

OUR AGENTS.

The following parties are our duly authorized agents: F. M. Mumford, Bayou Sara...

Congressman Lynch declines to contest the seat of Gen. Chalmers elect, from the 6th District of Mississippi.

Democrats who didn't favor the electoral bill are at a premium. Perhaps the scarcity of the article has something to do with the price.

A number of sugar plantations are reported by the Sugar Bowl, to have been recently purchased by new comers, in its part of the State, and at very fair prices.

Friend Hyams, of the Sugar Planter, has recognized the Democratic State Government, by qualifying as Parish Judge of West Baton Rouge, under the commission of Governor Nicholls.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, who recently obtained a judgment against the Missouri Democrat for \$30,000, for libel, declines to receive more than \$2,708 of the sum.

The aspirant for presidential honors, equally with that of Ward Coombe of a parish, does not scruple to accept the office, for which he was defeated before the people. Surely self-respect has reached a high standard!

Parties, like families, when actions taken for the best fail of success, should refrain from crimination and recrimination among its members. We have a common enemy to contend with, let's keep up the fight.

The position of the Democracy in the affair of the grand Commission, presents the sublime spectacle of a party placing its destiny in the hands of its enemies. Whatever may be said on the score of short-sightedness, it will not enter into the heart of any one to withhold from it, due credit for honesty of purpose, yea even unto self abnegation.

There is no doubt that the republican leaders are averse to saddling the incoming Administration with the weight of the Packard question, and would fain pitch him into the party waste basket, but the grand mathematical puzzle—how to show Packard beaten in Louisiana after showing that Hayes carried it—promises to be too much, even for the gifted jugglers of that immaculate party.

Our representatives at Washington seem to be sanguine of the ultimate recognition of the Nicholls government, but upon what they base their opinion, unless it be mere radical promises, we have not been able to determine. We are very certain, that if the people are true to themselves and their State, Stephen B. Packard can never exercise the functions of Chief Executive of Louisiana. He should never be allowed to do so. A military government, objectionable as it would be, would still be far preferable to that of known thieves and cut-throats. At the moment of writing this, however, we have not heard that the electoral commission has pronounced its own stultification and condemnation by counting the entire vote of Oregon for Hazen Wheeler. What a howl would arise, should it do the right thing, even at the eleventh hour. We are not betting on it.

THE SITUATION.

Up to the moment of going to press, we have heard of no decision by the Electoral Commission, in the Oregon case. Democrats, however, have no hopes, according to the latest telegrams. It is stated that Judge Hoadley is sanguine of our success. The evening PICAYUNE of Thursday contains a special, announcing that the Commission had determined to receive and consider evidence in the case of Watt of Oregon. It is generally conceded that the count of Oregon for Hayes is a foregone conclusion.

The following suggestive article is from a special to the N. O. TIMES:

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The following remarks published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of this city, the President's paper, have caused a profound sensation among Republican politicians:

"In view of the prospect that the administration is to remain in the hands of the Republican party, it may not be inappropriate to suggest some changes in the policy, which, in our opinion, should characterize the conduct of the government. There is no longer anything to hold the North and South apart, but everything to counsel union and harmony, and as a first step toward such a desirable consummation, we are in favor of leaving the present State governments of the South to sustain themselves or perish, just as the people shall be for or against them, seeing to it only, that violence is restrained and peace preserved. We are in favor of inviting Southern statesmen having the confidence and support of their people, to the counsels of the administration.

Senator Bogy's St. Louis, New Orleans and Brazilian Mail Line bill passed on the 21st. This is regarded as the commencement of the policy of fostering Southern interests, on the part of republicans.

ANNIS IN A DILEMMA.

Our friend of the Advocate, in his persistent endeavors to impress the public mind with the fact that to him, and to him alone, belongs the exalted honor of having "devised, constructed and set afloat," the Feliciana Ledger, (defunct) gets completely tangled up and bewildered in the labyrinthian intricacies of this great question. When we consigned the filthy thing to its dishonored grave, Annis soundly berated us because we attributed its parentage to Weber, and jealously and zealously claimed it as all his own, but when the New Orleans Democrat speaks of it as one of the oldest radical papers in the State, out steps Wm. and disavows relationship after 1871. Well now, friend, if you claim to be the father of the radical sheet that we consigned to earth a few short weeks ago, then how can you dispute the Democrat's proposition that its identity runs back to the remote period of 1865. "Now you see it and now you don't see it."

The fact is, Annis and Hearsey, you are both wrong and we, "though we say it ourselves, who shouldn't say it," are right. The Feliciana Ledger (of good memory) lost its identity when the Dunn Ledger blazed out on an astonished and admiring world, like a tallow candle in broad daylight, and the miserable sheet descending therefrom, was an entirely separate and distinct institution. At least we trust so. Hearsey should have remembered that the productions of his own pen used sometimes to grace the columns of the Ledger of 65-68, and that it could scarcely have been a radical sheet at that time. Gentlemen, "let's have a rest."

—Mr. Ball Watkins was before the Supreme Court of Tennessee at Nashville the other day "upon a charge of cutting off an ear from each of two negroes and offering one of them to a woman for supper." It is not stated what was done with Mr. Watkins, but from the enormity of the crime of restricting a full-grown woman to a single colored ear for supper, when two would be hardly too many, we should think that the case would go pretty hard with him.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The following is the full text of the decision of the Commission in the Louisiana case: WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 16.

To the President of the United States Senate, presiding:

In a meeting of the two houses of Congress under an act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of the question arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877, approved Jan. 29, 1877.

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having ruled certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the electoral vote from the State of Louisiana, and in connection therewith submitted to it, under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to the said act, and by a majority of votes, decided, and do hereby decide, that the votes of William P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch, Peter Joseph, Lionel A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, Aaron B. Levis-ee, Orlando H. Brewster, and Oscar Joffrin, named in the certificates of William P. Kellogg, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by the said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid marked Nos 1 and 3 by said Commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted, as therein certified; namely, the votes for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and the votes for W. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President.

The Commission has, by a majority of votes, decided and does hereby decide and report that the persons first before-named were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana. The brief ground of this decision is that it appears upon such evidence, as by the constitution and law named in the said act of Congress, is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors have been lawfully appointed electors of the President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they qualified as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United States.

The Commission thus, by a majority of votes, decided and does hereby decide, that it is not competent under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of the said act, to go into evidence outside of the papers opened by the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State, according to the determination of their appointment by the Returning Officers for electors in said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors or, by counterproof, to show that they had not or that the determination of said Returning Officers was not in accordance with truth and fact.

The Commission, by a majority of votes, being of the opinion that it is within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled, to count the votes for President and Vice President, and to enter upon trial of such questions as might arise, and also being of the opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held

offices of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under laws of the State, or any other matter to be proved concerning said certificates and papers.

The Commission is also of the opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning officers of election who canvassed the votes of the election for electors in Louisiana were a lawfully constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The Commission has also decided and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, and report as a consequence upon the foregoing, and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral votes of said State of Louisiana, objected to by T. O. Howe and others, marked "No. 2" by the Commission, and herewith returned, is not a certificate of the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington the day and year first above written. Signed by:

- Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Jos. P. Bradley, Geo. F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, F. T. Frelinghuysen, J. A. Garfield, G. F. Hoar.

After the reading of the decision, the Democratic protest was entered. The Senate retired and voted, 41 to 28, to sustain the decision. The House, without any action on the question, took recess until to-morrow.

POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY.

[St. Louis Republican.]

James Madison Wells is a native of Louisiana, born in Rapides parish, and graduated early in life as the accomplished stable boy to a famous race-course jockey. In the haste of preparing him for the world his moral and mental education was necessarily omitted, but an equivalent was supplied by a thorough instillation of those arts by which the favorite horse can be bilked into defeat and the "scrub" landed under the string as the winner. But the ambition to "rise out of the prison of his mean estate" burned fiercely in the youthful bosom of Mr. Wells, and by strict attention to business and an utter disregard of these conventional proprieties which mar the fortune of less ambitious youths, he soon became famous throughout the Southwest as a successful and enterprising jockey who knew perfectly the philosophy with which Mr. Eckles was not familiar: "How the horse that ought not to win could be made to win." A fame like this brought the youthful Wells into conspicuous notoriety on the race-course; so much so, indeed, that the owners of Leocompt proposed to Mr. Wells that, if he could fix it so that their horse could beat Lexington in the famous race over the Metairie in 1852, he might claim and receive whatever reward he desired.

To use a forcible, but not polite, expression, this was nuts for Mr. Wells to crack. He was head groom to Lexington and knew just how to prevail on that gallant steed to fall behind in the struggle. Suffice it to say, his expectations were not disappointed, and Mr. Wells shortly thereafter turned up as part owner of Leocompt. Lexington's subsequent triumph over the "time" of his fleet competitor in no wise diminished the reputation Mr. Wells had acquired as an astute and successful operator on the turf. So much so, indeed, that shortly afterward his ingenious devices were employed to engineer a "brace game of faro" in a noted bird-house on St. Charles street in New Orleans. In this laudable and successful pursuit Mr. Wells rapidly acquired the means to establish himself in a lucrative gambling business, and he discarded forever the blue jacket and striped cap of the jockey. Into this unpretentious but serene life he was quietly subsiding when the war broke out, and to escape the necessity of taking any share in its burdens he immediately betook himself to the sequestered swamps of Rapides, to emerge into public life again as soon as the Federal troops under General Banks had got full possession of the State. Although Mr. Wells had never devoted any part of his life to agricultural pursuits, no sooner had the Federal troops entered his district than he immediately set up a claim to all the cotton in the parish. So large a property-owner Gen. Banks concluded should, of course, be an eminent citizen, and he thereupon certified to the country that the only real and upright Louisianian with whom

he had met was J. Madison Wells, of Rapides parish. From this time forth J. Madison's star-strained fortunes on him. He became a politician, an aspirant for office, and ran on Bank's reconstruction ticket in 1864 for lieutenant governor, the first place being assigned to Michael Hahn. Of course, he was elected. Nobody but loyal people voted in Louisiana in these days, or at least those whom General Banks accounted loyal. The next thing which came about was the election of Hahn to the Senate; and then J. Madison Wells, the whilom jockey, the expert groom, the ingenious croonier to the Bird House faro-bell, leaped at one gigantic bound into the full-fledged governor—a political nondescript, as remarkable as Minerva when she sprang full-armed and panoplied for war from the head of Jove. Of his subsequent career it is unnecessary to speak at length. Unhappily for Louisiana, it is already familiar to this country.

His white associate on the Returning Board, General Thomas C. Anderson, is less widely known, although by no means less deserving of special mention. He is a Virginian by birth, and has been a planter in St. Landry parish for forty years. When politics were reputable and white men ruled in Louisiana General Anderson was respectable. He held high rank in the militia, and his courageous intrepidity on muster days won him the distinction of a brigadier. An admirer of the old axiom to let well enough alone, he surrendered his military emoluments at the breaking out of the war and generously permitted his less distinguished countrymen to seek "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth." But if the sword no longer fascinated the Opelousas brigadier, he was not insensible to the honors which might be acquired in the Senate—the State Senate—and he met with the Legislature organized by William Henry Allen, the great war governor of Louisiana, at Shreveport. When that body adjourned Gen. Anderson returned to his plantation, but came back into public life with the advent of Warmoth's administration. In consideration of a promise by Warmoth to send him to the Senate, he became his facile supporter and convenient henchman. But Warmoth was accustomed to use such men without rewarding them, and when too late to redress his grievance, Gen. Anderson discovered that a carpet-bagger's promise was full of guile and deceit. Nevertheless, he was permitted to engineer through the Legislature a claim for \$150,000, founded on the disloyal service of provisions supplied by a man named Viel to the Southern army. Think of a loyal legislature passing such a claim. But Gen. Anderson alleged that he had purchased the voucher from Viel, giving him \$1,000 as equivalent, and his associates awarded his patriotism by given him an order on the treasury for the original sum of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Thus supplied with the sinews of war the general pushed his political career into Kellogg's term, lured thereto by his gorgeous dreams of the senatorial toga, which alas! the election of Pinchback momentarily dispelled; but which Kellogg again revived by the promise of West's place when his term should expire.

Of the colored gentlemen who complete the political quartette of the Louisiana Returning Board, it is only necessary to say a few words. Kenner is an octogenarian, who up to 1871 was engaged as the usher and door-keeper of a gambling-house on St. Charles street. His knowledge of political economy was acquired in that school and his practice is consistent with his profession.

Casanave, the other colored member, graduated from a waiter in a lunch saloon into a prominent factor in Louisiana politics, and is perhaps the most honorable and virtuous of this entire board of distinguished politicians.

"Wells is a political trickster and a dishonest man."—[Gen. Philip Sheridan.] —John Sherman has been convicted of a bold falsification of effects and direct collusion with the thieves of the Louisiana Returning Board.

—Buffalo Courier: "People are beginning to ask what it can be which loosens the President's tongue so regularly every Sunday." And the strangest part of it is the question is asked by people who live within a hundred yards of a still-house.

—A man named Hell died recently in Salt Lake City. Brother Brigham and the other Mormon leaders do not mourn for him very much, striving, as they do, to find consolation in the thought that although Hell can not come back to them, yet they shall go to Hell.

—Cameron, Morton and Sherman are receiving the titles of "illustrious patriots," "Republican statesmen," etc., from the organs of the Hayes conspiracy. Such "statesmen" should be clothed in crape and shod with miniature coffins, as a warning to all other traitors.

—Should an Elephant lose his tail and the tail "set up" to be the original Elephant, the case though ridiculously absurd, would be an exact parallel with Packard's pretensions to the Governorship of Louisiana.

—By a careful study of the thermometer during a long series of years, the editor of the Chicago Journal has satisfied himself that the coldest period during the twenty-four hours is about the time you have to get up and kindle a fire. He ought to have learned also by this time that to render the atmosphere of an average temperature at that hour, you ought to have a wife to get up and kindle a fire for you. But you may sometimes find the temperature of the atmosphere a little too hot for you even then.

C. BOCKEL, Bayou Sara, La. Would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public to his large and superior stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES DRESS GOODS, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, cutlery, crockery and glass ware, hoes, western produce, and in fact everything necessary for family and pleasure, all of which he will sell at the most possible rates, for cash. He has on hand a large and varied assortment of saddles and harness. Repairs in a neat and substantial manner. Notice.

The easiest learned, lightest most durable and popular taught. Received the highest award at terminal. Special inducements offered. West Sewing Machine. No. 152 Canal New Orleans. Jan 1, 77.—1 year.

LUMBER I would respectfully beg to call attention of the people of West and adjacent parishes of La. and of Miss., that I have constantly on hand at my SAW MILL, in Bayou Sara, a large assortment of lumber, which I prepared to sell at New Orleans, will deliver lumber on the river, down as Port Hudson. WILLIAM HOMER

SQUARE DEAL SALE Opposite Whiteman's Warehouse. B. T. WHITE, PROPRIETOR. Bayou Sara, Louisiana. The finest Wines, Liquors and kept constantly on hand. In addition to the other accessories, the undersigned has secured an elegant billiard table for the use of those enjoying this very interesting amusement. He invites the use of the public. B. T. WHITE. Jan. 1 '77.—6m.

M. MUMFORD, M. D. No. 5, Principal St., Bayou Sara, LA. DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS, FANCY HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, Perfumery and fancy toilet articles, trusses and shoulder braces, garden seed, pure wines and liquors, medicinal purposes, paints, oils, varnishes, carbolic acid, lamps and chimneys. Physicians' prescriptions compounded at all hours.

JULIUS FREYHAN & CO., Forks of the Road, St. Francisville, LA. Proprietors Steam Cotton AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ladies dress goods, general dry goods, furnishing goods, clothing, shoes, hats, groceries, provisions, corn, cuts, agricultural implements, and a general assortment of hardware, china and glass ware. Highest market price paid for ton, wool and hides.

UNITED STATES MAIL & PASSENGER PACKET. The superb passenger steamer, Robert E. Le Moyne, Capt. Campbell. Will leave Bayou Sara, on her trip, every Wednesday. Returning leave Bayou Sara every Sunday at 11 a. m., reaching New Orleans before the same day. E. W. WHITEMAN, Agent. June 28, 76.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER. The magnificent passenger packet, Natchez. T. P. LEATHERS, Capt. J. P. MUSE. Will pass Bayou Sara, on her trip, every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock. Returning, will leave Bayou Sara Thursday, at 7 a. m., reaching New Orleans before the same day. E. W. WHITEMAN, Agent. June 28, 1876.—1y.

NEW ORLEANS AND BAYOU PASSENGER STEAMER, Onachita Bel. (In place of Southern) JAMES P. McELROY, Capt. J. LIBANO. W. R. GREATHOUSE, Jr. Will leave Bayou Sara every Monday evening at 5 o'clock, and every Monday morning after the arrival of the car from Woodville. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Wednesday and Saturday, 5 P. M. E. W. WHITEMAN, Agent. Sept. 27, 76.—1y.

N. O. & BAYOU SARA U. S. MAIL PACKET. The superb passenger steamer, Gov. Allen. J. J. BROWN, Capt. S. S. STRECK. Leaves Bayou Sara for New Orleans every Wednesday after the arrival of the car from Woodville, and every Saturday at 7 p. m. Returning, leaves New Orleans every Monday and Friday, at 7 a. m. JOHN F. IRVINE, Agent.

DENTISTRY. Dr. E. Green Davis has removed his services to the people of this and adjoining parishes. Any orders addressed to him, at his residence will receive prompt attention.