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A DENIAL DENIED.

THE CHICAGO TIMES—JUDGE MILLER

A Sequel to That Interview With the Learned Associate of the United States Supreme Court—The Writer Emphatically Declares that the Published Interview Was Strictly Accurate, Except that It Was "Toned Down."

In our issue of last Monday we re-published from the Chicago *Times* an interview wl ch appeared in that journal between its Washington representative and Associate Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court. In view of the importance which has attached to the learned judge's bold utterances upon that occasion, we deem it proper, before proceeding further, to reproduce the article *verbatim et literatim*.

[*From the Chicago Times.*]

A representative of the Chicago *Times*, whilst going to the Capitol, overtook Justice Samuel H. Miller, who was making his way afoot to the Supreme Court room to attend the sessions of that body. Deeming the opportunity an excellent one to gain from him an expression of opinion on the all-absorbing political topic, the Presidential election muddle and the complications arising from it, he accosted him. Judge Miller did not seem in the least degree opposed to answer the questions put to him, but freely responded to the different interrogatories with perfect frankness and freedom.

In reply to the question as to whether he thought that there was any danger or trouble growing out of the present uncertainty, he said:

"There is

GRAVE DANGER TO BE APPREHENDED,

and the country will be fortunate if it escapes a shock which may shake its institutions more severely than did the recent civil war.

CORRESPONDENT. On what do you base these serious apprehensions?

THE DEMOCRACY MEAN MISCHIEF.

JUDGE MILLER. On the evident tendency of the Democrats to make mischief. They mean mischief. Their action in the House on opening day shows plainly that it is their intention to place Tilden in power, no matter what may be the cost.

CORRESPONDENT. Do you anticipate the possibility of the people forcibly resenting the results of the late civil war so speedily as might be implied if they allowed themselves to be hurried into another trouble by the intemperance of politicians?

JUDGE MILLER. People may be led astray to-day as easily as they were fifteen years ago. Communities are governed more by the impulse given to them by statesmen who lead public opinion than by common sense.

TILDEN OR WAR.

CORRESPONDENT. You think, then, that there is a disposition on the part of men you term leaders to mold public opinion improperly?

JUDGE MILLER. Assuredly I do. I can only repeat that the Democrats mean Tilden or mischief.

HOW THE MISCHIEF WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

CORRESPONDENT. In what manner do you think they can accomplish the mischief you seem to fear?

JUDGE MILLER. I believe that it is their intention to force the election of President into the House at all hazards.

JUDGE MILLER PROPHESYING THE GROVER INFANCY.

CORRESPONDENT. How will the Democrats be able to accomplish this design?

JUDGE MILLER. I seriously fear, judging from the many innuendoes that are appearing from time to time in the Democratic papers, that one of the Republican electors will be induced to refrain from casting his vote for Hayes may be more than mere nonsense and mean something. In such an event the election would, of course, go into the House.

CORRESPONDENT. Do you really believe that Tilden would lend himself to such a plan?

TILDEN WILL RESORT TO ANYTHING.

JUDGE MILLER. I think that his past career indicates that he would resort to anything to carry his point and attain his ambition. He has been educated in a political school in which it is taught as a cardinal doctrine that everything is fair in politics as in war.

THE MACHIAVELLIAN DOCTRINE.

CORRESPONDENT. That is rather a severe opinion for you to express, Judge.

JUDGE MILLER. I think not. I simply mean that Governor Tilden is an orthodox Democrat, and that he therefore thinks that the end to be attained will justify any means that may be taken to attain it.

THE UPSHOT OF THE MATTER.

CORRESPONDENT. I do not wish to be pertinacious, Judge, but I would like to know what you think will be the upshot of the matter?

JUDGE MILLER. I think that Hayes will have a majority of one in the Electoral College, and that the vote will be counted by the President of the Senate, and that Hayes will be declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE'S FUNCTIONS.

CORRESPONDENT. Am I to understand from this that you think it is the province of the President of the Senate to count the electoral vote?

JUDGE MILLER. I have no opinion to give on the subject. My position will not permit me to advance any when there is a possibility of my being called on afterwards to deliver an opinion judicially.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE CONTEMPLATE.

CORRESPONDENT. If the vote is counted in the manner you seem to think it will be, is it your opinion that the House will dissent?

JUDGE MILLER. I certainly think that the Democrats of that body meditate counting the electoral vote if Hayes is declared by the President of the Senate to have a majority of the electoral votes cast, and that they will do so no matter what may be the result, declare Tilden elected.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL RULE OR RUIN.

CORRESPONDENT. But if it appears that Hayes has received a majority of the votes, do you think that they will still resort to such an action?

JUDGE MILLER. Yes; they will allege fraud on the part of Returning Boards in disputed States and proceed to throw out the electoral votes of such States.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

CORRESPONDENT. Then there would be, in your judgment, a conflict between the two legislative branches of the Government?

JUDGE MILLER. I think, as I said before, that the Democrats mean mischief.

CORRESPONDENT. What do you think of the tendency displayed by Senators to make a partisan matter of the present complication?

NO TROUBLE FROM THE SENATE.

JUDGE MILLER. I do not think any trouble need be apprehended in the Senate. A different character of men are in that body. The Senate may be trusted to not lend itself to any revolutionary proceedings.

THE SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE THE ELECTION IMPROBABLE.

CORRESPONDENT. What chance do you think there is of carrying into effect the provisions of the joint resolution introduced by Senator Edmunds relative to the Supreme Court being made the judge of the validity of the certificates of electors to cover the present election?

JUDGE MILLER. Not being conversant with the resolution, I, of course, cannot answer. But I should think that any scheme of this kind would prove entirely impracticable.

At this point the conversation was brought to an abrupt termination by the Judge recollecting that it would be necessary for him to retrace his steps in order to attend to a matter he had forgotten.

In yesterday's *Star* the following editorial paragraph appeared:

"The remarks attributed to Mr. Justice Miller in regard to Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party, in what purports to be an interview with him by a reporter of the Chicago *Times* are authoritatively declared to be a wide departure from truth. A casual remark was made the foundation of a newspaper report of much that was not said, and an exaggerated coloring of what was said."

Upon perusing the above a writer of this journal called upon Mr. Crawford, the representative of the Chicago *Times* at the capital, and a gentleman who has attained distinction as a reliable and conscientious correspondent. In answer to our inquiries, Mr. Crawford said that it would be time enough for him to reply in due form when Judge Miller himself denied the accuracy of the interview. That, thus far, Judge Miller had not denied it personally, although he (Mr. Crawford) understood that a relative of the Judge had visited the several newspaper offices and "authoritatively" pronounced the interview in the *Times* apocryphal with respect to the most important statements and grossly exaggerated touching its minor details. Mr. Crawford declared that the interview with Judge Miller was not only strictly accurate, but had actually been "toned down." Judge Miller's expressions, he said, were more radical and more bitter than anything published concerning him in the *Times*. Mr. Crawford reiterated that so long as Judge Miller did not question the truthfulness of the *Times'* article, he would not advance the proofs at his command sustaining his statements. Later in the evening Mr. Crawford favored us with the following dispatch on the subject, which will appear in the Chicago *Times* this morning:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1876.

The interview of the Chicago *Times* representative with Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, was republished in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and created a profound sensation. Its influence on Senator Edmunds' joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, having for its object the empowering of the Supreme Court to count the electoral vote, is already visible. Arguments of Senators against Senator Edmunds' resolution are principally based on the danger that would inevitably result to the country if the Supreme Court were divested of its non-political character and converted into a mere Returning Board. Many Democratic Senators who at one time were inclined to favor the idea of making the Supreme Court the arbitrator in the matter of counting the electoral vote have, since the publication of the aforementioned interview, expressed themselves openly that it would be hazardous in the extreme to intrust such an immense power to a body of men some of whom have been unable to eliminate politital prejudice from their minds, in spite of the fact that they are supposed to hold themselves entirely aloof from all things partisan in their nature. The interview also had the effect of bringing about

A CONFERENCE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

at which it was decided that it would be highly prejudicial to the character of the Supreme Court bench to have it connected in any manner with the scheme of counting the electoral vote, and it is understood that several of the Justices have made personal appeals to prominent Republican and Democratic Senators not to resort to this method of

BRIDGING OVER THE DIFFICULTY,

urging them at the same time to leave the matter to the final arbitration of Congress, the proper body, in their judgment, to deal with questions involving political considerations. At the conference referred to

MR. JUSTICE MILLER

was placed in an extremely embarrassing position by his associates, who reflected directly and indirectly upon his indiscretion in making his political views public through the medium of a newspaper representative. It is understood that the Judge defended himself on the ground that he regarded the conversation between himself and the representative of the *Times* as a purely private one. This is hardly a valid defense, as Mr. Justice Miller was perfectly aware that his interlocutor was a newspaper man and had no special anxiety to gain his opinion merely for personal use. Two of the morning papers here also published editorial defenses of Justice Miller, and stated that the interview was so colored and exaggerated as to convey an impression as to what was said not at all correct. *Judge Miller does not make a denial himself, because he cannot.* It is unnecessary to reiterate that the interview contained no exaggerations, but, on the contrary, *was materially toned down from personal considerations.* Meanwhile, it is generally the accepted belief that the effect of the publication of the interview will be to kill all schemes having for their object making a Returning Board of the United States Supreme Court.

It is hardly necessary to inform the public that the motive which impelled us to publish the foregoing facts emanates solely from a desire to supply the readers of THE REPUBLICAN with the best and most reliable information upon all important topics. We are no parties to this controversy. It is not our funeral. We are simply chroniclers of events. We shall be but too glad to hear from Judge Miller, and will cheerfully give any communication from so distinguished a jurist and popular citizen the best location in our columns.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of the House Committee—General Hurlbut Protests Against the Jurisdiction of the Committee Going into Election Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The Congressional committee met here to-day; Mr. Morrison in the chair. A large number of witnesses were present. General Hurlbut gave notice that he would on Wednesday file a protest as to the jurisdiction of the committee under the resolution going into election matters. Mr. Morrison inquired of the sergeant-at-arms if Mr. Wells was present. Chas. Abell, secretary of the Returning Board, stepped forward and presented a sealed envelope, which was found to contain a communication signed by all the members of the board. It stated in substance that four members of the Returning Board deny the authority of the House of Representatives to review the decision of the returning board until they deliver their documents to the General Assembly. They also protest against the attempt of the House of Representatives of the United States to obtain and review documents in their possession, and claim that as individuals they cannot, under the constitution and laws of the State, surrender them. They state further that they will have copies of all documents made for the committee if the committee will provide the necessary means, that the State Legislature has made no appropriation for them, and they cannot, therefore, furnish copies unless the committee furnish funds. These copies they say will be made as soon as they are through with the documents, provided funds are furnished. When the communication had been heard the chairman asked if Mr. Wells was present, and being answered in the negative, he instructed the sergeant-at-arms to notify the members of the Returning Board that their presence would be expected at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, in obedience to the orders of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. Another communication from Charles S. Abell, secretary of the Returning Board, was then read in answer to the subpœna *duces tecum* served on him, declining to furnish documents, as he had been instructed not to do so. These refusals created considerable excitement. The room was crowded with spectators and witnesses.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

New U. S. Senator Elected.

[Special Dispatch to the National Republican.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—The balloting for United States Senator to succeed Hon. T. J. Robertson commenced to-day, and aside from the enthusiasm of the adherents of the respective candidates, there was but little excitement.

In the Mackey House (Chamberlain) there were several candidates, among whom were Hon. C. C. Bowen, Hon. D. T. Corbin, R. B. Elliott and T. L. Cardozo—the two latter being colored men. The balloting was commenced in both House and Senate, and resulted in the election of Hon. D. T. Corbin, who received 58 out of 65 votes in the House and 17 out of 28 votes in the Senate—the remaining 12 being cast for the renowned Democrat, Gary.

The Hampton House at first declined to participate in the balloting, on the ground that the General Assembly was not yet in session. Without conclusion it finally did cast scattering ballots, however, Gen. M. C. Butler, of massacre fame, receiving the highest vote.

CALIFORNIA.

Contest Over a Congressional Election—A Writ Prohibiting the Secretary of State from Counting the Second Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The clerk of Monterey county, in the Fourth Congressional district, has forwarded to the Secretary of State a new set of election returns, made out in conformity with the original erroneous footings of the supervisor, which the clerk had corrected in his first returns. The new returns give Wiggington, Democrat, one majority in the district. Last night writs were served on the Secretary of State, at the instance of Pacheco, the Republican candidate, prohibiting him from counting any other than the first returns, and directing him to count and certify the vote in accordance with the first returns.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Election in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Dec. 12.—In the city election today Charles B. Pratt, Democrat, was elected. The Republicans elected all their aldermen, eight of twelve councilmen, and six of ten members of the school board.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The municipal election today resulted in success of the regular Democratic ticket, F. O. Prince for Mayor.

Farewell Dinner to the British Centennial Commissioner.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—This evening a farewell dinner was given at Augustine's to Colonel Herbert Bruce Sandford, the British Centennial Commissioner, who leaves for England to-morrow. Among those present were Governor Hartranft, General Hawley, Director General Goshorn, President John Welsh, Samuel Davenport, Commissioner from Australia; William Cameron, Commissioner from New South Wales; Messrs. George W. Childs, Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, A. K. McClure, Joseph Patterson and many others. An appropriate address was made by Mr. Joseph Patterson, which was replied to by Colonel Sandford. As a mark of esteem and friendship, a magnificent silver vase was presented to Colonel Sandford.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 12.—A *Gazette* special from Texarkana gives the particulars of a terrible explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill near that place yesterday. Nine men were killed.

THE NATION'S CONGRESS.

A FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE

Over the Joint Rules—A Tilt Between General Garfield and "Mr. Speaker"—The Latter's Maneuvres Exposed—The Oregon Trick—Senator Morton's Speech.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

Senate.

In the Senate yesterday the joint resolution, offered by Mr. Bayard, calling upon the Attorney General for information in regard to the employment of United States marshals, was taken up. The scope of the inquiry was enlarged, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution was then adopted. The Republican Senators are evidently not frightened at any proposed inquiry, for they have not only cheerfully agreed to the requests of the Democrats for information, but have, in all cases, indicated a willingness to aid the opposition to get at all the bottom facts.

THE OREGON MATTER.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution, relating to the electoral vote of Oregon, came up in due course. Mr. Morton, in an able argument, showed the illegality of Governor Grover's action, and even demonstrated that the English law did not sustain his action. He took the very proper ground that nothing could make the election of an ineligible candidate go for naught unless notice of ineligibility was given to voters, and Messrs. Mitchell and Sargent, who participated in the Oregon campaign, said that no such notice had been given. Grover had also

EXCEEDED HIS POWERS

by attempting to exercise a judicial function, a thing that the constitution of no State bestows upon its Governor.

Without taking action on the resolution it was laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of Mr. Edmunds' resolution relating to the

COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

After the adoption of several amendments, one of which was the fixing the time for the Supreme Court to count the vote not later than February 10, the resolution went over until to-day, when it will probably be disposed of.

House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of bills and other preliminary business, the subject of the joint rules came up for discussion incidentally. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, demanded the regular order, and claimed that under the twenty-first joint rule he was entitled to the floor for the unfinished business of last session. Rule 126 of the House is couched in the same language as the twenty-first joint rule, and when the Speaker admitted Mr. Bland's claim to the floor Mr. Garfield protested against his doing so, on the assumption that the joint rules were not in force. In the discussion that ensued it became manifest that the Republicans will be united in concurring with the Senate that the joint rules are not in force, while the Democratic Representatives will support Mr. Randall's ruling that they are still operative.

It was Mr. Garfield's purpose at first to appeal from the decision of the Chair and put the members on record on the question, but he concluded to await a more direct opportunity. In the course of his remarks Mr. Garfield had read the proceedings of the first day of the last session, when Mr. Randall offered his resolution adopting the rules of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress as the rules of the present House. Mr. Garfield held at the time that the resolution was entirely unnecessary and objected to it on the ground of "immemorial usage." Speaker Kerr overruled a point of order made by Mr. Garfield and said: "The Chair overrules the point of order on the ground that the Constitution clearly gives to each House the right to adopt its own rules. Whatever may have been the rules of order of a preceding House in reference to this matter, they cannot surrender the constitutional right of this House to adopt its own rules." Mr. Randall concurred in this opinion, and sneeringly remarked that "immemorial usage" might do for the Republican side of the House, but that the Democrats intended to be strict constructionists. If Mr. Randall and his Democratic friends had at that time accepted Mr. Garfield's view they would not now have this trouble on the subject. But Randall was not at all abashed at this record, and he readily found a way to get around it. He resorted to the

SMALL PETTIFOGGING BUSINESS

and special pleading by saying that the words "joint rules" did not occur in the discussion, and that his resolution had reference exclusively to the rules of the House. This is a very likely story! How could there be joint rules if there were no House rules? But Mr. Randall is famous for crawling out of a bad record. It is not the first time that he has boldly and unblushingly "gone back on himself." Who does not recollect the history of the salary grab?

SAMUEL J. RANDALL

was the most violent and most unscrupulous of the grabbers. He asserted that a Congressman who did not consider himself worth $7,500 a year was not fit to represent an American constituency. He denounced the gentlemen who were conscientious on the subject, and vehemently returned the steal to the United States Treasury. In the following Congress, when the increased-pay bill was repealed, Randall voted against it. Then, unfortunately for the country, a Democratic Congress was elected, and Mr. Randall, having an eye on the Speakership, became suddenly very virtuous and economical, and then discovered that $4,500 a year was enough for any Congressman. When his former record was held up to his gaze he never winced, but gloried in his inconsistency. His political life is full of just such inconsistencies, and it is, therefore, not at all surprising that he should unhesitatingly and unblushingly stultify himself on his record on the rules. He will shamelessly do anything to secure a party advantage, and will go back on himself as often as his leader in the Democratic party require that he shall do so. It is doubtful whether the record of any other member of the House will show so many

GLARING INCONSISTENCIES.

He flatly asserts that there are joint rules when the accepted parliamentary authority (Barclay's Digest) says there are not, and when the Journal of the House itself records the fact that the joint rules are published therein solely for information.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, whose "voice was for war" in the Democratic caucus on Monday, and who is ready to inaugurate Tilden with an armed force, participated in the discussion yesterday, and announced with such boldness that the House intended to enforce the joint rules that he drew applause from the galleries. There is nothing more dear to the heart of the Springer than applause in the galleries, unless it be the "rebel yell" which so often now greets the utterance of the Democratic orator.

The discussion of the joint rules having ceased, Mr. Bland got the House to work on his silver bill. He held that bill on the morning hour for a period of five weeks last session, simply because he would not permit debate, and he evinced a disposition to repeat that experiment yesterday, but was finally compelled to allow two hours for debate to-morrow, at the expiration of which time the vote will be taken.

Mr. Cox, who never heard of frauds in the late election in New York, has been appointed chairman of the special committee to investigate that city and Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Jersey City. His associates on the committee are Rice, of Ohio; Waddell, of N. C.; MacDougall, of N. Y., and Wells, of Miss.

The House adjourned at early hour; not, however, as usual, to enable the Democrats to hatch treason in caucus.

Resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Pesth, Tuesday night, says it is reported that the Hungarian Cabinet have tendered their resignations, on account of the Austro-Hungarian Bank question.

Arrest of an Escaped Forger.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—John Thomas, who was concerned in the forgery of the Buffalo and Erie railroad bonds, and who has twice made his escape from prison, was to-day rearrested, and lodged in the Tombs.

Republican Mayor Elected.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—At Lowell, Charles A. Stolle, Republican, was elected mayor. At Newburyport the license defeated the prohibition ticket.

Still Another Fire.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 12.—Moninger's Tivoli, a costly building, covering extensive wine cellars, burned this morning. Loss $70,000; insurance $25,000.

Death of a Burglar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The burglar who was shot while robbing the house of John Greacean, at Rye, Westchester county, midnight on Saturday, and who subsequently gave his name as George Kelser, died in White Plains jail on Sunday evening. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable killing.

An Insane Mother Drowns Her Two Little Daughters.

BRYSON, ONT., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Collins, a widow, yesterday in a fit of temporary insanity drowned her two little daughters.

PEACE IN THE ORIENT.

TURKEY.

Peace Consultation of the Plenipotentiaries.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: At a informal meeting of the plenipotentiaries held at the Russian Ambassy yesterday, there was an interchange of views, which is understood to have been a favorable augury for a peaceful result of the conference.

THE CONFERENCE—PRELIMINARY MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY GEN. IGNATIEF.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Reuter telegram from Paris announces that the following telegram from Constantinople was received there to-DAY: At the preliminary meeting of the conference yesterday, under the presidency of Gen. Ignatief, the Russian ambassador, the plenipotentiaries commenced by discussing the questions concerning Servia and Montenegro, and agreed upon the following points, which will be officially sanctioned later: The conference admitted the expediency of a rectification of the Montenegro frontier, to be determined by an international meeting at Ragusa.

It would comprise the addition of eleven districts, all named, to Montenegro. The Prince of Montenegro would go to Constantinople to do homage to the Sultan for the new Territories conceded to him. The conference admitted that Servian territory should be evacuated by the Turks, the prisoners of both sides returned, and the armistice prolonged until the conclusion of peace.

It was further agreed that the valley of the Drina should be considered as the western frontier of Servia, this rectification implying the definitive cession of Little Zwornick to Servia. The first results confirm the expectation of an understanding between the Powers.

General Ignatief, in his last interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, is reported to have declared that he would accept the occupation of Bulgaria by a neutral State, such as Belgium or Switzerland.

A NEW WAR CLOUD—AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO QUIT BELGRADE UNLESS SATISFACTION IS GIVEN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Pesth reports that the Austrian representative has been instructed to quit Belgrade if Servia refuses satisfaction for the forcible detention and searching of an Austrian mail steamer by the Servian police.

UNDERSTANDING ON PRINCIPLE POINTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Reuter dispatch, dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, says it is reported that an understanding has been established in principle on the chief points.

THE PORTE WILL ADHERE TO THE TREATY OF PARIS, AND CONSIDER ALL OCCUPATION CASUS BELLI.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that confirmation comes from Constantinople that a quite an important and marked approach has been effected between the views of Russia and England. This seems due, above all, to assurances given by Gen. Ignatief concerning the aims of Russian policy. In the face of this, it appears that Turkey felt it necessary to make known its views. Several Vienna papers publish a sort of communique, derived from sources which they allege to be Turkish. The communique declares that the Porte will adhere to the treaty of Paris, and consider every project of occupation as *casus belli*.

SHANGHAI.

List of Chinese Embassy to the United States—The Kearsarge on the Watch—Offenders of Law Under the Extradition Treaty Cannot be Reached.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Arrived; Pacific mail steamer City of Pekin, sixteen days from Yokohama. She brings the following news:

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.—The American bark C. O. Whitmore, now lying in the harbor of Hong Kong, was watched by the United States ship Kearsarge. Great excitement prevails because Capt. Lebody, First Mate Snow and Second Mate Stafford, of the Whitmore, cannot be held to answer for their alleged crimes in consequence of the abrogation of the extradition treaty between England and America. The evidence appears conclusive that they practiced unprecedented cruelties on the crew during their recent voyage from Cardiff, and tortured another mate, Edward, to death.

At an indignation meeting of citizens resolutions were passed requesting the Governor of Hong Kong to telegraph for permission to surrender the accused to the United States authorities. It is supposed that if the Whitmore attempts to escape the Kersarge will follow, and secure her in some port where no technical difficulty will interfere.

The names of the members of the Chinese embassy to the United States have been published, apparently by authority, as follows: Chief, Chan Yuang Wing; first secretary, Wong Shing. Consuls are to be sent to San Francisco and Hong-Kong.

FRANCE.

MacMahon Abandons the Idea of Pleasing the Left.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The political situation is one of great tension. It is believed President MacMahon has abandoned the idea of trying to satisfy the demands of the Left, and the formation of a Cabinet from the Right is regarded as probable.

THE LATEST—MINISTERIAL CRISIS ENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company announces that the ministerial crisis is ended. M. Simon has been appointed President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and M. Martel Minister of Justice. Dufaure and Marcere retire. The other ministers remain as at present.

A special to the *Post* states that the *Official Journal* will announce the foregoing changes tomorrow.

PANAMA.

Survey of the Inter-Oceanic Canal—Entry of 5,000 Troops Into Bolivia—Great Fire at Valparaiso.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—The gentleman whom the Civil International Society appointed to survey the Paya and Cacana route for an inter-oceanic canal have arrived at Aspinwall and are making preparations to commence the surveys as soon as the dry season sets in. The exploring party comprises representatives from the principal countries of Europe except Germany and Switzerland.

It is reported that the State of Bolivia has been entered by 5,000 Conservative troops from Antiquos. The invading force is very small and poorly armed that no fear is entertained of its operations.

The rebellion is said to be very near its end. All is quiet in Peru. The American republics of Honduras has suppressed her legations in London and Rome.

The Peruvian Congress has withdrawn the extraordinary powers granted the President during the recent civil war.

A great fire destroyed part of Valparaiso on the 14th and 15th of November. It began in the Cafe de la Marina at 2:30 a. m. on November 14, and was not completely extinguished until 6 a. m. the next day. Several valuable buildings were destroyed. The amount of loss is not yet known.

Advices from Ecuador to November 10 say that President Borrero was stationed between Guaranqo and Chimbe, his force consisting only of 2,000 men. The enemy's vanguard at Babahoyo was upwards of 2,000 strong and well armed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Rebellion Over—Peace Prevails.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Argentine consul has received a telegram from the Argentine Finance Minister, announcing that the rebellion in Entre Rios has terminated and that the Republic is peaceful. The statement telegraphed to London about a general insurrection are false.

CUBA.

Arrival of More Troops.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—One Spanish man-of-war and one transport steamer have arrived here with 1,500 troops.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aid for the Brooklyn Sufferers.

At the National theatre, this afternoon, there will be a performance in aid of the sufferers by the terrible fire in Brooklyn. Mr. Ford has kindly tendered the theatre, and Mr. Joseph Murphy, who is filling an engagement at Ford's Opera House, in the Irish drama of "Kerry Gow," has volunteered to play at the matinee, and his drama will be produced. Mr. Louis L. James and numerous ladies and gentlemen well-known to Washington theatre-goers will assist in the production of the play, and the matinee will be well worth attending. Mr. Murphy and all who will be engaged in the performance have volunteered their services, so that there will be no expense, and the entire amount of the proceeds may go to relieve the sufferers in Brooklyn. The people of the city should respond to the appeal for aid as liberally as the actors, and show that the generosity for which they have always been famous has not been dwarfed by hard times and the presence of an economical Democratic House.

Mr. Fechter as "Ruy Blas."

Mr. Fechter was unfortunate last night in appearing in a play which is little known to the public here, and which has not had the amount of advertising necessary to secure its success. The consequence was that the audience was discouragingly small. But those who attended the theatre witnessed a rare performance. The acting of Mr. Fechter was simply superb. He demonstrated last night, if never before, that as a melodramatic actor he is matchless. This evening and for the remaining evenings of the week *Monte Christo*, the grand dramatic creation of Alexander Dumas *pere*, will be presented. The interesting character of the drama itself is enough to secure full houses. But those who wish to see *acting*, grand, thrilling, real acting should attend without fail to witness the personations of the character of the Count of Monte Christo by Mr. Fechter.

Ford's Opera House.

Mr. Joseph Murphy, whose engagement at this theatre began last Monday, has attracted the most liberal patronage from the lovers of the Irish drama. The "Kerry Gow" is a meritorious play, and ranks among the best of its class. We advise everybody to go and see it.

HEWITT'S NO. 99,999,999th

ADDRESS TO THE UNIVERSE.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Defeat—The Amiable Democratic Chairman Corroborates the President's Statement—He Disclaims Having Misrepresented Him and Did Not Violate Confidence.

Mr. A. S. Hewitt has addressed the following to the Press agents:

TO THE AGENTS OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE AGENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS: In yesterday's papers I find a dispatch from you reciting a conversation with President Grant in reference to the unfortunate state of affairs in South Carolina and my interviews with him in reference thereto. So far as South Carolina is concerned the

PRESIDENT ENJOINED NO CONFIDENCE,

but expressly stated that I was at liberty to communicate his views to the public. He did enjoin confidence in regard to what he said of Louisiana affairs, and that confidence I have respected, although, as I have already stated to him, I believe the publication of his statements would do much to tranquillize the public mind. In regard to South Carolina the President stated that in his judgment not less than sixty-three members, having certificates from the Secretary of State, were eligible to organize the House and transact business. As this view accorded with my own, and as no confidence was enjoined, I telegraphed it in the following language:

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1876.

"*To A. C. Haskell, Chairman, Charleston, S. C.:*

"I am able to say that neither House will be recognized by the President until it gets sixty-three members holding certificates from the returning board, *and that the troops will not interfere.*

ABRAM S. HEWITT."

28 words, collect.

[The words in italics were erased in the original and not sent, as will be seen by the count.]

My object in sending this dispatch was that I thought it would tend to

ALLAY EXCITEMENT

in South Carolina, and to prevent a collision between the people and the troops, of which we were very apprehensive.

On the 8th of December I received a reply, which induced me to send the following telegram to the President:

"TO THE PRESIDENT: I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-third member holding a certificate from the Secretary of State has been sworn into the House presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is, therefore, organized in accordance with the requirements of law, as stated by you."

"TO THE PRESIDENT: I have just received a later dispatch, saying that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment, and declared the House presided over by Mr. Wallace to be the legally-constituted House of Representatives, and that Mackey is a private person, not Speaker or in any respect an officer of the legislative body."

On the evening of the same day Senator Randolph suggested that he and I should

CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT

and ask him whether, under the circumstances, he could not see his way clear to order the withdrawal of the United States troops from Columbia and recognize the House of Representatives so constituted with sixty-three members.

The President granted us an interview, which began by my saying that I had sent him two telegrams, from the House, in reference to South Carolina affairs. The President at once replied that he had received them, and that very late on the preceding evening he had received a telegram from Columbia, saying that I had informed parties there that the President would recognize as the legal House that body which should have sixty-three members with certificates from the Secretary of State. The President said that he had replied that he had not made any such statement; that

HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT I HAD SAID THAT

he had done so, and that, at any rate, it was not true. I replied that I had not sent any telegram to that effect, but had sent one, as nearly as I could recollect, as follows: "I am able to say that the President will not recognize any House that does not contain sixty-three members." The President replied: "That is correct. I did say so. That was my private opinion, but I did not say that I would recognize a House that had sixty-three members." I replied: "That is true, but I think it is implied, and we have come to ask you to do so." The President replied that at at present advised he must decline to recognize the House containing sixty-three members, and he did not know that he would recognize the other House; that Chamberlain was Governor until some one was regularly inaugurated in his place, and that he should sustain him.

NO VIOLATION OF CONFIDENCE.

The President did not say that I had violated his confidence in any particular, but he said it would have been a violation of his confidence if I had sent the telegram reported to him from Columbia, the sending of which I again denied.

I then reminded the President that he had the means of testing the accuracy of my recollection of the statements, because, immediately after the interview on Sunday, I had dictated the substance of the conversation and furnished him with a copy and requested him to return it to me with any corrections he might choose to make, either to be published, if he would consent, or to be retained for his future justification in case, after the 4th of March next, his intention should be called in question. He has not returned me the copy so furnished nor made any corrections thereto in my knowledge.

The President said nothing to me in regard to my using any of his statements for the purpose of defeating the party which he—the President—represented. I have never regarded the President of the United States as representing any party, and I shall regret to see the President take any other position than that of the honored head of the people of the United States without regard to party.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1876.

FLORIDA.

Supreme Court Meets To-day for Hearing of Mandamus—Congressional Committee met Yesterday—Call for Copy of Returns—Both State and National Elections to be Inquired Into.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court did not meet to-day for the hearing of the mandamus case, as the Democratic counsel were not ready with their papers. It will meet to-morrow. The Congressional Committee met this morning and spent the day in discussing its powers under the resolution that called for appointment. It was decided to go into an investigation of both State and national elections.

CALL FOR THE RETURNS.

A call was made upon the Secretary of State for copies of the returns, which will be furnished. After adopting certain rules for the government of the committee, it adjourned until to-morrow. The minutes of the canvassing board during its executive session have been furnished for publication. The copy is official, and is now given to the public for the first time.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

Certified copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the State board of canvassers, at their final session, December 5 and 6, 1876: Tuesday, December 5, 10 a. m., the board met in private session. It was ordered that those counties which were not contested be first taken up and canvassed. The following counties were then canvassed, according to the force of the returns: Baker, Brevard, Bradford, Calhoun, Dade, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Marion, Putnam, Polk, Santa Rosa, Sumter, St. Johns, Suwanee, Taylor, Valusia, Wakulla, Walton and Washington.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the board took a recess until p. m., at which hour it reassembled and proceeded wit the canvass. Baker county was taken up and canvassed according to the precinct returns, by unanimous vote of the board. Clay county, twenty-nine votes were added to and four illegal votes taken from the Democratic electoral and State vote and eight votes were added to and two illegal votes taken from the Republican votes, and with these amendments of the return the county was canvassed by unanimous vote. Hernando county, five illegal votes were deducted from the Democratic electoral vote; with this deduction the county was canvassed by unanimous vote. Nassau county was canvassed according to the face of the returns by unanimous vote. Levy county was canvassed according to face of returns by unanimous vote. In Orange county seven illegal votes were deducted from the Democratic electoral and State vote, and with their deduction the county was canvassed by unanimous vote. In Jefferson county sixty illegal votes were deducted from the Republican vote, and with this deduction the county was canvassed by unanimous vote. In Leon county two illegal votes were deducted from the Republican vote, and with this deduction the county was canvassed by unanimous vote. The entire vote of Manatee county was thrown out of the canvass on account of the entire absence of any and all legal steps in preparation for the election and in holding the same.

The minutes then continues to exhibit a full and detailed statement of the vote of each county and the grounds upon which the votes were canvassed and reduced; also the vote of members of the board upon each proposition.

CHANGE OF POSTS.

Hancock to 'Frisco and Sheridan to New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *World* reprints a New York dispatch to the Albany *Argus* saying Gen. Hancock is ordered to San Francisco and Gen. Sheridan to New York.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday all the members were present, and lasted over two hours. The only important question considered was the nature of the response to be made to the resolutions of Congress relative to the use of troops in Southern States during the late election.

Treasury Balances.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $196,007.14, and from customs, $211,211.62. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, $10,229,300; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,465,000; coin, $80,289,369; including coin certificates, $41,583,400; outstanding legal tenders, $366,911,000.

Bill for Redemption of Greenbacks.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to provide for the redemption of the greenbacks. It proposes that from and after its enactment the United States shall receive the legal-tender notes at par in payment of import duties, and all other dues and revenues of every kind