THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WHAT THE BEST INFORMED CORRESPONDENTS SAY AS TO THE PROBABLE FINAL RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Night, February 8.—The situation to-night may be summed up as follows: There is a very perceptible increase of confidence among Republicans, which has been strengthened to some extent by the ruling of the Commission to-day. In fact, there are but few members of that party who do not express their decided conviction that Hayes will be the next President. It is to be noted, however, that among the exceptions are to be included some of the most sagacious of the Republican leaders. These latter, and Governor Morton is one of them, say unhesitatingly that they consider the ruling of the Commission as a great point gained for the Republicans, but they do not yet look upon the final result as a certainty. The mass of the Democrats, who of course are as unthinking as the mass of the Republicans, and equally jump to party conclusions, are undoubtedly despondent, though at the same time they have by no means abandoned hope.

One very essential element which contributes to the discouragement of the Democrats is the fact that one of the leading counsel on their side takes a gloomy view of their prospects; which view, however, was really entertained by him prior to the ruling of the Commission. On the other hand, one of the ablest of the Democratic members of the Commission expresses his opinion that the Democratic case has a better prospect than the Republican case. The same member says that he believes Justice Bradley will try the case as a judge and not as a partisan.—It is significant that the entire foundation for Republican confidence and hope is predicated upon the assumption that Justice Bradley will be a partisan and not an impartial arbiter of justice.

This much may be said as between the two cases. As now known, there are not likely to be less than a dozen cases of law and fact presented for the determination of the committee. If the Democrats sustain a single point their case is won. If the Republicans do not maintain themselves on every point their case is lost. If the Republican assumption is correct, that the case is to be tried and decided on partisan considerations alone, then, of course, there can be no question that Hayes will come in. If, as the people believed, and which belief lay at the bottom of the popular demand for the passage of the electoral bill, the title to the Presidency is to be passed upon by the application of the principles of law and justice, which are understood to be the mainspring of judicial action, then it is in the last degree indelicate and improper for one party to the contest to be claiming a verdict in advance.

It is proper in this connection to suggest that implicit reliance need not be placed in accounts purporting, and falsely purporting, to represent accurately the expressions of members of the Commission in secret session. It is gratifying to say that the members of the Commission, in the almost entire abstinence from speaking even to their familiar friends of their confidential deliberations, have shown that in this important respect, at least, they recognize the obligation of their judicial functions.—*Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

Stronger Cases for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The weakness of the Democratic claim as to Humphreys, the alleged ineligible Elector, was so apparent that it is a wonder that the question was ever raised. Certainly the objecting to this vote must have been made without due inquiry into the facts. The only purpose that can be imagined is that it was desired to get the tribunal committed to the principle of inquiring into such cases in order to make a sure thing of it when Levise and Brewster, in Louisiana, and Watts, in Oregon, are under consideration. Humphreys did not hold the office of shipping commissioner when the election took place. All investigations, however, serve to increase the strength of the Louisiana ineligibility cases. If Levise's vote is counted it will be in defiance of notorious facts rendering him ineligible. Judge Trumbull and Matt Carpenter are hard at work on the Louisiana matter. They lay great stress upon the unconstitutionality of the returning board law.—The claim which Carpenter says can be fully established is that the returning board had no right to canvass the returns of a Presidential election; that the board was illegally constituted, and that the canvass was in many respects conducted in violation of law. Carpenter says Louisiana will elect Tilden beyond a doubt.

WHY THE FLORIDA CASE WAS PRESENTED.

In conversation to-night one of the eminent counsel for the Democratic party said he and his associates had hesitated about making the point as to the ineligibility of Humphreys, because, on the facts, it was so much weaker than three or four cases of the same kind, which are in reserve, but they made it in deference to some leading Democratic lawyers. The counsel regard the Oregon and Louisiana cases of ineligible electors as impregnable, and believe the Commission is now committed to the principle they will advance when these are considered. They are not at all apprehensive about the election of Tilden, and they only fear for Hendricks, as the most they dread is a failure to elect by the people because of the throwing out of one or more votes by ineligible electors, in which event the House of Representatives will choose the President.—*Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

A Possibility of a Change of the Democratic Tactics if Louisiana is Counted for Hayes.

WASHINGTON, Friday Night, February 9.—The Democratic members of the Commission, and indeed all well informed Democrats, consider Tilden's cause very far from lost by the result of the Florida contest. The Louisiana case presents several strong points not heretofore laid before the commission. Matt Carpenter and Trumbull are thoroughly prepared, and though the former is expected to make the greatest argument of the controversy, a principal point of it will be that under the statutes of Louisiana creating the returning board the power to canvass the votes for Presidential Electors is not given them, and it should therefore have been done by the Governor and other officers named as canvassers under a proper law.

The leading Democrats held a conference to-night to discuss the situation and arrange their tactics for the future. It is believed they have changed their views. Perhaps they may conclude if Louisiana is given to Hayes by a party vote in the Electoral Commission to object to the vote of every State that comes up afterwards, so as to prevent a decision of the controversy before the 4th of March, and thereby force a new election in December. The time is so limited this is entirely practicable, as the house must separate and discuss for two hours every such case. Under this state of things the president of the Senate would hold over, and would be acting president until his successor is elected on the 4th of March, and that successor would probably be Morton or Sherman.

From a member of the Commission I learn that the day was taken up in discussing the effect of the *quo warranto* proceedings, the subsequent legislation of Florida, and judgment of its Supreme Court. The eligibility question came up first, and the Republican members said as they had voted not to take up that question at all they would like to hear what Judge Bradley had to say. He would like to hear argument before giving his opinion. It was to this point that Bayard and Hoar principally directed their arguments. Finally Judge Bradley decided against Humphries, and gave an opinion which the Republican commissioners construe as precluding any hope for the Democrats upon any other eligibility case that may be raised. But a Democratic member says he did not so construe it. Thurman offered a resolution declaring Humphries ineligible, but it was at length decided by a unanimous vote to drop Humphries.—Bayard's cheerfulness is very apparent, and Abbott and Thurman are hopeful.

A new case of ineligibility in Louisiana has been quietly worked up, and it may stagger Judge Bradley in spite of his bitterly Republican wife and Morton's and Garfield's bull-dozing. It is positively asserted that Joseph, Republican Elector in Louisiana, served a term of three years in the penitentiary for burglary.—*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

Gov. Hampton has commissioned a number of offices of the Military Companies of Columbia.

The Weekly Union Times.

R. M. STOKES, Editor.

UNION, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞ 20 per cent additional for advertisements ordered not to appear in consecutive issues.

☞ Over $6,000 has been collected by Gov. Hampton's Agent in Newberry.

☞ Dr. John H. Davis, one of the oldest and most valuable citizens of Laurens County, died, on the 8th inst., aged 86 years.

☞ The Grand Jury of Richland has found a true bill against John R. Cochran, republican Senator from Anderson, for the murder of Thomas Dent, in Columbia, last fall.

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. T. C. Perrin, at Abbeville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Cause, defective chimney. No insurance.

☞ The *quo warranto* case of Connor vs. Elliott, for the office of Attorney-General of the State, has been referred to Mr. T. J. Arthur, with power to issue subpœnas and subpœnas *duces tecum*. Thirty days is given for the report.

☞ The Greenville *News* has deliberately come to the conclusion that the only things this country needs now, is more immigration, more railroads, more honest men and *two more Democrats on the National Returning Board.*

☞ J. H. Runkle, ex-Solicitor of the — Circuit, committed suicide in Fine's saloon, Columbia, last Saturday, by shooting himself in the head. Runkle was about 30 years old; a native of Ohio and a brother-in-law of Ex-Congressman Hoge, of the 3d District.

☞ We give as much of the news from Washington as we think will fully post our readers upon the condition of the Presidential contest. No one can at present tell how it will result—except, perhaps, Judge Bradley and his political wife.

☞ Thomas R. Agnew, brother of "John Agnew, Mayor of Columbia," has been adjudged a bankrupt. His liabilities foot up $884,000, while his assets are nominally $460,000. Agnew was a large grocery Merchant in Vesey Street, New York.

☞ Eggs are selling in Charleston at from 20 to 25 cents per dozen, and meat from 8 to 15 cents per pound. Considering that the Charleston butchers cut off all the superfluous bone on the meat, it is but very little, if any, more than we pay here. Eggs are selling here at 20 cents, and not very plentiful at that.

☞ The Greenville *News* has made its appearance with more than usual regularity the past ten days, and the result is, it is eagerly sought for on the arrival of the morning's train. Through it we get nearly all the telegraphic reports and the cream of the other news found in the Columbia papers of the same date, but received here in the afternoon.

☞ In our last we spoke of the firm of Dunbar & Smith, and it has been suggested that as there are so many Smith's in the country we should tell which Smith it is. The suggestion is good, and in order to clear up the mystery we inform the public that the full name of the firm is N. H. A. Dunbar and J. Drayton Smith.—There may be many Smith's in the world but we are confident there is only *one* N. H. A. Dunbar.

☞ Mr. Wm. A. Courtency, of Charleston, has solicited our young friend, Laurie Young, to act as Agent for the Lee and Hampton Portraits for Union County.

Laurie has placed specimen copies of these Portraits on exhibition in the window of Foster & Wilkins' store, and has already a number of subscribers. We advise people from the country to see Laurie when they come to town and secure a fine portrait of each of those loved chieftains for a very small amount.

☞ Senator Nash, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the colored Orphan Asylum, called on Gov. Hampton last week for pecuniary aid for that institution, and the Governor gave Nash a check for *one thousand dollars.* We are glad the Governor was able to respond to the call so promptly and liberally, and we hope Senator Nash will be as ready to recognize Hampton as Governor, in the Senate, as he is when the Orphans of his own color need assistance from the public Treasury.

☞ Our friend, R. W. Tinsley has just received a new supply of spectacles, and says he has some that will almost restore sight to the blind. He intends sending a pair to Bradley and Garfield, of the Electoral Commission, with the forlorn hope that they will enable those Commissioners to discern the difference between the true vote of Louisiana and the false count of J. Madison Wells and his returning Board. We know Tinsley has some powerful spectacles, but we fear no such spectacle will be seen in *that* commission, for there are none so blind as those who *will not* recognize the rights of the people above party interest.

☞ The Grand and Petit Jurors of this County, drawn on the 20th ult, have, no doubt, been apprised by the Sheriff that their attendance will be required by Judge Northrop at Court next Monday. The Judge is anxious to please all parties, if he can do it "within the Statutes," while our new Solictor, Col. Ball, will be on hand as a terror to all law breakers. It will be pleasant to have, once more, a sober and honorable Solicitor, and to feel that every officer of the Court, from the Judge to the constable, will do their duty faithfully, irrespective of political or personal enterest or bias. The day of bribery and corruption, in the Courts of this Circuit, is, we believe, gone for ever, and with it is passing away the inclination to commit crimes and acts of violence which at one time filled pages of our session docket at every court and kept up continual distrust and insecurity in the minds of all classes of the people. Stern justice in our Courts, tempered with mercy, never fails to command the respect and even obedience of the most hardened criminals, and is ever more potent in preventing crime and maintaining the peace than too great leniency toward evil doers, or the general belief that money can purchase the acquital of a culprit.—Keep our Courts pure, and just in its administration of the laws, and the people will be pure, orderly and prosperous.

The Electoral Commission.

From the first we have had very little faith in the Commission created by Congress to decide upon the contested Electoral votes; but when we found that the Senate had elected Morton and Garfield to that Commission our faith in it as a non-partisan tribunal, became still weaker, for we knew then that trickery and partisan schemes, entirely unbecoming a tribunal entrusted with such momentous national interests, would be resorted to by the Republican majority of that body, and the wishes of a large majority of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box, would be ignored by such extreme partisans, and the party whip would control the Commission. Still we hoped that the representatives of the Supreme Bench would rise above all party considerations, that the commissioners chosen from that dignified position would bring to the great work only the spirit of justice and a decent respect for the plain voice of the people. But this hope was almost blasted when we found that the four Judges had selected Judge Bradley as their associate upon the Commission. We could not forget that Bradley was chosen as a partisan judge when the discussion upon the legality of the greenback issue was to be decided by the United States Supreme Court, and he has continued a warm supporter of the party that placed him upon the bench ever since.—Nor was that the only cause for our fear. We heard from the best authorities that Judge Bradley was a warm, personal, as well as political friend of Gov. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, and, furthermore, that he had expressed more interest in the election than any other Judge on the Bench. Taking all these things into consideration we had strong reasons for our misgivings that the Commission would be controlled more by party prejudice than a regard for the expressed will of a majority of the people. As we said before, the Commission was *too strong* Republican in its feelings and *interests* to give much hope that it could rise above party, even upon such a grave question.

We, however, have not given up the contest yet. Wiser heads than ours seem to think that Louisiana and Oregon will present stronger arguments for Tilden than Florida did. It does seem to us that no man of ordinary intellect and respectability can read the infamous frauds so incontestably proven against the Republican Returning Board of Louisiana and believe that Hayes received a majority in that State, and we don't believe a majority of his own party will be satisfied if he takes his seat as President under such infamous circumstances.

The Commission is now in session upon the Louisiana vote, and we cannot better explain the present situation of the Electoral dispute than by giving the following from the *News and Courier:*

The count has now reached Louisiana, and if, as is probable, the party division in the Commission remains as heretofore, Judge Bradley must decide the vote of the State. The case of Louisiana differs in many respects from that of Florida. In the latter case but one set of Electors voted on the first Wednesday in December, and but one certificate bears the signature of any person claiming to be Governor of the State at that date. In Louisiana both sets of men claiming to be Electors met and cast their votes on the day appointed by law, and both received certificates from persons claiming to be Governor of the State. It may be that the Commission, that is to say Mr. Bradley, will feel called upon to decide who was the legal Governor of Louisiana on the 6th of December. There are other phases of the case which make it different from that of Florida. Even the cases of alleged ineligibility are different, from the fact that Brewster and Levisee do not claim to have resigned their offices before the election. The Louisiana case will present several new points, and it is very far from certain that the decisions thus far made settle the final result.

☞ Our invaluable fellow-townsman, Mr. James Grant, exhibited on our streets last Wednesday a contrivance for a fire engine, which is simple and inexpensive, and we believe would prove efficient in case of fire. It was nothing more nor less than an iron Force Pump fastened into a hogshead with arms attached to work it. With about twenty-five feet of hose he threw a pretty good stream of water to the cone of Mr. McNally's two-story store.

Many efforts have been made to organize a Fire Company in this town, but the expense of purchasing an apparatus has heretofore stood in the way. Mr. Grant has now overcome that objection, and we hope the citizens will give him tangible encouragement in his laudable effort to introduce a plan that will give some security against fire.

We think the town Council should consult with Mr. Grant about it, and the citizens—particularly the property-owners—should call upon the town officials to move in the matter.

We shall speak of Mr. Grant and his improvised fire engine more fully hereafter.

☞ Dr. J. P. Thomas, Gov. Hampton's Agent for the collection of the ten per cent contribution, reports that he has collected a little over $2,600.

While this is doing pretty well, it does not come up to what was expected of Union.

While quite a number of colored republicans have promptly come forward and paid the Hampton tax, there are a number of the largest white tax payers who have not responded. Surely they will not allow colored republicans to thus show greater fealty to the Hampton Government than they do?

The Doctor has filled his appointments throughout the County, but will keep his books open during Court week in the Commissioners' office, where he will be pleased to give receipts to any number of tax payers who may wish to sustain the Governor and government chosen by a majority of the people. Let us all go up and pay! We would not have Gov. Hampton think that the people of old Union had "gone gone back on him" on any account.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—A dispatch to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Agent Chamberlain, dated Cartersville, Ga., reports that a raid had been made in the Northern part of that State, and 33 stills destroyed and 84 arrests made. Lieut. McIntyre, of the 2nd Infantry, was killed in Log Mountains by 30 illicit distillers, who attacked the government force under cover of night.

If the killing of Revenue officers and soldiers continue, it will be hard to find men willing to risk their lives hunting for illicit distilleries.

When you see a cat put up her back and snarl at a plate of sausages you may know they are genuine.

Union and its Drawbacks.

The stagnation of business and the scarcity of money in this section is truly alarming. Our merchants are doing almost nothing. No trade comes here, save what is forced through liens, and the merchants have to keep a strict watch or that in many cases, or be in danger of losing. Wagons pass this town, from below, and go to Spartanburg to sell cotton and buy supplies, while from almost every other part of Union County the towns adjacent county are recieving a large amount of cash trade.

Why is this? Why can the Cotton buyers of Spartanburg pay more for Cotton and sell goods cheaper than Union? These are questions that the people cannot answer, consequently they have come to the conclusion that the merchants of Union are a set of sharpers and swindlers.

We do not expect to answer them to the satisfaction of all, but we will make such statements as we are satisfied can be substantiated.

A farmer bought a barrel of Molasses in Spartanburg. The merchant charged him for 46 gallons, but the guager's mark (which had been eraced) only called for 42 gallons. The excuse of the merchant, when his attention was called to it, was: "Oh! T. does so, and we have to do it also, or we could not sell as cheap."

Another case is similar: An Agent from Spartanburg called on our merchants and proposed to sell them a car load of Liverpool salt at a very reduced price. The salt was ordered, and in due time it arrived; but upon examination it was found that each sack was nearly 30 lbs. less than the usual weight of Liverpool salt. The result was the Union merchants would not stoop to such a cheat upon their customers, so notified the shipper that the salt was at the Union Depot, subject to his order.

These are the only cases, *of that character*, that have come plainly to our notice, but others have been mentioned.

But Union has another and, we think, a greater enemy to its prosperity. The freight on a car load of merchandize to Union is just three times as much as to Spartanburg—28 miles above us—on the same road. By the published rates the freight on a car load of Molasses to Union is $99; but to Spartanburg—28 miles beyond—it is only $33. Our merchants now ship their goods to Spartanburg and back for one-half what they would have to pay if the car stopped at Union, on its way to Spartanburg.

Again, cotton is shipped from Spartanburg to Charleston for much less per bale than from Union, for no other reason than because the latter is a *way* station. This is a great drawback to the business of Union, and we cannot help thinking that the discrimination in freights between the two points is unjust and extraordinary.

The Town and County of Union has done as much, if not more, than any other section, toward the interests of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, and it does seem hard now that the road should be used as a prominent means of injuring our trade to build up the interests of an adjoining county. We fought hard to secure the $150,000 subscription from this County to the extension of the road, *and secured* it. It was the most liberal subscription, all things considered, made by any other county, but we had no idea that the road which would receive the greatest benefit from that extension would so far ignore our claims as to make such a ruinous discrimination. In the building of the Spartanburg and Asheville road Union has received not a dollar of benefit. Nearly all the money has been spent in Spartanburg. We do not complain of that, for we knew from the first that it would be so, but we did not anticipate that our liberality would be used so pointedly and so flagrantly to our disadvantage.

We have no idea that anything we might say will have any effect upon those who control the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, but it is possible that the bare mention of the difficulties under which our people are suffering may arouse to some effort to relieve themselves.

While it is an unpropitious time to call upon the people of Union to build a railroad, still we believe it is their duty to seriously and earnestly make some move towards establishing a competing line of transportation. A charter for a road from Chester to Union has been granted by the Legislature, and the merchants of Chester are anxious to have that road built. They stand ready to subscribe liberally toward it, and we ask them to move in the matter at once. All that Union *can possibly do*, by individual aid, will be cheerfully and promptly done. Our people feel that they must have another railroad outlet, or their property and business will be completely ruined. Will the merchants of Chester and Union give us any encouragement to keep the matter before the people? Let us hear from you, gentlemen.

A Shocking Murder

Was committed on Friday last, near Jonesville, by a colored man named Waties Gist, upon the body of his aged Grandmother.

The circumstances, as they were reported to us, are as follows: Waties is undoubtedly crazy. He has been in the State Lunatic Asylum at least once. He says the Lord commanded him to kill his "Granny," so he built up a large fire in the fire-place, then took the axe and "chopped her head in two," and then put her on the fire, where she was found by a brother of Waties.—The body was almost burned up when found. Waties was arrested and brought to jail the following day, and appears as unconcerned about the horrid crime he committed as if he had only killed a mad dog.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that Waties' lunacy is spasmodic, and in his lucid intervals, since he has been in jail, he has evinced intense anguish for the crime he committed.

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER'S POSITION.—In the last issue of the Yorkville *Enquirer*, appears a notice from J. L. Watterson, former County Treasurer, informing the people of York County that he is ready and desirous of receiving their State and County taxes for the year 1877. In the same issue of the *Enquirer* appears an editorial article advising the people of York to respond to this call, and urging them to pay their County taxes promptly, on the ground that the educational, charitable and penal institutions of the County are, or soon will be, in a very impecunious condition.

It is easy to understand that Chamberlain's appointtee should be ready to gobble up the money of the taxpayers, but we confess that we are somewhat at a loss to understand how the Yorkville *Enquirer*, a paper which is supported by the taxpayers of York County, can advise the people to recognize the Chamberlain usurpation. It savors very strongly of treason. The *Hampton Herald*, published at Rock Hill, gives the ring of the true metal, when it says: "We advise our people not to pay one cent of taxes to Mr. Watson or any one else who now ignores the Hampton government and prefers allegiance to the Chamberlain usurpation.—*Charleston Journal of Commerce.*

FLORIDA GIVEN TO HAYES

On Grounds Fatal to His Chances for the White House.

A STRICTLY PARTY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Grand Commission has decided to give Florida to Hayes, but it is claimed that the conclusion was reached by two Republican members of the Court upon grounds fatal to the final success of their party. Neither party is quite happy over the situation.

The Commission continued in session until half-past 8 o'clock. Each of the fifteen members made elaborate statements of their views of the case, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the four persons, to wit: Fred. C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, Wm. H. Holden and Thos. A. Long, are duly appointed Electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States.

The vote in detail on this resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman.

In the case of Humphreys, Judge Clifford was of opinion that holding the office of shipping commissioner would have rendered him ineligible, but that his resignation of the office before the election was valid, and in this view of the case action on the objection to his vote, made by Senator Jones, of Florida, was abandoned.—These proceedings will be presented in joint session to-morrow, when the count will progress to Louisiana.

In the formal report to the joint session, the Commission will assign the following reasons for their decision:

First. The Commission, exercising the powers of both houses under the law, and having examined all the certificates and papers referred to them, find that they have no authority to hear evidence *aliunde*, or, in other words, to hear evidence outside of the certificates of the Governor of the State of Florida, founded upon the determination of the canvassing boardas to its vote.

Second. The Commission cannot consider as evidence any acts of the Legislature or courts in determining whom the State had appointed as Electors after the day that the said Electors gave their votes.

Third. In regard to the alleged ineligibility of F. C. Humphreys, there was not sufficient proof that he held office on the 7th of November.

The decision of the commission was formally reported to the Senate and that body immediately repaired to the House.

The following objections to the decision of the Commission were submitted by Mr. Field to the two houses.

Objections to the Decision.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

The following are the objections submitted by Mr. Field:

An objection is interposed by the undersigned Senators and Representatives to the decision made by the commission constituted by the act entitled "An act to approve and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," as to the true and legal electoral vote of Florida, on the following grounds:

1st. The commission determined that the vote cast by C. H. Pearce, F. C. Humpreys, W. H. Holden and T. W. Long, as electors of President and vice President of the United States, in and for or on behalf of the State of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the said State, when, in truth and in fact, the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, Robert B. Hilton and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of said State.

2d. For that the said commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that C. H. Pierce, F. C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden and T. W. Long were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, but were designated as electors by the returning board of said State, corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with the intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, R. C. Hilton and Robert Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the State of Florida, in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

3d. For that the decision aforesaid was founded upon the resolution and order of said commission previously made, as follows:

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors.

4th. For that said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two houses of Congress by the committees of each house concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by the persons whose certificates are taken as proof of their due appointment as electors.

5th. For that the said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns, Governor, as also that of the board of State canvassers was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the State of Florida out of its rightful choice of electors, and to substitute therefor those who had not been chosen as appointed electors by said State in the manner provided by the Legislature thereof.

6th. For that the said commission refused to recognize the rights of the courts of the State of Florida to review and revise the judgment of the returning board or board of canvassers, rendered through fraud, without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of said courts, after their decision that Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long were not entitled to cast the electoral vote of the State of Florida; which said decision was rendered by a court of said State, lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and whose jurisdiction over the said Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long had attached before any act was done by them as electors.

7th. For that the said decision excludes all evidence tending to show that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its government—legislative, judicial and executive—had decided as fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns, Governor, as well as that of the State canvassers, upon which certificates the said commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected, and false ones substituted in their place.

8th. For that the count of the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long, for President and Vice-President, would be a violation of the constitution of the United States.

Signed by Senators Jones, Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, Jenks, Finlay, Saylor, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt and Springer.

Upon returning the Secretary of the Senate read the objections submitted.

A motion for a recess to Monday was urged by the Democrats, but was lost by 26 to 44—a strict party vote.

Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Adopted by a strict party vote.

Recess to 10, A. M., Monday.

THE OREGON CASE.—Prominent Democrats say the commission has adopted a line of procedure that must throw out the vote of Watts, the Oregon postmaster.

Alexander H. Stephens finds sweet solace in listening to the obituaries which are read to him by his private Secretary as he sits propped up by a bolster. They do him more good than the doctor's stuff.

A Slashing Rebuke to Weak-Kneed Democracy

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.—Mr. Carr, from Mr. Kerr's old district, in the course of his speech, said:

Florida should have been returned for Tilden and Hendricks, but, sir, at the same time, I hold that the democratic majority of this house has no moral right to complain that this commission has rendered a partisan decision in reporting the four electoral votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. While I assert that this decision is contrary to the facts, and contrary to the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, I as boldly assert that the wrong is chargeable in a cause farther back than the commission. The wrong rests upon the shoulders of those who established this partizan tribunal. When the democratic majority of this house adopted this law, with the full knowledge that a majority of the commission would be republicans, govered by republican instincts, controlled by republican interests, warped by republican biases, moved by republican motives, they deliberately abandoned every claim which the democratic masses asserted to control our national affairs. The commission have done no more nor less than what could or should have been expected or required of them. You erected a political tribunal, invested it with political attributes, and gave them political questions to determine, which they have settled from a political stand point. Being Republicans, they believed that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was and ought to be elected. In making their declaration, they have been true and faithful to their political sentiments, education and assertions. No legal wrong can attach to them for this; but when you as Democrats, deliberately put such power over such questions in the hands of a tribunal, so constituted, you committed a bold and daring wrong to your pretended political conviction, and assuredly to your political constituents, whose political sentiments and rights you betrayed and abandoned to your political adversaries. I rise to remind the Democrats, that in common decency, your votes on this measure have estopped you from interposing even one word of criticism against the decision of that tribunal."

He concluded: "I denounce the majority of this House as being responsible for the wrong and ignorantly or corruptly recreant to the confidence which had been reposed in them, and faithless to the trusts confided to them." Applause.

While a bill relating to the Freedman's Bank was under discussion on Tuesday, Senator Cameron took occasion to express his mind freely in regard to the employment of several commissioners, at an annual compensation of $3,000 each, to settle the affairs of that bankrupt institution. He said he was opposed to paying large salaries to these commissioners to enable them to live riotously and fare sumptuously, while the poor negroes who deposited in the bank are starving.

One of the rankest offences of Grantism was the plunder of the Freedman's Bank, and the commissioners who now have control of its remaining assets seem determined to use them up in expenses and salaries. The head of these commissioners is John A. J. Creswell, formerly Postmaster-General, in which office he acquired a reputation for assisting straw-bid contractors to swindle the Government, which seems to have recommended him to Grant as a suitable person to be intrusted with the care of what was left of the freedmen's funds. Creswell holds one or two other offices, besides running a bank of his own in Washington. He is simply a pensioner upon the poor defrauded negroes.—*New York Sun.*

AN OLD NEGRESS.—I have in my employ, as nurse, an old colored woman who says her name is Polly Sumter; that she was the servant of old Gen. Sumter, and a grown woman at his death; that after his death she remained in the family of his only son, Col. Thomas Sumter, and nursed his four children, whose names were Thos. DeLarge, Francis, Sebastion and Brazilian; that she was brought to this State before the war by Mr. John Joseph, and bought by a speculator named Dripper Dixon; that her prayers are 'that she may live to see her young masters and mistresses, her old Carolina home and her only daughter, Linda, before she dies. She further says her daughter was carried to Virginia by Mr. John Broomfield, and that she would like to know if she is still living.

This old woman moves about quite lively, and her memory is splendid.

Virginia and South Carolina papers would confer a favor on this old woman by publishing the above.—W. B. S. in *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertizer.*

MR. TILDEN'S VIEWS.—WASHINGTON, February 9.—Governor Tilden said yesterday evening to a personal friend whom he had requested to go to Washington: "Say to our friends that they have no reason to be depressed if the Commission decides against the Democracy in the Florida case. I expect the decision will be adverse, but do not encourage despondency. The loss of Florida will not surpise me, but there are other points upon which I am confident the Democracy will succeed."

Mr. Tilden is represented as talking as unconcernedly about the final result as though it were the case of "John Doe against Richard Roe." Yet he said, "I am a fatalist in so far as I believe, as the representative of the Democrats, the final decision will be in our faver."

AN INELIGIBLE ELECTOR.—Washington, February 10.—The committee on the privileges and powers of the House examined Postmaster General Tyner, who produced from his files all papers bearing on Watts' resignation, which show Watts resigned by telegraph November 13, and telegraphic acceptance was sent by the Postmaster General on November 14. Watts' written resignation to Special Agent Underwood was not received at the department until December 9.—The record of the department show that Henry W. Hill was appointed Watts' successor November 23. Hill's bond was fowarded to him December 11, and was returned approved January 3,1877, on which day his commission was sent him. A special agent took charge of Watts' office November 14, receipted for all government property and removed the post office to another building.

SUDDEN DEATHS AND MURDER IN AND AROUND AUGUSTA.—Agusta, Ga., Feb 12.—Gustav Stoepel, German Watchmaker, was found dead in his bed this morning. He died of apoplexy. To-day Patrick Sheahan fell in the canal and was drowned.—Mose Sullivan, a colored constable, was shot and killed in Hamburg by Edward Ivey, colored. Mitchell Blair had his throat cut by Samuel Stuart in Graniteville and died. Both were colored. Liquor was the cause.

On Saturday night H. J. Rozier, a merchant of Sparta, was waylaid while going home from his store. He was struck with a slung shot, and robbed of a hundred dollars and his watch. He has since died.

MR. TILDEN'S PURPOSE.—An influential Democratic chairman of one of the leading investigating committees of the House remarked to-night that if the final decision of the electoral count should be adverse to Governon Tilden, he will not accept the result without further testing his rights in the courts. The last section of the compromise bill provides that either of the parties in interest, notwithstanding the award of the commission, shall not be deprived of any rights now possessed under the constitution or the laws to try the right of the Presidency by an order in *quo warranto* or otherwise. This chairman says that Mr. Tilden will certainly begin the biggest law suit of the century to obtain the office if he is declared to have been defeated.—*Washington Telegram to New York Tribune.*