to elect favorites and to correct mistakes of certain Republicans in voting for electors, added to the lists votes which had never been cast. While considering the case the members of the board endeavored to enter into negotiations with both the Republican and Democratic national committees to sell their decision. A half a million of dollars was the price asked. Not obtaining it, they tried to bargain with leading Democrats of Louisiana to elect the State ticket of their party. J. Madison Wells, with the approval of Thomas C. Anderson, offered to elect the Nicholls State ticket for $200,000 cash in hand. The money was not paid. Negotiations were then renewed, if ever broken off, with the leaders of the Republican party. The result was declared in its favor. The chief conspirator, J. Madison Wells, admitted that he had been paid by that organization for his decision.

In Florida the same frauds characterized the action of the returning board; votes were thrown out with the same disregard to justice. Besides, in that State it refused to regard the orders of courts of competent jurisdiction, and proceeded in the most defiant contempt of judicial authority. In this manner more than one thousand Tilden votes were thrown out in Florida and more than ten thousand in Louisiana. The votes of these States in consummation of the conspiracy, which in fact had been cast for Tilden were given to Hayes. The only excuse for this outrageous reversal of the judgment of the people is that intimidation had been practiced by the whites against the blacks in precincts where the votes were thrown out. Whether this intimidation compelled some persons to vote against their will or prevented some from attending the polls, it afforded in either case no jurisdiction for the deliberate rejection of ballots by the returning boards, but the statute of Louisiana only authorized proof of intimidation in cases where charges of violence were made in writing by the commissioners of election. On the day when the election was held these charges were to be enclosed to the board in the envelopes containing the returns. In a few cases only were the charges made as required. In the rest evidence was received without the proper foundation having been laid. The evidence received consisted in the main of affidavits written by clerks and employees of the returning board, without ever having been seen by the persons purporting to verify them, or the officers purporting to certify to them. There was, therefore, no adequate proof of intimidation. It may be remarked here that the temptation to Kellogg and his returning board was very great to manufacture cases of intimidation, for it was only upon them that the Democratic majority could be overthrown and conspiracy be successful. We should not fail to call attention of the people to the dangerous effect of the doctrine of intimidation in politics. It disqualifies from voting not only parties to the act of intimidation, but all those who have voted at the same precints with them. Two persons may conclude to make a case of intimidation, and thereby cause a parish casting thousands of votes to be rejected. It makes elections a farce. It takes the power from the people, to vest it in returning boards. In enables the latter to impose the severest of political penalties, disfranchisement, without giving to the persons punished an opportunity of a hearing or trial. A republic deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such outrages for an hour. By this disregard of law, disobedience of courts and contempt of the rights of voters, by their frauds and corruptions and usurpations, by their briberies and perjuries and forgeries, did the conspirators obtain the certificates of election for the Republican candidates in the southern States named.

From the day that the certificates were issued to the Hayes electors in Louisiana and Florida the country has been filled with an unprecedented excitement. The people have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of the returning boards. In this condition of affairs business has been generally suspended, failures have been frequent and prostration has seized upon nearly every interest in the land. When this excitement was at its height Congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the electoral votes of the States, including Florida and Louisiana. With the view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of its duty by Congress, a bill was passed creating the Electoral Commission. By that law the Commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In this labor it was to exercise, as to the hearing of evidence and examination of papers, such powers as Congress or either house of Congress possessed. In the belief that evidence would be heard, and that a settlement of the disputed question of facts would be fairly reached, the Congress and the people accepted the Commission. How that confidence has been disappointed—how a decision has been made based upon a refusal to consider the unfortunate question of the dispute—is well known to the country. When the certificates from Florida and Louisiana were opened and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to those presented by the Hayes electors. Among other grounds of objection it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the returning boards and executives of these States, and as a result of a conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen; that such certificates had been issued in violation of the laws of the respective States, and that some of the electors named therein were ineligible by the express provision of the constitution of the United States. When these objections were under consideration before the Commission proof was offered to the Commission to sustain them. The Commission, by a vote of eight to seven refused to receive the testimony offered, except as to the ineligibility of a single elector in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the Commission would not hear evidence to show that the returning board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law required at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral vote; that the charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false, and that the returning board knew that fact; that the certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued, and as a result of a conspiracy, and that the vote of the State had never been compiled or canvassed. The same rulings substantially were made in the case of Florida.

The Commission also refused to hear proof that at the time of the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying the Republican form of government in that state, and that troops were retained there, in violation of the constitution, to interfere with the free choice by the electors, so that the lawful vote of that state could not be known. Against these decisions we protest most earnestly in the name of free and Republican government. In the first place they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional rights of the two houses to count the electoral vote. This power has been exercised by both houses without dispute from the foundation of the government. That evidence should be received in cases of a contested return seem clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen the country has produced. It was the practice confined to the principle in secret session, notably in the case of Louisiana itself in 1869 and 1873. Such, evidently, was the view of both houses. At the present session the investigating committees were sent to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to take testimony and report as to the elections in those States. It is difficult to see upon what principle this view can be based. The duty of Congress is to count the votes. This again makes the determination of what is the true vote and the distinguishing of the false from the true. This requires evidence, for when the false and the fraudulent bring approaches to themselves, the forms of law expressing the fact cannot be made unless evidence admits to be admitted. For if fraud possesses the account how can success of falsehood be prevented if either jury be denied. The action of the Commission disables Congress from performing its plain constitutional duty. In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the constitution.

In section 1, article 44, it is provided "That no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." If the State choose electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The state by its action has refused to repeal it. Manifestly it can then only be enforced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned. Congress then in counting the vote must determine who are and who are not eligible electors, facts which can only be ascertained by evidence *aliunde*. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction and in effect substitutes the following: "Senators, representatives and all persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed electors."

In the third place, the doctrine ignores all the precedents and rules of morals in excluding the evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud; it vitiates everything; it annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract, and reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized, is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction as a nullity, however it may come before it, whether directly in an independent proceeding or collaterally. The decision of the highest tribunal, if procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer, "It matters not whether the judgment impugned has been pronounced by an inferior or by the highest court of the land, but in all cases alike it is competent for every court, whether inferior or superior, to treat as a nullity any judgment that can be clearly shown to have been obtained by manifest fraud." It remained for this decision to declare that there were certain tribunals which could perpetuate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hands upon fraud when brought before it for review. Those exceptional tribunals were the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana—that exceptional court is the Electoral Commission. Fraud has found an intrenchment from which it cannot be driven in a contest making the choice of the highest officer of the greatest of Republics. A doctrine more corrupting in its consequences, more destructive of the purity of elections, and more threatening to the perpetuity of free government, could not easily be suggested.

It is thought to justify this decision by an appeal to State sovereignty. The argument is that as the States choose electors in their sovereign capacity their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition pushes to its furthest limit the doctrine of States' rights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of that school was only that the States were sovereign as to the reserved powers. Over those, which were delegated, it was conceded that the constitution was supreme. The power to chose electors would not have existed except for the constitution. It was therefore a delegated power. The Legislature of the State chooses electors by virtue of the constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the union. It cannot perform before admission, nor after the union disputed. Can it be possible that there is no power in the union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with constitutional provision? To assert this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the states, to deny the supremacy of the constitution and to leave the United States powerless against the fraud or violence of the included States, which may force a President upon the people. The power to review the action of electoral colleges seems necessarily to be derived from the nature of a confederated government. If one party to the compact possesses a power as to its subject matter superior to the power created by the agreement, the compact inevitably fails, for it is impossible for a confederacy to exist unless the jurisdiction of its individual members as to powers committed to the confederation is subordinated to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. It is, for example, as in this case. One State can exercise its functions as to electing a President in violation of the constitution without any power in the union to reverse its action. Then a constitution was unnecessary for the delegation of powers, and the nation may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it. But, whatever the power of Congress as to the authority over the vote of electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matter not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated, it cannot receive protection nor be granted recognition. If there be a tribunal to which the certificates are submitted it is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The Commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. It was its duty to hear the facts to prevent the success of fraud, even though the certificates came from a sovereignty a hundredfold greater than Louisiana or Florida.

By these methods, under the forms prescribed by the law constituting the Electoral Commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of lawful voters. The false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly with the decision of a Commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud, for the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceful, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the excited days just passed the forbearance of the people has maintained the peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4 will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted at every election in Mr. Hayes and his administration. Both must be controlled by the conspirators who have elected the one and will organize the other, and whatever of good may come from either will always be darkened by the stain upon their title. Let the Democratic party at once organize for the new contests to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the republic, and has installed in its highest office an usurper.

Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio.
Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana.
Josiah G. Abbott, of Massachusetts.
Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi.
William P. Lynde, of Wisconsin.

The Stolen Sceptre.

Rutherford B. Hayes must and does know that he was not legally elected President by the people. He has been, nevertheless, *counted in* by an unlawfully constituted tribunal; but that will no more entitle him to the office than if it were awarded to him by the vote of a caucus of pickpockets in a pot-house. But he will accept the place, without any concern or question as to the legal or moral integrity of the title. And what an awful thing it will be to have a President of the Republic not only imposed on the people against their will, by fraud, but a President who lacks not merely the moral courage, but sufficient moral sense of any kind, to decline being made a principal accessory to the most atrocious and infamous political crime of this century! What sort of prospect can he have who accepts the Presidency in the face of a clear majority of three hundred and odd thousand popular votes against him and a stolen majority of the Electoral College in his favor? Can he hope to have the respect of the people? They may suffer his administration, rather than make a revolution to avert it; but will they accord it anything more than a cold and scornful submission? And will it not be said of him during all his term of usurpation:

"Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love; now does he feel the title
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief."
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

Messrs. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Douglass, of Virginia, had an altercation in Washington on Saturday night. Douglass, who is said to have been drunk, was very abusive towards Lamar, and it is said the latter, "but for the intervention of friends, would undoubtedly have shot him."

In Saturday night's session of the House Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, seized Mr. Page, of California, by the throat, because Mr. Page accused him of untruthfulness in making some remarks against a bill. The belligerents were immediately separated and matters proceeded quietly.

Days of Humiliation.—The New York *Sun* of Saturday, which puts all its columns in full mourning for what it terms the iniquity at Washington regretfully says:

"These are days of humiliation, shame and mourning for every patriotic American. A man whom the people rejected at the polls, has been declared President of the United States through processes of fraud. Let every upright citizen gird himself up for the work of redressing this monstrous iniquity. No truce with the guilty conspirators! No rest for them and no mercy, till their political punishment and destruction are complete!"

Tammany Hall general committee had a meeting Thursday night at New York, and Augustus Schell presented resolutions which were unanimously adopted, denouncing the consummation of "the great conspiracy of force and fraud by which the Republican administration and abettors have cheated the people out of their decisive choice of a President and Vice President, made by a majority of over 260,000 popular votes, and a majority of 19 in the electoral vote." The resolutions also denounce the big 8 of the electoral commission as criminals, traitors and subverters of the people's sovereignty, and appeal to the next ballot boxes to overwhelm the conspirators.

Richmond Enquirer.—The true policy of the South is to let it be known in the outset that she has no compromise to make with Radicalism, and that she can have nothing in common with it. We cannot afford to sound a truce with carpet-baggery and corruption. We must wage an eternal, unrelenting warfare upon them, and destroy them, root and branch. The invitation to come into the household of the Administration, if given, with be but an invitation to a Borgia banquet.

What the Democrats Ought to Do.—The Opinion of a Lady.

To the Editor of The World.—Sir:—A Republican paper says that "the acquiescence of the losers, constituting the large majority of the people, in what is felt to be a moral wrong for the sake of peace, is one of the greatest triumphs of the American instinct, principle and habit in government ever recorded."

As a woman I have paid special attention to the evils which war inevitably brings upon my own sex, and they are so dreadful from every point of view that I cannot be too grateful that the majority of the men of this country are consenting to wave their rights in this Presidential dispute rather than assert them by force.

But if one feeble voice may be of any avail, let it say to American manhood that so unblushing and wicked a usurpation ought not to be permitted to take possession of the powers of this great Government without at least a moral protest of the most marked and strenuous character. Governor Hayes is called by his upholders a "Christian gentleman." I have lived with Christian gentlemen all my life, and if he accepts the Presidential chair on the basis upon which it has fallen to him, then I repudiate the application to him of either the noun or the adjective—since the first requisite of a "Christian" is honesty, and the first requisite of a "gentleman" is honor.

If Governor Hayes goes in on the 4th of March as President of these United States, then it will be as a fraud, and as such he ought to be treated by every self-respecting Democrat in the city of Washington. Let no Democratic Senator or Representative in Congress honor usurpation and disgrace his country and himself by being present at the inauguration of this willing tool in the hands of unscrupulous men. Let them and their wives and daughters rather desert the city and go in pilgrimage to the humble tomb of the illustrious dead at Mount Vernon, and there mourn over this incredible fulfilment of Thomas Jefferson's prophecy:—"It will take a hundred years to show whether men have intelligence and virtue enough to govern themselves." The hundred years are just up, and Governor Hayes, as President against the will of the majority of the American people is the result!

Decency, then, requires that Democrats should absent themselves from the pomp and festivity of this black and heavy day for the republic. I trust that they will not stoop to factiously obstruct needed legislation, or in any manner give their country more pain and trouble than she is suffering already. That country calls upon them to act as patriots and as men in every respect; but precisely as such, they should not grace this triumph of lying and stealing in the highest office in the land. Especially should no Democratic women present themselves at the receptions of the fraudulent President and his Cabinet. Yield the Republicans the prize, since they were willing to trample on liberty and barter truth herself for it; but let these Catalines enjoy it with only each other's faces to look into. If I could, I would have all Democrats—men and women—dress in mourning on that day, and go in sad processions to their churches for fasting and prayer amid tolling bells and all the insignia of death. Men need not fight, if only they would unanimously withdraw their social support from successful villainy. Villainy, without the companionship and prestige of virtue to keep in countenance, is too sorry a status for anybody to desire very long. Let Governor Hayes and his friends feel that they have got the scorn and contempt of a majority of both sexes of this nation, and men will not easily be found to try their Satanic game again. I have always thought that the European custom of ignoring the wives and daughters of dishonorable bankrupts was far more salutary for the husbands and fathers than our American tenderness over the "innocent who must suffer with the guilty." How many a wretch is tolerated in society for the sake of his "family!" But if "families" had to suffer a little more from the bad character of their male representatives the latter would be more careful how they brought dishonor upon those who are near to them. On the same principle the American people should affix a social ban and stigma upon the citizens who have so basely betrayed the fundamental principle of this and of all free governments—the right of the majority to inaugurate their candidate. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Zina Fay Peirce.
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25, 1877.

The Navy.

Since 1864, over one hundred and twenty-five millions has been expended by the Bureau of construction and repairs of the Nevy Department. The whole of this great sum might as well have been thrown into the sea. The navy has not been improved in consequence of its disbursement, and as compared with any other navy of a respectable power, ours is contemptible. We ought to be especially strong, if in anything, in a defensive navy; but really we are disgracefully weak. We practically have no defensive navy afloat. The thickest armor we have is ten inches, perforable by the nine and ten inch rifles common in other navies, while against guns of larger calibres it is no more protection than pasteboard.

It is absurd for the United States to attempt to create a great navy. We have no need of one, and it is doubtful whether any nation outside of England, perhaps, is justified in expending money with the view of maintaining a seeming naval strength such as that which a half century ago might have been of some importance. The twelve and a half millions which Congress proposes to appropriate for the navy might really be reduced by one half. Indeed, the appropriation might be left out altogether, and no one would suffer.—*New York Sun.*

Bridgeport, (Conn.) Farmer.—Morton proposed to openly take the Presidency for Hayes, but he was overruled by the schemy, subtle Edmunds, who thought it better for the party to secure the prize by lying and chicanery and by partisanship hidden under the judicial ermine. Morton exemplified the bold highwayman; Edmunds, the sneak-thief.

A man who would accept the Presidential office tainted with fraud, is unworthy to receive any tokens of respect. Returning Board Hayes will have aught else than kindly feelings and sympathies from the great mass of the people.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.—*Cumberland Md. Alleghanian.*—It was Francis P. Blair who said that Grant would be the last President elected by the people. Prophets are seldom honored until after their death.

Buffalo Courier.—The great issue for the next four years to come will be:—Shall fraud be condemned or indorsed? Shall the Democratic ballot-box be subverted by the Republican Returning Board?