THE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

STALWARTS PLEDGED NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CAUCUS.

Action that May Keep the Deadlock Unbroken—Condemning the Shooting of the President—The Genesee Canal Bill and the Railroad Commission Bill Under Discussion.

ALBANY, July 6.—The continued favorable news from the President had the tendency this morning to remove in a measure the restraint that has held the politicians in check since the shooting, and the Senatorial fight was again the topic of general talk. The action of the Stalwarts last night in resolving to ignore entirely the Featherhead-Half Breed attempt to get the Republicans in caucus under the name of a conference put a damper upon the hopes of those who anticipated a solution of the problem in that way. It was known that the call would have the sixty-five signatures to-day, and rumor had been busy with the assertion that as soon as this was accomplished several of the supporters of Mr. Conkling would desert him, go into the conference, and abide by its action. Twenty-nine of the thirty-two who voted for Mr. Conkling to-day were in the Stalwart conference last night and pledged themselves not to participate in the Featherhead-Half Breed conference, or in any way to be bound by its action. Of the other three, two have to-day signified their determination to stand by Mr. Conkling to the end. This will keep the deadlock unbroken.

The Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock. The Chaplain prayed for the President and the members of the Legislature, dividing his supplications almost equally between them. Speaker Sharpe opened business by saying that with fraternal recognition of the action of the Democrats yesterday, and after consultation with leaders in the House, he desired to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, A great crime has been committed in the city of Washington, whereby the life of our chief Magistrate and the nation has been imperiled, a happy and loving family is cast into profound grief, and the heart of a great and patriotic people bowed in sorrow therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New York does hereby express its deep condemnation of this foul deed of attempted murder, revolting to the moral sense of the civilized world.

Resolved, That this Assembly, recognizing in James A. Garfield a chief Magistrate sincerely desirous of fulfilling the responsible duties of his high office with loyal regard to the interests of the whole country, does hereby tender him its profound sympathy and respect, and the assurance that with humble submission to the Divine will this Assembly does most earnestly hope for his speedy return to health and to the exercise of the duties to which the people have called him.

Resolved, That to the family of the President, and especially to his heroic and devoted wife, we tender our heartfelt condolence, and the assurance of our sympathetic regard.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions properly attested be forwarded to the Secretary of State of the United States, with the request that he lay them before the President and his family at such time as he may deem suitable.

Dr. Polar Hayes made a feeling and appropriate speech in favor of the resolutions, the point of which was that the attempt to assassinate the President was the work of a maniac, and that it could not be charged to any individuals or as the work of a conspiracy. Messrs. Brooks and Alvord also spoke briefly, and the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. Then the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on the Genesee River Canal bill. Gen. Spinola attacked the bill as a big job in the interest of a railroad company, and at large expense to the State. This opened up a general discussion, in the midst of which the Governor's private secretary came in with a veto of the bill fixing the salary of Aldermen in Long Island City. The discussion of the Canal bill was suspended to listen to the reading of the veto message, and was not resumed again until after the meeting of the joint convention.

In the Senate Mr. Forster succeeded in getting the Railroad Commission bill taken up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Many amendments were proposed and voted down, with the exception of one changing the time when the Commission should go into power to the 1st of September. The debate used up the time until 12 o'clock, when the two Houses went into joint convention. Gen. Husted, as soon as Judge Robertson called the convention to order, read the following:

Whereas, A whole world has stood aghast at the terrible crime of the assassination of our President; and

Whereas, The people of this country with tearful eyes and throbbing hearts have in anxious suspense awaited the tidings from their beloved chief; and

Whereas, The last news from Washington gives hope of his possible recovery; therefore,

Resolved, That words of language fails to convey in fitting terms adequate abhorrence of the wicked act, yet we, "one and brethren" it becomes our duty to protest in the name of Liberty against "the deep damnation" of this wicked act, against God, against our country, against humanity, against the power and safety of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That we tender to the devoted wife and the faithful family of the President our warmest sympathies in this hour of their sorrow and distress.

Resolved, That to the valiant soldier, the distinguished statesman, the beloved head of the republic now suffering on the bed of pain and death, we send our prayers, that with such fortitude and courtesy, such Christian patience and submission as to challenge the admiration of the civilized world, we send our words of cheer, and our earnest, heartfelt prayer that he may soon be returned to perfect health and strength.

Resolved, That, as representatives of this great State, we voice the united sentiment of the people in prayer that Divine blessing to guide and strengthen him in this deadly and terrible struggle.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in the journals of the two Houses, and that they be transmitted by telegram to the secretary of state at Washington.

Before the question was put upon the adoption of the resolutions, Senator Madden said: "I would like to suggest one amendment. Strike out the word 'universe.' We don't know anything about the inhabitants of the universe, or what they think about this affair. Confine it to the inhabitants of the civilized world. We know all about that." This caused a general laugh, as the word "universe" was not used in the resolutions. No notice was taken of Mr. Madden's suggestion, and the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The thirty-seventh ballot for a successor to Roscoe Conkling was then taken. There were but two changes. Senator Forster stepped out of the Cornell column and joined the forlorn hope of Sherman S. Rogers. Old Sat, actuated by a spirit of affinity, also deserted the Governor, and took the Lone Fisherman's fly. For the first time in a week all of the Senators were present and voted. Five Assemblymen were absent. The total vote was 155; necessary to a choice, 78.

The following table shows the balloting from the beginning:

SHORT TERM.

JOINT BALLOT.	Platt.	Arnoux.	Conkling.	Wheeler.	Rogers.	Cornell.	Cooper.	Forster.	Francis.	Bradley.	Jacobs.	Sessions.	Scattering.
1st	52	35	22	15	10	3	2	3	3		1		12
2d	52	34	19	14	21	3	3		2	1	1		5
3d	52	33	17	14	23	3			1		1		5
4th	49	34	17	14	19	2			1	1	1		7
5th	50	34	17	14	18	2	1		1		1		7
6th	50	34	17	14	18	1	1		1		1		7
7th	50	34	17	14	18	1	1		1		1		7
8th	50	34	17	14	18	1	1		1		1		7
9th	47	33	21	15	15	1	1		1		1		7
10th	48	34	21	15	15	1	1		1		1		7
11th	48	35	21	9	15	1	1		1		1		7
12th	48	35	21	9	15	1	1		1		1		7
13th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
14th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
15th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
16th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
17th	48	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
18th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
19th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
20th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
21st	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
22d	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
23d	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
24th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
25th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
26th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
27th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
28th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
29th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
30th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
31st	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
32d	48	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
33d	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
34th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
35th	47	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
36th	47	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
37th	47	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7

While the clerks were footing up the result it was whispered about the chamber that sixty-five signatures to the Featherhead-Half Breed conference call had been obtained. The Half Breeds could not conceal their satisfaction. The leaders ran about the chamber announcing the fact to their followers, and congratulating each other. The Stalwarts heard the news with smiles of derision, and significantly asked the Featherheads and Half Breeds how they proposed to elect two Republican Senators, so long as thirty-two Republicans continue to vote for Roscoe Conkling unless they named him as one of the men. The conundrum was not answered. The interval was also taken advantage of by the friends of the Genesee River Canal bill to labor with Gen. Spinola and remove his objections to the bill. The General insisted on its being amended so that the work should be done without expense to the State or the city of Rochester, and this was finally agreed upon.

After the vote was announced the thirty-seventh ballot for a successor to Thomas C. Platt was ordered. There were but two changes on this ballot. Mr. Brandle of New York, who has persistently continued to vote for Mr. Platt ever since his withdrawal from the race, left him and marched into the Cornell camp. H. H. Tuttle of Moravia, who had not voted since the Platt exodus, knocked the last peg from under the ex-Senator and followed Trimble. On this ballot Depew struck his highest score since the twenty-fourth ballot, and was neck and neck with Kernan. Vice-President Arthur's candidate was but one ahead of Gov. Cornell. Assemblyman Cullinan continued to vote for Charles North, the Chairman of the County Committee.

"Who is North?" asked Senator Murtha of Senator Rockwell.

"I don't know," was the reply, "but I guess he's like one of those white-faced bumble bees—biggest when he's first hatched."

Senator Wagner was asked for Hamilton Fish.

"I suppose you mean Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., don't you?" inquired Senator Pitts.

Wendover shook his head and smiled.

The following table shows the course of the balloting for a successor to ex-Senator Platt:

LONG TERM.

JOINT BALLOT.	Platt.	Arnoux.	Conkling.	Wheeler.	Rogers.	Cornell.	Cooper.	Forster.	Francis.	Bradley.	Jacobs.	Sessions.	Scattering.
1st	52	35	22	15	10	3	2	3	3		1		12
2d	52	34	19	14	21	3	3		2	1	1		5
3d	52	33	17	14	23	3			1		1		5
4th	49	34	17	14	19	2			1	1	1		7
5th	50	34	17	14	18	2	1		1		1		7
6th	50	34	17	14	18	1	1		1		1		7
7th	50	34	17	14	18	1	1		1		1		7
8th	50	34	17	14	18	1	1		1		1		7
9th	47	33	21	15	15	1	1		1		1		7
10th	48	34	21	15	15	1	1		1		1		7
11th	48	35	21	9	15	1	1		1		1		7
12th	48	35	21	9	15	1	1		1		1		7
13th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
14th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
15th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
16th	48	34	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
17th	48	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
18th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
19th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
20th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
21st	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
22d	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
23d	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
24th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
25th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
26th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
27th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
28th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
29th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
30th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
31st	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
32d	48	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
33d	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
34th	51	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
35th	47	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
36th	47	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7
37th	47	35	18	11	9	1	1		1		1		7

Senator Jacobs moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion at the request of Assemblyman Phillips of Hubberton, the chief of the Featherheads. He complained of some statement that had been made in connection with the attempt to get up a compromise conference, and then unrolling a big manuscript bundle, and spreading it out upon the Bad Eagle's desk, he treated the convention to a speech of half an hour in defence of the movement to get the Republicans of all factions into a conference. Mr. Phillips has not the eloquence of Demosthenes Raines nor the wit of Gen. Spinola, and he failed to fix the attention of the convention. "It will read good," said one Senator, "and I prefer to take my time and read it than to listen to it here." This seemed to be the general opinion.

Senator Winslow put in a complaint because it had been charged that in the Stalwart caucus last night he had opposed an adjournment for the reason that if the President died it would be well for the friends of the incoming Administration to be on hand to see about the distribution of the patronage. Such a statement was taken to have had been for a compromise from the start, as his votes would show, and he was yet.

"With malice toward none and charity for all," shouted Senator Madden, "I say it is high time for the obstructionists in this body to get out of the way, and give us a chance to elect two Republican United States Senators. That's what I want clear through to the end of the chapter." This was received with laughter and applause.

Notice was given that the Featherhead-Half Breed conference would be held in the Assembly chamber at 8 o'clock this evening, and the joint convention adjourned.

In the Assembly, after the adjournment, Gen. Spinola offered his amendment to the Genesee River Canal bill, saying it was acceptable to everybody. Mr. McCarthy of New York denied, however, that it was acceptable to him, and expressed surprise at the sudden conversion of Gen. Spinola. This was a proposition for the State to give away a valuable franchise, and the fact that the railroad company would assume all the expense of taking possession of that franchise was not sufficient reason why the bill should pass. In reply Gen. Spinola said he had secured an amendment to the bill which relieved the people from all expense. It was his duty as a legislator to protect the taxpayers. He (McCarthy) had voted for this same bill last winter, Mr. McCarthy subsequently produced the journal of the last session, and showed that he did not vote for the bill. It was finally ordered to a third reading, most of the Democrats, including Gen. Spinola, voting against the bill.

Mr. Scott, Chairman of the Bribery Investigating Committee, then submitted the report signed by the Republican members of that committee. At the conclusion of its reading Mr. Brooks stepped into the Clerk's desk and read the report signed by himself and Mr. Shanley. It was very long. During its reading many of the members came forward and took seats in the chairs reserved for Senators in the space in front of the Clerk's desk. The closest attention was paid by all members to the reading of the report of the majority. On motion of Gen. Husted both reports were tabled and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate the consideration of the Railroad Commission bill was resumed. Several amendments were offered and voted down. Mr. Jacobs proposed an amendment providing for the election of the Commissioners by the people, but this was rejected by a strict party vote. Another amendment naming State officers to act as Commissioners was pending when the Senate adjourned. The bill was made a special order for to-morrow.

The bill to enable the trustees to secure property for the approaches to the Brooklyn bridge was introduced in the Senate. Its operation is confined entirely to the Brooklyn end of the bridge. Ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy has brought the bill here and is urging its passage.

MARCHIONESS IN A FAST MILE.

And Baltic Defeats the Duke of Montalban on Brighton Beach.

The races at Brighton were fairly attended yesterday. The sport opened with a hot brush for the Appeal Stakes for foals of 1878, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,250 added; $300 to second; one mile and five-eighths. There were nine subscribers to the stakes. Three started—A. Burnham's b. c. Baltic, 118 lbs.; W. C. Daly's b. f. Kitty Clark, 110, and Mr. Nelson's b. c. Duke of Montalban, 118. Pools—Duke of Montalban, $35; Baltic, $25; Kitty Clark, $10.

The three ran a very snug race, Kitty Clark in the lead less than a length at first, then Baltic headed the bunch at half a mile. All raced without daylight between them to the finish, where Baltic won by a neck, the Duke second, half a length ahead of Kitty Clark. Time, 2:55. Mutuals paid $16.60. Fisher rode the winner.

A very close race of three-quarters of a mile heats for a purse of $200, entrance fee of $10 to second, came off between Charley Ross, 113 lbs., Hunt, 98 lbs., Alsike, 87, and Aleck Ament, 81. Previous to the first heat Bridgeoake sold in the pools at $125, Charley Ross $20, Aleck Ament $65. Charley Ross took the first heat by half a length from Aleck Ament in 1:15¾; Aleck Ament captured the second heat four lengths ahead of Charley Ross in 1:16; Aleck Ament also won the third heat and race only a nose in front of Charley Ross. Time, 1:17¾. Mutuals paid $16.10 straight.

The third race was for a purse of $200, of which $50 to second; one mile and an eighth. The starters were Mr. Duke of Kent, 108 lbs.; ch. f. Mate, 72; ch. m. Mamie Fields, 111; ch. f. Bernardine, 82; b. g. Victim, 111; ch. m. Una, 111; b. g. Captain Wragge, 98, and b. m. Sesuine, 111. Victim was a great favorite over the field.

Bernardine kept the lead for nearly a mile, when Victim came to the front, winning with a length to spare in 1:57. Bernardine second, Sesuine third, and Mamie Fields fourth. Mutuals, $7.20.

An extra race, purse $150, of which $30 to second and $20 to third, came next. The starters were Alice Berry, 103 lbs.; N. Y. Weekly, 102; Diamond, 99½; Moscow, 91½; Monopoly, 87; Nimblefoot, 82; and Marchioness, 64. Marchioness sold favorite over the field. Little Hugo gave a free rein to Marchioness, and the mare won by half a mile in 1:41. Mutuals paid $7.70. Marchioness distanced all the others.

The sport closed with a hurdle race of one mile and a half over six hurdles. The jumpers were Steve, carrying 108 lbs.; Cannon, 117; Rouge, 120; L. L., 120; Dalgasian, 117; Lenox, 153; Jim Fair, 98. Devan sold favorite nearly even with the field.

This race was a very straggling affair, except between the three leaders, Dalgasian winning a nose in front of Devan. Eunice third. Time, 2:48. Mutuals, $14.85.

Going to Water his Grandfather's Grave.

Joseph Ward, feeling sad and disconsolate on Tuesday, went to the cemetery of Holy Trinity to water his grandfather's grave. As he had been imbibing too freely of beer, his legs were rather unsteady and his vision considerably impaired. He wandered for some time about the cemetery with a watering pot searching for his grandfather's grave. Finally he was seen steadying himself against a headstone, and endeavoring to read the inscription. Satisfied from the inscription that he had found the grave he was so anxious to water, Ward proceeded to empty the contents of the watering pot upon the grave, and then began to dig a hole with his hands in the soft earth. He was discovered by Adam Rattner, who, thinking he was trying to steal flowers from the grave of his deceased relative, ran to the Keepers' lodge and informed Justice Sacher. In Williamsbridge, but Ward under bonds to believe himself in the future.

Hindoo Superstition.

In India cholera often rages the country, destroying hundreds of thousands of people. Of Elect Tonic it is not only for its curative, but for its preventive value. For many years no medicine could be found which would cure the sufferers, so much so that the disease got out of our control and made many years ago an American carried some of Perry Davis's Pain Killer into India, and soon found that it would cure any case of cholera, summer complaint, or dysentery, if used properly and according to directions. The Hindoos were so rejoiced to find a sure remedy for this terrible disease that they called it "that they named it "Medicine of the Gods," thinking that one could not invent so certain a cure. For forty years it has been sold in this country, and never has been known to fail. Nor can it be sold without having a bottle ready for use.—Adv.

Scotch Cheviot and French Cretonne Shirtings

Are extremely popular, judging from the numerous orders received daily by the Keep Manufacturing Co., 80 Nassau st., 637 and 1,199 Broadway.—Adv.

BRADLEY'S $2,000 BRIBE.

REPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

If Sessions is Guilty, then Bradley is Equally Guilty—Perjury Certainly Committed by One, or Bribery and Perjury by the Other.

ALBANY, July 6.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made by Mr. Bradley and others presented two reports to the Assembly this afternoon, which, on motion of Mr. Husted, were laid on the table. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Scott, E. A. Carpenter, Draper, Boardman, and Skinner, all Republicans, says that the charges and denials are both positive, and the evidence taken was entirely circumstantial. As Senator Sessions, Charles A. Edwards, and others, pending the sessions of the committee, were indicted by the Grand Jury, they think that it would be improper for them to prejudge the case, now in the hands of the courts, and therefore submit the evidence taken.

The minority report is signed by the two Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Brooks and Shanley. They say that the investigation was authorized on the statement of Mr. Bradley, the chief accuser, that corrupt propositions had been made to him in the form of money by Senator Sessions in two of the hotels of the city on the 8th of June, pending an exciting election for two United States Senators. Mr. Bradley's sworn statement is most positively denied by Mr. Sessions, either as to the payment of the money, promises to pay money, or the mention of the word money. "If Mr. Bradley's statement is true," says the report, "a great crime has been committed in the State by one of its Senators, and if it is not true, a crime of no less magnitude has been committed by one of the members of the Assembly." The report then sets forth the constitutional provision against bribery and corruption, and says:

In our own time and country, under the highest law of the State—public opinion—and by all just ideas of decent and honest government, the offence of bribery is the lowest and meanest of public crimes. It not only dishonors the State at large, but reflects discredit upon all in official service where the crime is committed, and no discrimination can be made between the party actually bribed and the party deliberately tempting the person consenting to be bribed. In the case before us, Mr. Bradley admits that he received $2,000 on the certain expectation, if not direct and express promise, that he would vote for Mr. Depew as one of the Senators to represent the State in Congress. He would not or did not take the $1,000 first offered, but consented at a later hour, on the statement of Mr. Sessions that he (the latter) would see what was the best he could do, to receive the sum of $2,000. He received it in his own room, after an agreement or appointment made by and with Mr. Sessions to go there, and after the first $1,000 had been tendered to him. It is not pretended (putting the words of the Constitution) that he rejected the money which he alleges was offered him by Mr. Sessions. The surrender of money at the right time, in the right way, and to the right person, is improperly accepted, is to be commended, but for the latter would it be, and in the case before us would it have been. If the money had never been received, then the act of receiving the bribe money and the public act of exposing the crime committed would have been avoided. As a general principle of truth in the performance of duty, it may be stated that no man dare offer a bribe to a person who is not willing to receive it, or who, after receiving it, dares not presume that he will take it. It is the receiving of fees, perquisites, or anything of value, or consenting to receive them for a vote upon any official act done, expressed, or implied, that is the crime against the State (bribery), and in this respect the State law of 1874 is full accord with the Constitution as amended in 1874.

The report of the testimony taken before the committee, if we read it aright, shows a total disregard of conscience or from motives of policy and duty, is not without many precedents in the history of the world. But the best and most notorious example for all time is the betrayal of the Son of God. Forty thirty pieces of silver Judas betrayed his Master, but when he had earned the cost of his betrayal, stricken in his conscience as the wicked man he was, he returned the money, and in the crime he repented of the deed done, cast down in the Temple the money received from the chief priests and elders, and went and paid the price of his sin. Treasonable act has stood forever recorded in history for nearly 1,900 years as the price of blood, and as an offender in heaven and earth. It may never be able to free itself from the stain of its guilt. The thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas were returned by him too late to save the life betrayed, but was returned in time to save him from the guilt of suicide. The money received by Judas for the loss of his life in a sense inflicted murder, is remembrance of which is a example for all time, both of the heinous character of the crime and the warning against the misuse of money in any betrayal of trust.

The report then refers to Mr. Bradley's statement at his home in Olean, pending the canvass of votes for Senator, that something startling would occur in Albany, as "the beginning of the end of the finally announced fact that money was offered to him by Senator Sessions to vote for Mr. Depew for United States Senator." Bradley's statement that he referred to the "Star route exposures" the committee ask to be excused from believing, as those exposures long preceded the date of the resignations of the two Senators from this State. The report then refers to the sworn statement made by Senator Sessions of Mr. Bradley's charges, and says:

Upon the soul or one of these two witnesses rests the responsibility of the false oath, and upon the evidence before the committee only the guilt, or neither of both, can be fastened. We believe the evidence to be circumstantial, and can answer which is guilty of the single crime of bribery, or of the double crime of bribery and perjury. In the case before us, Mr. Bradley admits that he accepted responsible places in the leading State of the Union, where five millions of people are represented, and he is called upon to answer for the crime and offence of the crime of felony and perjury—one or both, is without apology, palliation, or excuse. If Mr. Bradley is guilty, then Senator Sessions not only paid the $2,000 to him, with the agreement or real instance on his part to receive the money, but also said to him that they had been paying but $2,000 in a contingency, for the purchase of one vote for a new United States Senator from a State that no evidence has been given that any such sum of money, or any sum of money, was paid or promised for any other purpose than the vote of Mr. Depew, who swears he received the $2,000 for the expected and promised vote for Mr. Depew after he had been voting for Messrs. Conkling and Platt. While Mr. Bradley admits that the offering of the money was accompanied by the statement that he would receive $2,000 for voting for Mr. Depew, if undersigned, and that anybody could get the sum for so voting, there is no evidence whatever from the witnesses, or from the report, that any such sum was offered, and yet it is proper to remember again and again that the statement of Mr. Bradley is not sworn to, and that the statement of Mr. Sessions is sworn to, and that the former is as much and can make it. Under this social he seems to have received the money after supper in his sitting room, No. 60, at the Kenmore House, with the door of the room locked by his request. Mr. Bradley, with the door locked, then left the room, upon his own invitation to be seen at Long after the first $1,000 had been tendered or offered at the Delaware House, and returned to the room with the other $1,000 in his pocket. He says he did not tell Sessions that he was duped, but he admits that he did not tell Sessions that he was duped, but he admits that he did not tell Sessions that he was duped, but he admits that