National Republican.

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SENATE LIBRARY DEC 7 1876 WASHINGTON

GROVER'S INFAMY.

BENEDICT ARNOLD MATED

High-handed Villainy—Base Attempt to Steal the Vote of a State—An Outbreak Imminent in Oregon's Capital—Bribery and Corruption Tilden's Trump Cards.

The following dispatches show the details of one of the most shameless attempts at defrauding a whole State of its legal voice in the election of President and Vice President which has ever disgraced the annals of any country. The people of Oregon will not silently submit to this swindle. It is of a piece of the rest of the Tilden tactics. The man who will steal railways from stockholders will not hesitate to steal States. The lawyer who would advise a client to corrupt a court with a bribe of $50,000 would not hesitate to pay half a million for the vote which would secure him the goal of his ambition. But this trick will not avail anything. The vote of the State has been legitimately cast for Hayes by the electors who were chosen for that purpose by the people, and they are the only college which can receive official recognition. From South Carolina and Louisiana we have news of attempts to bribe Hayes electors in each of those States. It is worthy of note that these poor, ignorant negroes could not be corrupted with Tilden gold.

From Florida we have press (Democratic) telegrams of a double vote by two sets of electors. The majority of the Canvassing Board declared the vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Colonel Cocke, Democrat, dissented and issued certificates to Tilden electors "on his own hook." And thus the Tilden, pettifogging, railway-wrecking tactics are traceable throughout the Union. His game is to claim everything, yield nothing, trump up and interpose every conceivable obstacle to the election of Hayes and endeavor to steal the Government amid the confusion which his machinations creates. His game will not win in the present temper of the people. His cloak of pretended "Reform" is too transparent to deceive any one. His railway-wrecking process will not run through the Senate. Let every Republican "keep cool and keep his powder dry."

OREGON.

Gov. Grover Gives a Certificate to Democratic Elector Mocking at Wishes of Secretary Sherman.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, received the following dispatch last night:

SALEM, OREGON, Dec. 6, 1876.

John R. Mitchell, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Governor Grover put up Cronin, Democratic elector, in the certified lists. Chadwick, Democratic Secretary of State, gave all three lists to Cronin, who refused to deliver or exhibit them. Watts, Republican elector, was appointed by the other two Republican electors to fill his own vacancy. We will attach affidavit and certified abstract of vote. Cronin appointed two electors and will have certified lists. G. A. STEEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Later advices from Salem, Oregon, confirm the report that the Governor has issued certificates to Odell and Cartwright, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of electors, and the Republicans refuse to recognize him. Cronin then elected J. N. T. Miller and John Parker Republican electors, and proceeded to cast the vote—two for Hayes and one for Tilden. The Republicans organized. Watts resigned and was at once re-elected, and the votes cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their sworn statement and copies of the abstract of votes cast in the State, certified by the Secretary of State and seal attached, were sealed and sent on. Intense excitement prevails. An outbreak is expected by many, who went to the State-house prepared for any emergency. The Republicans are holding an indignation meeting this evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democratic Electors Meet and Declare for Tilden.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 6.—The Democratic electors met at 12 o'clock. After a long session they cast the vote of the State for Tilden and Hendricks, and entered a protest in the mandamus case against Secretary of State Hayne, compelling him not to deliver the election returns to Speaker Mackey, as the Supreme Court decided. The Mackey House passed the bill to a third reading allowing the Governor to be sworn in by any officer qualified to administer the oath. The law requires the Chief Justice to perform that duty. The Democratic House, in session in Capitol hall, after swearing in the sixty-third member, who deserted the Mackey House, giving them a constitutional quorum, appointed a committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the legality of the election in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. They then adjourned. The Congressional committee will arrive tomorrow morning.

FLORIDA.

Characteristic Associated Press Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 4.—A special from Tallahassee to the *Morning News* says: On Tuesday afternoon a dispatch was received in Louisiana, stating that the Canvassing Board had declared a majority for the Hayes electors. Afterwards there was circulated a bogus dispatch from Louisiana, in which it was stated that the Returning Board had declared Hayes electors elected in that State, by 3,456 majority, after which the telegraph wires were cut in four places, thus cutting off communication and preventing a contradiction of their falsehoods. The testimony and argument being closed at 11 o'clock on Monday, the board commenced canvassing the returns in secret session. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning it was rumored that the Republicans had carried the State, and shortly afterwards a squad of United States troops, under a commissioned officer, was stationed in the Capitol grounds. At 2 o'clock this morning the board adjourned sine die, announcing the Hayes electors elected by 946 majority, returns being thrown out to accomplish this result. It also robs Drew of his majority by 24 votes, but will leave the Democrats a majority of 5 on joint ballot in the Legislature. Col. Cocke refused to sign the certificates of the Hayes electors, and entered a protest against the action of the other two members of the Board. He therefore issued certificates of election to the Democratic electors, who met and cast their vote for Tilden, relying on the people and Congress to sustain their action. There is much impressed fear among the people, though there are no indications of violence.

FLORIDA DEMOCRATS APPEAL TO RANDALL.

LIVE OAK, FLORIDA, Dec. 6.—The Democrats issue the following address to-day:

To Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Washington, D. C., Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, who came here to be present at a fair count of the votes cast by the people of Florida, have had the grief to be witnesses of the counting out of the Tilden electors chosen, and the counting in of the Hayes electors rejected at the polls. We have witnessed the progress and the consummation of a deliberate, preconceived scheme of fraud.

This scheme was first contrived for execution at the ballot boxes throughout the State. Having there fallen short of success it was then continued and promoted by several county canvassing boards, and was consummated and completed by the Radical majority of the State board of canvassers at Tallahassee. It is manifest to every intelligent observer here that upon the facts and evidence the Tilden electors had a majority of all the votes cast.

2. That the Tilden electors had this majority over and above the Radical count after it had been swollen by many hundred illegal votes through local frauds and false returns.

3. That the majority declared for the Hayes electors is a fictitious, false and fraudulent majority, which the two Radical State canvassers manufactured by throwing out whole Democratic precincts and counties in open disregard of facts and with flagrant violation of law. They did not even keep to the shrewder path marked out for them by their legal advisers from the North. All along their devious track the marks of premeditation, the footprints of a shameless purpose are unconcealed. The Democratic electors, receiving their certificates of the true result from the attorney general, a member of the Board of Canvassers, met to-day and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The Radical electors, fortified with the false certificates of Gov. Stearns, met to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

It is for the Congress to judge and determine whether this assault upon the rights and liberties of freemen thus far prosecuted under cover of the arms and the authority of the Federal administration shall be crowned at the Capital with success.

Geo. W. Biddle, of Penn.; Jos. E. Brown, of Ga.; Leverett Saltonstall, of Mass.; David W. Sellers, of Penn.; Malcom Hay, of Penn.; John R. Read, of Penn.; Samuel G. Thompson, of Penn.; Geo. M. Lane, of Penn.; F. M. B. Young, of Ga.; Perry H. Smith, of Ill.; C. Gibson, of Mo.; Manton Marble, of N. Y.

Official Vote of New Mexico.

SANTA FE, Dec. 6.—The official canvass of the votes polled in New Mexico at the recent election give Romero, Republican, for Congress, 9,891; Sandes, Democrat, 7,418; Romero's majority, 2,473.

TILDEN'S BAR'L OF MONEY.

A Base Attempt to Buy Republican Electors.

The following telegram was received by Secretary Chandler from Columbia, S. C., last night:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 6, 1876.

"HON. Z. CHANDLER: Republican electors met and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Democrats offered ten thousand in cash and forty thousand hereafter to one of the electors if he would cast his electoral vote for Tilden."

ANOTHER BASE ATTEMPT.

The following dispatch is from New York, the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

"HON. Z. CHANDLER: A person in position to secure the information called on Collector Arthur and informed him that a cipher dispatch had been received here this morning by Mr. Weed from a person in South Carolina, signing himself president of the C., C. and A. railroad. He asked authority from Col. Pelton to pay one of the Hayes electors thirty thousand dollars."

STILL ANOTHER INFAMOUS ATTEMPT.

The following dispatch was received from Governor Kellogg last night:

"NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6, 1876.

"The electors call their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. One of the electors, in voting, said that he had been offered one hundred thousand dollars to vote for Tilden."

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Its Meeting Yesterday—Voting for President and Vice President—Two Sets of Electors in Florida, South Carolina and Oregon.

The electors chosen at the election held last November met at the capitals of their respective States yesterday and voted for President and Vice President of the United States, with the following result, which is announced by telegraph:

For Hayes and Wheeler.		*For Tilden and Hendricks.*	
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Florida	4	Connecticut	6
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Georgia	11
Kansas	5	Indiana	15
Louisiana	8	Kentucky	12
Maine	7	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	13	Mississippi	8
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	5	New Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	New York	35
New Hampshire	5	North Carolina	10
Nevada	3	Tennessee	12
Ohio	22	Texas	8
Oregon	3	Virginia	11
Pennsylvania	29	West Virginia	5
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	185	Total	184

As will be observed by reference to our dispatches elsewhere, in Florida, two sets of electors, both claiming to be legitimate, met in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Oregon and voted for the Presidential candidates of their respective political parties. In Vermont, a Democratic elector, Mr. Aldrich, appeared to contest the seat of Mr. Sollace, a Republican elector, but his claim was disallowed by the other electors, and Mr. Sollace participated in the election.

YESTERDAY'S DEM. CAUCUS.

Indignation Toward President Grant—Hot-heads for Impeachment—"True Inwardness" of the Opposition.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was called yesterday, and met immediately after the adjournment. The caucus was kept secret and adjourned until after the President's message, inclosing the report of the gentlemen who had visited Louisiana had been received. As soon as the meeting had been called to order a great deal of indignation was expressed at the action of the President in sending to Congress what was claimed to be a private letter, thus giving it an official sanction, and making the letter an official document. The "true inwardness" of the indignation, no doubt, was that the Democrats were very mad because the President had got ahead of them, and gave to the country the true history of the outrage upon the people of Louisiana before the Democrats had time to arrange their own evidence and fix up their own story.

Mr. Wood made a very violent speech against this "extraordinary act" of the President, which he said was unprecedented in the history of the country. He argued that the President had exceeded his powers, and proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts relating to the use of the army in the Southern States during the late election, and report whether or not the acts of the President would form a basis on which to institute proceedings for impeachment.

In support of his proposition, Mr. Wood made a few remarks, the effect of which is described as anything but satisfactory to the speaker, who found but little sympathy in the assembly in the scheme which he so ardently advocated. Mr. Hewitt suggested the appointment of a committee to define a line of policy to be pursued in the emergency, and supported his resolution in a brief speech.

Mr. Watterson proposed the raising of a committee to consider the propriety of calling a joint caucus, in order that members of the Senate might be in attendance and their views obtained, so that there could be concert of action.

Mr. Knott moved to refer the several propositions to a committee of seven; which was agreed to, and Messrs. Lewis, of New York; Ferry, of Ohio; Wood, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Holman, of Indiana; Warren, of Massachusetts, and Sparks, of Illinois, were designated as the committee.

This committee held a meeting last night, and decided upon a resolution calling upon the President for full information regarding the employment of troops for election purposes, including the reasons for such employment, which will be reported to the caucus to-day.

There was evinced in the caucus a very decided opposition to any proceedings tending toward impeachment, and it is said that the would-be impeachers were "sat down on" in as positive a manner as could be expected under the circumstances. Messrs. Wood, of New York, and Clark, of Missouri, are said to have been the principal advocates of the impeachment scheme.

RUSSIA.

Rumored Declaration Respecting the Conference—Army Preparations—Departure of the Grand Duke.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, says: When the Grand Duke Nicholas passed through Moscow on his way to Kischoneff himself and staff received the solemn blessing of the Archimandrite. He afterwards breakfasted at the palace of Prince Bolgovouky. The Prince, in a toast to the Grand Duke, said: "It is a great honor for me that the commander of the Russian army starts from my house to his deeds of arms."

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is rumored here that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, has addressed a circular to the Powers, declaring that if the Powers propose at the conference other guarantees than the occupation of Turkish territory, Russia will accept them. This must be accepted with reserve, as it is probably a stock-jobbing report.

VIRGINIA

Did the Military Influence Its Election?

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 6.—The General Assembly met at noon, a quorum of both Houses being present. J. K. Jones, a colored Senator, elected from the Thirtieth Senatorial district to fill a vacancy, presented himself to be sworn; objection was made, and an hour's discussion ensued upon a resolution ordering inquiry as to whether any legal election has been held in that district, and whether a said election the free choice of the people was controlled by the intervention of the military of the United States, either in said district or so near thereto as to influence said free action of said people. The discussion resulted in the swearing in of the Senator, and also the adoption of the resolution. The message of the Governor was then read.

COLORADO.

Protest Against Action of the House.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—The lower House of the Legislature to-day unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the House of Representatives in depriving the State of a voice in Congress by refusing admission to Hon. James B. Belford, who was legally elected a Representative from this State.

A Horrible Tragedy.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—A foolish lad, residing in the family of John Moulton, a butcher, at Gorsham, was left in charge of an infant, and, imitating what he had seen in the slaughter of cattle, killed the child, skinned the body, and cut and horribly mutilated the features.

The District Government.

The commission to frame a permanent form of Government for the District held a session in the House District Committee room yesterday. Senators Whyte and Windom, and Representatives Hunton and Clymer were present. This was Senator Windom's first appearance at the sessions of the commissions, and in order to give him time for consideration of the proposed bill, and to secure, if possible, a meeting of the full commission, after a short session an adjournment until Monday was made. The bill prepared by the sub-committee was reviewed. Several verbal alterations were agreed upon. The maximum number of sanitary inspectors was increased from four to six, and the aggregate amount to be paid in salaries to the clerks and other assistants of the health officer, excepting sanitary inspectors, was fixed at $7,000.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE AGITATED

At Receiving the President's Message on Louisiana—An Attempted Insult to the Executive—Fernando Wood in His Dotage—The "Rebel Yell" in the House—Warm Debate in the Senate—Would-Be Impeachers at Work.

Congressional Summary.

The discussion of the Louisiana question has engrossed the attention of Congress much sooner than was anticipated. The President in the exercise of a wise judgment requested a number of gentlemen well known to the country to go to New Orleans to witness the count of the vote of Louisiana by the Returning Board. These gentlemen reported promptly upon their return and the President no less promptly transmitted to Congress the result of their observations. Of course, the Democrats of both Houses were indignant. Under the lead of Mr. Springer the House proposed to bury the report with the special House commitee appointed to investigate Louisiana affairs. They even refused to have the document printed until Mr. Conger exercised his right under the rules, to order its reading, and thus causing its publication in the Record. Mr. Springer was very well aware that he could not prevent its reaching the public, but he was not willing that the House should have any agency in giving it publicity. For the purpose of preventing the reading a motion was made to adjourn, but it was defeated, for there were even some Democrats who revolted at the idea of placing themselves on the record as desirous of withholding information from the public. The letter inclosed by the President in his message was then read. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Fernando Wood, to whom was assigned the duty of giving expression to the indignation of the House, rose and was recognized by the Speaker. The dignified, buttoned-up bosom of the virtuous ex-Mayor of New York swelled with indignation. He had not felt so much indignation at any time before, although he had served his country for at least a quarter of a century at great personal sacrifice, as everybody knows. In fact, his indignation was so intense that he at one time contemplated moving to send, what he pleased to call "this extraordinary document," back to the President. But his better and more charitable nature prevailed over his indignation, and instead of inflicting upon the President the humiliation of having his letter returned he would in his unbounded magnanimity and mercy only move to lay it on the table. The Hon. Fernando did not say this in so many words but his indignant emotion was so palpable that the real meaning of his speech could be read engraved upon his heart even through his buttoned coat. Mr. Wood had had his say. In his own opinion he had doubtless annihilated the President, and in order to prevent a reply he made a motion which he was well aware was not debatable. Mr. Hoar tried to get a hearing, but he encountered the "rebel yell," and was compelled to take his seat. The message was tabled by a vote of 155 to 90. In the negative were Messrs. Campbell and Anderson, of Illinois, and Potter, of Michigan, who nearly always vote with the Democrats, but who were not to be dragooned into unnecessarily casting such an indignity upon the President. The people of this country will read the able document of Senator Sherman this morning, which we publish elsewhere, and they will exercise their own judgment without reference to the opinion of the ex-Confederate majority in the House of Representatives.

In the Senate also the message and letter excited the ire of the Democrats, who insisted upon its reference to the Committee on Printing, and under the rules of that body it had to take that course. Yesterday that the reference could not be prevented a short debate ensued, in the course of which the letter was attacked by Messrs. Stevenson, Bogy and others, and it was ably defended by Messrs. Sherman and West. The claim set up by the Republicans was that the decision of the Returning Board in Louisiana was as final as a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that for Congress to attempt to review its action would be but to unlawfully and unconstitutionally constitute itself a greater Returning Board than that of Louisiana itself. This remark doubtless indicates the ground that the Republicans will take in Congress when opposing any attempt to review the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, or that of any other State.

Mr. Withers undoubtedly thought that he had thrown a bombshell into the Senate when he offered his resolution calling upon the President to inform them why he had sent troops to Petersburg, Va. But the Republican majority in the Senate, unlike the Democratic majority in the House, is not afraid of the light. They have no concealments of public acts, and to Mr. Withers' surprise they joined with him in calling upon the President for the information.

THE JOINT RULES.

The issue between the presiding officers of the House and Senate as to the existence of the joint rules is already made up. The determination as to whether they are in existence or not will have much to do with the solution of the difficulty that has arisen as to the powers of the two Houses over the electoral vote of a given State. Speaker Randall hols that these rules are in existence and that the House can, therefore, under the twenty-second rule, throw out the vote of any State by a simple objection. The President of the Senate, who is the custodian of the electoral vote, holds to the opposite opinion, as he indicated in a decision made yesterday. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolution of last session in relation to counting the electoral vote, when Mr. Merrimon made the point that the motion was not in order, as under the joint rules no business coming over from a preceding session could be taken up in the first six days of a new session. Mr. Ferry promptly overruled the point of order, on the ground that there were no joint rules. Mr. Merrimon entered an appeal from the decision, but before it could be determined the Senate adjourned. This decision of the acting Vice President is important, and it was perhaps as well that it should come at this time, in order that the whole question may be discussed and definitely determined before the day when the electoral vote must be counted.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

XLIV Congress—Second Session.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1876.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President at 12 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, in which he asked the divine wisdom guidance and protection for all the Presidential electors who were to meet to-day to carry out the will of God and the people, and earnestly begged that the brightness of the morning might be an omen of the result of the labors of the day.

After reading of the Journal the CHAIR laid before the Senate the report of the Treasurer of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES offered a petition of Seth Driggs complaining of some action of the House of Representatives.

Mr. DAWES said he knew nothing about the case, and presented it for reference. Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations when appointed.

By Mr. BOUTWELL: Petition of Seth Bullard for pension. On table for reference.

By. Mr. WINDOM: Bill to extend the provisions of a bill granting lands to a railroad in Minnesota. On the table for reference.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK: Bill for the relief of Francis Wykeman. On the table for future reference.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report to the Senate; which was adopted.

The committees remain very nearly as constituted last session, with the exception of the addition of the new members of the Senate, deceased and resigned.

Mr. BLAINE goes to the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. MORRILL; Mr. BLAINE being assigned to the foot of the Republican members.

Mr. BLAINE also went to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DAWES went to the Committee on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. MORRILL, of Me.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY was left off the Committee on Claims, and Mr. PRICE, of W. Va., placed on the same.

Mr. PRICE also goes on the Committee on Railroads and the Committee on Revision of Laws.

Mr. BOOTH goes to the Committee on Patents, in place of Mr. DAWES.

Mr. HARVEY takes the place of Mr. BOUTWELL as chairman of the Committee on Civil Service.

Resolutions in the usual form concerning the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Library, &c., were added to the report.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that all bills and papers lying on the table for reference be referred to the proper committees. Adopted.

ADDITION TO COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, three Senators, to be appointed by the Chair, were ordered to be added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to aid them in carrying out the resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate, providing for inquiring into the elections of several of the Southern States.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION REPORTS TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. MORTON asked that the usual number of the report of the select committee to inquire into Chinese immigration be printed. So ordered.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition in relation to Alabama claims. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. WITHERS asked that the resolution introduced yesterday, calling upon the President for information in relation to troops being stationed at Petersburg, Va., be taken up.

Mr. LOGAN moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WITHERS opposed such reference, and wanted the resolution adopted.

Mr. LOGAN said the President had a right to send troops anywhere he pleased. They must be stationed somewhere, and there was no proof but these troops were in transit to some other point, and merely camped in Petersburg.

Mr. THURMAN said he totally denied the right of the President to send troops anywhere he pleased, and read the statute on that point.

Mr. MORTON said if the Senator would charge that the troops did anything wrong while in Petersburg it would be a different matter, but they really appeared to be doing no harm, and there was absolutely no reason for making this call upon the President.

Mr. SARGENT said he approved of the act of the President in sending troops there, and he very much regretted that more troops were not sent into different parts of the South before. There was good evidence that armed rifle clubs existed in different sections of that region, who took possession of the polls and defied honest elections. He had been informed that Democrats were stationed at Hamburg last July and at Louisiana when Elisa Pinkston was being ravished and her husband being killed. He cited other instances in which he contended that troops were not on hand to keep the peace and stop outrages.

Mr. LOGAN said that certain Senators were always for peace, but they never could be induced to bear the presence of it anywhere in their neighborhood. He did not know what they were to do with the army if they took cognizance of all the cases of outrage which they charged that the President had no right to send the troops anywhere near the polls during the elections. He would like to know what they were to do with the troops at such times. Perhaps they would be compelled to send the army up in a balloon and keep it there until the election was over.

Mr. JOHNSTON said there was no occasion for sending troops to Petersburg. Why were they not kept and quartered at Fortress Monroe? The question was not what they were doing there, but why they were sent there.

Mr. LOGAN still contended that the President had a right to station troops where he pleased, as he was the commander-in-chief, and if the Home troops were not sufficient to kill off them. The people of Illinois were not afraid to have troops quartered in that State. He had known a whole State to be frightened by the mustering of troops in it, but he had never known of another State being terribly frightened at the appearance of a major in their midst.

Mr. MORTON said he would withdraw his opposition to the resolution if Senators would read a slip from a paper, detailing outrages in Virginia last May, and said as Senators wanted information why the army was in Virginia he would send them a copy, and they thus at least would get all the information they wanted.

Mr. THURMAN asked what had come over the Senator to produce this change. He had left his seat and come back again, and had taken a piece of paper and read from it a list of outrages. Who knows anything about the authority of this piece of paper? Senators talk about being afraid of injuring the army, and yet they are the men who insist on the use of the army in these political disturbances did it the most injury, and he believed that every man who wore the uniform of the army would much prefer to remain in quarters on the frontiers than to be engaged in these squabbles.

DEMOCRATIC APPLAUSE.

Applause broke out in a portion of the gallery, whereupon the Chair said if it was repeated he would call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to execute the rules of the Senate and clear the galleries of all offending parties.

Mr. THURMAN coincided with the Chair, and said this was a deliberative body, and if ever there was a place where free discussion should be undisturbed and untrammeled that time was now. They were here to discuss and decide momentous questions, and he hoped the rules of the Senate would be rigorously and vigorously enforced.

Mr. EDMUNDS also urged that the rules be enforced upon this and upon all occasions.

Mr. BAYARD said he was opposed to the resolution, and said the opposition did not come because they thought there was anything wrong in the resolution or because they thought the President would not answer the question and give the information called for. A resolution might be submitted asking why the troops were at the Black Hills at a certain time, and the President might decline to answer it; not because there was anything wrong in their being there, but because it was a needless and unwarranted interference with the public business. He was in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABOUT LOUISIANA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a letter and accompanying document from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN and others, who were requested by the President to visit New Orleans and witness the counting of the electoral vote. It was ordered printed.

Mr. SHERMAN said that this letter was a result of an attempt made upon the organization of the Returning Board of Louisiana, as requested by the President. The persons who went there had no more right than any other citizen of the United States, but they had been delighted to attend they did so. This was a report of all the proceedings had before that board, and every act done and every word spoken had been published in the public prints every day.

Mr. EATON asked if this letter or report contained what transpired by both parties?

Mr. SHERMAN said it did not all, because some of the documents filed by the other side were filed too late for them to get them before they came away. They made every effort and did all they could to get every scrap offered by the other side, which was unlike Mr. Wood's surprise they joined with him in calling upon the President for the information.

THE JOINT RULES.

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The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was carried in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABOUT LOUISIANA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a letter and accompanying document from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN and others, who were requested by President to visit New Orleans and witness the counting of the electoral vote. It was ordered printed.

Mr. SHERMAN said that this letter was a result of an attempt made upon the organization of the Returning Board of Louisiana, as requested by the President. The persons who went there had no more right than any other citizen of the United States, but they had been delighted to attend they did so. This was a report of all the proceedings had before that board, and every act done and every word spoken had been published in the public prints every day.

Mr. EATON asked if this letter or report contained what transpired by both parties?

Mr. SHERMAN said it did not all, because some of the documents filed by the other side were filed too late for them to get them before they came away. They made every effort and did all they could to get every scrap offered by the other side, which was unlike Mr. Wood's surprise they joined with him in calling upon the President for the information.

Mr. MCDONALD asked if the other side did not request that the two committees should act jointly.

Mr. SHERMAN said the letter answered the question of the Senator. If there was ever a public act performed in this country this was one, and he declared that when the whole was published it would be seen that nothing was left undone in effort on the part of the Democratic State committee to take the electoral vote from Hayes and Wheeler and give it to Tilden and Hendricks, and, whatever might be published after to-day, after he came away, he believed that the affidavits would bear out his statement.

Mr. BOGY said he was present in Louisiana during a part of proceedings, and he could say with the Senator about this conclusion. He said that some of the returns had been tampered with, as was clearly shown in the case of Eliza Pinkston's affidavit, and he was sorry that his colleagues agreed that if proper evidence was submitted that the State had given its vote for Hayes and Wheeler nothing should deter them from making that fact fully and frankly known to the country. But after witnessing the opening of the returns and the subsequent proceedings he was fully convinced that an honest election was held, and that the Democratic ticket was defeated by nearly eight thousand majority. At some length he proceeded to show that according to the laws of Louisiana there had been gross irregularities on the part of the commissioners of election. He did not think it would be right to print and put forth to the country this mass of stuff and call it testimony. He said that Mr. Stoughton witnessed the opening of returns, wherein appeared a jurat made subsequently to the date of the affidavit, and that Mr. Stoughton had remarked that that was probably a clerical error.

Mr. CONKLING said that he desired to correct the statement of Mr. BOGY. He had the very good authority—from Mr. Stoughton himself—that he made no such remark, and never heard of it till it was telegraphed back from some of the Northern papers to New Orleans. Moreover, Mr. Stoughton did say upon that occasion to one of the colleagues of Mr. BOGY that the returns had been tampered with.

Mr. BOGY disclaimed intention of doing any injustice to Mr. Stoughton, and accepted the statement of Mr. CONKLING as the correct version of the affair.

DEMOCRATIC OBJECTION TO PRINT SAME.

Mr. STEVENSON said he would vote against the printing, and was sorry that the Committee on Printing. He deprecated the fact that the Senator from Ohio had commenced this discussion at this time, for God knew it would come on in due time enough.

He was present a portion of the time in New Orleans, and witnessed some of the proceedings before the returning board, and differed with the Senator from Ohio. He would cheerfully aid in seating Mr. Hayes as President if he believed him lawfully elected, but he thought more momentous questions than who was President were now pending and agitating the American people. When the nation was founded one hundred years ago the fundamental principle of it was the freedom and the purity of the ballot. Now, has it come to this, that after one hundred years not only the purity of the ballot is prevented, but the certifying up of the returns to the officers of the State is tampered with? If this thing can go on, then all the blood spilled and all the suffering endured for the sake of liberty in Revolutionary times spilled in vain, and the sufferings have been endured in vain.

He said that Mr. Kellogg told him that on the face of the returns Mr. Tilden had carried the State by thousands, and he (Mr. STEVENSON) believed it. If he believed that Mr. Hayes had been elected he would certainly say so; but he still believed that Tilden had carried the State, although he had not yet seen all the testimony. He eloquently urged that the purity of the ballot must be sustained at all hazards, and fair, honest elections held, not only in Louisiana, but all over the country. He objected to the printing, and, as one objection was sufficient, the message and documents were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to Mr. STEVENSON, and said that murder, intimidation and violence did operate in that State to prevent a free election.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

He recited the case of Eliza Pinkston, and said her story was true; that after she had been so brutally treated she went to the house of the father of one of the men who had committed the outrage and commenced to tell her story, when she was met with the threat that if she implicated any white men they would finish her, and she then began to talk about "niggers." Within the sound of the gun that killed Pinkston was another colored woman, who was similarly treated; and she knew the men who had committed the outrage, and told who they were, and they were white men.

Mr. SHERMAN very earnestly and pathetically gave several other instances of outrage and murder, and said he went down there somewhat disgusted with the Louisiana muddle, so much so that he hardly knew how to go to work. He repeated, that when the country knew all the facts in this case they would learn such a case of intimidation and violence as would shock them all, and when they came to his notice there, he, as well as the others, was horrified at the facts which were laid before them. He then passed to the law of Louisiana, and explained some of the provisions of it, in which he differed with positions taken by other Senators.

REVENUE OF LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

He eulogized the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana, who, he said, boldly and bravely stood up to do their duty, and he was pained to see the attacks made upon them in the Northern papers.

Mr. WEST explained some of the provisions of the law, and showed what class of men have been doing some of the intimidation down there. He alluded to the peace and quiet which it was said prevailed there. He said it was the peace of death purchased by the death by murder of thousands of Louisiana's citizens.

Mr. STEVENSON again gave his version of the law, and said if they were as immaculate as the Senator of Ohio declared them to be why did not the Senate with a large and legal Republican majority seat Mr. Pinchback, whose election was effected by the members of a Legislature returned as elected by this board? Why did not this board fill the vacancy in the board, as they were bound to do?

Mr. SHERMAN said the position was offered to several Democrats, and they declined to serve.

Mr. STEVENSON said the members of this board had violated their oaths in not filling the vacancy, and yet the Senator from Ohio asks us to think them as good as any Senator. He charged that the testimony of Eliza Pinkston was no testimony at all, for he had heard it contradicted by numbers of creditable and reliable men.

Mr. BOGY reiterated that the testimony offered before the board and brought here was unreliable and untrue. It was made by white men in New Orleans, and colored men who could not even write their names signed it by their marks. The history of Louisiana was a painful one. It was made up of violence and fraud and murder and unlawful acts, and it was time to bring up these statements and set them forth as facts and endeavor to have the country believe them.

Mr. EDMUNDS at this point inquired what was before the Senate.

The CHAIR replied that it was on referring the message to the Committee on Printing, and the rule was read to show that messages from the President must take that reference, and a single objection having arisen to the printing, it must take that reference.

COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to take up Senate resolution No. 16 of the last session in relation to the counting of the electoral votes.

Mr. MERRIMON raised the point of order that the joint rules prohibited taking up of business of the last session within six days of the opening of the session.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order, saying that the joint rules were not in force.

Mr. MERRIMON appealed from the decision of the CHAIR, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the question was then put, "Shall Mr. WEST moved to adjourn, saying that he was satisfied that a conclusion on this question would not be reached to-night.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. HOWE, BOUTWELL and KERNAN as the additional members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to aid in carrying out the resolution adopted yesterday.

Mr. WRIGHT said that the name of Mr. CRAPPER was designed to go on the Committee on Mines and Mining in place of Mr. HAMLIN, which was ordered, and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the Journal, the SPEAKER proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. TARBOX, of Mass., from Committee on Claims, reported back a number of bills for relief, and they were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. KEHR, of Mo., from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the Ocean City Bridge Company of Maryland to maintain a bridge heretofore constructed across the Sinepuxent bay, in Maryland. Passed.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, from same committee, reported favorably upon a bill to repeal so much of the act of December 18, 1873, as requires tunnels in the bridge authorized to be constructed across the Ohio river between Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Made the special order for the first Tuesday after the holidays.

Mr. REAGAN, from same committee, reported a bill to amend section 3117 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the entry and delivery of goods at intermediate ports. Provides that when any vessel enrolled in the United States shall touch at an intermediate port of the United States, it shall be permitted to enter and deliver goods upon the presentation of the manifest, and having the same filed. Passed.

Mr. PIERCE, of Mass., from same committee, reported a bill to authorize the change of the name of the steamship Whirlwind to Aroadon.

Mr. CONGER opposed this manner of changing names, arguing that new names were frequently asked for old steamboats or vessels, and that as a result people took passage on them as they would not otherwise do, and lives are frequently lost.

Mr. PIERCE had read a statement,