National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH.....Proprietor

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The indications to-day are falling barometer, warmer southwest winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 6, 1877.

The Duty Imposed by the Result.

Parties have now thrown aside their armor and committed themselves and the validity of their claims to be dealt with by the impartial hand of justice; and one or the other of them, when weighed in the balance, will be found wanting. But for the purposes of the moral to be enforced it is not material to inquire which of them it is to be; for it can make no difference in respect of the duty imposed upon each, or either, by the terms of the submission and the demands of public expectation. The award to be made upon the case presented to the Commission will be in pursuance of an amicable arrangement for the settlement of all questions in dispute, entered into with a full understanding by each party of the obligations placed upon them both to abide the event, with the same respect for the Tribunal and acquiescence in the judgment as in the case of arbitration between private parties; and however trying to the virtue of patience, which is not abundant in political circles at any time, however wide of preconceived notions of its character the decision may be, it must be received and treated as absolutely right by all, without regard to personal or political views. No tribunal could be created which would be more entitled to that unreserved faith and confidence which prompts those affected by the judgment to express their belief in its uprightness and integrity, although against their interests or sympathies. Hence, when the supreme moment arrives, the announcement of the finding must not be followed by any repinings, revilings or whispered suspicions of error on the part of the friends of the defeated candidate. It would be a gross violation of the spirit of the compact and an equal injustice to themselves, since no one can be permitted without reproach to become parties to an agreement for the purpose of securing its advantages, and afterward question its fairness when the result is against them. And by this test shall we know the good citizen from the unworthy when the issue is proclaimed. Honorable men of broad intelligence, although disappointed beyond measure, will nevertheless refrain from cavil, accepting the inevitable with candor and composure. But small minds and mean spirits will break forth in wild declamations if their narrow convictions are not sustained by the result, and through the press and the pulpit, from the stump and in the forum, they will pour out the vials of their wrath and the tears of their lamentations in never-ceasing floods. Such as these lack not only clear apprehension but clean consciences, and their words are commonly both vile and vulgar.

But there is a higher and harder duty to be performed than that falling to the lot of the defeated party. It is that which devolves upon the successful one. This is the crucible of character. Equable and exemplary conduct in the hour of triumph is a thing of which but few are capable, and the possibility springs from exalted traits. The universal tendency is to inordinate vanity, self-laudation and bitter denunciation of the fallen foe. Particularly is this the case in political contests where the multitude participates. It will not do, however, in the present instance, for the people are disposed to meet on common ground for the good of the country, and they will make parties conform to their wishes. They have an interest above the object of parties, and opposed to their domination; and they will take care of it. They enjoin the successful party in this issue to be magnanimous, remembering that magnanimity is might, and to be forgiving, because in forgiveness there is reform. It will not do, therefore, for the winner in the contest to be haughty and severe, claiming all the intelligence, patriotism and virtue of the country for itself and imputing to the loser responsibility for all the suffering and danger the country has endured in consequence of the struggle. There must be no discharge of invectives, no volley of vituperation. All this has been forbidden by the terms of the settlement, and no return to the wallowing in the mire of such practices will be tolerated by the people. So when a President is indicated as having been chosen, it will be the duty of all to come to his support without a murmur, striving by mutual endeavors in the future to restore to the country what has been lost by dissensions in the past.

Prepare to Resume.

Two years ago there was a strong opposition among the commercial centres of the West to early resumption of specie payment. This opposition has been growing weaker and still more weak until at present there is scarcely any hostility to the measure. The excellent message from the President upon this subject, which was sent to Congress Saturday, would have met with strong resistance beyond the Ohio river even so recently as 1875, but it will now be received with unmeasured approbation among the commercial centres of the West. In the East it has struck the key-note of popular feeling, and its warm reception through the manufacturing and commercial districts of New England and the Middle States demonstrates how eager the country is to arrive at a hard-pan basis on which to prosecute the enterprises and business affairs of life. Philosopher Greeley once said that "the way to resume was to resume." This is false philosophy for the present times, and its realization would be disastrous to the traffic interests of the nation. Sudden resumption of specie payments would shake our business life to its centre, and tear down more than the hand of prosperity could build up in a decade. It is not necessary to secure the immediate payment of gold for greenbacks at the National Treasury. There would be a tinge of quixotic expediency about such a course that at once meets with disapproval. The truth is we are on the verge of resumption, and must make fast slowly in order to do it wisely and for the common weal. The first step should be taken by reducing the present small premium on gold, which is now 105 and a fraction, to four per cent.; then with all possible but practical haste to three, and so on down until zero is reached, and resumption secured.

Ample reserves can now be secured, owing to the fact that our exports are greatly in excess of our imports and gold is rapidly coming to America from foreign ports, there being now in the banks of New York city a greater accumulation of gold than has been secured since the early days of the civil conflict. France to-day stands the best financially-governed nation on earth. The wonderful rapidity with which she recovered from her prostration after the Franco-Prussian war was attributable to the fact that her system of finance was controlled with consummate skill and vigor, and she is now exhibiting like skill and sagacity by holding on to her large stock of gold, in order to be fully prepared for resumption when the money market of the world shall have reached a proper equilibrium. The President, in his message, says: "Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about practical resumption, and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy inflation of a sound currency to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest." By such legislation, aided by the marvelous increase of commercial trade that has made our exports much more than our imports within the past two years, the Government of the United States would soon be fully prepared and placed in a safe position to launch out upon the sea of specie resumption, towards which commerce has been anxiously looking for ten years.

Behind the Returns.

Two great speeches were delivered before the Mixed Tribunal yesterday by two of the greatest of living lawyers, EVARTS and O'CONOR. They were matched against each other in the Florida case. One had the law and the facts of the case to aid him, while the other was forced to sustain himself by reveling in the crooked ways of technicalities and roaming among the mysteries of triplicated returns and bogus certificates. Mr. EVARTS claimed in his argument that the Tribunal was not clothed with sufficient power to go behind the returns of the Governor of Florida, as such a step would be exercising plenary judicial powers, which the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon Congress, the body which created the Tribunal. Such a power resides and rests only in the Supreme Court of the United States. He claimed that there was nothing in the provisions of the bill creating the Tribunal to warrant making that body a court of the nature of a *quo warranto*, with the power to receive and decide upon evidence. The moment the electors of the State of Florida had cast their votes and they were sealed and deposited with the proper Federal authorities there ceased to exist any power in the State capable of reversing the result, for a State must act before the vote of its electors has been cast or it becomes powerless in the case. Mr. EVARTS said that any attempt to bring the judges into this scheme of popular sovereignty will be intolerable, since the will of the judges might overrule and subvert the will of the sovereign people. Besides the constitutional and legal objections to the Commission becoming a court of the nature of a *quo warranto*, there are those to the effect that going behind the returns in one case would establish a precedent which would lead to a long and complicated fight, which would make it impossible to settle the matter fairly within the time specified in the electoral bill.

Gov. Wells' Denial.

The testimony of Gov. WELLS yesterday annihilated the cock-and-bull stories of the three crammed witnesses. For two weeks nearly the House has been holding Mr. WELLS down while the three witnesses, LITTLEFIELD, PICKETT and MADDOX, lacerated and mangled his reputation with the sharp fangs of testimony which is now flatly contradicted. The House persistently refused the Governor an opportunity to appear before the committee and silence the slanderous and purchased batteries of the opposition. They knew that he would entirely overthrow the testimony of these men, and therefore refused to give him an opportunity to strike back until the evidence of the trio had done its worst in creating public sentiment throughout the country before Mr. WELLS was released from his prison and brought before the committee. He utterly, emphatically and positively denies the stories of MADDOX respecting his proposition to buy up the Returning Board, and also that of LITTLEFIELD in reference to alterations in the Vernon count. Now, if the Democratic press will give as free circulation to Mr. WELLS' testimony as they did to that of the trio the public will be better prepared to decide as to the merits of the case.

A Mythical Apology.

The *Herald* says that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR visited the White House on Sunday and apologized to the President for the language he used in the famous St. Louis letter. The *Herald* must be mistaken. The language which Mr. O'CONOR used in that letter will not admit of an apology. He said in it that the "Republican party had dragged a drunken Democrat (meaning the President) from out of the gutters of Galena, and had set him up a ruler of this great nation." The *Herald* says that Mr. FISH accompanied Mr. O'CONOR to the White House on this apologetic mission. Certainly Secretary FISH could not have known the contents of the letter when he consented to take part in the matter. There is an unnaturalness about such an affair, and we cannot give it credence. Such a brutal expression used by such a distinguished man as CHARLES O'CONOR surprised everybody, and many would not believe it, but his name was signed to the famous letter, and he never denied the signature. Mr. O'CONOR could not have apologized for the unfortunate and vulgar expression, because it will not admit of an apology. If he really attempted it by the aid of Mr. FISH, it does not seem possible that he could have succeeded.

Where is That Amendment?

Just before Congress adjourned for the holidays the Judiciary Committee of the House was instructed to report within twenty days an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of war claims to disloyal persons. The Southern Democratic members voted solidly against the resolution, while the Northern Democrats, with a large amount of bluster, voted in favor of it. Now the question is why do not the Judiciary Committee report either favorably or unfavorably on the resolution? Their time has long since expired, and with it the patience of the people on the matter. If the Southern Democrats have the entire control of the committee they may be able to defeat in the committee-room what they failed to defeat in the House. Let us hear from the Judiciary Committee.

PERSONS interested in labor strikes will find something to cogitate upon in the fact that many of the leading railroads are paying ninety cents per day, and that along the Hudson river work, such as quarrying and hauling that requires but a few hours for the laborer to learn, is paid for at the rate of sixty cents per day of ten hours. Skilled labor is proportionately reduced everywhere, and the reduction justified by the falling off of profits and decrease of consumption of articles produced.

SPEAKING of taxing church property the Indianapolis *News* says: "Very much the larger part of the church property of this city belongs less to God than to human vanity. It has no relevancy to worship, enforces no inculcation of religion, shows no reverence for the Deity. What part of religion or worship are these tall spires, these groined arches, these painted walls, those stained windows, these elaborately carved pulpits and pews, these imposing walls and cornices and buttresses? None at all. They are a gratification of the taste, the sense of beauty, the vanity of the members." Ten to one the editor is a Millerite.

JUST after PINCHBACK, discomfited in his effort to coax the Republican Legislature of Louisiana into electing him short-term United States Senator, declared his adhesion to the sham Legislature he asked NICHOLS to permit him a guard of the new White League police about his house. The concession was made and continued till last week, when the police were entirely withdrawn. PINCHBACK, wholly deserted by his race, and professing to be alarmed lest some of them might assault his domicile, dispatched a request to the NICHOLS chief of police, BAYLOR, that the guard must be renewed. BAYLOR's reply was: "I'm not guarding niggers so much as I was." Poor PINCHBACK, lone and deserted!

MADDOX is exhibiting considerable meekness.

UNLESS the Commission cork up the lawyers it will be a game of freeze out.

THE question of how to keep the Supreme Court out of politics is seldom asked now.

PARIS has fifty-one daily newspapers, being the largest number printed in any city in the world.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said about that Senatorial baby no one can the little Christian see.

MARY CLEMMER says herself that she has fallen in love with SUSAN ANTHONY's jaw. Still it seems tooth'in.

ALEXIS is to be in Poughkeepsie about Valentine's day, and the hearts of the Vassar students are in a restless flutter.

SIX HUNDRED are thrown out of employment by the suspension of the Congressional work at the Government printing office.

Plant him in his little bed
Put PICKETTS then around the lot,
See also that no MADDOX come
Horned and tearing at the spot.

A RURAL debating society has decided that "it is justifiable to marry for money." This will be the means of making a corner in the heiress market.

THE work before the Electoral Commission moves on slowly, and at a pace which will take until the close of the week for a decision on the main point in dispute.

THE high pressure novelist is at sea. Mayor POWELL asserts that the Indians never poison their arrows. This will at once take all the romance out of Indian stories.

AN exchange says: "The probabilities are that the next forty-eight hours will settle the Presidential question." We thought the Mixed Tribunal was going to do that.

WHO authorized Dr. W. A. ROBERTSON to offer Gen. ANDERSON $200,000 to insure Louisiana for TILDEN? Now is the most appropriate time to make full developments in this matter.

CHARLES O'CONOR, knowing that he had grossly wronged the President in his famous St. Louis letter, has done what any man of honor would do, under the circumstances, apologized.

THE homes of seven millions of human beings lie buried in the catacombs of Rome. What a contrast between the number of the inhabitants in the city of the living and the city of the dead!

MR. FIELD's Louisiana witnesses are turning out worse than his Florida telegrapher if such a thing can be possible. The Democracy is drawing no benefit from the course Mr. FIELD is pursuing at present.

BECHER by merely transmogrifying one hundred old sermons takes in the sweet little pile of $40,000 for his lectures this coming tour. We are open to a similar engagement if Dr. NEWMAN or some body will give us access to his barrel of manuscript.

THE conflict of races in the South is of greater importance than the contest for the Presidency. Look at the situation from any standpoint you may chose, and you will find the rights of the black in an almost hopeless condition. The prejudice against them is long-lived, and will be felt for a century.

ONLY one of the large annual appropriation bills has passed both Houses of Congress. Three of them, the fortification, military academy and diplomatic and consular bill, are in the hands of the conference committee. On the rest legislation lags, and there is some talk of an extra session of Congress.

BEFORE the House Committee yesterday LITTLEFIELD cut a sorry figure. Under the fire of cross examination his conspiracy against Governor WELLS and the returning board was fully exposed. The Democratic leaders are becoming thoroughly disgusted with the bold treachery and trickery of this man.

AT HAMBURG tobacco sweepings are mixed with alcohol, and when the nicotine is extracted the fluid is sent to England, where it turns Yorkshire cabbage-leaves into nice tobacco. The Hamburg, S. C., assassins are running for the prominent political offices of the State, sweeping everything before them and mixing pretty generally with alcohol.

THE Iowa Republicans are doing a very unwise thing in urging Mr. KASSON to accept the Governorship of that State. Mr. KASSON is a national man and belongs to the country, and Iowa has no right to tempt him from the National Legislature to the honors of her State capital, for the nation needs him at Washington more than his people need him at home.

AMONG the distinguished men of the country who are sojourning in Washington at present watching the developments of the great national law suit is Governor FENTON, of New York, who is looking as fine and hardy as he did twenty years ago when he did such heroic work for the Republican party which was then in its infancy. The Governor was one of the founders of the party, and his name is inseparably connected with its advancement, progress and brightest achievements.

New Books.

"SONG VICTORIES OF THE BLISS AND SANKEY HYMNS." Published by D. Lathrop & Co., Boston. The book is a well-written series of sketches of the effect of songs, or "hymn incidents," as they are called, and contains biographies of the evangelists. It serves also as a memorial of the work accomplished by Bliss, and places in shape to be preserved an account of his tragical death.

"LITTELL'S LIVING AGE" for January contains several of the most readable articles recently appearing in the British magazines. Littell & Gay, publishers, Boston.

"POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY," February, 1877. John E. Potter & Co., publishers, Philadelphia. This is a very entertaining monthly. An article on Thomas Paine by Samuel Yorke ALLEN, will have interest for Washington readers.

"BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW" for January. Reprint of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. For sale by E. M. Whitaker & Son.

PERSONAL.

Jay Gould is a guest of the Arlington.

Dion Boucicault is stopping at the Imperial.

J. E. Easterwood, U. S. A., is registered at the Imperial.

Geo. Hoey and wife, of New York, are guests at the Imperial.

Rear Admiral Jenkins, U. S. N., is stopping at the Arlington.

Charles McFadden, of Philadelphia, is a guest at Willard's.

Louis L. James, of Baltimore, arrived yesterday at the Imperial.

General L. L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, is registered at Willard's.

General Ben. Lefevre, of Ohio, registered at the Arlington yesterday.

R. J. Henderson, Neosho, Mo.; J. McCormack, G. P. Davis and T. W. Palen, New Orleans; O. G. Wales, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Winchester, child and servant, New York; H. G. Candee, Alabama; R. M. Van Arodale, Chicago; J. B. Ford, West Virginia; N. A. Thompson, Virginia; D. J. M. Jewell, New Orleans; F. M. Mixter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. R. Hasseon, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. J. Miller, Philadelphia; S. W. Haskell, New York, and Miss Nellie Cummins, Baltimore, are registered at the Imperial.

Harvey Dayton, jr., C. H. Tomlinson, Geo. O. Glaris, Radcliffe Baldwin, J. E. Wylie, C. H. Bauer, John D. Bottok, J. N. Jarvis, P. F. McSweeny, B. Usher and E. McSweeny, New York; J. L. Newton, Boston; Thomas H. Love, Idaho Springs, Col.; A. A. Joyce and wife and Aug. Duncan, Missouri; Chas. H. Reed, J. C. Messersmith and E. M. Williams, Chicago; Samuel Chew and wife and A. S. Biddler, Pennsylvania; A. H. Duncan, S. L. Wegan, Fred. Lenman, C. R. Dimond, jr., James L. Eddy, W. S. Lewis, George Wasson, John S. Stevens and J. C. Clark, Philadelphia; L. Morrison, Paris, and Geo. W. Murray, N. H., arrived at Willard's yesterday.

F. Knowland, Herman Odrichs, Dan. Lord, jr., W. W. Astor, N. Y.; I. S. Smith, Cincinnati; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; Fredrick Martin, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Eddy, Omaha; O. Horsey, Maryland; R. M. McLane, Baltimore; Dr. Wm. M. Tomlinson and wife, Louisville; Wm. G. Stahhlecker, F. E. Lawrence, W. E. Dow, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hall, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Romaine, New York; T. Adams, Philadelphia; E. L. Donnelly, New York; D. N. Welch, Chicago; S. S. Hunton, New York; Judge Campbell, Florida, arrived at the Arlington yesterday.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Littlefield Forced to Take the Stand Again, and Tells a Nice Story About Trumbull and Palmer—He Admits his Destitute Condition, and Yet Insists Upon his Patriotic Refusal of $100,000 to "Shut Up."

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; Senator Howe presiding. Mr. J. F. Littlefield did not put in an appearance. Senator McDonald offered the following order for the consideration of the committee:

Ordered, That the Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana be required, by proper process, to produce to the sub-committee, for its information and inspection, the original returns made by the supervisors of registration of several parishes to the returning officers of said State of the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, and the statements by the said returning officers in rejecting any of the polls in said parishes in the canvass and returns made by them. Said parishes are embraced in exhibit "B," and are as follows: East Baton Rouge, Franklin, De Soto, Caldwell, Bossier, Moorhouse, Ouachita, Richland, Natchitoches, West Feliciana, Webster, Vernon, Catahoula, St. Charles, St. Landry, Tangipahoa, Lafayette, Claiborne, Iberia, Livingston, East Feliciana and Grant.

The committee considered the subject in secret session and adopted it. J. F. Littlefield, whose examination was to be continued, did not put in an appearance, claiming to be at present a witness of the House committee, and under their orders. Mr. Christy, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, having been sent in quest of Littlefield, reported that he had met him in the corridor of the House waiting on the House Committee on Powers and Privileges, and had informed him the Senate Louisiana sub-committee were waiting for him. Littlefield replied that he could not leave the House committee. Subsequently Christy was again sent for Littlefield, and returning at 12:20 o'clock, reported that he had searched the Capitol building and could not find him. The sub-committee, after consultation, decided to report Littlefield's absence from the committee without leave while under subpœna to the Senate, and then took a recess till 3 o'clock p. m.

After Recess.

The committee resumed its session at 3 o'clock. Mr. Littlefield, being present, was examined by Mr. Wadleigh. Saw several of the Democratic visitors at New Orleans during the counting of the electoral vote by the Returning Board. Saw Governor Palmer and Judge Trumbull. Saw them at various places, which the witness named, among others at a ball.

A DEMOCRATIC BALL.

The witness was asked where the ball was held at which he met those gentlemen, and declined to answer, and appealed to the chairman to protect him.

It was decided that the witness must answer, and he stated the ball was given by a colored woman named Patterson. The women present may have been colored women. The witness explained that he appealed to the committee to protect him, because he did not desire by his testimony to expose the movements of these gentlemen.

When witness got to the ball he saw them there; have been told Spearing took them there, but don't know it of his own knowledge. This was the first time the witness ever met those men. This was before Governor Wells asked witness to forge the Vernon return. Witness has no knowledge that Trumbull and Palmer met Spearing at Mrs. Martin's house, where Spearing boarded, and witness never told anybody that Mrs. Martin had told him that Spearing and Trumbull and Palmer, or either of them, had consulted together about buying an electoral vote. Mrs. Martin told witness that certain parties had been to her house with Spearing, and had talked about buying an electoral vote. Witness asked Spearing about it afterwards, and Spearing said neither of those gentlemen ever were at Mrs. Martin's with him. Witness

NEVER KEPT A GAMBLING HOUSE.

He kept a billiard-room and a pool-game, but these games are not necessarily gambling games, though persons often bet upon pool; kept that place about two months during the latter part of 1875. Witness never gambled much in his life. The first game of chance witness ever played was after he held his position as bay inspector. Spearing was also a bay inspector. Both were afterwards removed. When Spearing and witness came on to New York they stayed at the Grand Central and St. Dennis hotels; were there two or three days. Talked with no one about this Louisiana matter while there except Spearing and Mr. Murphy, of Iowa. Witness had no idea that Spearing and Murphy were in New York to see the Democratic leaders and put up a job to get witness' testimony before Congress. Knows of no terms being made of any sort. Spearing's course has been patriotic throughout, and entirely without money consideration. Was clerk of the Returning Board when the visiting committees were there and saw the returns opened. Witness knew generally that all returns were opened in the presence of both Democratic and Republican committees. Witness never thought that the Returning Board could or would add Republican votes to the returns where there were no Republican votes cast until he got instructions to alter the Vernon return. After that witness realized that they could, would, and did do it. Witness thought they could do what they pleased about throwing out Democratic votes after he saw what power they assumed. To this time witness gave no thought to the legal powers of the Returning Board. When witness went on the board it was at the instance of Mr. Abell. Abell told witness and all of us that he had selected the clerks, and while he knew the board would not object, he had to submit his action to the board for their approval. Witness was told that Kenner objected to his serving on the board, and that Abell had laughed away the objection. Witness

BEGUN THE FORGERY

on Sunday night, and worked as long as the clerks remained in the office. Made a number of erasures that night. The erasing was done by witness at a small desk in the corner of the room near Mr. Abell. During that time Woodward, Eaton, Davis and McCormick were there, and Abell was just inside the inner door. All the clerks could have seen witness at work erasing if they had looked. Abell, Davis and Eaton all knew what witness was doing and by whose instructions it was being done. About three or four days after the official promulgation of the result intimated to witness the destruction of the altered return. The statements of votes of the commissioners had then been destroyed. They had been destroyed several days before. Witness had not at that time heard that the visiting delegations had taken the full statements of those returns and published them to the world. Davis saw witness making the erasures in the Vernon return, and brought witness a piece of rubber to assist in making the alterations. The work of finishing the altered return was finished on Monday. Witness knows of no particular reason why he was selected by Gov. Wells to destroy the return referred to. Abell knew the commissioners' returns were destroyed, as he saw them burning, and in reply to Abell's question, witness told him what paper it was he saw burning; Judge Davis assisted witness to make the copy of the forged return; Wells wanted a record of that return in the office; he held the conversation concerning its construction with Davis in the presence of witness; Davis and witness then went to work that night and made the copy before they left the office; when witness went on the board, nor at any other time, did witness ever hear that the board had given orders that under no circumstances were any alterations to be made in any of the original returns.

WITNESS REFUSES $100,000.

Witness had $200 when he left New Orleans; had nothing else; has received forty dollars since; notwithstanding this witness refused to have anything to do with any proposition to take $100,000 from the National Republican Committee to suppress what he knew.

By Senator Howe: Abell first proposed to witness to go on the Returning Board as a clerk.

By Mr. McDonald: Saw Stephenson, accompanied by two or three others of the Republican visitors, at the ball where Palmer and Trumbull were in New Orleans. Nothing was said at that ball about the work of making out the returns. Heard the name of Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, mentioned as one of the Republican visitors at the ball. Witness thinks Spearing used to live in Illinois, and infers he was acquainted with Trumbull and Palmer. Witness was told by Spearing or some one that the ball at Patterson's was given in honor of some prominent Republican visitor who was about to leave town. Witness has no knowledge that Spearing ever met Palmer and Trumbull at any place while in New Orleans except at their rooms, at the St. Charles hotel.

Witness did not see the original Vernon return opened. Saw a statement of votes from each of the ten polls of Vernon parish after they were opened. Davis and witness used eight of the original ten-poll returns in making up the fabricated returns. Witness kept a billiard saloon two months. Was not gambling, but let the tables to visitors at so much a game, as at other billiard tables all over the country. Returning Officer Kenner also keeps a billiard saloon and pool table and a bar-room and private rooms upstairs, which witness has been told are used for gambling purposes, though witness never visited these rooms. Kenner is now bay inspector, by appointment of Governor Kellogg. Kenner was appointed bay inspector a few minutes after witness was removed.

By Mr. Wadleigh: Witness knows that Jack Wharton was showing the Republican visitors around at the Patterson ball.

The witness was then excused till to-day at 10 o'clock.

A Bill to Foreclose Mortgage on a Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York city, have filed in the United States Circuit Court in this district a bill against the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad Company for the foreclosure of the first and second mortgages, and for the sale of the road and all the property of the company.

Murdered by Lunatics.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 5.—D. E. Bennett, an attendant employed in the Northampton asylum, was found dead yesterday, having been murdered by some of the lunatics. The perpetrator is unknown.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

to influence the action of your board? A. No; not our board.

Q. How else could the result be changed? A. Could not the money be used to raise a mob to seize the returns and destroy them, or to assassinate the members of the board? In 1874 an assassin was sitting right by my side in the room of the Returning Board, and I found him out, and he was pursued by Democratic lawyers.

Mr. Field here remarked that the witness was indulging in greater latitude than was allowable in his replies, and he was admonished to confine his answers to the questions propounded.

Q. I read further: "Millions have been sent here, and will be used in the interest of Tilden; and unless some counter move is made it will be impossible for me or any one else to arrest its productive results." What is the counter move that is to counteract the "millions?" A. I meant by that that

WE OUGHT TO HAVE THE MILITARY TO PROTECT US AGAINST THE MOB.

Q. Then the counter move was a movement of troops? A. Yes, sir. (The witness here explained that in using the word "productive" he made a mistake. He meant "destructive results.") He stated that he never intended that Maddox should read this letter, and that he meant that Maddox should explain to Senator West the condition of things in the State as he (Maddox) understood them.

Q. Supposing there was a majority for the Tilden party, what motive could they have for destroying the returns? A. None.

Q. What then could be the motive in getting up the mob to destroy the returns? A. It was mainly in reference to the State government.

Q. How was that to be disastrous to the Tilden party? A. Because if there were parishes where murder and intimidation was practiced the law gave the board the power to throw them out.

Q. Was not the majority, after all the intimidation, still for Tilden? A. I think it was still for Hayes.

Q. Why, then, did you throw out 10,000 votes for Tilden? Did you not throw out about that number? A. I do not know.

Q. Now, explain how it was that after the majority for Hayes, as declared by your board, was 3,400 or 3,500, there would still be originally a majority for Hayes before 10,000 votes for Tilden had been thrown out? A. That was not the case.

Q. Then, do you mean that originally a majority for Tilden? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large a majority—about six or eight thousand? A. About six thousand, I believe.

Q. Then what could have been the object of Tilden's friends to destroy these returns? A. To destroy the whole result.

Q. What! and have no election at all? A. Oh, no; but shove in by the bayonet.

Q. What is meant by "a hint to the wise?" A. I had no special meaning, except that I wanted prompt and speedy action.

Q. "Strictly private and confidential," what was meant by that? A. I did not care about having any of my Northern or Confederate friends see that letter.

Q. You have stated to-day that Mr. Ray received a fee from the Republicans to act as counsel for them, and that he was occasionally present at the executive sessions of the board? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say that you allowed counsel for one party to be present and did not grant the same privilege to counsel for the other party? A. He was present as counsel for the board to give advice upon questions of law and fact.

Mr. Tucker. Did you know that Ray was counsel for the Republican party? A. No, sir.

Mr. Field. Why he has sworn to that in the last five minutes.

Mr. Wells. He was said to be.

In answer to questions, Gov. Wells was forced to admit that there were frauds in the Vernon return, and that those irregularities had crept into the returns signed by him and other members of the board, and that this was either an attempt to cheat or an attempt at speculation. He also admitted that under the operation of them Andrews, for district attorney, and Hunter, for district judge, were counted in as elected; also, that Andrews has since refused to serve, asserting that he was not fairly elected.

Governor Wells also stated that after the 20th of December all Republican except Ray were excluded from the Returning Board, and that Ray was admitted as often as he wanted and advised the board as to law and facts, and also advised the board what returns to throw out.

The committee at 5:30 p. m. adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in its New Phase—Recent Elections and the Triumph of the Church—Exiled Sisters of Charity Will be Invited to Return.

[*by* Telegraph to the National Republican.]

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The English steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, January 30: The elections are going in favor of Diaz. Charges of fraud are freely made, as in previous Presidential elections. Diaz is urged to hasten his return to the capital, as the Government is in danger of falling to pieces, owing to dissensions in the Cabinet, the members being inexperienced and without talent or prestige. There has been a formidable split among the members of the Diaz-Tuxtepec party. Nevertheless the Cabinet does the best it can under the circumstances, which are in a very desperate condition than ever, and failures are numerous.

Some foreigners who favored the Diaz revolution have failed and a new revolution against Diaz is encouraged by capitalists who make money by loans to revolutionists at excessive interest.

The banker Escalante loaned Diaz $200,000 towards the payment of $3,000,000 to the United States, with the incoming duties as security, receiving $25,000 interest for sixty days.

The Government contractors are also interested in a new revolution, each successive Government having favorites to reward.

Numerous bands of robbers are appearing everywhere.

Zamacona is spoken of as Minister to Washington.

The Vera Cruz railway will soon resume daily trips.

Protestant worship has been suspended at Coahuixtla and Morelos by order of the authorities. The Church party has been triumphant in the elections in the capital. The most important positions in Ocheocan, Puebla and Queretoro are held by the Church party. A petition is circulating praying that the Government will permit the return of the Sisters of Charity, who were expelled from the country two years ago. Cortina refuses to obey the order to abandon the Texas frontier. He now opposes Diaz. An opal mine has been discovered in Guerrero.

ICE AS A DESTROYER.

Terrible Freshet in Pennsylvania—Great Loss Among Farmers.

[By Telegraph to The National Republican.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Keating, Pa., telegram says: At 4:30 Sunday afternoon the ice gorge in the West Branch started a few miles above this place. It gorged at 5 o'clock about one mile below, at a place called Sweezy Bar. At Keating the Sinnamahoning creek enters the West Branch, and the ice and water immediately began to rise at a tremendous rate. Immense piles of ice were backed out on the bottom farms, and in five minutes the entire flat was inundated. At 5:15 the ice was on a level with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad bridge, which spans the Sinnamahoning, thirty feet above water mark.

The loss to the farmers and lumbermen in this section will be enormous. Such a flood has not been seen since 1847, and great want and suffering will ensue.

The scene is one of great desolation. At this time (7 p. m. Sunday) the gorge had not yet moved. The bridge is loaded down with cars of coal.

[LATER.]

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 5.—Advices from Keating this evening says the water fell about eighteen inches on the west branch of the Susquehanna river to-day. The ice is not likely to move to-night.

Masked Pyramids.

Last evening the second grand *bal masque* of the Washington Pyramid Club took place at Tallmadge hall, and, like all the entertainments of this organization, proved to be very enjoyable. As an incentive to appear in unique costumes, four prizes were offered—two to be given to gentlemen and two to ladies; but, by a brilliant *coup de main*, three out of the four were taken by the ladies.

It happened in this way: The ladies prizes were distributed first, and awarded to Miss Kate Hirst, as "Coquette," and Miss Maggie Umhan, as "Topsy." Then two gentleman characters were selected by the committee, "Pat Moody" and "Tag Picker," but upon unmasking it was found the latter had deceived everyone, as a lady (Mrs. Reese) was found in the disguise, thus leaving Mr. Edward Hagan as the only gentleman who took a prize.

Among the other characters were noticed Mr. L. Schell, as "Romeo;" Mr. Wm. Fuelling, "Faust;" Miss Wright, "Polish Princess;" Miss Brecht, "Fanchon;" Miss Annie Spear, "Pocohontas;" Miss M. Saltzg, "Letter Carrier;" Miss Besser, "Lady's Maid;" Mrs. Pabst, "Vivandere;" Miss Miller, "Ballet Girl;" Miss A. Fitzjewell, "River Queen;" Mrs. LaPrue, "Queen of Night;" Miss S. Hoffman, "Swedish;" Miss Josephine Phillips, "Neapolitan Fisherman;" Miss Knabe, "Folly;" Miss Louise Brecht, "Snow Flakes;" Miss M. Phillips, "Pompadour;" Mrs. Knabe, "Equestrenne."

The success of the affair was due to the efforts of the following gentlemen composing the committee: Charles Bird, George Rupil, Wm. Stolp, John Shorr, Fritz Selhausen, P. C. Dietrich, Wm. Fuelling, L. Schell, Julius Ruegle, Fritz Trede, George Bool, Louis Kurtz, George Moser, Louis Pabst, John Weigel, G. Ziegler, Henry Weigel, George Goetz, J. A. Baron.

Parade of Workingmen in Trenton.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Three hundred unemployed workingmen had a parade to-day. They were preceded by a band of music and carried a banner inscribed "The workingmen want employment and must have it." A grand concert for their benefit takes place to-night.

THE OREGON FRAUD.

Still Producing Telegrams—Gen. John G. Corse on the Stand—A Proposition to Call Out a Half Million Men.

Gen. John G. Corse, of Chicago, Ill., was before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday morning. In reply to Senator Mitchell, he testified that Col. W. T. Pelton, of New York, telegraphed him about the 18th of November last, asking him to go to Oregon and look after an ineligible elector. Witness replied to Pelton, saying that he would go, but that it would take ten days for him to get to Oregon, and witness thought it better that some one should go from San Francisco. The witness admitted sending the following dispatches:

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1876.

To Hon. W. T. Pelton, Everett House, New York:

The general impression is that Democrats will not not allow Tilden to be counted out. We are prepared to resist any fraud. J. H. CORSE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1876.

To Perry H. Smith, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:

If Louisiana electoral vote is stolen from us we will get California and Oregon. We have 100,000 ex-soldiers now enrolled. Vast numbers of Republicans with us. Stand firm. CORSE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

To Hon. J. M. Palmer, New Orleans, La.:

Two hundred thousand ex-Union soldiers, embracing thousands who voted for Hayes, sustain you. If Tilden is fraudulently counted out in Louisiana the end is not yet. You have Illinois behind you. CORSE-CAMERON.

Witness received the following:

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1876.

To Gen. J. G. Corse, Chicago, Ill.:

If you think it necessary, you can pay *National Democrat* two hundred, and draw on me at sight, and thus close. W. T. PELTON.

The above referred to the paying of a bill for printing. The *National Democrat* is a German newspaper published at Chicago.

The following dispatches were also offered in evidence by Senator Mitchell:

NOVEMBER 8, 1875.

To W. T. Pelton, Everett House, New York:

Gen. Corse left for Wisconsin, as you requested. Desired me to say that we entertained an apprehension that an effort would be made to defeat Gov. Tilden in case of a close election, and that we are fully prepared for such emergency. Over 100,000 ex-soldiers are enrolled in the North in his behalf, and from present indications with that number we can call to our aid a half million North and South, provided the opposition undertake to deprive him of his seat as Chief Magistrate. DANIEL CAMERON.

Cameron is the private secretary of McCormick, chairman of the Illinois Democratic committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.

To Hon. A. S. Hewitt, New York:

Senator Kelly, of Oregon, here. Telegraph him to return there immediately.

E. CASSERLY.

NEW YORK, Nov.