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THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

CONOVER AND PATTERSON WILL VOTE FOR BUTLER.

Eustis and Spofford to be Seated After Butler.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1877.

Patterson, of South Carolina, and Conover, of Florida, have this morning resolved to vote with the Democrats to seat Gen. Butler.

There is now no doubt that Butler will be sworn in to-day.

It is not yet definitely known if Patterson and Conover will vote with the Democrats in the cases of Messrs. Eustis and Spofford, from your State, but very little doubt is felt now that they will be seated very soon after Butler's case is decided.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST NOT YET DECIDED.

The Democrats Repulsed in the First Assault upon the Republican Citadel, but Hopeful of Victory on Monday.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—As will be seen from the regular reports of the Congressional proceedings the Democratic assault on the Republican citadel was repulsed. The Democratic cohorts, led by Field Marshal Thurman, forced the first line of the enemy's works in gallant style, and some of the troops succeeded in maintaining the main parapet, when

Their Support Gave Way

and Field Marshal Thurman was forced to retire, which he did in good order. The Field Marshal is now engaged on the reserve, which consists of Conover and Patterson, with the intention to renew the assault on Monday.

Field Marshal Thurman turns out to be a good deal of a war horse when his blood is up; but seriously the tactics of the Democrats, which were well laid, failed at the critical moment by

A Very Comical Blunder.

Just before the late vote was taken on the adjournment, Conover was seized by West and Bill Chandler and carried to the cloakroom per force, just returning in time to vote with the Republicans on the question of adjournment. This scene was the most disgraceful ever witnessed on the floor of the Senate. No Republican Senator would undertake the job, and so Bill Chandler, who is a notorious lobbyist, and West, who needs no description to the readers of the DEMOCRAT, were compelled to lay violent hands on Conover. What arguments they used to persuade him to return and vote with the Republicans may be imagined, but if he continues to vote with them next Monday, after the record he has made to-day, he will

Brand Himself With Infamy,

and every man, woman and child in the country will believe that he began voting with the Democrats only to compel the Republicans to buy him back again. Patterson, to his credit be it said, never flinched, and to-night avows his determination to vote with the Democrats when the case comes up again next week. I still believe that

Conover Will Come Out All Right

on the final vote, but confess much disappointment at his behavior on the last vote to-day.

It may be taken for granted that if Conover goes back to the Radical camp on next Monday that he has been bought by the moneyed influences which Chandler notoriously represents. We shall see.

Alarm of the Radicals.

The Radicals are in desperate anxiety and alarm, and are moving heaven and earth to hold their lines.

BUELL.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate met at 12 m. After the journal had been read, Mr. Thurman rose and moved that the journal be amended. He said the journal left the motion of Mr. Hoar to lay the motion of Mr. Thurman on the table still pending. Mr. Thurman said that no motion was pending. He claimed that Mr. Hoar had withdrawn his motion to allow Mr. Bayard to address the Senate, and had not again renewed it. He said the *record* was right and the journal wrong, and read from the *Record* to show that he was correct, and asked for the amendment of the journal by inserting the words: "Thereupon the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn by Mr. Hoar, who said, 'I accede to the request, with the understanding that I shall have the floor to renew the motion.'" But few Senators were in their seats when the speaking commenced, and pages were sent in every direction to the committee rooms and lobbies, to bring the Senators in, and when the room of the Senate was full, Mr. Thurman read the *Record* over again, during which he was frequently plied with questions and interruptions by Senators Edmunds, Conkling and Hoar.

Mr. Hoar replied, and briefly stated the understanding which was made yesterday, and said one of two things took place; either his motion was never withdrawn, or it was withdrawn with the consent and understanding of all in the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio must have known that, for he immediately requested that the motion be withdrawn to allow him to speak, and the Senator from New York made the point that under the rules the motion could not be withdrawn after the yeas and nays had been ordered.

Mr. Conkling said that if the amendment were adopted it would make the journal tell an untruth. The occurrences of to-day were no accidents. The motion was lost after the Senator from Massachusetts had made his motion, and before he (Mr. Conkling) demanded the yeas and nays, and this was no accident either, for he did it to put it beyond the power of the Senate to recall or withdraw it, and he could give his reasons therefor.

It had been whispered that there were some Holy Alliances. He hoped there were no Holy Alliances whereby the majority of this chamber was to be changed from one side to the other. Now how great was this alliance and who were the parties to it? He believed an early vote by yeas and nays would develop it, and he made the demand for the yeas and nays under the forty-fourth rule. This was not in the mind of the Senator from Massachusetts when he made the motion and for that reason he wanted to remind him, and by calling for the yeas and nays he (Conkling) had put it beyond recall of the Senate, and that he subsequently reminded him of it. He said Mr. Thurman understood this, for he rose almost immediately and put in the point of order that Conkling was out of order in debating the merits of a question when a motion had been withdrawn, and he (Conkling) acceded to it and took his seat so swiftly as to command the approval of the Senator for his promptness. If that had not been so he would not have taken his seat, and for all the Senator from Ohio knew, he might have been on the floor all the time, even up to this minute.

Mr. Eaton—And still talking?

Mr. Conkling—Yes, and still talking. The amendment ought not to be adopted. It was a question whether two Senators in conversation, no matter what they agreed to, could change the rules of the Senate. He made the demand for the yeas and nays so as to know who were to lend their aid in this transfer of the majority, and to show who were lending themselves to this holy purpose as had been whispered about was to be made.

Mr. Bayard explained the arrangement made, and said he did not consider that it in the least delayed the proceedings of the Senate, and he was bound to say that the case stood just as it did before it was made, and he was bound to keep it just where it was before the courtesy so politely extended to him by the Senator from Massachusetts and he was particular to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts whether the agreement had not been perfectly carried out, and, Mr. President, it shall be perfectly fulfilled in all respects. I am bound to see that done, and will not be a party to aid in displacing the Senator from Massachusetts before he was permitted to speak. The Senator from New York had spoken of whispers of some arrangement, etc. For his part he knew of no arrangement of any kind whatever. If there was any he had not heard of it. There were no alliances, holy or unholy, known to him, and nothing that would not bear the light of day.

Mr. Thurman said the Senator from Delaware had said something about a case being manufactured.

Mr. Bayard—I said nothing of that nature, and ask the reporter to read my words.

Mr. Thurman—The word of the Senator is sufficient if he says that he did not mean that; if he had, I should feel bound to take exceptions to them.

Mr. Bayard—I not only did not mean it, but I used no such words.

Mr. Thurman said what the Senator from Delaware had said about the case did not alter the record. The arrangement between Hoar and Bayard was carried out to the letter, and was renewed by him (Thurman), and was pending on his application, and in nothing concerned the Senator from Delaware. When he asked the Senator from Massachusetts to withdraw his motion again then was the time for these watchful Senators to put in their objections; that was the time for the Argus of New York, with all his eyes, to put in his objection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At 2 p. m. the Senate voted on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to adjourn until Monday next. The vote resulted—yeas 31, nays 31, and the Chair cast the deciding vote and the Senate adjourned.

The House.

By unanimous consent a large number of bills, principally of a private nature, were introduced and referred. Among them:

By Mr. Monroe: In relation to abuses of mail matter and postage thereon.

By Mr. Hunter: For the relief of Mrs Long.

By Mr. Chittenden: A joint resolution inquiring whe her any impediments, as the law existed, prevented the enforcement of the laws regulating the Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. Roberts: To promote the efficiency of the marine hospital service; also, a bill for the relief of the officers and men of the ram Albemarle.

By Mr. Mills: To pay for cotton taken in violation of law.

By Mr. Vance: To increase and regulate the fast mail service between Washington and Richmond, and other Southern cities.

By Mr. Stone, of Iowa: To re-establish the postal savings bank and provide for the investment of the surplus deposits in United States securities.

By Mr. White, of Pennsylvania: A bill relating to officers detailed for staff duty.

By Mr. Tucker: A bill for the relief of citizens of Lynchburg, and to refund taxes illegally collected from manufacturers of tobacco.

Mr. Hale rose to a question of privilege and moved to discharge the Committee on Elections from further consideration of the contested election case of Bedford and Patterson of Colorado. Mr. Hale thought there had been unnecessary delay in the matter, and that the State ought to be represented, and wanted the case settled at this session.

Mr. Garfield said by the delay of the committee the whole State had been disfranchised, and that there should be prompt action.

Mr. Stephens suggested a modification, that the committee be instructed to report by Saturday, and failing, they be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, chairman of the Election Committee, said that the committee had shown due diligence in the case and that it was unjust to attempt to discharge them now.

Mr. Harris was sustained by Messrs. Cox and Waite, both Republican members of the committee, and it was shown that every effort had been made to expedite the case.

After further discussion the motion of Mr. Hale was tabled by 155 to 94.

Mr. Wood said it was his intention to call up the resolution to-day for final adjournment, but understanding that the Senate had adjourned until Monday, he would not do so until that day. The House resumed consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment in relation to the Star route was rejected. This motion was agreed to. Yeas 144, nays 117. The bill was then passed as amended, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the resumption act.

Mr. Ewing rose to close the debate on the bill. He said it was a peculiarity of the American people that when once a question was agitated it was under consideration until finally disposed of. For six years before the war the slavery question was the question of permanent consideration. During the war the main question was how to bring the conflict to a successful issue. After the war the condition of the negro race and the rehabilitation of the Southern States were the prime considerations; and now, that the whole question is settled by the recognition of local self-government in all the Southern States, the financial question looms up as the most important. He could have wished these questions had been settled long ago, but they were on us to-day and must be met.

In discussing this question he would confine himself to the repeal of the resumption act. No greater injury could be done to the country than a decrease of the volume of the currency. The increase of money increases business and stimulates enterprise, and results in no disadvantage to the creditor class, while diminution is an injury to the debtor class, who are generally young and energetic business men, striving for a competence or fortune.

The resumption law found the country with $770,000,000 currency, excluding fractional currency and gold and silver. This was not too much for the business of the country; it was really not enough, and comparatively no more than we had in 1860, which was a year of plenty and prosperity. The purpose of the resumption act was two fold; first, to contract the currency enormously, to break down values, and to increase enormously the influence of the monied classes. Second, to destroy the greenback money, to take from the people the control of the volume of the currency, and put control in the hands of the monied classes. It was intended to close up the country banks and consolidate the circulation in the great money centres, where alone the banks could maintain resumption.

The other day his colleague, Garfield, had said it was not now Secretary Sherman's opinion that the greenbacks now redeemed could not be reissued, and that the Secretary had held that the law authorized their reissue. The Secretary, Mr. Ewing proceeded, held once the opinion that they could not be reissued; but even if the Secretary's opinion in favor of reissue be correct, the country cannot rest on that, when the man may change any week, and when the Secretary himself changes his individual opinion. Mr. Sherman a year or two ago, said Mr. Ewing, told the people of Ohio in a public speech that to pay the debt of the country in coin would be extortion and repudiation, and it was not four months afterward when he reported to the Senate the act of extortion and repudiation, falsely labelled, "An act to strengthen the public credit." The resumption law showed that greenbacks could not be reissued after redemption. The whole intention was to throw out the greenbacks. Even if the law permitted it, just think of placing the power in the hands of one man to close the vaults or of reissuing the money at will. A man with such a power would become the autocraft of the financial world.

It was impossible to resume, because there was not gold enough in the country to do it. The idea that prevailed that the banks had coin enough to redeem their circulation was all a fallacy. There was not as much coin now as in 1860, and therefore we were not prepared for resumption.

For three years three Secretaries of the Treasury, all devoted to resumption, had been preparing for it, and what was the net result? There was about $33,000,000 gold in the treasury to redeem with. The silver on hand is not applicable, being mostly in minor coin. The banks had not more than $5,000,000. Thus, after three years of preparation, and within thirteen months of the proposed time for resumption, the treasury and the banks together had not more than $40,000,000 of coin available. What sort of preparation was that? There never was a great debtor nation which trusted its domestic business to a currency redeemable in coin. It was not reasonable to think otherwise, because the coin naturally taken away by foreign creditors could draw all the gold from the country in six months, and it is simply madness for us to trust to a currency that may thus be withdrawn at will.

There was not gold enough in the world to maintain the volume of our paper currency. Our mines of gold and silver would not yield us enough coin if it was all kept in the country for the next twenty-five years.

Resumption must wait until it is proven that the accumulation of coin is greater in volume than the paper to be redeemed. After resumption day the gold will be drawn from the treasury as fast as it can be paid out. It would go to the banks and speculators, and the people will see none of it.

Mr. Ewing denied that the people demanded gold; it was the banks that made the demand. His colleague from Ohio, Mr. Monroe, had said the other day that the country was within 2½ per cent of the resumption. So the records informed the people of England when resumption was talked of there, that they were within 4 per cent of resumption. It was that 4 per cent which brought all the trouble on England, and a half per cent would bring greater trouble here.

Equalization was not resumption, and he who says that the country is ready for resumption when greenbacks are equal with gold has no idea of the case. Equalization is one thing and resumption is another and an impossible thing. When England decided on resumption she was the great creditor nation of the world, while the United States is the great debtor nation, and yet England couldn't resume without disturbing all her business interests.

History would hold the men responsible who now aided in the attempted resumption. The example of France had been quoted, but Mr. Ewing contended that France did not attempt to resume until her coin equaled her paper. Resumption meant an increase of the burdens of the people. It was a robber law which wrested the substance from the manufacturer and the wages from the people.

By this robber law labor would lose $90,000,000 a year. Men would be robbed of their labor and see their wives and children go naked. The president of the Dayton and Southern Railroad, who was building a railroad through Southern Ohio, told him that men enough to build his road had offered their services for the mere amount that would feed their families, with ut reference to anything else. "Great God!" exclaimed Mr. Ewing, "that food should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap." [Applause.]

If resumption was forced he believed that four or five hundred millions of currency would be withdrawn from trade, and the country would witness a multiplication of starving workingmen and tradesmen, and a general repudiation of debts all over the country. The resumption act would confiscate all earnings deposited in the savings banks and the insurance companies. He was surprised that the moneyed classes should urge resumption. Do they not hear the warning voices of the people? What did the riots of six months ago mean? They meant that labor had been trodden on until it could endure no longer. Labor was ground down until it could stand no more. The riots were a struggle for bread. But suppose resumption was practicable, as it certainly is not, for there is not power enough in this land to hush the cries of distress and quell the resistance which would come up. But suppose it was practicable, what would be gained? There would be no gain, except it was again to establish anew the banks as they were before the war with all their risk.

Referring to the remark by Mr. Chittenden, that the greenback was a forced loan, that no day had been fixed for its redemption until the passage of the resumption act, and that to repeal the act now would be to repudiate, he said that if no day had been fixed, the bills were payable on demand; that it was repudiation to fix a day four years off, and that by the repeal of the act the country only returned to the original contract. He denied that it was a forced loan; it was a debt by which resumption speculators and hoarders alone would be benefited.

The bill affects the happiness and prosperity of three-fourths of the wives and children of the land. The resumption act had caused hundreds of men to commit suicide, and hundreds of thousands were reduced from competence to poverty, while millions had been deprived of their entire capital, their daily labor. It was too late now to repair the wrongs of the past, but a repetition in future may be arrested by prompt action. He would not appeal to the money power of the country, but he appealed to the masses, and to their faithful representatives, and to the men who believed that the best government is that which confers the greatest good upon the greatest number, and to those who believe that the man who changes the value of a contract is accused as he who removes his neighbor's landmarks.

For twelve years the financial affairs of this country have been in the hands of the men of Lombard and Wall streets, like Gulliver in the hands of the Lilliputians.

The country had been bound in bonds, but he thanked God it was about to burst these bonds and walk forth in its majesty and power. [Applause.]

The House then at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Gen. Sherman Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Gen. Sherman appeared to-day again before the Committee on Military Affairs, and continued to give his views and evidence with reference to the state of affairs on the Mexican border. Several members of the Texas congressional delegation were present and propounded questions to the General, whose statements had reference principally to matters of detail. There were no new developments of any special interest. It is probable that Gen. Sherman will be again before the committee to-morrow.

The Senate Committee Will Report in Favor of Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at their meeting to-day, adopted by a party vote a resolution that it is the sense of the committee that the matters proposed by Judge Spofford so far as material have already been fully considered by them in the previous action, and are fully covered, either by the admissions of Mr. Kellogg or evidence already before the committee.

The Democratic minority of the committee entered a protest against this action, characterizing it as hasty any improper.

Judge Shellabarger, on behalf of Gov. Kellogg, and Judge Spofford then made their final arguments, presenting, however, no new points.

After the conclusion of the argument the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the chairman will be instructed to make a report in favor of Gov. Kellogg.

The minority will submit a report declaring Judge Spofford entitled to the seat.

No Action on the New York Custom-House Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate Committee on Commerce met this morning, but contrary to the general expectation, took no action on the New York Custom-House nominations.

A Favorable Report on the Paris Exposition Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations agreed this morning to report favorably the Paris Exposition bill, with amendments increasing the appropriation to $175,000, making the salary of the twenty commissioners $1200, instead of $1000, and providing that in case of death, sickness or absence of the commissioner general, one of the commissioners shall assume the functions of his office.

The Senate Refuses to Table Thurman's Motion, or to Substitute Kellogg for Butler.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate, by a vote of 30 yeas to 32 nays, has refused to lay on the table Mr. Thurman's motion to discharge the Committee on Elections from further consideration of Butler's credentials.

The Senate, by 30 to 31, has rejected the motion made by Mr. Edmunds to erase the name of Butler and insert the name of Kellogg.

The motion of Mr. Conkling to instruct the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report the Spofford case on Saturday next, was also rejected. This vote stood 30 against 32.

The House Will Not Concur in the Senate Silver Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Bland says the House will not concur in the passage of the silver bill as modified by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Revision of the Tariff Laws.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Post's* Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee, through its sub-committee, is laying the foundation of a bill completely revising the tariff laws, but it does not expect to enter upon the details of the work this session.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE HOUSE SILVER BILL.

He Denies having Stated that He Would Veto the Bill—Yesterday's Report the Work of Speculators.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Graphic's* Washington special authoritatively denies the reports from Washington yesterday that the President had asserted that he would not sign the silver bill. The special claims that yesterday's report was inspired by speculators, and that the President says that newspapers have no right to assume that he would attempt to intimidate Congress by saying that he would veto bills pending in Congress.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES ABROAD.

Report from the United States Consul at Leipsic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In response to the recent commercial circular of the Department of State, the consul at Leipsic writes, under date of the 27th ult., that a great interest in American manufactures has sprung up in that district, especially since the Centennial Exposition brought our products to the notice of intelligent foreign visitors. Notwithstanding the slowness of the Germans to accept innovations on established usages, and the fact that they are distrustful of foreign importations, yet even the limited knowledge they have acquired of American manufactures has created a spirited inquiry and demand, which dealers must satisfy.

For instance, hardware retailers are compelled to keep American tools in stock, they being considered the best and most durable; stationers sell many of our gold pens and nicknacks; shirtmakers are constrained to provide American shirting cotton in answer to the demand, and American silver-plated ware has deservedly a high reputation. In Leipsic the enterprising commission houses are already seeking American trade, and one in particular has just introduced our paper hanging to a successful sale.

Notwithstanding these favorable indications the progress must be necessarily slow, and much depends upon the care of merchants in supplying only the best articles, so as to build up a good reputation. The great spring and fall fairs of Leipsic attract buyers from all parts of Saxony and Central Germany, and the consul suggests that a sample depot of American goods, and especially of spring and fall goods, in charge of a skillful salesman, would do more to open a market for the manufactures of the United States than weeks or months of scattered efforts of traveling agents.

Verdict Against a Hotel for Goods Lost.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday a verdict for $3487 was rendered against Tilly Haynes, of the Haynes House, Springfield, in a suit for $10,000 for the loss in the hotel of a box of jewelry belonging to Morgan, Hearly & Co., of Philadelphia. It was deposited in the coat room by the agent of the firm and when called for the box could not be found. The defense had no avail that guests were notified to have all valuables placed in the safe.

The Vanderbilt Will Contest Discontinued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The reported contest by Mrs. Labau of the Vanderbilt will has been discontinued.

The relatives of the family have for several days been endeavoring to effect a settlement with W. H. Vanderbilt and stop unpleasant litigation in the public courts, and it is believed that the proceedings will never be resumed.

The Vanderbilt Will Contest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Vanderbilt case came up again in the Surrogate Court to-day on a motion by the counsel of Mrs. Labau, the contestant, for an advance of at least $20,000 on account of her share of her father's estate. The petitioner recites that her share, after all debts and demands upon the estate of $75,000,000 are settled, would be, as she believes, upwards of $5,000,000. The petition also states that general and special legacies amount to less than $20,000,000. She alleges, according to clauses in the will in which she is bequeathed interests in certain railroad bonds, that $12,000 are now due her and unpaid as interest. She also states that she is now in possession of an income which is no more than sufficient to support herself and family of four children in a very moderate manner, etc. The matter was adjourned until next Friday.

Arranging a Race between Rarus and Smuggler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—There is considerable excitement here in sporting circles over the offer of a well-known millionaire sporting man in this city to match Smuggler against Rarus, mile heats, three in five, for $10,000 or $20,000 a side, half forfeit, and the race to take place at Oakland.

The gentleman who has made the proposition has posted earnest money to the amount of $2500 at the Lick House. It is understood that Upton, the trainer of Rarus, will accept the challenge, and a great race will be arranged.

It is the general opinion here that Rarus is the fastest horse in America, while sporting men here claim that Smuggler is the fastest, although he is a very uncertain horse. In case a match is arranged a large amount of money will be wagered on the result outside of the main stakes.

It is claimed that both horses can trot a mile in better time than 2:15, while it is reported that Rarus trotted in 2:12 last summer on trial on a private track.

A Sensation on the Stock Exchange—No More "Puts" or "Calls."

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A sensation was created on the Stock Exchange to-morrow morning by the president mounting the rostrum and announcing that any member thereafter discovered selling "puts" or "calls" on the floor of the Exchange would be liable to fall under the by-law pertaining to misdemeanors. He refused to entertain a resolution to rescind the by-law in question.

The Lost Steamer Panama.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Among the passengers who were on the steamer *Panama*, which sailed from Bordeaux to Rio Janeiro, and which was wrecked thirty-five miles from Bahia, October 8, was Henry Hillyer, United States Minister to Brazil.

It is said that when the vessel struck, a number of Italians, who were on board, produced their revolvers and sacked the cabins. All hands were saved.

Sale of the Evening Mail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Evening Mail* was sold at sheriff's sale this morning, and was bought by Clark & Bell and Dr. Wm. H. White for $8710. The *Mail* will be continued under the same editorial management as heretofore.

Fatal Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Edward Rynan, a brakesman on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, while coupling cars last night, was knocked down and run over, and died this morning. He leaves a wife and three children.

A Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—An unknown man committed suicide this morning by jumping from the Illinois and St. Louis bridge. From papers found in his pockets it is supposed that he was a dealer in tobacco at some small Illinois town.

WAR NOTES.

Bombardment of Plevna.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that the bombardment of Plevna has commenced.

Arrival of War Material at Constantinople

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Steamer J. B. Walker, which sailed from New Haven October 23 with war material for the Turkish government, has arrived at Constantinople.

The Grand Duke Enters Kars.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Grand Duke Michael entered Kars on Monday, and received the homage of the inhabitants. The typhoid fever is spreading in the town.

The Turks Will Attempt to Relieve Plevna by Attacking the Czarowitch.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The operations near Rustchuk, reported by Russian and Turkish bulletins, indicate a disposition on the part of the Turks to attempt a repetition of Mehemet Ali's tactics for relieving Plevna, by the threatening of the Czarowitch's army and Danube crossings.

The Turks have repeatedly asserted that the Czarwitch's force has been materially weakened in order to strengthen other positions, Suleiman Pasha seems to be still in command on the Lom.

A Great Battle in Progress at Tirnova.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that a great battle is proceeding at Tirnova.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli Will Not Retire.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Morning Post* authoritatively contradicts the rumored retirement of the Earl of Beaconsfield from public life.

MEXICO.

Lerdist Conspirators Arrested.

MATAMOROS, Nov. 22.—Fifteen prominent citizens, charged with conspiracy in the interest of ex-President Lerdo, have been arrested and put in jail.

Gen Canales has appealed to the United States authorities to prevent the intended invasion of Mexico from Texas.

JURIES AND JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Editor Democrat—In sending your reporter to look into the matter of forming criminal juries you have touched a subject of vital importance to this community. You have given us an abstract of the law; now please go on and give us a full account of the practical working of the same. It is of the utmost importance to know:

1. Not only the names but the antecedents and present status of the men who hold the position of commissioner.

2. Whether said Commissioners make every effort to furnish juries of respectable men, or whether the disreputable do not preponderate in the wheel.

3. Whether there exists among the legal profession that absolute faith in the honest working of the jury business which is essential to well ordered society.

These are some of the points to be inquired into; otherwise your work is useless.

Laws are one thing; the proper execution of the laws another.

Send your reporter to "interview" the Attorney General and other lawyers whose part it is to work in the interest of the State as *against* criminals. Inquire into the general drift of public feeling. Turn the matter "upside down" and "inside out." You can do it well if you try, and you can't do society a better service.

For my part, so well satisfied am I that the working of the law is bad in the extreme, I feel sure that I may be murdered this day by the highest man in the community and my murderer will go "scot free,"—if he has money. And, on the other hand, I feel assured I could exchange places with the murderer and go "scot free," if I have the money. This is no bald idea; we have proved the truth of the proposition over and over again, and we are going to continue to prove it if matters are not changed.

One of the most important trials that ever has occurred in any nation is close at hand—that of Wells and Anderson. If these men are not guilty of the crime charged, then it is absolutely necessary to society that an honest and intelligent jury should so decide; on the other hand, if they are guilty—if the guilt is proved—it is fully as necessary that they be so pronounced by a jury of honest men. As matters now stand, I predict the formation of a jury to acquit, or at least to disagree, no matter how overwhelming the testimony.

BRUTUS.

THE MOFFETT REGISTER.

Editor Democrat—Now that most of our people have been made familiar with the various features of the Moffett register system, and that every one has had a chance to discuss the pros and the cons in regard to the introduction of that system in the State of Louisiana, let us see if there be no "just" means by which this great measure of State economy could be brought into use without hurting anybody's pocket or feelings. The most bitter opponents to the adoption of the register constitute the class of "saloon keepers." They base their opposition on the ground that they would be the direct losers by the innovation, saying that if they should determine to increase the price of drinks they would thereby reduce the number of their customers; and should they keep the price at the present figures, the "saloon-keepers" alone would pay the whole State debt.

It must be admitted that there is both justice and logic in the opposition of those dispensers of "smiles." But how can this great difficulty be overcome with just and impartial means? There seems to be but one way of settling things amicably, and that is to suggest to the same assembly, who will advocate the introduction of the Moffett Register, the idea of introducing at the same time a "standard size" drinking glass, making the size of that new glass one-fifth smaller than that of the glasses generally used at the present time. The difference of the contents of this new "standard size" glass, as compared with those of the former size glass, will represent the value of the register tax, that is one-fifth of fifteen cents or three cents per drink (high-tone drink). That difference of contents alone will contribute to the liquidation of our State debt, without reducing the profits of our "saloon keepers," meanwhile retrenching but a few swallows to the thirsty palate of the most fastidious of their customers. As to the "drinkers" they can easily compromise the matter in requesting the bar tender not to fill their new glasses with too much ice.

INVENTOR.

Stanley's Discoveries.

The New York *Herald* prints a large map, illustrating Stanley's discovery of the Congo river. The secret of the great explorer's success is illustrated in his following the course of what he calls the Luindi or Lukuga river from Lake Tanganyika to its confluence with the Ugazowa, which is the main stream that, with its branches, subsequently develops into the great Congo. The peculiarity of the Luindi-Lukuga led Cameron to suppose it the outlet of Lake Tanganyika; but the careful exploration made of it by Stanley shows it to flow into the lake from a marshy pass in a mountain range, on the west side of which it flows to the Lualaba, with which, and another stream called the Kamalondo, it forms the Ugazowa, the three coming together near the same point. Down the Ugazowa Mr. Stanley proceeded, amid untold difficulties, five hundred miles north, across the equator, to the Great Bend, where the river whips around toward the southwest. Thence, past cataracts, through well-nigh impenetrable forests, disease-breeding marshes and savage tribes, he made his way to civilization on the west coast of Africa, performing the greatest feat of intrepidity and discovery that the world has known since the eyes of De Soto looked first on the broad expanse of the Mississippi river. Stanley is the truly great discoverer of his time.

No Service.

Sunday morning, says the Sherman *Register*, a large, savage-looking dog took his station at the door of the Catholic church, and would suffer no one to enter. Neither Father Hennessey or any of his congregation were able to drive him off, and mass could not be said on account of his dogship. It was rather an unusual occurrence for a dog to take entire charge of a church and prevent the holding of service.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIPS.

The Senate Bound to Consider the Credentials of the Senators Elected by the Government Recognized by the President.

What are the Senate's prerogatives in deciding upon the admission of Spofford and Eustis?

Nothing is so common in this country as the overriding of clear constitutional principles by party to attain party ends! Nothing is so essential to the preservation of our constitutial form of government as a constant recurrence to the organic law from which the Federal government obtains its every power.

That each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members as a general proposition is certainty beyond dispute. But a most serious question now arises in connection with our *waiting* Senators, in which the whole country is interested.

That question is: Can a majority of the Senators in their seats rob the minority of States of their representation in the Senate by any rules of procedure they may see fit to adopt?

The fifth section of article 5 of the constitution provides: "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." The third section of the same article provides that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the *Legislature* thereof for six years."

Section 4, of act 5, provides that the United States shall "guarantee to *every* State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Flowing inevitably from this grant of power to the executive, it has been and we believe is still universally admitted, that in cases of commotion the President not only has plenary power to decide which State government is the rightful government—but he *must* make the decision. This question arose and was exhaustively discussed by the ablest men in the country at the time of the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island in 1841-2.

Mr. Webster addressed one of his most forcible arguments to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Martin Luther vs. Luther M. Borden, arising out of the Dorr rebellion. In that argument, (see vol. 5, p. 237, of his works,) after quoting section 4 of article 5 of the constitution, he says: "These constitutional and legal provisions make it the indispensable duty of the President to decide in cases of commotion what is the rightful government of the State. He *cannot avoid* such decision."

Admitting as not open to doubt his *exclusive* right to make such decision, what, we ask most seriously, does it amount to when made? Must it be obeyed by every citizen of the United States no matter how high or how low he be? Shall it command the obedience of the Senate, as well as of the humblest citizen?

We can conceive of no argument that can be produced to gainsay it! What, then, is the position of the Senate to-day with reference to the decision of President Hayes in the case of Louisiana? When the Nicholls government is decided to be the lawful government by the only power on earth competent to make the decision, what constitutional or legal right has the Senate to be discussing the question of the legality of Kellogg's credentials, received from a government having no existence? A balder, bolder case of rebellion against the lawful authority of the Executive, the most direct representative of the 40,000,000 who inhabit this country, has never occurred in or out of the Capitol! They might with equal propriety, and less harm to the fundamental principles of the government, be discussing the credentials of a Senator from China.

From the moment that the Nicholls government was recognized as the lawful government of this State the Senate *lost* all power to consider the credentials of a representative of the rival, pretended government of Packard!

This question is among the most important that has ever arisen since the adoption of the constitution, and I make these suggestions in the hope that some of the constitutional lawyers in the Senate may take hold of it. It sinks into utter insignificance all the paltry pleas and counter pleas now being made before the Committee on Privileges and Elections!

The Senate shall judge of the qualifications of its members, but in making up that judgment it cannot blot out of existence the representation of a State in this Union, no matter how small! The President's decision or recognition of the lawful government in a State is *final, exclusive*, and must be obeyed by every citizen, voter or representative. They may regulate the matters of detail and correct errors in the manner of the elections of our Senators, but are utterly incompetent to say what General Assembly had the right to do the voting. This belonged "in the commotion" to the President and he has made the decision, and no power in the land can question it!

J. H. K.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

[Interview with Hon. W. E. Chandler, late Secretary of the National Republican Committee.]

"I tell you, every man who went down to Louisiana to secure the vote of that State for Hayes, and then sanctioned the abandonment of Packard, is politically damned. John Sherman is one of them. Let me give you a bit of inside history: About ten days before the count was finished in Washington some of us got alarmed at the statements of Matthews that Louisiana was to be given up, and we determined that Hayes should be communicated with. We requested Sherman to write a letter, expressing our apprehension, and asking for an assurance of the groundlessness of Matthews' assertions. Instead of writing the letter Mr. Sherman set off for Columbus. When he returned we found he had changed sides, and had brought with him a confirmation of our worst fears. Before long the history of the Louisiana trade will come out. Such things cannot be kept secret. When written, it will be the political epitaph of all the Republicans concerned in the negotiations. When they are out of the way we Radicals will reorganize the Republican party and make it again a party of principles. Of course we shall be in the minority for a time. What will be our principles? Protection to the black man and American industry—that will do for a platform."

THE COSTA RICA PRESIDENT.

[Two Republics.]

Gen. Guardia has been the virtual ruler of Costa Rica for several years past, retiring from the presidency whenever for any reason he judged it prudent so to do, and resuming his position from time to time in the same way. Not very long ago he caused Senor Esquivel, who was elected President for four years in 1876, to make way for the second vice president, Dr. Herrera, he himself then being first vice president. He has had enough of Dr. Herrera, who has now politely abdicated in his favor, and once more both "reigns and governs" in his own name. As a matter of course Costa Rica is satisfied, the people of that brisk little republic being much more deeply interested in getting their coffee to market than in the rise or fall of political chieftains and figureheads.