National Republican

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The indications for to-day are falling barometer, warmer southeast winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

WEDNESDAY..... FEBRUARY 21, 1877.

A NEW "Eight-to-Seven" reel should be danced at the inauguration ball, if one be given.

GOLD lowers at the prospect of the elevation of HAYES to the Chief Magistracy of the republic.

DEATH has established his reign of terror among the rear admirals of our navy. It seems as though he was having a harvest-time among the old salts whom the nation has delighted to honor.

NOW THAT CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., is apologetically inclined, the New York *Sun* advises him to apologize to the New York Court of Appeals for the insult he offered the judges of that Tribunal.

BARTLETT, of the New York *Sun*, is against BEN HILL because BEN HILL is for peace, and to show his spite he says that Mr. HILL stole the expression "invincible in peace and invincible in war" from JOHN PHŒNIX.

THE VIOLENT Democratic press will denounce HAYES as a fraudulent President for about six months after his inauguration, and then they will come to their senses, and say that his election was the best thing that ever happened to the country.

THE BURDEN of SAMUEL COX'S speech yesterday was to the effect that the Democracy

Had digged a pit and digged it deep,
They digged it for their brother,
But through their sin they did fall in
The pit they digged for 'tother.

RUSSIA has 500,000 armed men on the border of European Turkey, ready to cross the line at a moment's warning. As Turkey has recently, against her promises, sentenced seventy Bulgarians to twenty years of penal servitude, it only makes the prospects of war more flattering.

SOME of the evil-minded Republican editors of the country who devote themselves to the paragraph work, still insist that HENRY WATTERSON's legs are bandy. A square rear or front view of these lovely supports of the Kentucky editor will convince the most prejudiced that they are as straight as a plumb line in a dead calm.

WHO is the clerk of the Treasury Department who has been before the real estate pool committee and sworn that a large amount of the national currency returned to the department for redemption has been re-issued for political purposes? We want to see that man. We want to see a bigger liar than either LITTLEFIELD or MADDOX.

THE ACTION of the Republican National Committee during and since the canvass has been thoroughly investigated, and not one thing has been recorded against its good name. The party owes much to the indefatigable zeal and energy displayed by Chairman CHANDLER and Secretary MCCORMICK throughout the long and bitter fight.

THERE was a split—a wide yawning chasm formed in the Ohio Democracy yesterday in the State Legislature. Twenty-six of them favored preventing the electoral count until after the 4th of March, and sixteen of them were against any unnecessary delay in making the count. The Democratic party is on the very verge of a general disruption.

A FEMALE returning board is about to be organized in this city for the purpose of counting out beau-ahs who part their hair in the middle, and wax their moustaches for the purpose of bull-dozing the affections of womankind. The parts and wax being numerous, the business of the organization will be lively for some time.

THE CYPHER TELEGRAMS about still hunts and entreaties to "hold on" and "Glory to God" dispatches which have been tossed with the hell-broth of political discussion, and boiled and bubbled and clouted over by the wierd and wild pressmen, are about played out, thanks to the limit which time and chance gave to them. The end of this tedious gabble and infamous "gobble" is close at hand.

THE investigating committees of the House have requested the Senate committees to play quits and call it square. This can not be done in justice to the Republican party until the bank account of TILDEN, BARNUM & Co. have been thoroughly examined. Those of Chairman CHANDLER and Secretary MCCORMICK have been inspected, and it is only just that TILDEN & Co.'s should be submitted to the same test.

Pennsylvania is always ready for an emergency. When HENRY WATTERSON announced that he was going to have one hundred thousand unarmed lambs in Washington to witness the count, the truly loyal legislature of the Keystone State prepared a resolution asking for an appropriation of one million dollars to put the militia on a war footing. Yesterday several prominent members of the legislature visited Washington and inspected the situation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the militia would be needed or not. The first impression was that it would be needed. They got this from Professor SEELYE's rabid Democratic speech, but when they heard HENRY WATTERSON deliver his elegant "give up" oration, they immediately held a caucus in the cloak room of the House, and unanimously decided that the militia should remain on a peace footing and the battle flag should continue furled until further orders. Peace, gentle peace, is the watchword of the hour.

Professor SEELYE, of Massachusetts, yesterday disappointed the Republicans and surprised the Democrats. The Republicans did not expect to find in the distinguished professor a traitor; neither did the Democrats expect to find in him a willing defender of their murder, intimidation, and mob violence policy in Louisiana. PURMAN PIERCE and SEELYE seem to have voluntarily thrown themselves upon the bosom of the Democracy, and wept. PURMAN we are pleased to be rid of, as Jon was of his negative "comforters," but we reluctantly yield to the Democracy the two men from Massachusetts, in whom the Republican party had placed its confidence, believing them to be men who would ever be found defending the oppressed, and battling for personal liberty and Constitutional rights. They have gone voluntarily over to the Northern Democracy, and if they can find anything in that organization congenial to their spirits and taste, they are welcome to it. They will at least make it savor of respectability.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

In view of the prospect that the administration is to remain in the hands of the Republican party, it may not be inappropriate to suggest some changes in policy, which, in our opinion, should characterize the conduct of the Government. It will not be denied, we think, that if the country is ever to be united in interest, in sympathies and in destiny, so as to be in fact what it is in name—a union, there must be some comprehensive plan devised which shall divide the sections among themselves in respect of their relations to parties, in the same manner they were in the olden time, when the distinctions of party knew no section lines, and each of the great divisions claimed adherents in every State. It will not do, if we are to expect duration, to have a "solid South," and a nearly solid North, on questions agitating the public mind, requiring decision at the polls: for such a state of things is disunion the moment it exists, although the nominal relation of union remains.

The war entailed disorder which has lasted too long, and which must be eradicated, or the end will be what our enemies desire and predict. When hostilities ceased, some of the Southern States were found to be under the control of an alien element, sustained by the votes of the native menial classes, and the former governing classes were excluded from all participation in public affairs, in part by reason of political disabilities, and in part by a natural dislike to co-operate as equals with their late slaves, known by them to be as yet incapable of the intelligent exercise of the privileges of citizenship. This was an abnormal condition of the political body which could not long continue, and it has been undergoing modification from that day, until now its drooping phase is that of apparent dissolution. State after State has gradually passed from its power, and where it has present recognition, obedience is coerced. The ever-springing impulse of nature has done its perfect work, according to the law of our being, by its silent operation, restoring the service and sympathies of the social dependent to the social head, and, by the same law, subjecting the will of the former in a large degree to the wishes of the latter. The stimulus of newly-attained liberty, and the plenty of the camp, gave him inclination and leisure to divert himself for a time with the bauble of suffrage; but the trial of years, after the physical support was withdrawn, induced him to relinquish the artificial right to vote for the natural right to live, and to make his peace with his old master as the highest interest to be subserved. Satisfied with his personal liberty, he appears now, as a rule, willing to vote with his former master or refrain from the exercise of the right, in return for food and clothing; and while there has been much cruelty used in some parts to keep him from the polls, we are persuaded that instances of this kind bear the same proportion to the mass that cruel masters bore to the multitude of good ones in the days of slavery.

The landed proprietors in agricultural districts, and the capitalists in cities, have it in their power to control the laboring classes to a very large extent, and this has been done in the South to such a degree that the alien element, which made common cause with the colored people, finds itself abandoned by its allies, and unable to maintain its position without the aid of the general government. And whether such aid shall be given, or whether the State governments so situated shall be left to the early demise which awaits them in its absence, is the paramount question for the consideration of the incoming administration. In our view there is but one course, and that is the one pointed out by policy and right alike—if it can be said that these ever point to separate courses. Just governments are always founded upon the will of the people, and when that is turned against existing laws and agencies, they should be repealed and removed. And if any foreign or superior power interferes to prevent such a result, the act is oppressive and dangerous to free government. What is the will of the people? is the only question to be asked, and when it is ascertained, it should govern.

There is no longer anything to hold the North and South apart, but everything to counsel union and harmony. And there will be no permanent prosperity for the country until such counsels prevail. Nor is there any reason why the Republican party shall not embrace as great and as respectable a proposition of the inhabitants of the South as the Democratic party. And we know that when this is the case there will be no more intimidation of the colored people,—no more sectional strife. If the colored people shall then care to vote, they will divide, as in the case of the humbler classes of the North, with those with whom they are identified in interest, some voting with one party and some with the other. The existence at the South of two equally respectable parties will correct this and all other evils growing out of the changed condition of the colored population.

We believe the time is coming when this will be the case, and that it cannot come too soon. And as a first step toward such a desirable consummation, we are in favor of leaving the present State governments of the South to sustain themselves or perish, just as the people shall be for or against them, seeing to it only that violence is restrained, and peace preserved. We are in favor of inviting Southern statesmen, having the confidence and support of their people, to the counsels of the Administration, and of consolidating the country under a Government beloved of all, because commensurate with the interests of all, and consulting the good and happiness of all.

WISE ACT OF SOUTHERN MEN.

A new political era dawned upon the Republican party yesterday. The Southern statesmen, the true and the patriotic, bade farewell to the tricky, scheming, filibustering, dough-faced faction composing the Northern Democracy, and boldly put themselves upon record as being against any attempt to evade the decision of the Judicial Tribunal or thwart its result. It is the bravest and wisest act that has been recorded in the annals of political history for half a century. It does honor to the South, and credit to the manhood and integrity of her people.

If the Southern leaders had done ten years ago what they did yesterday, the scenes of crime, and lawlessness and bloodshed which have afflicted that section would never have had an existence, and peace and a rich prosperity would have blessed that people. The Northern dough-faces have always been the riff-raff element in the Democratic organization. There is not one drop of pure Democratic blood coursing in its veins; but as the religious imposture steals the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in, so has this faction, professing to be animated by the spirit of genuine democracy, led a life as shameless in its recreancy as it was hypocritical in its claims. In 1861, by its treasonable counsels and measures, it egged the South into a fratricidal and desolating war, and while that people were struggling under the awful throes of the devastating conflict, the dough-faces, trembling like aspens in their cowardice, sneaked clandestinely into their Northern holes, and drew the holes in after them.

They did not remain there, as the country desired. Once again they have come to the surface. Once more they have risen to plague the peace of the land. Ever since the Presidential contest they have been fomenting strife, and incubating with the avowed object of hatching revolution. In the meantime Southern men have remained calm and unmoved. They had determined with their people that they have seen enough of grim-visaged war. They had concluded that patriotism was more important than partisanship, and that peace was better than strife, and when the Northern Democracy yesterday again attempted to egg them on to another revolution, they were summarily thwarted, and left broken and shattered in the House.

This was a brave act on the part of the Southern leaders, and it will be applauded to the echo by every patriot in the land. It opens the way for a new era and a new government in the South. It will break down sectional lines; it will remove the jaundice from the eyes, and lower the bayonets, and above all it will bring peace, prosperity and good will, three elements which the whole country most needs today.

MR. PIATT'S APOLOGETIC LETTER.

Dorr Piatt is out in a letter, apologizing for the seditious article in last Sunday's edition of his paper, but linked to the apology we find him reasserting and sustaining the counsel of assassination which he gave. Dorr Piatt is an able and cultivated man, and he knows full well the meaning of his seditious words, which mean, if they mean anything, advice instigating the assassination of President-elect HAYES. He again repeats and sustains the assertion that "if any man thus returned to power *can ride in safety* from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration." The true interpretation of the spirit of this language is, "if HAYES can pass from the White House to the Capitol to be inaugurated without being assassinated, every member of the Democratic party ought to be cursed." Following this he says: "We do not believe they (meaning the Democracy) are prepared, *without a blow*, to part with their hard-earned and *blood-stained possessions*. If they had captured the Presidency, it would have been a blood-stain possession, but as that has been lawfully wrested from their lawless grasp, he counsels the friends of the South to secure to them the fruits of their victory by the simple expedient of a blow in revenge. As it is put in his article, this blow must be given to HAYES. He does not state whether it shall be given by the knife of a lurking assassin or by the pistol shot of a wayside ruffian, but it must be given, or the Democracy ought to be cursed. If Mr. PIATT had published his apology without again sustaining his instigation of assassination, it might have stoned in a paltry way for his villainous article. But as it stands now, he has advised the assassination of HAYES, and has published a letter over his own signature announcing that that is just what he means. Mr. PIATT, by his violent party feeling and seditious tendencies, has got himself into trouble, and must take the consequences.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

There is a rent in the Democratic party. It is neither as "broad as a barn-door nor as deep as a well, but it will do." It is a split which cannot be patched, a dilaceration which will not heal a fissure which cannot be filled, and a gap which will not close. In short, it is a fatal breach through which the Republican party will march to twenty years more of usefulness, power and beneficence. The solution of the continuity of the Democracy, in which the Northern dough-faces were seperated from the Southern members, occurred yesterday at about three o'clock p. m. In the division of the House on the question of a recess, which meant filibustering, the vote stood 163 noes to 86 ayes, all the prominent Southern members voting with the Republican party. This was glory enough for one day. It is but the finger of a glorious prophecy which is pointing to the futmre, auguring "peace on earth and good will towards men." When President HAYES makes up his Cabinet the South will be satisfied, and hereafter her people will learn that their true friends are not among the hypocritical riff-raff Copperhead faction of the North, but among those who were brave enough to meet them like true heroes on the battle-field, in the struggle for the preservation of national unity.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 20, 1877.

The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock, with Messrs. CHAFFEE and WITHERS in their seats.

At 1:00 the Clerk of the House appeared in the Chamber and notified the Senate that the House had decided that the votes cast for the Hayes' electors in Louisiana (naming them) should not be counted; also, that the House was ready to meet the Senate in the hall of the House in joint convention to continue the count of the electoral votes, and in two minutes thereafter the Senate proceeded in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 1:20 p. m. the Senate returned to its Chamber. The CHAIR said that the Senate having withdrawn from the Joint Committee for counting the electoral votes, on account of objection having been made to counting the electoral vote of the State of Michigan, the CHAIR would now lay before the Senate the objections made to the counting of that State.

The objections were read.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a resolution that the vote cast by the elector objected to be counted, notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. STEVENSON asked that evidence in the case might be read.

The evidence taken before the House Committee was read and at the suggestion of Mr. STEVENSON, the law of Michigan was read.

Mr. ALLISON modified his resolution that the objection to the vote of D. L. Crossman is not properly certified to the Senate, and that the vote be counted, &c.

Mr. WAYTE submitted a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. ALLISON, providing that it is ordered that while it is the sense of the Senate that the doctrine that no Senator or Representative of the United States, or any other person holding an office of trust or emolument under the United States, should be appointed a Presidential elector, yet the evidence submitted in the case of the elector from Michigan is not sufficient to justify the objection of his vote.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to amend Mr. WAYTE's resolution by adding after the words "other person" the words "by the respective States," but subsequently withdrew the amendment.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. WAYTE, and it was rejected, yeas, 27; nays, 38. The question then recurred on the resolution offered by Mr. ALLISON, on which Mr. MCDONALD moved that the first clause setting forth that the objection was not properly certified to the Senate, &c., be stricken out. The motion to strike out was lost; yeas, 28; nays, 38. The question again recurring on the resolution, Mr. COOPER asked that the resolution be divided, and a vote taken on the first clause separately. So ordered, and the first clause was adopted; yeas, 46; nays, 17. The question was then taken on the last clause, ordering that the vote be counted, notwithstanding the objection, and it was adopted, yeas, 63; nays, none.

The CHAIR announced that no one having voted in the negative the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House of the action of the Senate, and also that the Senate is now ready to meet the House in joint convention and continue the counting of the electoral votes. Agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY sent to the desk the credentials of Mr. Plumb as Senator elect from the State of Kansas for six years, from March 4th next. Read and placed on file.

Mr. SHERMAN asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill, but the CHAIR announced that all business, except counting the electoral votes, was out of order.

At 5:12 the Clerk of the House opened the doors of the Senate and notified the Senate that the House had passed a resolution to count the vote objected to, on the ground that the evidence for rejecting it was not sufficient. [Exclamations of "That's right, that's right, count it!"]

Mr. INGALLS moved that the Senate proceed to the hall of the House to count the votes.

PRESIDENT *Pro Tempore*: "The Senate has received no notice that the House is ready to receive it.

Mr. HAMLIN. Well, they may be "at home" to us for all that."

It was decided that an invitation from the House was not necessary under the circumstances, and the Senate, at 5:15, proceeded in a body to the hall of the House.

The Senate returned to the Senate Chamber at 5:45, and the CHAIR announced that the Senate had withdrawn from joint convention for counting the electoral vote, on objection being made to counting the votes of the State of Nevada, and the CHAIR laid before the Senate the objection which, together with the evidence supporting it, was read to the Senate.

After the reading of the evidence had proceeded about twenty minutes, Mr. ALLISON said that as they had got the import of the evidence, he asked unanimous consent that further reading be dispensed with. Agreed to with the understanding that it should all appear in the *Record*.

Mr. JONES submitted a resolution that the vote of Mr. Daggett, the elector, objected to be counted with the other electoral votes of Nevada, the objection to the same notwithstanding. The resolution was adopted unanimously, without debate.

Mr. HAMLIN moved that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House of the action of the Senate, and that the Senate is now ready to meet the House and proceed with the count. Agreed to.

At 6:15, Mr. WHYTE said that the House had taken a recess till to-morrow at ten o'clock, and as the Senate could do no business he would move that a recess be taken to the same hour.

Mr. EDMUNDS (interrupting). I don't know about that. I don't know that the House has taken a recess.

Mr. WHYTE said he had been so informed, by members of the House who were leaving the Capitol.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I would prefer to hear from the Secretary of the Senate on that point.

The question was put, and voted down. The Secretary of the Senate soon came in, and Mr. SARGENT learning from him that the House had taken a recess, said: Mr. President, I learn from the Secretary that the House has—

Mr. EDMUNDS (interrupting). Let it come through the CHAIR.

Mr. SARGENT. It is not customary, I believe.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I know, but let it go on record.

The Secretary gave the information to the CHAIR, who announced that the House had taken a recess, and the Senate then at 6:30, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, took a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 10 a. m., and so on as it was called to order.

Mr. VANCE, of O., moved that a recess be taken until five minutes of twelve. Several members objected, and Mr. WILSON, of Ia., moved a call of the House.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said he thought the House had better go on.

Mr. WILSON said he desired to make the point of order that although the SPEAKER had moved that the final recession till the next day being in the nature of an adjournment, could be ordered by a less number than a quorum, a temporary recess, as now proposed, could not be taken by less than a quorum.

Speaker RANDALL said he had recognized the gentleman's motion for a call of the House. When a state of affairs as suggested arose, he would entertain the point of order. It was not necessary to remind the gentleman of the impropriety of thrusting in a point of order in advance.

Mr. WILSON said his excuse was that the adoption of the motion before the point could be made would cut it off before he could obtain the recognition of the chair.

The roll was then called and not a quorum of members answered to their names.

During the roll-call, the Secretary of the Senate came into the House and the call was interrupted to receive his message, announcing the action of the Senate.

The absentees were called a second time, and members allowed to answer as present as they came in, until a quorum was present, when on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the call was dispensed with.

M. GIBSON then offered a resolution declaring that the certificate of the Hayes electors should not be accepted.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., offered an amendment to strike out the word "not."

Speech of Mr. Seelye.

Mr. SEEYE, of Mass., said it often happened that both sides in a dispute might be right in what they charge, and wrong in what they deny. He conceived that there was no fact more fully proved than the fraud and corruption on the one side, and the intimidation and cruelty on the other. He favored the rejection of both certificates.

Speech of Mr. Joyce.

Mr. JOYCE, of Vt., defended the action of the Republicans in Louisiana, and the Returning Board had asserted that the proffers of proof were made, not with the expectation that it would be received or that it could be sustained for its effect upon the country. He said the men now complaining were the ones responsible for the present state of affairs. He believed Hayes and Wheeler had been honestly elected and did not feel disposed to tack down. He had opposed the electoral bill, believing it unconstitutional. He had no desire for war. On the contrary, he deplored strife, but he would claim and insist upon what was honestly his own, call it by what name they might.

Mr. LEVY, of La., defended the action of the white people of Louisiana, who had in patient suffering borne the rule of adventurers for eight long years, and said that after their final efforts to free themselves, their fondest hopes had been frustrated by a corrupt Returning Board, who had frequently disregarded the voice of the people, and arbitrarily refused to count the votes deposited in the ballot-boxes. In the name of the State of Louisiana he entered a solemn protest against the fearful outrage about to be perpetrated.

Speech of Mr. Townsend.

Mr. TOWNSEND said he had voted for the Electoral bill, being assured by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. LAMAR) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Hill), who were about to be translated to a higher sphere, had assured him that it was a panacea for all our ills. He had accepted the act in good faith, and had supposed that the gentlemen on the other side had done the same, and he had expressed some surprise that there had been any other action on the part of those who advocated the bill. He recited from his own observation in Louisiana, as a member of the investigating committee, cases of intimidation and fraud, and said there could be no greater evidence of fraud than that before the House in the certificate of John McEnery, a private citizen of Louisiana, certifying the election of eight other citizens.

Speech of Mr. McMahon.

Mr. McMAHON, of Ohio, said the present decision of the Commission was worse than that in the Florida case, for in that they had respected the Constitution, but in this they had become so bold as to override that instrument. He deplored that such doctrines as had been advanced here should be handed down to succeeding generations. He said he had been to Louisiana, and believed the election in that State had been conducted as honestly as the election in the State of Ohio.

Speech of Mr. Rice.

Mr. RICE, of Ohio, opposed the decision, and favored the reference of the whole subject back to the Commission. If the decision was sustained, it would present the spectacle of a government of order supplanted by a government of fraud.

Speech of Mr. Crapo.

Mr. CRAPO, of Mass., another member of the commission, said there had been intimidation and violence that justified the Returning Board in throwing out the returns. He sympathized with the white people of Louisiana, who saw their offices of trust and profit filled by colored men and strangers. He argued that the result declared by the Returning Board of Louisiana was the legal result. The law made them the jury. The people of the country wanted to know whether that verdict was just. He believed there were frauds that made the election invalid, but did not undertake to defend the action of the Board in every detail. He must ask what would otherwise have been the course of a State that made such a returning board a necessity.

Speech of Mr. Watterson.

Mr. WATTERSON, of Ky., said there were two causes to be pursued, a childish outrage against the decision, and an earnest, mainly acceptance of the situation. He favored the latter course, for he had been dipped into the measure. He would accept it and go to his people and tell them the whole story, for now they knew but a part.

Speech of Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX, of New York, said he felt no responsibility for the present situation, for in 1864 he had proposed a bill to make provision for counting the votes which the Judiciary Committee had smothered. When the bill for the Electoral Commission passed the House he had voted for it, but he felt that some tricks had been done out of House, but he could not see exactly where it had alighted. He characterized the action of the House in this case as post mortem proceedings, and said a verdict had already been rendered. They were trying the man after he had been hanged. He said those who laughed now would be held responsible in history as *participes criminis* for these great frauds. Earth was sick and weary when such things could be accomplished. There was nothing in the statute or the Divine law that protected fraud. In the Divine law it was written, "there is no rest for the wicked." (Laughter.) The Speaker's hammer, he saw, was raised. He said, just as he was about to read to the other side from the Holy writ, that there was "a time for repentance—" (The hammer fell, cutting him off at this point.) Mr. COX created considerable merriment by his persistent attempts to read a few words from the Book, but failed to accomplish it.

Speech of Mr. Danforth.

Mr. DANFORTH, of Ohio, did not attempt to defend all that was done in the matter of Louisiana returns, but believed the result reached a just and proper one. Had there been a fair election there could be no doubt that the Hayes electors would have received a large majority. He concluded that the certificate of the Governor and the Returning Board were the lawful and proper papers for Congress to accept. He believed that soon the flags of the Capitol (alluding to the fact that owing to the construction of a continuous legislative day, the flags have been kept flying over either House) would be furled, and the eager watcher would not be informed that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 185 electoral votes, and had been elected President of the United States, and when he comes to be inaugurated there would not be an honest man in the land that would not congratulate himself that peace and order was secured to his household. He referred to the Oregon telegrams, and congratulated the country that the incoming President was not contaminated with such a correspondence.

Speech of Mr. Pearce.

Mr. PEARCE, of Mass., said he could not agree to the position taken by the Commission. It could never have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that fraud should pass unquestioned. It was bad in morals and bad in government, and would, if permitted, end in destroying all confidence in the Government. It would be false to his convictions to vote to admit the vote of Louisiana.

Speech of Mr. Ellis.

Mr. ELLIS, of La., condemned the Commission in refusing to admit evidence of fraud. Fraud vitiated every contract, even the marriage tie. The Commissioners had sworn to abide by the constitution, and had set there refusing to admit evidence of the ineligibility of two of the electors. The crime was done, and for four years the shadow, and but the shadow of power would rest with the Republican party, but four years hence the people would rise in their majesty and hurl from power the party that had profited and abetted this monstrous crime. (Applause.)

Speech of Mr. Kelley.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., said he had, against the convictions of his party friends, voted with the Democrats for the Electoral bill, believing that it would avoid discord and war. Had Judge Davis not been elected to the Senate, his convictions might have been overruled, but he should have acquiesced in the result. He rejoiced that the result as it was, for many reasons, but mainly that it prevented the power passing into other hands through fraud.

Mr. KELLEY was enumerating the murders alleged to have been committed in Louisiana, and spoke of the case of Eliza Pinkston, provoking a couple of shouts of laughter, when Mr. KELLEY said "Aye, you may laugh, for it is a good joke or game to sustain fraud." He proceeded to denounce with much bitterness, and said in conclusion that while he might object to hearing the devil quote scripture he had a great respect for the church, and proceeded to read from the letter of Judge Safford, of March, 1875, in New York, sustaining the action of the Commission.

Speech of Mr. Pratt.

Mr. PRATT, of Iowa, defended the principles upon which the Commission had reached a decision contending that it was in exact conformity with the Constitution and law, and said to refuse the action of the Commission would be practically to deny to the States to appoint its own electors. If the fate of the electors in question could be set aside, the vote of any other State could be set aside, and the verdict of the people reversed. To adopt such a course in regard to Louisiana, admitting all that was charged, would be a greater outrage upon the Constitution by the two Houses of Congress.

Speech of Mr. Wood.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, contended that when the Electoral bill was passed it was with the understanding that the disputed questions would be inquired into, but the Commission had nullified the objects of its mission, and it was doubtful whether in such a case the power given did not revert to the source from which it emanated, and whether the House was not compelled by its action, yet he hoped the house would abide by the result. The doubt of the legality of the election in the contested States had not been removed by the decision. They had refused to lift the veil, and the darkness was as great as ever. The court had decided the case without a hearing, and had proven itself partial and deficient in judgment. These men would not have to wait for the judgment of posterity for the present generation to deal with them.

The time to which debate was limited by the act having been exhausted, the House proceeded to vote upon the questions before it.

Mr. HURLBUT withdrew his motion to strike out the word "not," and a vote was taken on the resolution proposed by Mr. GIBSON, that the decision be not accepted.

The vote resulted, yeas, 172; nays, 99, a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. PIERCE and SEELYE, of Mass., who voted with the Democrats against accepting the decision.

On motion of Mr. GIBSON, the Clerk was ordered to notify the Senate of the action of the House, and that the House was now ready to meet the Senate in this Hall.

At 1:40 o'clock the members of the Senate entered the Hall and the two Houses went into joint convention.

After the Houses had again separated, and as soon as order was restored, Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, moved a recess till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Mr. HALE, of Me., raised a point of order that a recess was not in order.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order, after some further discussion. A vote was taken and on a division resulted ayes, 86; nays, 163. The yeas and nays were then demanded and ordered, and the vote resulted yeas, 57; nays, 192. Those voting in the affirmative were as follows: Messrs. Ashe, Barning Blackburn, Boone, Cabell Caldwell, of Ala., Caldwell, of Tenn., Cate Clarke, of Ky., Cochrane, Cook, Coldam, Davis, Diberill, Ellis, Dorsey, Fulton, Hamilton, Hartredel, Hooke, Humphreys, Hurd, Jones, of Ky., Knott, of Ky., Landers, of Ind., Lowe, Levy, Lynch, McMahon, Meade, Milliken, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, O'Brien, Odell, Phelps, of Mo., Pappleton, Rice, Ross, of N. J., Sayler, Shoadley, Shumans, Smith, of Ga., Sanebabet, Spades, Torry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Turney, Vance, of Ohio, Walling, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wigginton, and Wilson, of West Va. After a protracted debate of no special interest concerning the alleged ineligible elector from Michigan, the clerk was directed to notify the Senate of the action of the House, and at 5:20 p. m. the Senate returned to the hall.

The two Houses again separated, and Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., moved at 5:45 p. m. that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, which was agreed to. Yeas, 96; nays, 87; and at 6:10 p. m. the House took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

—A miserable Minnesota man named Peter I. Green speaks of his wife as Mrs. P. I. G.

THE COURTS.

THE GRAND JURY AFTER DON PIATT.

Several Witnesses Examined—And the Investigation Still Going on—A Light Day for the Jurdes and Lawyers.

The Case of Don Piatt.

The District Attorney called the attention of the grand jury to the case of Don Piatt, in relation to the seditious editorial in last Sunday's issue of the *Capitol*, and desire if that they make a full investigation, and see if there was not sufficient grounds on which to found an indictment.

Major Brown, one of the incorporators of the *Capitol* Publishing Company; Samuel J. Safford, business manager; and Samuel Handemann, foreman of the composing-room, were all subpoenled and examined yesterday, and in all probability the examination will be continued from day to day until sufficient evidence is secured on which an indictment can be based.

The District Attorney intends to probe to the bottom of the affair, and bring the parties to trial, if it is found they are within scope of the law.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Chief Justice Cartter.

Creditors' Bills Coming up for Settlement

H. J. Johnson vs. Scott & Johnson, an action in Magistrate's Court to recover creditor's bill, in which judgment given for $4,770, with interest. Judgment below affirmed. T. T. Fowler vs. Great Falls Ice Co., an action for wages to recover $105. Verdict for plaintiff for $2 8.30. P. L. Hoagland vs. A. T. Whiting, creditor's bill for $73. Judgment for plaintiff in Magistrate Court, which was affirmed. Holmes Fleet et al. vs. C. C. Evans, an action on account for $125. Verdict for plaintiff. Hoostmann Bro. vs. Gotthelf & Berheart, an action for goods sold and delivered. Case still on.

EQUITY COURT.

Before Judge Wylie.

The Suits of the Freedmen's Trust Company Multiplying—Confirming the Auditor's Report.

Ruppert vs. Schwakopf; Rudolph Biefus appointed guardian *ad litem*. Boteler vs. Langley, bond of trustee; A. Fendall approved. Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company vs. Williams; auditor's report confirmed. Freedman's Savings and Trust Company vs. Moderhill; auditor's report confirmed. Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company vs. Stephenson; auditor's report confirmed and decree for $38.75, Belle A. Peck; order for staying proceeding till cost is $40.85 be paid. Page et al. vs. Richardson; receiver authorized to accept S. Parker's offer for rent. Chase vs. Chase et al.; reference to auditor. Barnard vs. O'Neal; order for publication. Holland et al. vs. Warner et al.; injunction till further hearing. Cole vs. Carpenter; *pro confesso* set aside. Duvall vs. Adams; $-40 of American and Mexican award adjudged to complainant. Johnson vs. Metcalf; final ratification of trustee's sale. Smith vs. *Chronicle* Company; bond of Receiver Samuel Cross approved.

PROBATE COURT.

Before Judge Olin.

Wills Filed and Admitted to Probate and Record—Appointment of Guardians.

Last will and testament of Benj. F. Winslow, fully proven. Mary F. Murray appointed guardian to infants, Mary A. Rollins and Lizzie A. Homes. Last will of Daniel Wells, executor testamentary issued to J. S. Edwards. Last will and testament of Admiral Theo. Bailey, filed. In re estate of Catherine Chisholm, inventory of personal estate returned. In re estate of Henry Ford, filed. Last will and testament of Mary H. Harding, filed. Last will of Dr. W. B. Drinkard, filed. Last will and statement of Jas. N. Davis, filed. In re estate of Geo. W. Smith, inventory of personal estate returned. In re estate of Anthony Best, decree dismissing petition for counter security. The court adjourned until Tuesday next, at 11 a. m.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judge MacArthur.

A Light Day's Work and Petty Cases Heard.

Charles Pipkins, charged with the larceny of whisky from Robert C. Pigill on February 12. The evidence tended to show that the liquor was obtained by means of false pretenses, instead of being stolen, and the court directed a verdict of not guilty to be rendered. Mr. Daniel E. Cahill defended the accused. George Smith, charged with making an assault on Jane Coleman in November last; guilty; fined $20 and costs. John E. Bayliss, indicted for passing counterfeit money; motion to quash in fictious indictments. Wm. Washington, indicted for the larceny of keys from the house of Rosa Martin in December last; not guilty. Alfred Hallman, assault on H. W. Jett, guilty; sentence suspended. Alfred Hallman,