The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Queen Victoria is going to pay a visit to her German cousins shortly.

A telegram from Vienna says: "Advices from St. Petersburg, Kisheneff, and Berlin indicate a decided tendency in the direction of war. It is asserted that the Czarowitz has declared that the commencement of war is imminent."

A terrible mine explosion, causing the death of 55 people, is reported from France.

A Berlin editor has been sent to prison for nine months for libeling Bismarck.

In a quiet way Russia has been perfecting her preparations for an active campaign against the Turks, and is now reported to have concentrated at Kischenef, the capital of Bessarabia, an army ready for instant movement, consisting of 120,000 foot soldiers, 8,000 horsemen and 428 pieces of artillery. Besides these there are two army corps within supporting distance at Odessa, which would swell the total to 192,000 horse and foot, with 720 guns.

The Austrian Reichsrath has voted 600,000 florins to promote the exhibition of products of the nation at the new Paris show. Germany refuses to have anything to do with the affair.

A London dispatch of Feb. 19, says: "The man-of-war Valorous returned to Yarmouth Sunday, after a week's search for the missing fishermen, which was unsuccessful. Twenty-five vessels and 150 hands were given up as lost.

The announcement comes from Rome that it has been resolved that any Cardinal may be elected Pope on the death of Pius IX., irrespective of nationality. This leaves the door open to the American Cardinal McCloskey.

Arcable dispatch reports Capt. Whitehill, an engineer in the Khedive's service, and fifty soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, have been massacred by the natives.

A Constantinople dispatch says Montenegro has asked for two months' extension of the armistice, for the consideration of her claims, and that it is hardly probable Turkey will grant the request.

The Turkish army along the Danube is being augmented.

The Montenegrin peace envoys have arrived at Constantinople.

From Calcutta come discouraging reports of the famine in India.

The Russian army south of the Caucasus on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, in readiness for action, numbers 115,000 men, with 25 field batteries and 250 heavy siege guns.

Chevket Pasha, the inhuman monster who incited the horrible atrocities in Bulgaria, has been elevated to the command of a Turkish army corps.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that upon the conclusion of peace Turkey is ready to disarm, provided Russia will do the same.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

East.

Charles Oschwald was hanged at Newark, N. J., last week, for the murder of Policeman Stanley Brock. Thomas Ryan, an accomplice in the murder, and who was to have been hanged at the time as Oschwald, committed suicide, by taking poison, on the morning of the day set for his execution.

Two heavy robberies have occurred in New York city within a few days. The banking house of King & Son was burglarized of two tin boxes containing bonds, mortgages, securities, etc., of the value of $160,000. The other robbery is that of William Stens & Co., lace importers, whose store was entered by burglars and relieved of $40,000 worth of fine French laces. In neither case have the perpetrators been discovered.

Our old friend, the Grand Duke Alexis, arrived at New York last week.

A fire at Sag Harbor, Long island, a few days ago, destroyed $150,000 worth of business property.

West.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature appropriating $10,000 to be offered as a reward for the discovery of the cause of hog cholera, and a like sum as a reward for the discovery of a remedy for the disease; also, $10,000 as a reward for the discovery of the cause of milk sickness, and a similar sum for a remedy.

Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse have sent Commissioners to Gen. Crook, notifying him that they are anxious for peace and presents.

St. Louis papers record the death of Mrs. Schurz, mother of Hon. Carl Schurz.

A sensational tragedy was enacted in the streets of Minneapolis, Minn., the other day. A prominent young business man—William H. Sidle, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of that city—was shot and killed by a woman named Kate Noonan, a former mistress of the murdered man. Sidle belonged to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Minneapolis, and the affair naturally produced a great deal of excitement. The murderess was arrested and is in jail.

Nine hundred feet of the eastern approach of the great bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, was burned last week. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Trains were delayed several days in consequence.

Henry B. Vance, a prominent and wealthy young business man of Indianapolis, committed suicide recently, by shooting himself through the head. Financial embarrassments and physical infirmities were the inciting causes.

South.

New Orleans was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, the other day, by an attempted assassination of Gov. Packard. A young man, representing himself to be an attache of the Philadelphia *Press* and a former army officer, called on Packard and was admitted to his private office, where several gentlemen were seated. He sat down for a few minutes, and then asked the Governor how long it would be before he could speak with him. The latter looked up and replied, "In a moment." The assassin, who, in the meantime had arisen from his seat and approached Packard, drew a pistol and presented it at his intended victim's head. Quick as a flash the latter brought his hand down just as the weapon was discharged, and the ball, instead of entering the head, struck the Governor's knee-pan, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Gov. Packard then caught the fellow by the throat and threw him violently against the wall before he had an opportunity to fire again, and struck him. During the excitement that followed, the assassin was shot in the arm, and would have been killed had not the Governor interfered.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Territories has decided not to report, at this session, the bill organizing a Territorial government for the Black Hills.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* telegraphs: "There are good reasons for believing that President Grant will decline to interfere in Louisiana during the remaining two weeks of his administration, except to maintain the present peaceable status in quo. There have been several important conferences of Republicans, at which it was decided to recommend this course to the President, and Secretary Fish has been requested to use his influence to that end. It is urged by them that the retiring administration should not undertake the management of this complicated Louisiana affair, but should leave it undisturbed and unchanged, to be handled by the incoming President."

The President has appointed Edward N. Stebbes, of New Jersey, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Washington *Capital* of Sunday, Feb. 18, contained a fiery article upon the decision of the Electoral Tribunal, in which the following passage occurred: "If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hard-earned, blood-stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp-posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that the bondholders and monopolies may fatten securely; that a shrinkage of values is now in order. If there is law for fraud, there is reason for violence, and to that we make our last appeal." The appearance of this article was the subject of a Cabinet meeting the following day, at which it was determined to prosecute Don Piatt, the editor of the *Capital*, for sedition, and libel upon the President.

Rear Admirals Goldsborough and Davis, of the navy, died last week, within a day of each other, in the city of Washington.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Duncan F. Kenner, of New Orleans the man whom J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified offered him (Wells) $200,000 to declare the result of the election in that State for Tilden, was before the House prerogative committee last week. His testimony was to the effect that Wells and he had several secret interviews, at which the sale of the vote of Louisiana was the subject of deliberation; that Wells was anxious to enter into negotiations, but wanted a "big pile" for the job, intimating that about a million dollars would be the proper figure, as Anderson himself wanted half a million. The witness said this was perfectly ridiculous, and, if the demand was insisted upon, they might as well drop matters. After the promulgation of the vote they met, and witness expressed his astonishment and regret at Wells' course. Wells said, "What could I do? You had no money." Witness said he hoped Wells had made himself safe, and Wells replied, "You bet,' or words to that effect. The money, the witness said, was to be raised by subscription, he himself proposing to give $5,000.

William S. Stokely, Republican, has been reelected Mayor of Philadelphia by 3,000 majority. In Pittsburgh and Lancaster the Democrats elect the Mayor and other municipal officers.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

There is a rumor that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, son of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, will sue for a more equitable division of his father's estate.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—On the reassembling of the commission, ex-Senator Carpenter resumed his argument, contending that the constitution of the United States forbade conferring judicial power upon the Returning Board of the United States, and that the law of the State which attempted to confer such power was void. The Returning Board, had it possessed judicial powers, had gone outside its privilege. The statute requires duplicate returns to be made within twenty-four hours, and such returns were not made within fifteen days. He denounced in bitter terms the members of the Returning Board, and said a careful and thorough examination of the case by the commission would do more to restore peace in Louisiana than a regiment of soldiers. At the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's argument, propositions were introduced to discuss the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case, and to debate the whole case. The former prevailed, the latter being rejected. After a short recess, Lyman Trumbull took the floor and proceeded with his argument, saying that they were brought face to face with the question whether a President of the United States is to be made through fraud and villainy on the part of officials whose duty it was to issue the certificates. There was no other other tribunal to which application could be made except this tribunal. He spoke of the tribunal as the tribunal of the two houses of Congress. Could it be, he asked, that the constitution had made no provision against the inauguration of a President by forgery and fraud, and by a conspiracy between the men who certify to his election? He felt humiliated that as a citizen of the republic he was called upon to argue this question before a national tribunal. Mr. Trumbull agreed that it was not only the right but the duty of the commission to go to the very bottom facts in the case, and ascertain who were the legally-elected electors in Louisiana. He went into a general review of Louisiana affairs, and made what is claimed to be the ablest argument in behalf of Tilden yet delivered before the commission. He was followed by E. W. Stoughton on the Republican side, who argued that the Returning Board was a legal body, and had power to apportion the vote and finally certify it. It seemed to him that the decision of the commission in the Florida case determined the entire question here raised as to the right of the commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board, and he could not perceive that any question (much less the main question) was now open for argument. In conclusion he said: "Talk to me about outrage, fraud and disfranchisement of voters. There are two sides of the question, and if you sit here to go back and canvass votes, you sit here to administer the laws of Louisiana, and you must administer them by learning who have been disfranchised and what was the lawful vote of that State in harmony with her laws, and not in harmony with the will of a party." Mr. Shellabarger next addressed the commission on the same side. He argued that Kellogg was the rightful Governor of Louisiana, that the Returning Board was a legal body, that the electors objected to were not ineligible, and that it is not competent for the commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board for the purpose of finding out what happened in its exercise of jurisdiction bestowed by the statute.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—Argument on the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case was resumed. William M. Evarts, of Republican counsel, spoke against the admission of evidence, and Judge John A. Campbell closed on the Democratic side in favor of receiving testimony. At the conclusion of the speeches the court went into secret session, and, after an hour's debate, adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—The following is a brief minute of the secret deliberations of the commission upon the question of admitting evidence in the Louisiana case: Mr. Hoar moved that the evidence be not received. Mr. Abbott moved, as a substitute, that evidence be received to show that the act of Louisiana establishing a Returning Board for that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of said Returning Board are void. This was rejected by the following vote: *Yeas*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. *Nays*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. A number of other propositions for the admission of evidence were presented and voted down, the vote in each instance standing 7 to 8, as recorded above. The vote on Mr. Hoar's original motion, that evidence be not received, was then adopted by the following vote: *Yeas*—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. *Nays*—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7. The following resolution was then offered by Senator Morton, and adopted by the same vote: *Resolved*, That the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1 were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and that their votes are the votes provided by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President. Justices Miller and Bradley and Representative Hoar were then appointed a committee to draft the report of the decision, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor. A recess of about one hour was then taken to afford time for drafting the report, which, upon the reassembling of the commission, was presented, and after being read was signed by Messrs. Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield and Hoar. The report is to the following effect:

The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of the State of Louisiana, and certain papers accompanying the same and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of William Pitt Kellogg, O. H. Brewster, A. B. Levisee, Oscar Jaffrain, Peter Joseph, J. H. Birch, L. A. Sheldon and Morris Marks, named in the certificate of William P. Kellogg, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by certificates submitted to the commission, as aforesaid, and marked No. 1 by said commission and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President.

The commission also decides and reports that the eight persons first before-named were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana.

The ground of this decision, stated briefly, is substantially as follows:

That it is not competent to go into the evidence *aliunde* as to the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified by the Governor of the State of Louisiana in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment: in other words, to go behind the certificate of the Governor, so far as it is founded upon the action of the Returning Board.

The report also states that the commission could not receive any evidence to show that any elector was ineligible on the 7th of November, the day of the election, on the ground that it was not essential to show that an elector was eligible on that day so long as he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible electors, Brewster and Levisee, were chosen to fill vacancies caused by their own absence from the college, and there was no allegation of the ineligibility at the time they cast their votes.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia....The bill appropriating $7,000 to pay the expenses of the Electoral Commission was passed....Mr. Sargent, from the conference committee on the bill appropriating $350,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It provides that from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional Printer shall not pay a price exceeding 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and 40 cents an hour for time-work in binding, etc.

HOUSE.—The resolutions reported by the special committee charged with the investigation of the recent election in Florida were taken up, and the majority resolution, declaring the Tilden electors chosen, was adopted by a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Purman, of Florida, who voted in the affirmative....The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted most of the day to the consideration of the bill in relation to the Pacific railroad sinking fund and the bill for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia.

HOUSE.—The House voted against the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. The subject came up in connection with the bill to ratify the treaty made with the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, and to provide for their removal from the Black Hills. The bill was passed, with an amendment proposed by Mills, of Texas, which prohibits the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. ....The bill for the regulation of the rates of toll over the Omaha bridge was discussed, but no vote was taken.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, after which the Senate devoted the day to consideration of the bill for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were exceedingly dull and uninteresting, and hardly worth chronicling.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Kelly made a personal explanation explaining his action in the Oregon electoral muddle. He said he did sign the cipher dispatch for Mr. Patrick, who represented that it was a telegram to W. T. Felton for $10,000 to pay lawyers' fees in Oregon, and if not used would be returned. He denied he ever attempted to buy a Republican elector, or that he ever authorized any one to make such an offer for him. Mr. Kelly also read a telegram from Gov. Grover, of Oregon, denying the authorship of the cipher telegram to Gov. Tilden, signed "Gobble," and saying that he never sent a cipher dispatch in his life. Mr. Sargent said he thought the Senator from Oregon did right to endeavor to free his name from the nefarious transactions in Oregon. The country had lived through the centennial without any Presidential elector betraying the party which elected him, but it had not lived through the centennial without seeing an attempt to buy an elector sanctioned by the chief of a great political party. Mr. Bogy said he condemned fraud in Oregon or anywhere, and he was not willing to sit in his place and permit a stigma of the kind charged by the Senator from California (Sargent) to rest upon the Democratic party as the only party guilty of fraud. The country knew there were frauds in Florida and Louisiana, perpetrated by the Republican party, and it knew how these frauds resulted. These frauds were like whited sepulchres, fair without, but foul as hell within. Mr. Bogy severely criticised the course of Justice Bradley for taking one position in the case of Florida, and then, as he charged, reversing it to the Louisiana case, declaring that his name "will go down to after ages disgraced. His name will be associated with Marlborough and Jeffreys, and will never be pronounced without a hiss from all good men in this country." Mr. Morton said he had heard with regret the remarks made by the Senator from Missouri in regard to Justice Bradley. If that Senator could have heard the discussions of the Electoral Commission as he (Morton) heard them, he would not have made such remarks. The time would come when the opinions of members of the commission would be published, and he was sure the Senator would then see he had done an act of injustice to an able and conscientious Judge....The discussion was further continued, till adjournment by Messrs. Sargent, Cooper, and Jones, of Florida.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, informing the House that the commission had arrived at a decision of the Louisiana case, and had transmitted its decision to the President of the Senate, to be opened and read in the presence of the two Houses.... A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body was ready to meet the House in joint convention, and proceed with the counting of the electoral votes....A resolution was introduced by Mr. Lamar, directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate it would be ready to receive that body at 11 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 19, for the purpose of proceeding with the counting of the electoral votes. Adopted—152 to 111.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—At 10:50 a. m. the Senate repaired to the House, headed by its officers. Upon returning, the President pro tem. said that objection having been made to the decision on the vote of Louisiana, the two houses separated to deliberate in regard to that decision, and, unless some Senator asked it, he would not direct the decision and objections thereto read again. The objections were then read. Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission stand as the judgment of the Senate. Mr. Kernan offered a substitute, to the effect that the votes purporting to be the Hayes electoral votes from Louisiana be not counted. After a long debate the substitute of Mr. Kernan was rejected, and the resolution of Mr. Sherman was then adopted by a strict party vote—41 to 28.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The Senate appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock a. m., and the joint convention was called to order by Acting Vice President Ferry. The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Louisiana was then submitted and read at length. When the reading was concluded Mr. Ferry asked if there were any objections to counting the vote as received by the commission. Mr. Gibson said he desired to enter a written objection in behalf of certain Senators and members of the House, which was sent to the Clerk's desk and read. The objection proceeded to recite the entire proceedings of the commission in secret session on the 16th, and then protested that the said decision was wrong and contrary to law, in that the evidence was excluded. In connection with the protest, the pamphlet containing a statement of what the Democrats would prove if the evidence was admitted by the commission was read. The protest was signed by every Democratic Representative, and nearly all the Democratic Senators. When the reading of the document was concluded, Mr. Ferry asked if there were any more objections, whereupon Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, submitted an objection, first, that the decision was made in violation of the Electoral law; secondly, because the act contemplated that the commission would receive evidence regarding the election in the disputed States; third, because the decision disregards truth, honesty, etc. The objection was signed by several Senators and Representatives. Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, also submitted an objection, signed by Senators and members, showing, first, that it was not denied before the commission that the Tilden electors received the largest number of votes; second, that it was not denied that Wells and the Returning Board were guilty of grave frauds; third, that the decision is in violation of the spirit of the bill, and of the constitution. There being no further objections, the Senate, at 12:55, withdrew.

HOUSE.—The Senate having withdrawn, the House, on motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, voted to adjourn for the day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, but no business was done, the Senators only awaiting a notification that the House was ready to continue the count of the electoral vote. This notification was made at 1:30, and the Senate repaired to the chamber of the House of Representatives. Upon returning, at 2:30 p. m., the case of Crossman, the alleged ineligible elector from Michigan, was taken up, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Allison, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 17: "*Resolved*, that said vote be counted with the other votes of the electors of said State, notwithstanding the objections made thereto." The following, also by Mr. Allison, was then unanimously agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the objections made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors of Michigan, is not good in law, and is not sustained by any lawful evidence."....The Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House for the purpose of resuming the count, but shortly returned to consider the objections to the vote of R. M. Daggett, one of the Nevada electors. The matter was speedily disposed of by the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, that the vote of Daggett be counted, notwithstanding the objections thereto.

HOUSE.—As soon as the House was called to order the regular business of the day was introduced by Mr. Gibson, who offered a resolution that the Hayes electoral votes of Louisiana be not counted. The discussion was carried on without any special excitement on either side, the Republicans speaking in support of the decision of the commission, and the Democrats in opposition. The only exception was in the case of Representative Seelye, who made a brief speech, advocating the throwing of the vote of the State (Louisiana) out altogether. He said that he believed the Democratic charges of fraud against the Republicans, and the Republican charges of intimidation against the Democrats, and for that reason he thought the vote of the State ought not to be counted. The debate lasted two and a half hours, and at its close the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Gibson's resolution that the vote of Louisiana, as declared by the Electoral Commission, shall not be counted, the vote standing 172 yeas to 99 nays. Two Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the resolution—Messrs. Seelye and Pierce, of Mississippi. A message was then sent to the Senate that the House was ready to meet that body in joint convention. The House subsequently met again, to consider the objections offered to the counting of the vote of D. L. Crossman, one of the Michigan electors. Mr. Tucker offered a resolution that the vote of Crossman be not counted. Mr. Jenks offered a substitute to the effect that, as it was not proven at the time of his appointment that Crossman was an officer of the United States, therefore, that the vote, objected to be counted. This was agreed to without a division. The two houses then met in joint session. At a later hour, after the joint session had adjourned to consider the objections to counting the vote of Elector Daggett, of Nevada, the House voted to adjourn, without taking up the case of Nevada.

JOINT CONVENTION.—At 1:35 the Senate and House met in joint convention. The presiding officer stated that the two houses acting separately had considered and decided objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana, and that the action of each House would now be read. This having been done, the presiding officer announced that, the two houses not having decided otherwise, the decision of the commission would stand in force, and he directed the tellers to declare the vote of Louisiana. Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that Louisiana had given eight votes for Hayes for President and eight votes for Wheeler for Vice President. There was no manifestation of any kind at the announcement, and the opening and counting of the certificates proceeded, the State of Maine giving seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Maryland eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Massachusetts thirteen votes for Hayes and Wheeler. When the certificate from the State of Michigan was read, giving eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the electors, declaring that one Benton Hanchett having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan, and having held and is still holding the office of United States Commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of the electors on the 6th of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors. The two houses then separated, to consider and act upon the objections. At 5:20 p. m. the Senators again entered the Hall of the House, and the joint convention was resumed. After the announcement of the concurrent action of each house in overruling the objection in the case of one of the Michigan electors, the eleven votes of that State were announced as being cast for Hayes and Wheeler. Then followed the State of Minnesota, with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, with 8 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Missouri, with 15 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; and Nevada, with 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Springer objected to the count of one of the votes of Nevada, on the ground that Elector R. M. Daggett was a United States Commissioner at the time of his appointment. The objection having been read, the Senators withdrew.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Grounds for the Decision of the Electoral Tribunal.

The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Louisiana is in language about the same as in that of Florida. It reads as follows:

The brief ground of the decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the constitution and law named in said act of Congress (Electoral law) is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United States and the law; and the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it is not competent, under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State, on and according to the determination of their appointment by the returning officers for elections in said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or, by counter-proof, to show that they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact—the commission, by a majority of votes, being of the opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the vote for President and Vice President to enter upon the trial of such question.

The commission, by a majority of votes, is also of the opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons, so appointed electors as aforesaid, held office of trust or profit under the United States at the time they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved *aliunde* by said certificates and papers.

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

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

Signed Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley, George F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, James A. Garfield, George F. Hoar.

A Bad Fire.

"Jones, have you heard of the fire that burned up that man's house and lot?"

"No, Smith, where was it?"

"Here in the city."

"What a misfortune. Was it a house?"

"Yes, a nice house and lot—a good home for any family."

"What a pity! How did the fire take?"

"The man played with fire, and thoughtlessly set it himself."

"How silly! Did you say the lot was burned, too?"

"Yes, lot and all. All gone, slick and clean."

"That's singular. It must have been a terribly hot fire—and then I don't well see how it could burn the lot."

"No, it was not a large fire, nor a very hot fire. Indeed it was so small that it attracted but little attention."

"But how could such a fire burn up a house and lot? You haven't told me."

"It burned a long time—more than twenty years—and though it seemed to consume very slowly, yet it wore away about $150 worth every year, until it was all gone."

"I can't quite understand you yet. Tell me all about it."

"Well, it was kindled *in the end of a cigar*. The cigar cost him, he himself told me, $12.50 a month, or $150 a year, and that, in twenty-one years, would amount to $3,150, besides all the interest. Now the whole sum wouldn't be far from $10,000. That would buy a fine house and lot, even in Chicago. It would pay for a large farm in the country."

"Whew! I guess now you mean me, for I have smoked more than twenty years; but I didn't know it cost as much as that. And I haven't any house of my own. Have always rented—thought I was too poor to own a house. And al because I have been burning it up What a fool I have been!"

The boys had better never set a fire which costs so much; and which, though it might be so easily put out, is yet so likely, if once kindled, to keep burning all their lives.—*Prattsburg (N. Y.) News.*

Valuable Fire-Proof Composition.

An interesting test has just been made on the stage of McVicker's Theater, Chicago, of a newly-invented fire-proof preparation for stage scenery and properties. The test, which was made in the presence of a number of city officials, the local papers report was every way satisfactory. The canvas, as it came from the store, blazed instantly when ignited and burned freely; but, after being coated with the preparation, the canvas would only char under a three-quarter inch blow-pipe of gas, would not even ignite at the ordinary application of fire, and would not blaze under any circumstances. Pieces of wood of the thickness of the frame-work used for scenes and scene-shifting, which had also been coated with fire-paint, were but slightly charred under a blaze of gas for as much as five minutes. The preparation has been applied to every bit of scenery, canvas, curtains, wood-work and machinery employed on the stage of McVicker's Theater, and, as a protection against fires, it is claimed to be worth more than all the devices that can be suggested for additional facilities of exit in the auditorium of a theater. This valuable preparation is destined to be utilized not alone by theater people, but will be found of incalculable benefit to the public at large, and farmers in particular. By applying it to barns and other outbuildings, these structures can be rendered almost absolutely fire-proof, and a safeguard will thus be afforded against the occurrence of accidental and incendiary fires, to which our agricultural friends are so constantly subject. The preparation consists of a combination of silicate, tungstate of soda and whiting. Full particulars as to how to make and apply this cheap, invaluable precaution against fire will be furnished cheerfully and free of charge, on application to Mr. L. L. Sharpe, the business manager of McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Shocking Fratricide.

Charles Seifert was lately shot and killed by his brother George, in a hotel owned by the father of the boys in Etna Borough, a suburb of Pittsburgh. The fratricide had been drinking, and quarreled with his brother about the settlement of a difficulty which the family had with persons in the adjoining town of Blairsville. At the time of the shooting the brothers were in the bar-room together, and George persisted in drinking against the advice of Charles. In the quarrel that ensued the Blairsville trouble was adverted to. Then both men became greatly excited. George, it appears, had compromised several suits for assaults and batteries in consideration of $25. Charles rated him for this, whereupon George applied a most offensive epithet to him, and fled toward the door. Charles followed him with an uplifted chair, and, just as he came within striking distance, George fired upon him, and he fell shot through the body. He expired soon after. Deceased was a stalwart man over six feet in height, and of very peaceable disposition. He was 24 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. The fratricide, George, is a boy of 19, and a drunkard. Immediately after the murder he surrendered himself, and is now in jail.

TWO BROTHERS, named Barron, of Bennington, Vt., quarreled, and one threw a stone griddle at the other, killing a child of the family standing near.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

GALESVILLE, Wis., is to have a woolen mill established upon Canadian capital.

T. WOLSTON and Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., large whisky firms in Louisville, Ky., have failed.

ABOUT 2,000,000 pounds of wool is on the way from Australia to the United States, half of which is on manufacturers' account.

IT is expected that Australia will have about 100,000 tons of wheat available for export in the year 1877.

THE Providence Tool Company is turning out 1,000 rifles per day, to fill an order from the Turkish Government for 600,000 of these arms.

THE average of several estimates places the consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom in 1870 at 204,000,000 bushels. Of this, 63,800,000 bushels was home-grown wheat.

THE imports at New York for January, 1877, were $27,606,387, including specie. This sum is $3,000,000 less than for the corresponding month of last year, and is much below the average January record of the last ten years.

AN Englishman hastens to put the Manchester manufacturers on their guard against foreign competition in the glass trade. "I learn from America," he writes to the *Guardian*, "that seventy-two casks of glass are already at sea. This is the first installment for Lancashire, which is to be followed by other shipments for the same market, and also for London direct, the goods being all sold before arrival." Moreover, he has examined samples of American glass and found that they compare favorably with the best English glass in color, finish and power of resisting changes of temperature.

THE English manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods are complaining that they no longer find a good market for their products in the United States, while there is a considerable trade in American cotton fabrics even in Manchester. To show that these complaints are not wholly groundless, the New York *Bulletin* publishes the following comparison of shipments to this country for the last six years:

	Cotton Goods, yards.	*Woolens, yards.*	*Worsted Goods, yards.*
1876	58,000,000	1,475,000	41,079,000
1875	79,900,000	2,612,000	51,588,000
1874	105,300,000	4,438,000	66,629,000
1873	109,500,000	4,968,000	85,891,000
1872	132,900,000	6,339,000	98,245,000
1871	129,700,000	5,391,000	86,682,000

ONE of the most surprising incidents of our foreign trade is the exportation of thousands of pounds of fresh meat weekly to Great Britain from the American and Canadian ports. For many years the business of importing canned meats in England has been very extensive, the bulk of the supply being mainly from Australia. But now that a process has been invented whereby newly-killed cattle, hogs, and sheep can be shipped so as to be sold in Great Britain in good condition at 16 cents a pound retail, this trade will drive the canned meats out of the market, and a new field of American profits is opened up, which is almost without limit. Last year Great Britain consumed 3,437,068 cwts. of beef, mutton, and pork, which was imported from abroad, and, now that the fresh meats can be furnished at such low rates, the home production will decrease still more. This new development in trade will be a great blessing to the middle and poorer classes of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to whom fresh meat has heretofore been something they have only heard about but rarely eaten.

How Anna Dickinson Makes Love.

Anna Dickinson is a failure in the love scenes of her own plays. When the experienced actor sidles up to her and reaches his arms around her rigid waist, she grabs him by the wrist and holds him off at arms' length while he says his piece, and then, when she reaches the melting moment and lowers her head to let it droop upon his shoulder, the constrained action is so like the gesture of a venerable William goat in the act of assisting a teasing boy over a pasture fence that the audience gleefully look to see the unhappy lover butted clear over into the orchestra fiddles, and there is a general murmur of disappointment when he braces his feet and receives the drop of her head with a scarcely audible grunt.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 75	@11 75
HOGS	6 40	6 75
COTTON	12¾	13
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 50	5 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 45	1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	57½	59½
OATS—Western Mixed	41	52
RYE—Western	80	83
PORK—New Mess	16 00	16 25
LARD—Steam	10½	10¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 50	@ 5 75
Choice Natives	4 80	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 75	3 75
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	4 20
Medium to Fair	4 25	4 60
HOGS—Live	5 50	6 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 31	1 31½
No. 3 Spring	1 20	1 21
CORN—No. 2	41	42
OATS—No. 2	34	35
RYE—No. 2	68	68½
BARLEY—No. 2	56	57
BUTTER—Creamery	31	33
EGGS—Fresh	13	14
PORK—Mess	14 75	15 00
LARD	10	10¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 45	@ 1 46
No. 2	1 36	1 36
CORN—No. 2	43	44
OATS—No. 2	33	34
RYE	72	73
BARLEY—No. 2	70	71
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 50	@ 1 51
CORN—Western Mixed	39	41
OATS—No. 2	35	36
RYE	67	68
PORK—Mess	15 75	16 00
LARD	10¼	10½
HOGS	5 25	6 10
CATTLE	3 25	5 60
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 50	@ 1 57
CORN	43	44
OATS	38	43
RYE	79	80
PORK—Mess	15 75	16 00
LARD	10¼	11½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 60	@ 1 62
Amber	1 54	1 55
CORN	45	46
OATS—No. 2	41	42
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 46	1 62½
CORN—No. 2	47	47½
OATS—Mixed	41	42
RYE	70	75
PORK—Mess	16 00