National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH..... Proprietor

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Indications of the weather for the District of Columbia for the next twenty four hours are rising followed by falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and southeast to southwest winds.

MONDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1877.

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THE MEDIUM

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

Ourselves.

Among the changes which we are confident will give entire satisfaction to the readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is one we have long had in contemplation. It is a reduction in size from a cumbersome journal of thirty-two columns to a neater and more compact form, containing twenty-eight columns. By the reduction in size greater attention can be given to the quality of the matter printed, and the reader will find the paper greatly improved in other respects. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to-day enters upon a new existence—an era of condensation and brevity. There will be but a limited number of advertisements, and they will never be allowed to encroach upon the news. The reader will lose nothing by the change. When necessary a double sheet will be printed. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, in its old form, has frequently printed two hundred thousand ems in the reading columns. With the first edition of the new size seventeen and a half columns of reading matter, containing over one hundred and thirty-nine thousand ems, are given to the public.

The following table, showing the comparative matter in several journals which have circulation in this city, and one Philadelphia journal, will prove that THE REPUBLICAN, even in its reduced size, gives, *for the same price, a larger amount of reading matter than any one of them:*

	No. News Columns	What type used.	No. ems in column.	
Star.....	14½	Nonpareil.	92,700	
Baltimore Gazette.	18	Minion and Nonp.	100,903	
Baltimore Sun.....	17	Nonpareil.	125,000	
Phila. Times.....	17½	Minion.	93,000	
National Republican, in our new size.....	17½	Nonp. and Agate.	139,900	

Produce the Telegrams.

Now that the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have placed all the telegrams of the political managers of the recent campaign at the disposal of Congress, we trust they will be given to the public without delay.

We know that the course of Proctor Knott and David Dudley Field in demanding the telegraphic correspondence of the Republican National Committee is quite without precedent in the political history of the country, but the disclosures made have been, and will be, so creditable to the Republican party that we can afford to smile at the proceeding, and take advantage of the good excuse it gives for bringing to the light the doings of the Democratic leaders.

We trust that Senator Morton and the Republican members of the Knott committee will now insist upon seeing and giving the American people the full benefit of the dispatches of the cunning tool, Colonel Pelton, who has feigned such innocence in the iniquitous Oregon business.

Let us know what he, or Hewitt, or both, sent to Senator Kelley, while en route from San Francisco to Sacramento, which led him to leave the overland train at the latter city and hurry back to Oregon.

Let us also know what telegrams were sent to Dr. Miller, of Omaha, by which he was induced to hurry the agent, Patrick, to Oregon.

Let us also understand why the notorious Smith Weed, of New York, was sent to Raleigh, N. C., the day following the election, and appeared there under an assumed name; proceeding a day or two later to Columbia, S. C.

Let the people also know what was Manton Marble's particular business in Florida, and what the tenor of the telegrams sent by him to Pelton, or Hewitt, or Tilden, or all three of those worthies. And do not let the dispatches of Johnny Coyle be kept from the public eye. They are doubtless of an interesting and patriotic nature.

Perhaps Governor Morton can ascertain by whom the money was put up for the purchase of an elector in South Carolina and one in Louisiana. The popular mind is curious upon this subject, and the Senator may do much to gratify it.

He may also make more definite that famous mule transaction in Indiana, and do justice to many other sharp practices of Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, the traveling treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

We are particularly anxious to see the numerous telegrams, each meaning business, (Mr. Barnum is a practical man,) that passed between the treasurer and the chairman of the committee relating to the various reform measures which they were seeking to advance. The dispatches of John Morrissey would doubtless be good reading just now, and the Western Union directors have doubtless put it in Senator Morton's way to make entirely clear to the American people the financial transactions of Gov. Hendricks and Alex. Mitchell, in Wisconsin, by which it was supposed that State would, beyond all doubt, be secured for Tilden and reform, and Mitchell have a seat in the Cabinet.

W. F. Coolbaugh, of Chicago, and Perry H. Smith are said to have played a prominent part in this business, and, doubtless, used the wires to advantage. We may also expect light upon the remittances made to the *Enquirer* people to make sure the success of Sayler and Banning in Cincinnati, and the details of the fund raised in New York by Mayor Wickham and others for use in New Jersey, where, we are told, over $40,000 was sent in the interest of Tilden and Hendricks.

Altogether there is so much pertaining to the honest (?) and economical (?) conduct of the Democratic campaign; so much in the way of measures of reform (?) likely to be developed that we are very glad the Western Union officers have waived their rights under the law and made the telegrams accessible to an anxious public.

Revolution.

The proposed action of the joint committee in creating the mixed tribunal is revolutionary. They propose that the Congress and the Supreme Court, both creatures of the Constitution, shall usurp the power and take the place of the Electoral College, also a creature of the Constitution, thereby making nugatory, null and void this body created distinctly with explicit powers, and with the most sacred duty—that of proclaiming the voice, will and wish directly from the American people. The Congress and Court in this act are extending their domain of power and making extinct the Electoral College, a channel for, and the only one, wherein the people can express their choice for President and Vice President. With this department blotted out, which was created by the Constitution with the same strength and power in its province and sphere, we shall have partially destroyed our great American system of government. So it is revolution—a change of government. Worse than that. It is *usurpation*—the rights of the people, expressed constitutionally through their States and Electoral College, are taken away from them by the Congress and Supreme Court. Thus we will have, by a conspiring together of those two departments of Government, an overthrow of that part of the Government which allows and provides for an expression of the American voters as to who shall be their Executive Ruler.

The Relation of Society to Crime.

It has long been the study of philosophers to determine the true relation which society bears to the evils which disturb its peace, and it has become the settled theory that it is the same as that sustained by the body to disease, and hence that any eruption of vice or outbreak of evil is directly attributable to some serious derangement of the entire social system. Society is the body of the state, whose moral sentiment, refined and elevated by the free interchange of general intercourse, constitutes the vital element of circulation which preserves and purifies the life of the organization, or which stifled, stultified, or rendered stagnant by practices inconsistent with its character near its sources or among those whose duty it is to create and disseminate it, leads indubitably, by natural law, to decay and disintegration. This is in accordance with the universal principle, as shown by the whole phenomena of existence, that free, natural action is the secret of life, while abnormal rest is the first stage and sure presage of death. So it is that the society maintaining a state of moral purity by the correct and constant examples of the better classes, affording a practical illustration of the truth of the much-doubted maxim, that to be virtuous is to be happy, will find its reward in the absence or speedy subsidence of those crying evils which afflict a people whose leading classes have yielded to the temptations of vice and practice its milder forms, with the general sanction, before the eyes of those who find in the observation unrestricted license for indulgence.

Society is the body, and its vices are the evidences of disease; and if it would remain in a sound and secure condition it must keep its moral forces in such active circulation that they will reach and restrain all its members. The absorbents of the body will thus take up and cast into the channels of purification all the effete substances which must be thrown off to insure permanent health. When a physician is called to treat an ulcer on the human body he does not rely upon topical treatment alone, nor as the chief means of relief, but upon constitutional remedies—remedies to reach the seat of the disease, the body. Nor, indeed, does he attempt to heal the local difficulty too quickly, lest it result in the sudden and dangerous appearance of the disease elsewhere. The same course is the proper one in cases of moral disease, with which society is constantly contending. The haunts of vice should receive discipline, but to turn back upon society all the practices which make them popular, by suddenly closing them against the gross throng which knocks at their doors, would be to expose it to great danger unwisely, causing in many instances results more painful than those of the existing evil. Nor would it have a better effect upon the inmates of those places. They would but be arraigned and fined, and then turned loose upon the streets to devise some new shelter, as well for their persons as for the practice of their propensities; and this result—the invariable one—would have nothing to recommend it either to the moral or to the merciful.

No; this is not the course to be taken if the object be to effect a cure in moral diseases. The authority dealing with it should be impelled by *judgment* as well as by justice. It should also have *healing* in its thoughts, and any course that does not promise reform—that does not look to the good of those to be affected by it—should be repudiated. Society should be appealed to to give some return for its own security, and to make some amends for its own laches leading to the general debasement, by contributing the means for the establishment of reformatory schools and occupations, to which the erring could be sent as unfortunates, in *mercy*, with the full consciousness of the thought upon their minds, to remain until reformed and proper places could be procured for them, and all prospect of a return to the infamy of the past is out of view, and *not* as criminals, to serve a stated time to satisfy the decree of the law, and then to go, doubly branded, back to the shame from which they were taken, because the hearts and homes of men are barred against them.

This is the way society is to redeem itself from vice and shame, if the consummation so devoutly to be wished is ever arrived at. There is no other course. The erring young man must be brought back to his forsaken manhood by kindness and confidence, by sympathy and help. And the erring woman, so far as it is in the power of society to restore her, is to be reformed by a permanent severance from shame, accompanied with an exhibition of readiness on the part of society to provide her with respectable employment. So shall society, like the body, absorb the disease it strives with, and gradually renovate its morals and regenerate its members.

We have heard with gratification that the president of the new Police Board, Mr. Gatchel, has long been a practical philanthropist of this sort in endeavors to reform young men, and we congratulate the public that the position referred to is filled by one whose experimental knowledge in the work of reform will be of such service to him in the discharge of his official duties. It is a pleasant assurance of his fitness and prospective usefulness.

FIZZLE STATION is now the name of Slaughter's Gap.

CIVIL WAR means attack, hard-tack and harder taxes.

THE New York *Herald* favored the make-shift compromise yesterday. To-day it will probably oppose it.

TALK NOT OF OGRIES until ye have seen the tears of the warlike Mahommedans as they pass the Golden Horn and come out at the little end of Asiatic Turkey.

A THOUSAND FAMILIES are fed on the charities of the good people of our city—a thousand families kept from starvation at but a trifling sacrifice on the part of those who so kindly give.

THE National Returning Board of Fifteen is pronounced by the majority of the American people as revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void of the genuine spirit exhibited by the American eagle.

THE Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House on Counting the Electoral Vote had before them on Saturday Secretary Chandler's private secretary, Mr. G. W. Patridge. They expected to glean much from Mr. Patridge in the interests of the Democracy. Their expectations were not realized. They got a letter from the witness which was written by the chief deputy of Marshal Pitkin, of New Orleans, to Mr. Chandler, in which he says: "If you could send a trusty person here with funds, or authorize some one here to draw for such sums as may be needed to have the proper testimony taken throughout the bull-dozing parishes, such testimony could be piled up of fraud and outrage so damnable as to preclude the possibility of any President taking his seat who was elected by such means." The Democracy are quite welcome to all the satisfaction they can get from such evidence.

THERE are four millions of loyal voters in this country who will object to having a President forced upon them through the unconstitutional compromise of a few of their supposed-to-be trusty leaders.

OLD PROBABILITIES is now racking his brain to discover, if possible, a fluid and meteorological apparatus for recording areas, high and low pressures of serpentine cyclones. The Memphis lake shower has suggested some new points to the Signal Corps.

THE avowed determination of the Democratic party to compromise with treason was defeated in 1864. They seemed to have had better success with the few Republican leaders who had the destiny and fate of the Republican party in their hands in 1877.

"WE DESIRE peace, God knows," cried a prominent public man yesterday; "but rather than disembowel the Constitution and kick established precedents into smithereens, and wallow in the mud of a dice-box compromise, even a slice of insurrection would be reliishable."

THE COLD HOMES of poverty bring out the divine element of charity. Many of the generous people of the community have been industriously engaged for the past two months in carrying relief and comfort to the cheerless homes and despairing hearts of the suffering poor in our midst.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs may take pride in the Yokohama reserve of Washington Territory. This reservation is under the charge of Mr. James H. Wilson. Under his management the Indians have become so far civilized that they live in frame houses, wear white men's clothes and cultivate the land with great success.

ONEOF THE Senators who signed the toss-up-penny plan of securing a President said yesterday to a friend that the compromise was formed with the understanding that all of the joint committee are to trust in Godl for the result. We suggest to the Senator that God don't gamble for even as important a thing as the Presidency.

THE Sultan of all the Turkeys is now very anxious to gobble up a one-hundred-million-dollar war loan, but he will not find goose enough in the money market to accept his inducement, for many believe that, as the Turks entered Europe by the sword, they will now have to leave by the sword, and consequently their bonds will be worthless.

THE Republican Senators who favor the ponderous, lumbering engine, with fifteen wheels and three hundred and seventy-five horse-power, will undoubtedly find in time that the Republican Legislatures of their respective States prefer the simple, old-fashioned, constitutional machine which has run the Government safely for a hundred years.

THE Albany *Journal* cries out to the New York *Herald*, frantically, "Where is Fred May?" If the New York *Herald* would call Stanley Africanus home from the wilds of the Nile and put him on the trail of May the *Herald* would be able to tell the *Journal* that he is sojourning with friends in Washington—unscathed, unhurt and under pretty good care.

LET US PLACE the adroit Democrats on the defensive, and hold them responsible for having stolen the electoral vote of the Republican State of Mississippi. Let Republican Senators reflect upon the means employed by Lamar to bull-dose that Commonwealth into casting its vote for Tilden and reform. It requires a wonderful amount of impudence to enable the Democracy to complain about Louisiana when their mission has become obstructed by the huge Mississippi "moat."

SENATOR MORTON, by his brave conduct in standing by the Constitution and established precedents, has won the eternal gratitude and respect of American patriots. In all the heated conflict through which he passed on the joint committee, he could only see the way pointed out by the Constitution as the right, true and safe one. This he followed with a courage and boldness which has endeared him to those of the American people who respect stability, firmness and common sense.

HENRY WATTERSON, they say, is much given to poetry recitations at dinner parties. He reels it off in small snatches, selecting the tone of the verse to suit the occasion. Sometimes it is staid and solemn; at other times it is lively and comic, as follows:

"Grasshopper sittin' on a sweet-'tater vine,
Shanghi rooster cum a slippin' up behin'
And snatch dat grasshopper off de tater-vine."

The above is acknowledged by his own paper as being the funniest thing of the kind in the whole range of modern literary creation.

Bull-Dozing.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM BELONGS TO WASHINGTON—INTERESTING ACCOUNT THEREOF.

Various speculations have been indulged in as to the origin of the term "bull-dozing," and some quite ingenious theories have been advanced in explanation of its use. There seems to be few people who are aware that the expression had its origin in the District of Columbia. The story is this: Some years ago Dr. Nichols, the popular superintendent of the Government asylum for the insane in the District of Columbia, had among his blooded stock a valuable Devonshire bull, which as he advanced in years, became unruly and unmanageable; in fact, dangerous, and the Doctor's head farmer concluded that it was necessary to have a ring put in his nose, in order to handle him with more safety.

One morning as the Doctor walked out, as was his custom, to overlook all that was going on, he found that the workmen had planted two stout posts and had ready pulleys and ropes to draw the bull up and lash him to the posts, while the blacksmith stood ready to perform the part of jeweler and place the ring in the nose of his bovine master. The Doctor approved well all this preparation meant, and, on being informed, said: "Stop now, and I will show you what science can do." Going back to his office, he returned with a bottle of chloroform and a large sponge, and, bidding the men stand aside, applied the saturated sponge to the nose of the animal, and soon had him stretched passive on the ground, when the proposed ornamentation was accomplished with ease and safety, and without a struggle or sign of pain being shown by the bull. The bystanders looked on in amazement, the learned Doctor discoursing to them during the performance on the wonderful time which had been done, and they may be waiting yet, for *the bull was dead*.

Shortly after this occurrence one of the physicians of the asylum was called from the hospital ward, where he was attending a very restless patient, and on his return, finding the patient still, asked the attendant if he was dosing. "Faith, he is dozing, like Dr. Nichols' bull," was the reply. The story got into the newspapers, and the people of Louisiana finding the term appropriate applied it to the gentle persuasion used by the whites to induce the colored men of that State to vote the Democratic ticket, inasmuch as the effect of such persuasion was generally the same as the Doctor's science upon the bull. In both cases science and intelligence prevailed over brute force.

The expression having, by adoption on the forum, by the press and in the halls of legislation, been made a part of our language, it is proper that the true story of its origin should be known.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPECIAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1877.

The Secretary of the Navy, with deep regret, announces the death of the oldest officer in the Naval service.

Rear Admiral JOSEPH SMITH died, at his residence, in this city, on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

This gallant officer was born in Massachusetts, March 30, 1790, and entered the Navy, from the merchant service, in January, 1803. He rose rapidly in his profession, and honorably distinguished himself in every grade. For his gallantry on Lake Champlain, in September, 1814, he received a medal from Congress. For nearly a quarter of a century he filled, with great ability, the office of Chief of one of the Bureaus in the Navy Department. In 1871 he withdrew from active service, though still in a vigorous old age.

His death will be universally lamented by the service and the country.

Admiral SMITH's funeral will take place at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are requested to be present in undress uniform, as best suited to the present season.

On the day of the funeral, the flags of the Navy Yard in this city will be kept at half-mast from sunrise till sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon. The same honors will be paid and the same number of guns fired at the other Navy Yards and Naval Stations, and on the flagships of the several squadrons of the Navy, on the day after the receipt of this order.

All officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

CURIOSITY SHOP.

—Its days are numbered—A calendar.

—New Orleans has 191,418 inhabitants.

—A poor relation—Telling a story badly.

—Lawyers understand best how to break the law.

—The value of Kansas' last year's corn crop is estimated at $20,000,000.

—"Hold Fast Till I Come" was the last hymn written by the lamented Bliss.

—Strange, but true—Young ladies generally prefer boas that come from furrin parts.

—"Charles January" is the timely name bestowed upon the latest Utica foundling.

—Mrs. Bose, of Boston, will take the lecture platform. Observe the conquering shero come.

—The question agitating fashionable circles is: "Do these gentlemen in Utica wear trousers?"

—Junior—"The acids formed from iodine are idiotic acid, and—" Professor—"You may be seated."

—The Vanderbilt heirs will establish an asylum for railroad men who survive accidents and do not strike.

—It is said that a well fed farmer is much better off than a half-starved lawyer, if his chances for office are not so good.

—That nineteen of the Ashtabula victims should have remained to be buried unidentified seems all but incredible.

—Although already twenty years in building, the great Mormon temple is not yet over twenty feet above the ground.

—Friends deem $30,000 too little for Vanderbilt to leave Rev. Dr. Deems. Even the Rev. Dr. Deems it insufficient.

—Beecher and Tilton, while traveling recently, met at a lunch counter in Utica, but the lunch encounter was not serious.

—A Newark youth is reported to have come in possession of $10,000,000 by the death of a relative in Tahiti, one of the Society Islands.

—Up goes a Brooklyn hat factory in the flames. Really, this suspense on the Presidential bet question is becoming unbearable.

—A man who has "sworn off" never listens to that sweet song, "When the swallows homeward fly," without letting escape a deep sigh.

—Worse for the army than another Sitting Bull campaign—Chasing up moonlight distillers through the Carolina and Tennessee mountains.

—The average Southern sheriff now considers it a poor day for circuses and menageries when he can't sell two or three of them off at auction.

—What a silent old world it would be if men talked only as much as they think. A fellow would have to carry a rattle around with him to make a noise with.

—It is noticed that the Irish element in the British army is decreasing. There may come a time when Ireland will not furnish soldiers to keep herself in subjection.

—"Gorry, ole man," said a shivering darky, cowering over the glowering coals on the hearth, "what de good ole hymns says is a fac'. 'Dese embers' as pleasant as May."

—Speaking of the rapid manner in which bad deeds are perpetrated, Mrs. Partington called special attention to the fact that it required only two seconds to fight a duel.

—Captain Glazier rode horseback from Boston to San Francisco in one hundred and forty-four days. We guess he was full of pains at the finish, and felt putty well tired out.

—A curious spectacle this. While Russia and Turkey are shaking their fists in each other's faces, Brother Jonathan is furnishing arms and ammunition for both of them.

—The contemplation of several hundred feet of sidewalk to shovel off in the winter will strike dismay to the heart of a man who in summer glories in the possession of a corner lot.

—A little girl said to her mamma, "Mamma, have you heard of the man that got shot?" "No, child; how did he get shot?" asked mamma. "Oh," said young precocious, "he bought 'em."

—"Down feet!" roared the manager; "the performance cannot go on while the chandelier is in danger." This was in St. Louis, and the managers have to speak that way only too frequently.

—It used to be the boast of the Mississippi river captains that their boats could run anywhere where a light dew had fallen. For that matter, though, some of our ocean steamers have been running considerably over dew of late.

—Five hundred families of hostile Sioux are reported as having gone over the border into Canada. We have only to say that Queen Vic. is heartily welcome to such accessions if she will only stipulate never to let them come back.

—The unmarried world has but little knowledge of how much domestic happiness is thrown overboard when the pipes freeze. Plumbers and cold weather unite to lay the axe at the roots of the most romantic attachments.

—He purchased his sweetheart a pair of ten-button gloves, and handed them in at the door himself. The servant girl took them, and, going to the foot of the stairs, hawled up: "Please, miss, 'ere's a young man as has bought you a pair of legglin's."

—Ulster overcoats are all the rage in Paris now; even ladies wear them. A gentleman asked a janitor the other day, "Is Mons. Thibaut at home?" Janitor answered, "I really can't say. I saw his sister pass by just now, but who was in it is more than I know."

—"We are going home," said a tramp who wanted to talk. "Astor, Stewart, Garner, Lick and Vanderbilt have all dropped out of the busy world within a short time. I have myself a cough that worries me a good deal after banking hours, and to-day I forgot to take fifteen cents with me when I closed the vault."

—Scene from the Sunday school room: Teacher—"Now, who was the oldest man mentioned in the Scriptures?" Young Scholar—"I dunno. Who was the cove?" Teacher—"Why: Methuselah; he was over nine hundred years old." Scholar—"Golly, what a lot of Centennial shows he must have seen?"

—Scene on steamer of the line: Passenger—"Can you tell me, sir, how many miles we've come from New York, and whether we've crossed the Gulf Stream yet, and—" Captain—"Madam, I advise you to ask the cook." Passenger—"Excuse me, sir; I supposed I was addressing that person."

—Old Mr. Thadwalliger, who swore off New Year's eve, went home sober last night and was so astonished when he put in his night-key and opened the front door with perfect ease at the first trial that he kicked himself off the front steps and out of the yard and chased himself a couple of blocks for a burglar. He says a man's life isn't safe on his own premises these times.

—The Rev. O. B. Frothingham is knocking the spots out of the sanctity of some of the ancient landmarks of Boston. He tells the people that the church where Paul Revere's lantern was hung up was destroyed long ago, though on the yearly anniversary of that ride Bostonians hang up a lantern in the belfry of the old Salem-street church as if it belonged to the original steeple.

—This is a Boston advertisement of 1808: "Much wanted—A neat, well-behaved female, to do kitchen work in a small family at Charlestown, near Boston. She may pray and sing hymns, but not over the fish kettle; may go to meeting, but not to believe in the divinity of Elias Smith; nor belong to the whining congregation of midnight worshippers. Inquire at the Repository office, near Boston.

—Coal fires have great respect for appearance. That is why they burn so cheerfully and respectably by daylight and go out in the mid-watches of the coldest nights, compelling the bare-legged head of the family to attack stray boxes with a dull hatchet and keen adjectives, and leaving the baby to wrestle with castor oil and the croup. Men and fires are much alike about going out nights and behaving well by day.

—During the polling for the London school board, a ratepayer arrived breathless and in a state of excitement at one of the polling stations in Hackney, and said, "I want to vote for a woman." "Ah!" said a friendly voice, "I suppose you mean Miss Miller?" "No," says the ratepayer, "that's not her name; let me sit down and think—I saw it on a placard as I came along. (Thinks aloud.) I have it. Poll Early; that's her!"

—Plunket was once engaged in a case, when, toward the end of the afternoon, it became a question whether the court should proceed or adjourn till the next day. Plunket expressed his willingness to go on if the jury would "set." "Sit, sir, sit," said the presiding judge: "not 'set;' hens set." "I thank you, my lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded, and presently the judge had occasion to observe that if that were the case he feared the action would not "lay." "Lie, my lord, lie," exclaimed the barrister; "not 'lay;' hens lay."

—The fact that the auburn-haired girl now glides down the street with an expression of supreme bliss upon her face, while her sister, the black-haired brunette, softly paces the unfrequented part of the street wearing an unhappy look, is explained by the following item, taken from the *Lady's Journal*: "This season the fashionable shade of hair is the red gold tint, called the Titian red."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

The Senate was called to order at 12 m. by President *pro tempore* FERRY, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Only two Senators—Messrs. EDMUNDS and SARGENT—were in their seats to listen to prayers.

Bills, petitions, &c., were offered and referred as follows:

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting further information in regard to the bullet machine of W. H. Ward. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

THE WOMEN'S SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition, numerously signed, asking for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution allowing female suffrage. Mr. SARGENT accompanied it with remarks of approval. The petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. SHERMAN, THURMAN, DAWES, MCCREERY, WINDOM, CHRISTIANCY, MITCHELL, FRELINGHUYSEN, COCKRELL, CAMERON of Pa., and others, all of which received the same reference.

Many of the petitions were accompanied by remarks of approval of the subject by the Senators presenting them.

Mr. KERNAN and others presented petitions for the suppression of the liquor traffic, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition from Norman S. Ward asking a commission of inquiry into the liquor traffic, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition from citizens of Marietta, Ohio, asking for an amendment to the pension laws.

Messrs. DAWES and SHERMAN presented similar petitions.

The Senate Committee on Pensions having reported such a bill to the Senate, the petitions were laid on the table.

CREDENTIALS OF LOUISIANA SENATOR.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of Wm. P. Kellogg as Senator-elect from Louisiana; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from a large number of citizens of New York, protesting against the passage of the bill concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels and sailing vessels. Commerce.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition from certain persons asking for additional compensation for services in the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury. Claims.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a petition for the removal of the disabilities of J. L. M. Curry. Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of Justin Taylor, of Alexandria, La. Placed on the calendar by request of Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. CHAFFEE presented a bill for the relief of the heirs of Anthony Taylor. Committee on Claims.

Mr. WALLACE, by request, introduced a bill for the relief of H. O. Healy, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill for the incorporation of a gaslight company in Washington, D.C. Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. KERNAN introduced a petition from citizens of New York praying for a distribution of the Geneva award. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether any portion of the school fund in the Indian Territory had been diverted from its legitimate use. Committee on Indian Affairs.

ORDER TO BE OBSERVED IN THE GALLERIES.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms without further orders to arrest all persons in the galleries who interrupt by applause or dissent the proceedings of the Senate.

He said that a similar resolution was adopted in 1860, and again in 1866, and had been the means of checking the disorder. It was clear the galleries was to drive out innocent persons, but the parties violating the rules could be arrested; those not offending would not be disturbed.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not know whether he should oppose this resolution or not, but he wanted to think about it. He was certainly in favor of suppressing disorder, but he was not so certain about arresting those who caused it. He would prefer to have the resolution go the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was very necessary that the evil should be checked, but he would not object to the reference to the Committee on Rules till Monday. So ordered.

Mr. SARGENT called up the bill for the relief of Louis Rose; which was passed.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN PETERSBURG, VA.

Mr. WITHERS called up the resolution in relation to sending troops to Petersburg, Va., and spoke briefly in reply to Mr. MORTON's speech, made the other day. He repeated his former declaration, that the President had no right to quarter troops in time of peace in any place where elections were being held, and, if persisted in, would lead to anarchy and revolution.

Mr. MORTON briefly replied, and again defended the course of the President as being entirely within the Constitution and the law, and was necessary on account of the threatened disturbance of the peace.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, but, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, all other business was laid aside to enable the Senate to take up Senate bill 1113, to provide for counting the electoral vote.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President in relation to the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, after which Mr. EDMUNDS proceeded to address the Senate on the electoral count bill.

MR. EDMUNDS' SPEECH.

He asked that the bill and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution be read, and then said that ten millions, in round numbers, had cast their votes for some person as President of the United States, each believing that they had elected the man of their choice, and yet difficulties had arisen about which one it was that had been elected.

If the Constitution had not clearly defined the way for determining who it was, then they wanted to devise some way for doing it which would be clearly within the Constitution, and such a method as would meet all the difficulties which might arise. The committee had labored hard to devise some method, and had with great unanimity adopted the bill now before them.

The first part of the bill relates mainly to matter of form of doing the work. The second section provides for action upon double returns from one or more of the States, and provides how it shall be decided which is the true return.

He then gave the composition of the commission and the method in which it was formed by the committee. They did not wish to name the judges by name lest some one might say there was a reason for so doing, but they had adopted a rule which no one could object to, and this gave them judges from various sections of the country, and with diversified and different opinions political and otherwise. They had at first thought of confining the number of Senators and Representatives to three each, but had finally decided upon five of each, making fifteen in all in the commission—a number so large as to include every variety of opinion, and so large as to prevent any of the influences which sometimes will affect members of a committee or commission in reaching a conclusion from being brought to bear upon this commission.

They had thus constituted the commission, and if they could now get over the constitutional objection which some of these newspaper writers and others had discussed, they could probably reach a satisfactory conclusion in the matter. They had then fixed a form of oath, which was a delicate oath, as it took from judges what they taken place, not what ought to have taken place, not what they wanted to take place, but what had really taken place; and they were to arrive at such a conclusion as they would be answerable for only to the Great Judge at last. Having fixed the court, then what was this court or commission to do? To find out and determine who had been elected? Where there were two sets of votes they were to determine which of the two did represent the views of the people of the State from which the two sets of votes had come. Was not that precisely what they ought to do and what the Constitution asked them to do?

There were many partisans, five millions of the voters, who would wish to have this commission descend below or behind the action of the States. The other five millions did not wish that done, and each side thinks his man would be elected if such a course was pursued. The election took place in November, and the electoral votes were cast in December, and some person was elected by those votes, and what they were charged to do was to ascertain who that person was. It would be strange if they could make a law that would deprive a man who was elected his rights, and should declare that he was not elected.

If the two Houses had the power on the day the electoral votes were cast to decide who was elected they had the power to-day, and this commission would have the same power. If they did not, then this commission did not. Who is to decide what actually took place on the day the votes were cast? That is, what is the constitutional vote of the States? The two Houses of Congress must decide, and that is precisely what is done by this bill—by committing to this tribunal, which the two Houses create, the power that is vested in the two Houses. Large bodies of men depart from individual responsibility in proportion as the size of the body increases, and, by committing this power to a small number, they would come nearer to a correct solution of the question.

If the pretension that the Constitution has conferred this power upon the President of the Senate, then they could not wish for any better person than the present incumbent, but if that power was not reposed in that Chair, then some means should be provided for settling the questions that may arise.

Mr. EDMUNDS read the Constitution on that point, and said if the Constitution had intended to confer such power upon the President of the Senate, then the framers of it had been most unfortunate that they did not more fully define it, as they did all other matters connected with the duties of senators. If the Constitution had designed to turn the President of the Senate into a judge in this case, then it staggers belief that they did not say so.

He would admit that if the power to open the returns implied the power to determine upon them, then the President of the Senate had that power. If the Constitution had meant to say so, it would have done it in two words. The language does not say that he shall have the power to count, even much less to decide.

Mr. EDMUNDS contended that the power to count and decide reposed in both Houses of Congress, and they could delegate it to this commission. He contended that as a matter of fact, from the time of John Laydon to Schuyler Colfax, the President of the Senate had not counted the votes once.

Mr. EDMUNDS concluded at 2:45 o'clock, and, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into executive session, and at 2:55 o'clock adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. DURHAM, of Ky., the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to perfect the revision of the laws, and a conference was ordered.

Mr. HENDEE, of Vt., presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of his State, asking for an early resumption of specie payments. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Miss., introduced a bill for the relief of the destitute poor of the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Ga., introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Joel S. Kennard, of Savannah, Ga. Passed.

Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to employ an official stenographer for United States courts in California. Passed.

ANOTHER NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wis., presented a preamble and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, indorsing the application for an appropriation to aid another expedition to the North Pole. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then resumed consideration of the report made by Mr. KNOTT, from the Special Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House in Relation to the Electoral Vote, and declaring the powers of the House in the premises.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., addressed the House, and reviewed the general political situation. He declared that on the morning after the last election it was generally conceded that Mr. Tilden was elected by both Democrats and Republicans, and the decision would have been accepted as final but for the fact that a conspiracy was then organized to force the election of Hayes and Wheeler. He then reviewed the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, which he denounced as utterly corrupt and unworthy of confidence, and yet it was proposed to declare a President elected through the ballot-box manipulations of that board. He had confidence in the people, and he believed they would insist upon the inauguration of their choice. He then called attention to the manner prescribed for counting the electoral vote, and said it had always been done by the concurrent action of the two Houses.

He therefore was bound to deny the assumption that it was the duty of the President of the Senate to open and count the votes. He insisted that no vote could be counted without the assent of the House, and he therefore approved of the resolution submitted by Mr. KNOTT from the special committee. That the Constitution intended that the House had this authority is shown from the fact that in a certain contingency the House must elect the President. The country was confronting a monstrous peril, which must be met energetically and stop this conspiracy, for if a party can perpetuate itself in power for four years it can do so for forty years, and it was to perpetuate this power that the Republican conspiracy was organized.

At the close of Mr. WILLIS' remarks the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill; Mr. HATCHER, of Missouri, in the chair.

General debate was limited to two hours, and under the practice which has prevailed gentlemen who got the floor generally talked upon general topics.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, made the point of order that under the rules, strictly construed, gentlemen must confine themselves to questions under consideration.

Mr. WILSHIRE, of Ark., obtained the floor and proceeded to speak on the general political situation, when

Mr. WILSON insisted upon the enforcement of the rule he had referred to, but after some discussion he yielded the point, and Mr. WILSHIRE proceeded with his speech.

Mr. TARBOX, of Mass., then took the floor, and commenced a speech on the Presidential complication, when

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, again tried to enforce the rule confining a speaker to the subject under consideration.

After some discussion, it was determined that, as the practice of the House had been to allow general debate on an appropriation bill, all that the Chair could do was to call