

The Intelligencer.

The Electoral Commission are expected to arrive at a decision in the Louisiana case to-morrow or next day.

Meeting at the Grant House To-night.

We would again remind our business men who appreciate the importance of the completion of the Tuscawawas Valley Railroad to this city, that a meeting with that object in view will take place at the Grant House parlors this evening at seven o'clock.

There is an apparent necessity now existing to come to some conclusion touching the completion of this road, and the meeting to-night is called for that purpose.

The W. U. and A. P. Telegraph Companies.

The counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company brought out yesterday asking for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company from using and operating the line formerly operated by the W. U. Telegraph and B. & O. R. Co.'s. The hearing was set for Feb. 20.

Business Memoranda—Parkersburg.

is paying her gas company \$25.50 per lamp post per year.

The oil men down there complain that it is hard to find a market for their product.

Speaking about oil, we notice that while it quotes at 20¢ for refined at Pittsburg, private parties are quoting it to their customers at 22 cents.

The care of the town pumps at Parkersburg have just been let out for one year to Mr. Henry Amos at \$450.

The coal miners at Midway, on the Panhandle railroad, are getting 35 cents per ton.

Eggs are retailing up at Washington at 15 cents per dozen.

Our frequent reference to the fact that beef was selling at less in Cincinnati than in Wheeling, seems to have had no other effect than to put up the Cincinnati price to the Wheeling price. The family market quotation at that place is now 12¢ and 15¢.

While this is the case as regards beef, we notice that sausage still quotes at 10¢ 12¢; mutton, 10¢ 12¢; fresh pork and lamb, 10¢; veal, 12¢ 20¢.

Comparing January of the present year with the first month of last year, a number of prominent business men stated yesterday that the sales had improved 10 per cent.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The total value of last year's cotton crop of 4,250,000 bales was about \$250,000,000, but the corn crop of 1,595,000,000 bushels, at the average price of about 45 cents a bushel, is worth to this country no more than \$583,000,000.

Walker's Comments on the Capital Bill.

Under this bill, Wheeling gets the Capital for eight years, which is as much as she could very well expect. What does Charleston get? Nothing, and that "by a very large majority."

Before the Senate takes hold of the Capital bill, the INTELLIGENCER proposes to "take a long, fresh breath." We infer that paper intends moving into the country some distance.

Should the Capital case come off it is confidently expected that the entire Republican vote of the First and Second Districts will be cast solidly for Charleston, in order to encourage the Democracy of the Third District.

We await with warm attention and broader interest the holding of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, to endorse the bill for keeping the Capital at Wheeling eight years, and then locating it permanently at Clarksburg, the Third District paying ten thousand dollars as their share of the cost of the experiment.

Feeling the need of setting right to anything, become so fatigued that you are obliged to turn aside to give them relaxation; and lastly, if the sight of our work is very weak, and does not recover its customary degree of force until some distance has been traveled, the choice of eye-glasses, here are a few general rules to begin with: "In the first place, good glasses ought never to magnify the objects very much, but merely to show them to us clear, simple and exactly such as they are. Even in the exceptional cases where rather strong magnifiers are needed, the proof when they are too strong, will be when you are obliged to bring the object much closer to the eye than a sound sight requires"—in brief, "every person ought, generally speaking, to be able to read conveniently with his spectacles at the same distance as he is accustomed to read without them."

SECURITY AND IMPORTS OF POTATOES.

An unusual scarcity of potatoes in this market has led to quite large importations recently from Bermuda, Halifax, Prince Edward's Island, from which a number of cargoes have lately arrived at this port. There have also been several cargoes from England and Ireland, the price having sufficiently advanced to offer a margin of profit on shipments from the other side of the Atlantic. The number of bushels imported at this port, during the past year is 55,000.—Philadelphia Record.

YANKEES, Feb. 14.—A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, giving the Black Hills to the United States Court, county organizations, local courts and county officers; also a large appropriation for three good roads from the hills to points on the Missouri river. A great impetus has been given to emigration by the mill and weather of the past month.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

Mr. Sawyer asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report within ten days the actual amount of gold coin and bullion and silver coin and bullion now in the Treasury, together with a detailed statement of all outstanding obligations payable on demand in coin, with the balance actually owned by the Treasury, available for the redemption of specie payments, and also the amount of any other interest-bearing obligations has been issued during the past or present year in purchase of any such coin or bullion.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the special committee, the majority reporting, declaring the Tilden electors duly elected was then adopted—yeas 142, yeas 82, a party vote with the exception of Mr. Purman, who voted in the affirmative.

THE NAVY BILL.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mills, Texas, in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$12,357,524.

Mr. W. T. Hays, Ohio, in the proper place intended to offer an amendment to the bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a mixed committee to decide on a future naval policy of the United States. He called attention to the fact that since 1863 there has been expended on the navy over 600 millions of dollars, and yet it was not as efficient as in 1861.

Mr. Hale said that the gentleman from Tennessee (Whitthorne) had last year covered the country for improving the Navy of the United States which was made up of 3 persons who had passed their lives in the naval service and 6 persons who in all probability would know nothing whatever about the subject which they were to inquire into. He denied that the American Navy was in a worse condition than it had ever been before.

The bill was then considered by sections. Mr. Hale moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for the pay of officers and seamen of the Navy from \$6,250,000, as appropriated in the bill, to \$7,000,000. Mr. Hale's motion was rejected.

The conference report on the bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriations for the support of the Public Printing Office was agreed to.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

The evening session was for the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House met at 7:30, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Mills of Texas in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

A petition from the widow of Rear Admiral Taylor, praying that her name be placed on the pension roll, was referred.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration and publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States passed.

Mr. Conkling asked that the bill to provide for the distribution of the awards made under the convention between the United States and Mexico be passed now, but objection was made by Spencer, who had a telegram from a constituent saying there was fraud in the matter, and he was now on his way to Washington.

Consideration was resumed on the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, and Booth took the floor.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill, amending and supplemental to the act of March 3, 1872, to incorporate the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and the acts of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line, from the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.

The bill is a copy of the so-called "Compromise Texas and Pacific Bill," recently reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Lamar, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Bottwell withdrew the amendment submitted by him several days ago, to the bill of the Railroad Company, providing that the payments of \$750,000 per annum to be made by the railroad company to the credit of the sinking fund, shall be in addition to all the payments under the original acts, instead of in lieu of all the payments or requirements under those acts.

Mr. Booth renewed the amendment, and also submitted an amendment to the second section of the bill of the Railroad Company, so as to provide that the Central and Union Pacific companies shall each pay into the Treasury of the United States \$750,000 per annum in equal semi-annual installments, on the 1st day of April and October in each year, commencing on the first day of October, 1877, in lawful money, until said sums, with interest thereon as heretofore provided, shall be sufficient, when added to the other sums to the credit of the sinking fund, to pay off and extinguish the Government bonds advanced to the companies at six per cent interest thereon from their respective dates up to date. When they are so paid and extinguished interest on all sums placed to the credit of said sinking fund shall be credited and added thereto semi-annually at the rate of

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Senator Edmunds—The resolution adopted then was that all the objections presented having been considered, no electoral vote purporting to be that of Louisiana should be counted. That was adopted by a vote of 33 to 16. Among the votes cast for Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, on the ground that there was no proper return of the votes cast by the electors in the State of Louisiana, because there was no State Governor republican in form, and because no canvass or count of the votes had been made prior to the meeting of the Commission. Another objection of similar import was made by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

The Presiding Justice (interposing)—You are entitled to the floor, Mr. Trumbull; unless you yield, proceed.

Senator Edmunds (to the Presiding Justice)—I have a question to ask, do you mean to say that a member of the Commission cannot make an inquiry.

The Presiding Justice (authoritatively)—I say that Mr. Trumbull is entitled to the floor.

Justice Bradley (to Mr. Trumbull)—I do not think that the question of the State in that case went to the form of the certificate to the Governor was not conclusive.

Mr. Trumbull read Gov. Warmoth's certificate in that case, and said that this one thing was settled by Congress, and that was that the Governor's certificate, the same as that known to the public, might be overruled by the concurrent action of the two houses. The report of the committee was that the vote had not been properly canvassed. Now we propose to show that the vote of Louisiana has been canvassed; that the pretended canvass was fraudulent; that the papers are forged, that the returns are altered and falsified, and I would like to know if a count under such circumstances is any better than a count made by persons who had no right to count.

Justice Bradley—The question is not whether the canvass was fraudulent, but whether the returns are altered and falsified, and I would like to know if a count under such circumstances is any better than a count made by persons who had no right to count.

Mr. Miller—Allow me to make a point which came up in the Florida case and to which I attach a good deal of importance. If the only thing that a Republican Returner is to do is to determine whether certain polls are to be counted or rejected, your argument is a perfectly good one, but it is not also true that the jurisdiction of the Board is commensurate with the duties and functions of the action of Congress, and it is not true that the only thing that it has to perform is to ascertain who are the electors and to declare that? and can it be said, that is, that the board is mistaken in the law in some points while discharging the function that a mistake is no jurisdiction as to what is to be returned?

Mr. Trumbull—No, sir, I do not contend for that.

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Mr. Trumbull—To that I cannot quite assent. I assent entirely to the proposition that in any matter over which the Board had jurisdiction and discretion to act, the Board is to be determined. The point which I make is whether it is its duty to canvass and compile the vote, and to declare that? and can it be said, that is, that the board is mistaken in the law in some points while discharging the function that a mistake is no jurisdiction as to what is to be returned?

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