THE INAUGURATION.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

President Hayes Escorted to the Capitol by an Imposing Procession.

Brilliant Gathering of Distinguished People in the Senate Chamber.

Vice President Wheeler Takes the Oath, and Delivers a Short Address.

PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Inauguration Ceremonies in Detail.

Western Associated Press Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At 10 o'clock to-day, President Hayes, accompanied by his son and Senator Sherman, left the residence of the Senator for the Executive Mansion, where he was met and cordially greeted by ex-President Grant, who was in waiting to escort the new President to the Capitol. There were also present the Vice President-elect and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The party adjourned to the Blue Parlor, and passed some time in conversation. In the meantime the grand inaugural pageant that had gathered at Washington Circle, in the west end of the city, about a mile distant from the White House, started with their flying banners and bands of music. Lieutenant Colonel Grant, in field uniform, and Colonel Amos Webster, of the militia of the District, special aids to the President, reported at the Executive Mansion that the procession was approaching. The carriage of ex-President Grant, in which four horses were harnessed, was standing at the door, and without any delay the President, escorted by the ex-President and Senator Morrill, of the Committee of Arrangements, took seats therein, and driving to one of the gateways leading to the Executive Mansion awaited the approach of the military escort. A cheer greeted them as they left the mansion. After a very few moments the procession, General Whipple, Grand Marshal, moved by the Executive Mansion, coming in the following order:

Adjutant General and aides to the Grand Marshal.
First Division—Brevet Major General W. H. French, Commanding.
Band of Second United States Artillery.
Battalion of United States Army—First, Second and Third Regiments.
Second Division—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood, Commanding.
Band.
Battalion of United States Marines.
Third Division—Colonel Robert I. Fleming, Commanding.
Band.
Washington Light Infantry Corps.
Band.
Star Rangers.
Band.
Wecacoe Legion.
Washington Guards.
Washington Artillery.
First Battalion, District of Columbia, (colored).
Columbus Cadets.

Here the distinguished party, awaiting within the gateway of the Executive grounds, passed out, and amid the plaudits of the multitude, took their place in the procession, no halt being made.

Following the carriage of the President, ex-President, and the Vice President-elect, were citizens on foot. On either side of the carriages came the civil part of the procession in three divisions—the first under the command of Colonel Timothy Lubey, embracing citizens, officials on horseback and on foot. The display was imposing.

After these came the Fifth Division—Marshaled by Arthur Shepherd. It was headed by a fine band of music, and contained the following political associations: The Young Men's Republican Club of the District of Columbia, the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, the National Veteran Club, Grand Army of the Republic, German Republican Club, Die Pamunkey Republican Club of Maryland, Republican organizations of the District of Columbia.

The Sixth Division—Marshaled by H. Eaton, and composed of associations of the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan and the Central Association of States, all of which have headquarters here, filed in and the Fire Department of the District closed the procession, which was fully forty minutes passing the Executive Mansion.

The pageant was, in every respect, worthy the admiration which, assuredly, it received to a very full extent. The weather, raw and cloudy when the procession started, became quite cheerful as the day advanced, and when the Capitol was reached by the procession the sun was shining brightly. The artillery regiments parading as infantry as well as light artillery, and the admirable marching of the Marine Battalion, were the subjects of profuse commendation. The Columbus (Ohio) Cadets had an ovation. Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, marched at the head of the Hartranft Club, and was greeted with very great applause.

The President's carriage, of course, exceedingly conspicuous in the line, though very distant from the front, was the first object of attraction, and its occupants were hailed with continuous cheers. The colored companies were assigned a prominent place. The right of the line was held by the Government troops. The Columbus Cadets had the next honor.

The Treasury Building was alive with spectators, every window being filled, and three-fourths of the spectators were ladies. General Sherman and other prominent army officers say that, considering the very short time for preparation, the parade was most creditable.

Holders of cards of admission to the Capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate long before the doors were opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock the Senate galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of the President, occupied a seat in the private gallery next to the diplomatic gallery. Her little son, Scott, sat on her lap, and Mrs. Senator Sherman on her right. Miss Fannie Hayes and Mrs. Stanley Matthews occupied seats beyond Mrs. Sherman, together with other personal friends of Mrs. Hayes, from Ohio.

The diplomatic gallery was occupied by Lady Thornton and the other ladies of the Diplomatic Corps. The remaining galleries also presented a brilliant appearance. The greater number of occupants were ladies. The floor of the Senate, excepting the seats reserved for the Presidential party, the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps, was crowded with Senators and Senators-elect, members of the House of Representatives, and other distinguished personages entitled to its privileges. Among the latter were General Sherman and Major Generals Hancock and Terry, in full uniform, and attended by members of their respective staffs.

At about a quarter before 12 the foreign Ministers and Secretaries and *attaches* of the Legations entered the Senate Chamber, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and took their seats in the two front rows of Senators' chairs on the right. All the Ministers and most of their attendants were in full diplomatic uniform, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with orders and decorations. Besides Sir Edward Thornton, Bartholdi, French Minister; Count Hoyos, Austrian Minister; Baron Von Schlozer, German Minister, and Baron Blanc, Italian Minister, were especially noticeable.

When the Diplomatic Corps had taken the places assigned them, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, all in their robes of office, entered, preceded by the Marshal of the Court, and were escorted to seats arranged in the semi-circular space in front of the Senators' desks.

Among prominent persons occupying seats on on the floor of the Senate were Governors Rice, of Massachusetts, Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Young, of Ohio, ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, William M. Evarts, Stanley Matthews, Hon. S. S. Shellabarger, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Freeman Clark, of New York, General B. F. Butler, ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, Hons. L. Q. C. Lamar and Benjamin Hill, and the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature who accompanied President Hayes to Washington.

At precisely 12 the President appeared at the main entrance of the chamber, arm in arm with General Grant. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them, Senators and all other occupants of the floor rose, and remained standing until they had taken their seats, and the galleries applauded by clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs.

Immediately following him came the members of President Grant's Cabinet, Webb Hayes, Colonel Fred. Grant and Lieutenant Dunwoody, of the Signal Corps, one of the aides of the Grand Marshal of the day. Four policemen brought up the rear. Colonel Grant and Lieutenant Dunwoody were in full uniform.

The Presidential party, having taken their seats in the space in front of the desk of the President of the Senate, the Senate was called to order by its Secretary, Mr. Gorham. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and President Grant's proclamation convening the special session was read.

After the organization of the Senate, Vice President Wheeler entered the chamber, escorted by Senator McCreary, of Kentucky, of the Committee of Arrangements, and his appearance was greeted with applause. Proceeding immediately to the chair on the right of the presiding officer, he at once began to address the Senate, and was warmly applauded.

The following is the full text of the address of Vice President Wheeler:

"SENATORS—Official station ever brings with it corresponding duty and responsibility. Service in analogous parliamentary spheres has taught how delicate, and, at times, difficult and complex, are the duties which the oath I am about to take will impose upon me as President of the Senate. It is my sincere purpose to lift myself entirely above the elements of partisanship, to administer its rules in their true spirit with courteous firmness, and, by all the means in my power, to facilitate and expedite its deliberations. In doing this I shall need your generous forbearance, and at times your lenient judgment, upon all of which I know I may confidently rely, when you shall be satisfied of the rectitude of my intentions. In the trust that the relation about to be established between us may be mutually pleasant and productive of good to the best interests of our National Commonwealth, Mr. President, I am now ready to take the oath of office."

At its close, the oath of office was administered to him by the President *pro tem.*, Mr. Ferry, and his first official act was to direct the Sergeant-at-arms to proceed with the programme of the inaugural ceremonies.

A procession was accordingly formed, and proceeded to the central portico of the east front of the Capitol, in the following order:

Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
Committee of Arrangements.
President of the United States and ex-President.
Vice President and Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate.
Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of departments.
Ex-members of the House of Representatives and members-elect of the Forty-fifth Congress, Governors of States and other persons admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, and to reserved seats at the left of the diplomatic gallery. Among the latter were the Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments, Assistant Postmaster General, Assistant Attorney General and Judge Advocate, general heads of Bureaus of the War and Navy Departments, Comptrollers, Auditors and Register of the Treasury, Solicitors of the several departments, United States Treasurer and a number of Judges of the Federal Courts and of the Supreme Courts of the several States. Mrs. Hayes and her party had previously left the gallery and taken seats on the platform erected for the occasion, which was built out from the first landing of the steps of the central portico, and profusely draped, as usual, with National flags.

The President began his inaugural address at 12:45, immediately after the procession reached the platform. His appearance at the front of the platform was greeted with shouts of applause from the people who stood closely packed, both in front of and behind the long lines of military that extended from one end of the Capitol grounds to the other.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office.

Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with the usages to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down, irrevocably, principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government, so far as it depends, under the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the Nation.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefit which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government, with respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States. It must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and laws, the laws of the Nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise.

In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the Nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats.

But, fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of the common country and common humanity are dear, the sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed and remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government, as the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of the restoration of the South.

It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity for that, as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, be supplemented by legitimate aid from the National authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interest, the interest of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may not have merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service,—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in several departments of our Government, but a change of the system of appointments itself—a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They never expected or desired, from public officers, any partisan service. They meant that the public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, or merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity, in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of the political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization, but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that, in my judgment, the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times and promptly converted into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests, as well as the public sentiment of the country, imperatively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country, to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign Nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign Powers, points to the new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other Nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all Nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate, with earnest faith, their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the Electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them, men of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberation enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ, as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity of public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peacefully adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the Nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a Government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great Nation in the midst of a struggle for opposing parties of power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you Senators, Representatives, Judges, and fellow-citizens, here and elsewhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing, not only of material prosperity, but justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundation; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

The address, although read from manuscript, was delivered with great animation, but although his voice was clear and strong, it could not be heard at any considerable distance owing to the hum of conversation and comment, and the pressure of the crowds which kept up a constant struggle to get nearer to the platform. Whenever the President paused or emphasized a sentence, cheers went up from the multitude. At the conclusion of the address, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Waite, both standing, with uncovered heads, at the front of the platform. At this moment a salute was fired in the adjacent park, and cheering was kept up for several minutes. Meantime the President was congratulated by ex-President Grant, Chief Justice Waite and a large number of persons near him, including many members of both houses of Congress and all the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, except Clifford and Field, who were not present during any portion of the ceremonies. President Hayes and Vice President Wheeler, escorted by Senator McCreery, then returned to the Senate wing of the Capitol.

The inaugural ceremonies being concluded, the procession was reformed and returned to the Executive Mansion, escorting the President, who, together with the ex-President and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, occupied an open barouche that conveyed the party to the Capitol.

Thousands of persons lined Pennsylvania avenue to witness the display. The President was frequently cheered, which compliment he acknowledged by raising his hat.

The President with the ex-President reached the Executive Mansion about half-past 2, when the Presidential salute was fired by the artillery stationed in "White Lot," in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion.

Mrs. Grant had prepared a sumptuous lunch in the family dining-room of the Executive Mansion, to which the President, the ex-President, the members of the Cabinet, and several friends of the Presidential party, repaired. It was altogether an informal affair.

The House has been placed in excellent order for President Hayes and his family; rare flowers ornament the different rooms, and great care has been taken by Mrs. Grant to have the mansion in every way comfortable.

The members of the Cabinet have all sent in their resignations. They have not yet been accepted. In fact, the envelopes containing them have not been opened, as no official business has been attended to at the White House yet.

As soon as the new Chief Magistrate had reached the White House, an immense crowd congregated on the portico, hoping that there would be a general reception. In this they were disappointed, though many were admitted during the afternoon and paid their respects to President Hayes.

The Green Parlor was the scene of great animation after the party returned. It was profusely decorated with flowers, and the new President received therein the first welcome to his home.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

To-night in honor of the inauguration of President Hayes was quite a success. There must have been fully 5,000 men in line. The avenue was brilliantly lighted from one end to the other, while archways of Chinese lanterns, red lights, blue lights, and calcium lights at intervals made the scene one of very great brilliancy. Rockets and Roman candles were fired at intervals along the route, and cheers greeted the display almost incessantly. The participants in the parade were mostly citizens of this District, many being colored people. The avenue was densely crowded, and there was a large police force in attendance for the preservation of order.

XLIVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Western Associated Press Report.

HOUSE.....WASHINGTON, March 1.

After the passage of some Senate bills, removing political disabilities, Mr. O'Brien moved a call of the House. The Speaker counted the House and found there was a quorum present, and so announced.

Mr. Walling submitted that the roll had to be called in order to verify the fact.

The Speaker stated a motion for the call of the House was in order. The Chair regarded it as of a dilatory character, but was bound to submit.

Mr. O'Brien inquired to whether it was not within the knowledge of the Chair that, in former Congresses, there were calls of the House even when it had been ascertained that there was a quorum present.

The Speaker replied that that had occurred where gentlemen had declined to vote, and that while it was allowable under the rules of the House, it was not allowable under the law, and that he was not responsible for the law.

Mr. Wood claimed the floor to offer a resolution, but Mr. Walling insisted on his motion for a call of the House.

Mr. Haskins remarked that the House was operating under the Electoral Commission Law, that the Chair had ascertained the presence of a quorum, and that the motion for a call of the House should not be entertained. If a call of the House were to be allowed at any time during the proceedings, then they could never be completed.

The Speaker—The Chair has the right to find out whether there is a quorum present.

Mr. Haskins—No gentleman has a right to claim that there is no quorum present when the Speaker has ascertained that there is.

The Speaker—There is a quorum present, but the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Walling] is not willing to take the statement of the Chair.

Mr. Walling—I disclaim any reflection on the Chair, but I have a right to know whether there is a quorum present, and I demand the yeas and nays on my motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted—yeas 68, nays 169; so the call of the House was refused.

This little movement was so far successful as to have occupied an hour and a quarter of time of the House.

It was followed by a motion to reconsider the vote, and although Mr. Wood contended that the ground that such a motion could have no practical effect on legislation, but was palpably and unquestionably a dilatory motion, it was allowed by the Speaker, who said he had never yet ruled or decided, either by inference or otherwise, that a motion to reconsider was a dilatory motion. On the contrary, the Chair was very clear that what the House could do it could undo by a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas 174, nays 65.

As soon as the vote was announced, a struggle for recognition by the Speaker was made between Messrs. Wood, Poppleton, Caulfield and Mills, each having a proposition to submit, which each claimed to be of the highest privilege. It was finally agreed in the course of the colloquy, that the Speaker, who had recognized Mr. Wood before the motion for the call of the House, and who afterwards learned that Mr. Poppleton, who presented the objection to the certificate from Vermont, sent for both of these gentlemen, and agreed that the resolution proposed by Mr. Wood should be offered by Mr. Poppleton, who, under the usage, was first entitled to the floor, and Mr. Wood should move the previous question upon it.

In the meantime, Mr. Caulfield, who had failed in his efforts to be recognized by the Chair, handed over to Mr. Poppleton a resolution which he had prepared, and Mr. Poppleton sent it to the Clerk's desk.

The Speaker stated that action was departed from hardly in consonance with the agreement made, but Mr. Poppleton replied that he had been a party to the preparation of Mr. Caulfield's resolution, and that it had direct reference to the objection to the certificate from Vermont.

The Speaker, thereupon directed it to be read, and it was read.

It recites in the form of a preamble, that a sealed package, addressed to the President of the Senate, purporting to contain the Electoral vote of Vermont, was delivered out of the usual place of deposit, by Mr. Hewitt; that it appears by a telegram from the Clerk of the United States District Court of Vermont that a duplicate of such return was deposited in that office the 15th of December, 1876; that such package had been made part of the objection to the certificate of Vermont, and still remained unopened, and that objection can not be considered until such package is opened according to law; that such package is retained by the President of the Senate, against the wishes of the House, and therefore resolving that the refusal of the President of the Senate to open such package in the presence of the two houses was a violation of the law and of the privileges of the House, and until such package shall be opened, the counting of the vote can not proceed further, according to the Constitution and law, and that the Senate be requested to meet the House in joint session, so that such package may be opened, and the proceedings had thereon according to law.

As the Clerk finished reading the resolution the Speaker announced the opening of a new legislative day, and the noisy passion and tumult of the hour were stilled for a few brief moments, while prayer was offered.

The stillness was of brief duration, for while the Clerk was reading the journal Mr. Springer ascertained that the Clerk was omitting, as usual, the detailed statement of papers, votes, &c., and insisted that the journal should be read in full. That demand, the Speaker stated, it would be impossible to comply with, for the papers, detailed votes by yeas and nays, &c., were not copied into the journal. At this point, the Speaker refused to entertain any question until the reading of the journal was completed, and Mr. Springer waited for that. Then he moved that the journal be corrected by inserting, after the statement that Piper submitted the report on the coolie question, the report itself.

Mr. Wood undertook to get over the difficulty by moving to suspend the rules, and dispense with the reading of the journal.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 175, nays 85.

When the result was announced, Mr. Wood, of New York, raised the point of order that nothing was competent for the House to do but to proceed to consider the objection to Vermont, and that the proposition offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Poppleton] was not in order.

Mr. Caulfield agreed that nothing was in order but to proceed to the consideration of the objections, unless there was an impediment in the way of such consideration. Such an impediment had arisen. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] had, yesterday, offered an objection, which had been accompanied by a certificate, and the Vice President had refused to open that certificate. The resolution which had been offered simply asked that the Senate be notified that the House would be ready to receive that body in joint session for the purpose of opening that certificate.

Mr. Hendee, of Vermont, called attention to the fact that the Clerk of the Court to whom the second certificate was delivered was a Democrat.

Mr. Hooker argued against the point of order, and stated that the real question was whether the certificates from Vermont were single or dual in their character. If they were dual, the point of order did not apply, and it was the duty of the President of the Senate to open and submit the package presented to him yesterday.

Mr. Reagan supported the point of order and argued against the resolution as proposing a new question which had not been presented to the joint meeting of the two houses.

He expressed his great regret that, where his side of the House had good, valid, substantial objections to the Electoral count, any other objections, which could not command the respect of the party or the country, had been made.

After some further discussion, the Speaker said: "With my best respect for all parties concerned, the Chair considers that the great mistake and wrong was committed yesterday in the joint session of the two houses, in this, that the presiding officer refused to receive, even for opening, reading and information, a package which had all the surroundings of an authentic paper, in respect to an Electoral vote of the State of Vermont. The Chair does not think that in any aspect of this case he would be called upon to rule that the action of the presiding officer of the Joint Convention, yesterday, was wrong. He does not think he possesses the power, nor does he believe, in a technical sense, that the action of the Joint Convention can be reviewed in this House in the manner proposed; and yet there is above all a fact on which this matter rests. That fact is whether this House should have possession of this paper. To that extent, and to that extent only, the Chair thinks that the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Caulfield] is in order."

While the Speaker was delivering this opinion, there was a subsidence of the uproar, which had been increasing little by little during the day, but as soon as he had got through the noise and confusion began to prevail again, and in a short time the storm had increased to a gale.

The central point of it was the question whether before a two-hours' discussion commenced the President of the Senate should be called upon to send back to the House for the packages produced yesterday by Mr. Hewitt, and submitted with Mr. Springer's objections to the count.

The Speaker did all that was in his power to get the House into the regular channel of business, and he refused to entertain an appeal from his ruling. His resoluteness lashed the opposing elements into fury.

Messrs. Springer, O'Brien, Caulfield, Sparks and Poppleton were all addressing the Speaker at once, and worrying him and the House with all sorts of questions and objections. They were suddenly joined by Mr. Beebe, of New York, who, in the most excited manner, protested against the action of the Speaker, and who, in order to make himself more conspicuous, jumped up on his seat, and from there gesticulated wildly, shouting at the top of his voice expressions which in the uproar and excitement were entirely unintelligible at the reporter's desk.

At this time every member on the Democratic side and nearly every one on the Republican side was on his feet. The storm, however, was entirely confined to the Democratic side of the chamber. The Republicans merely participating as spectators. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, and so were the spaces at the back of the outer row of seats, and from these, as well as from the desks of the members, came murmurs and loud hisses as this wild scene was enacted.

The Sergeant-at-arms, armed with his mace of office, appeared in the most disorderly portion of the assemblage, and Beebe stepped down from his elevated position, and addressed the Speaker in a more moderate tone from his own place. Then the spaces behind the outer row of desks were seated by degrees, the storm lulled, and although there were some lesser renewals of it, the Speaker managed, at about 2 o'clock, in launching the House fairly into the two-hours' discussion on the Vermont objections.

The debate was opened by Mr. Poppleton, who soon yielded to enable Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to relate how he had come into possession of the package produced by him yesterday, and how he had last seen it in possession of the Secretary of the Senate, who stated that it was the property of Mr. Ferry, and that he proposed, as a friend of Mr. Ferry, to retain it.

After a good deal of colloquy in regard to what had become of the paper, a messenger from the Senate came into the hall and tendered the package to Mr. Hewitt, who refused to receive it, and thereupon announced the fact to the House. No immediate action was taken in the matter.

The young lad who carried the package retained it in his possession, and took a seat, awaiting the action of the House, and the discussion proceeded, Mr. Hendee explaining that the case of Vermont was only a minor form of the case in Oregon, the exception being that in Oregon Mr. Cronin had the certificate of the Governor, while Mr. Aldrich, claiming to be an Elector in the Vermont case, had not, but acted entirely on his own motion.

The members who participated in the discussion were Messrs. Joyce, Hendee, Dennison, Poppleton, Monroe, Hooker, Money, Wilson, of West Virginia, Maish, Haymond and Levy.

Mr. Garfield read a letter from Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, saying that he put the package purporting to be the second certificate, in his pocket, as the package looked like a private communication, but being admonished that his reception of it might be construed as a reception of it by President Ferry, he took it from his pocket and placed it on the desk, and since that time he has had no control of the package.

Mr. Hewitt remarked that the package had been brought to him by a messenger from the Senate, who would not tell from whom he received it.

The Speaker asked Mr. Garfield to suspend his remarks till order was restored.

Mr. Garfield—I will wait till Ajax and the other chiefs have quieted their troubles. [After a pause]—There is no pretense or claim that, under the law, the President of the Senate ought to receive a paper under such circumstances. There is no signature on the back of the paper authorizing it. For aught we know, it is another mock certificate. If anybody has been deceived by the pretense that we ought to have a paper from this House coming in such a questionable, unauthorized way, let all such pretenses be cleared away, and let them vote with a knowledge of the fact that the resolution is simply a vote to prevent a count, and to bring us into anarchy.

Mr. Stone, who was one of the tellers, stated that he saw the Secretary of the Senate throw the package under the desk and among the rubbish. That he [Mr. Stone] immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hewitt, and that Mr. Hewitt and he had a conversation, during which he saw the Secretary take the package from under the desk and put it in his pocket.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Field, who expressed his deep regret that the day had been consumed in an attempt to rectify the mistake of the President of the Senate. An impression made which the dignity and self-respect of the House compelled it to rectify, if possible. He would not go into any question about the vote of Vermont, whether it was good or bad, or whether the paper was of any value; all that he knew was that a question had arisen respecting it, which the President of the Senate had assumed to decide for himself.

He desired that the President of the Senate had any power to do anything except to keep order and to do what had been committed to him under the Electoral Law, and all knew that this was the very question that lay at the foundation of the debates on the subject. From the beginning of the session it had been maintained by the Republicans that the President of the Senate could not give a vote, and on that they had stirred up the country, had subsidized the press, had procured legal opinions, and what had they come to at last. The Senate itself had in solemn debate repudiated the doctrine as not worth one moment's consideration, and the President of the United States, in a solemn message to Congress, declared that never in the history of the Government has the President of the Senate assumed to decide any question. That official did now assume to decide this question, whether or not that was the return to be opened by him. If the members of the House consented to that let them look to the future. *Obsta principiis* was a rule of prudence and a rule of law. The Commons of England had gained the liberties of the English people, which had made the Anglo-Saxon race the glory of the earth, by standing on the smallest question that concerned their liberties. So the House of Representatives should not give up one jot or title of its rights. It was the sure of President of the Senate to assume that paper was before him, to submit the question, if he had any doubt about it, to the two houses, and the only remedy now was to invite him back to open the paper in the presence of both houses. If there were two returns from Vermont they should go to the Electoral Commission. He appealed to members to deal with the question, not as Democrats nor as Republicans, but as guardians of the rights of the House in the Electoral count.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cate, he said that there was no time fixed by law in which a certificate must be filed.

Mr. Hoar—Is there not a source fixed by law through which the returns shall come?

Mr. Field—It is not fixed by law. You men, you Judges, have decided that the law can not contravene the Constitution, nor can Congress make a law that binds the States. Congress could not do it and has not done it. It passed the law of 1792, that certificates should be sent in by the first Wednesday in February, and if not, the Secretary of State should send for them. He could send for them at any time before the two houses met. That is the law, if it was not repealed by the Electoral Commission law, which declares that all certificates that should be received at the two houses, which shall have been received, shall be opened. have answered the objection that this certificate has not been received, because it ought to have been received; in point of fact it was received in your presence. It was delivered by the member from New York [Mr. Hewitt] to the President of the Senate. Was it for him to reject it? Are the representatives of the people to submit to that? Are Republicans to submit to it? If you do, look out for 1881. Let this House put down its heel or forever let the country understand that the President of the Senate is anything more than the presiding officer, the guardian of the credentials until they are opened, and that it is his duty to open them and submit to the two houses every question that shall arise.

The debate being closed, and the question being on the resolution offered by Mr. Poppleton, Mr. Knott moved the following amendment:

"Resolved, That the House requires that the package tendered by the member from New York [Mr. Hewitt] to the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, yesterday, and purporting to be a certificate of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President from the State of Vermont, shall be opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, and, if found to be such, a certificate of the same shall be submitted, together with the certificate read in the presence of the two houses, to the Electoral Commission, for its judgment and decision, and that the Senate be requested to make a like order requiring the President of the Senate to open such package in the presence of the two houses, and that until such order be made the House will not be ready to meet the Senate and proceed with the count of the Electoral votes."

As the vote progressed on this resolution, and as there was an apparent prospect of its having a majority in its favor, the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the hall. The Conservative members conversed with each other in groups, and expressed generally the conviction that the adoption of the resolution would practically end the revolution.

At the close of the roll-call a rumor prevailed that the resolution was carried, but gradually, as member after member, who had been out when their names were called, or who had withheld their votes, rose, and, in response to the second call, responded "No," the gloom was dissipated, and gave place to a very perceptible feeling of relief.

Finally the vote was announced as—yeas 116, nays 148.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Ainsworth,	Fuller,	Rice,
Atkins,	Glover,	Riddle,
Bagby,	Goode,	Robbins of Pa.,
Bagley, J. H.	Hamilton of Ind.,	Robbins of N. C.,
Banning,	Hamilton of N. J.,	Roberts,
Beebe,	Harlanbergh,	Ross,
Blackburn,	Harris of Ga.,	Savage,
Bland,	Harris of Va.,	Sayler,
Bliss,	Harrison,	Scales,
Blount,	Hartridge,	Schumaker,
Boone,	Hatcher,	Shrakley,
Bradford,	Henkle,	Siemons,
Bright,	Holman,	Smith of Ga.,
Buckner,	House,	Southard,
Burchard of Wis.,	Humphreys,	Sparks,
Carr,	Hurd,	Spring