National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH ..... Proprietor

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We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Warmer southwest winds, falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

THURSDAY ..... MARCH 1, 1877.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that, if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both dear equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.—[R. B. Hayes'

THE play on the stage of life which has attracted the most interest for ages, is that of "Divorce."

AMONG the Hebrews the figure seven was said to have a providential significance. Among the Democrats it has political insignificance.

WHEN the motion to read the South Carolina report was killed yesterday by a vote of 170 to 109, the last hope of the filibusters died with it.

ENGLAND feels easier now that the French army organization has been completed, for the reason that, should she become involved in a war with Russia, Germany will have to be cautious.

THE old TICHBORNE trial will be insignificant compared to the trial for the presidency which Mr. Tilden now proposes. He proposes to take his case before the Supreme Court on a quo warranto, it is said.

ONE OF THE best ten minutes speeches in the House this session was made yesterday afternoon by Judge S. L. HOGE, on the question of agreeing with the decision of the Electoral Commission on counting the vote of South Carolina.

THE office seekers will now have a little respite from their arduous labors, for the President will make no more appointments, except where it is absolutely necessary to prevent embarrassment in the administration of the government.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S gavel did excellent work yesterday in rapping down the ever restless SPRINGER and O'BRIEN, of Maryland. They were in for dilatory motions and to the credit of Mr. RANDALL, it can be said that both were summarily squelched.

THE epidemic of good, sound sense broke out among a portion of the filibusters yesterday, and we remark it with pleasure, Mr. RANDALL caught the disease. His was as a general thing just and good.

OWING to the short notice given to the country as to who is to be President, the inauguration ceremonies will not be on as grand a scale as usual. A large number of military companies are expected, but so far no definite arrangements for their reception have been made.

THE inhabitants of the Black Hills expecting a great rush of people to that charmed bourne during the spring, and fearing a state of anarchy unless protected by the laws and courts of a territorial Government, which that region undoubtedly needs, and by right should have.

A HORDE of humble, arrogant, hungry, impudent, pitiful and insatiable office-seekers are now standing before President HAYES' front door in Columbus, knocking, knocking, to be let in, while the "brown stone front" in Gramercy Park remains as quiet as a dull day in midsummer.

RUMORS of assassination plots and counter plots are rife. But we believe Governor HAYES will ride in an open carriage from the White House to the Capitol on inauguration day, without molestation or harm. None but lunatics would attempt assassination, and inauguration day is not going to be a good day for lunatics.

WHEN Mr. YEATES, of North Carolina, taunted Mr. HEWITT & Co., the other day, with having cowardly turned their backs upon the South fifteen years ago, you could see the hair gradually rise on the head of SAMUEL COX until it had assumed a perpendicularity. Let us have a society for the prevention of cruelty to Northern Democrats.

MR. SPRINGER'S revolutionary proceedings in the House yesterday awoke the muse of a contributor as follows:

It was SPRINGER, the small but officious,
Who to carve at the feast was ambitious;
But they ordered him down,
With a hiss and a frown,
And set him to washing the dishes.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: It is due Mr. TILDEN to say that he never personally had faith in the Electoral Commission. He did not encourage its creation as has been alleged. He wanted his case to rest with the House of Representatives in a contest with the Senate, but it was not becoming in him to electioneer. Mr. TILDEN has been swindled by his best friends and "advisers." This sounds very much like a dirge.

PROFESSOR CONDERBECK and his wife are giving concerts through the "Southern Tier" of New York. They have quite a romantic history. Coming to this country, and having a competency, they secured a comfortable home near Ithaca, where they expected to quietly spend their days. By a disastrous fire some months ago, however, they lost their all, and now, in their old age, and without relatives, they have resumed their former profession. The husband is eighty-one and the wife but little younger, but both are bright and well-preserved. Their concerts are said to be worthy of cultivated audiences.

THE Pacific coast people appear to be really in earnest in their demand for representation in President HAYES' Cabinet. They base their claims on sectional grounds, it being necessary, in their opinion, that the vast domain west of of the Rocky Mountains, the people of which have peculiar interests and a commerce on the Pacific distinct from the Atlantic coast, should have a voice in the National Council. It may be said in their favor that they are an energetic people, who have proved loyal to the country, and who have been of valuable assistance to the Republican party in the last campaign. Governor MCCORMICK, of Arizona, has a host of friends in that section, who are strongly recommending his selection. Should President HAYES recognize this claim of the Pacific Coast, and select Governor McCormick' his action would, undoubtedly, give satisfaction to that important section of our country.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The last vote of any importance to be taken by the Electoral Commission has been cast, and the result has gone to the country. There is no longer any doubt as to the Presidency, and the question of the character of the next Administration depends upon nothing but its own policy and conduct. The great body of the people will be gratified that the party whose loyalty and devotion maintained the authority of the Government when assailed by violence, has been further invested with the executive trust, and that from among its most distinguished leaders one of the ablest and purest has been chosen to direct the affairs of the nation. They know from the convulsions which have shaken the public confidence in the stability of our institutions since the day of the election, that a great duty is imposed upon the incoming President, almost, if not quite equal to the task of reconstruction after the armed conflict between the two sections. In fact, they feel that the real work of restoring the *Union* remains to be done. After years of vain effort, because erroneously directed, the two divisions of the people which met on the field of battle to contest the question of its further continuance, now confront each other in the arena of politics in open and unconcealed hostility, upon the subject of its proper government. Some of the Southern States, after a lapse of more than the tenth of a century of questionable peace, find themselves as completely and effectually under Northern domination, by civil means, as they were during the war by military power; and they complain with reason, that while they are chiefly inhabited by native-born citizens, and geographically and nominally Southern States, they are controlled by strangers and rendered in character, Northern States, by reason of the sentiments and opinions of their rulers. And while they could not legitimately complain of this fact, if the change had been brought about by the ordinary course of immigration, there is sufficient justification for remonstrance against governments originally established by military power, and since kept in being by a union of objectionable elements unknown in former days, and representing no substantial interests, or but in small proportion to the whole party of the States concerned.

The people of the North have long felt the injustice of these governments, and now that the class whose privileges and immunities were believed to be especially committed to their charge and safe-keeping, has, in a large degree, again cast its lot with its ancient head, and asks no further protection in its rights, the occasion for their encouragement has disappeared, and a new and more efficient and popular means for the preservation of the *status* of the colored race is demanded by the changed situation.

There is some sympathy felt personally for the better class of men who have settled in the South and become identified with these governments in a prominent way, but it cannot avail against the positive conviction in the public mind of the impolicy of upholding unnatural power in the face of the protest of those who in reality constitute the State. However patriotic the intentions of such—among whom we recognize Governors PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN—they cannot have weight when opposed to the obvious interests of the country; and if they cannot maintain themselves by virtue of the support of the people—the only legitimate source of power—there are no considerations which should induce Federal aid, and no authority to warrant it, beyond the simple act of recognition and the strict enforcement of the peace. This is the view of the people, who exact of the succeeding Administration that it shall reconcile the two sections of the country and cultivate friendly relations between them, restoring their former fellowship, and so uniting them in the execution of the Constitution and the laws as shall guarantee the entire independence of the States in respect of their local concerns, and the absolute freedom of the colored race in the enjoyment of the gift of citizenship.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF THE SOUTH.

For fifty years, there has not existed the opportunity for the Southern people to benefit and develop that section of the country, that is about being offered them. We mean this, in *every* sense, political, material, financial, &c. A President is about being inaugurated who sends to the people of the South these most important and assuring words. "Assure any of our Southern friends, that I am impressed with the necessity of a complete change of men and policy. I shall stand by the ideas outlined in my letter of last summer."

This, more fully interpreted means, not only the entire right of self-government, but also a large and liberal policy in respect to matters of internal improvement, of which the South stands in most pressing need. Except at intervals, a most pernicious policy on this latter question has held sway in our national councils, for long years, to the utter ruin of our foreign commerce and internal development. We trust this disastrous policy will be speedily changed. It is indeed little less than national suicide.

There are hundreds of leading, patriotic men at the South, capable of rising far above the miserable party politics of the hour; let all such, then, hasten to strike hands with the conservative men of the North, on the one question of building up, and the work is fully half done. Be assured, the backbone of the entire country is with you. Pay no heed to the ignorant gabble of ten-cent politicians, or the rantings of some local journal, with its three hundred circulation. Go in, statesmen, both North and South, enact the laws needful to make your country what the Almighty intended her to be, and, our word for it, the now desolate regions of the South will soon blossom like an Eden, the waste empire of the Southwest yield up her fabulous wealth, while the *whole* country will be repaid a thousand times over any possible expenditure or liability it might be necessary to incur.

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATE.

As there is justice on earth and manhood in the Republican party, there will be no further compromise. The Democratic party may as well know this now as to know it Saturday—the day for compromise has passed. The day for inaugurating the President-elect is near at hand. The Democracy oppose the decisions of the Tribunal, and are delaying the count. Delay is dangerous at this juncture, but the Republican Senate can defeat this Democratic scheme. Its duty is as clear as the open face of a cloudless day. If the Democracy attempt any further delay of the count to-day, then the Senate holds the destiny of the nation. The President of the Senate, under the Constitution, has the right to count the vote. It will be the duty, therefore, of the Senate, should this emergency arise, to elect a man of will, nerve and courage as its presiding officer, who shall, in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday next, count the remainder of the votes, according to the Constitution and established precedents, and declare the result in the presence of the Senate and as many members of the House of Representatives as may choose to attend. This will thwart the conspiracy of the filibusters and work out a result which will be sustained by the people, the law, justice and the military forces of the Republic.

EUROPE UNEASY.

Turning from the peaceful solution of the Presidential question in our own country to the political situation in Europe, we find a great difference in the affairs of the respective continents. While we have assured peace Europe is threatened with a consuming and devastating war. Russia and Turkey are still actively preparing for the irrepressible conflict, and the troops of the Czar along the banks of the Pruth are getting ready to cross the Turkish border on their way to Constantinople. There are also active preparations going on in the English military service, nor are the German and French nations idle. Although the cable dispatches bring more reassuring news in favor of peace than usual, still the extensive military movements now being made by nearly all the great powers bear witness that Europe is under grave apprehensions of the future, and is putting its house in order for any emergency that may arise.

Assault on the Tribunal.

The villainous assaults that are being made by the Northern Democratic press upon the Judicial Tribunal, are unequalled in the annals of partisan hate. In repelling these assaults, Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, said recently in the House:

"I am not here as the assailant or apologist of the measure. The day is past for either. It is a fact, and a notable one. It was a necessity, or sprang from the conviction that it was a necessity. I think the tribunal form were adequate. Had they been applied the result would have been precisely the same. Partisan bitterness had clouded the election with a doubt, and the dominant party, victory in its grasp, accepted your proposition that it might not be said that an American President had been unfairly chosen. Whatever posterity may say of it, the electoral commission was one of Uncle Sam's things—a tribute to his traditional love of fair play—voluntary, deliberate, unprecedented. Both parties were appealed to for their ablest and purest representative. The Supreme Court, the highest representative of the national sense of justice and honor, held the scales. If we must appeal at all could we offer to the contemplation of the world a higher or better tribunal, or a fairer representative of all that was good in our Government and people?"

"GATH," in the New York *Graphic*, says Mr. TILDEN once said to me that he never had any youth. That was just in the style of WEEMS and ABBOTT and other moral authors, who think that by violating the laws of nature we get closer to the ideal of a God. Who cheats nature out of his youth cheats his youth. For youth FAUST sold himself, according to the legend, to the devil. Who therefore would sell his youth is worse than him who bargains with the devil for another youth. Youth is the time that God walks with us. It is the hopeful the generous part of life. Its the time of love, of the flutter in the heart, of the discovery that we are beloved, of bold resistance, of hearty indignation—the birthtime of all real ambition. Come back, O SAMUEL, to the day of thy youth! Pluck the discarded blossom! Feel the generous puberty! Go down with children to their innocuous sports, their unimportant prattle, their sweet and vicious flaticuffs! Mr. CLAY said he would rather be right than President. I would rather be young than right. Anybody can be right. Anybody's wife is always right. But bring a lawsuit for that purloined youth of yours. Send for DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and get him to attach it. Put an *alibi* on it—or a widow—and I think in your case the widow would be both the *alibi* and the youth.

PATRICK DONAN, one of the most extreme and violent Southern men, has written a letter to President HAYES, in which he says:

"You will go into office under something of a cloud, but you have it in your power to dispel every mist and shadow, and to shine forth resplendent in the clear sunlight of immortal fame. If you rise to the glorious dignity of an occasion such as heaven scarce affords to any man once in a century; if you show yourself a patriot instead of a partisan; if, knowing no North, South, East or West, you prove yourself President of the republic, and not of a party—the whole country will rally to your support. The long suffering South will stand by you as a unit. With the exception of a few dozen malignant fanatics, the entire 40,000,000 of your countrymen, of every creed and color, will endorse and sustain you. Peace, real peace, will once more spread her white wings over our long-discordant land. True reconstruction, delayed by passion and by folly through many dark and weary years, will at last be effected. The Union will be restored in deed and in truth, a Union of hearts and hands, of interests, sympathies and inclinations, as well as of mere territory, mountains, lakes and streams. The old fraternal feelings that animated American bosoms when the heroic blood of Virginia and Massachusetts mingled at Monmouth, Saratoga, Trenton and Yorktown, will be reawakened. From Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida, the altar-fires of unsectional patriotism will be rekindled. Under the influence of renewed confidence and hope, business will revive; our languishing industries will begin to raise their heads; long-banished prosperity will return to our stores and our workshops; and from every village and hamlet, 'every hillside and valley, from ocean to ocean, will ascend a glad, universal hymn of thanksgiving to the All-wise and All-merciful God of Nations, for the "good time coming" come at last.

THE general panic still reigns in Nova Scotia. At present there seems to be no government, no Parliament, no civil burial, no judicial quietus, no anything that is requisite for a proper system of government. So far they antedate the year 1880.

The Cause of the Burning of a California Court House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Investigation into the burning of the County Court House at Salina, Montgomery county, a few weeks ago, shows that the building was fired for the purpose of destroying the records and covering up a defalcation in the tax collector's office of several thousand dollars. Deputy Collector W. M. Rumsey, the alleged defaulter is in jail.

A despatch from Belgrade says, "The Skeeptschina has adopted the peace conditions."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

The recess having expired, the Senate resumed its session, at ten a. m.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from Nathan Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission notifying the Senate that the Commission having had under consideration the questions arising on the counting of the Electoral vote of South Carolina and having come to a conclusion thereon, the Commission was ready to communicate that decision to the two Houses in joint convention.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN the Secretary of the Senate was ordered to inform the House that the Senate is ready to meet the House to receive the decision.

At five minutes past eleven the clerk of the House appeared in the Senate chamber, and announced that the House had passed a resolution announcing that it would receive the Senate at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of continuing the count of the electoral vote.

At nine minutes past twelve the CHAIR called the Senate to order, and the Senate immediately proceeded to the hall of the House in a body.

The Senate returned to its chamber at thirty minutes past twelve, and the CHAIR announced that the Senate having met the House in joint committee to continue the electoral count, and objection having been made to counting the vote of South Carolina, the Senate had withdrawn, and the objections to the same would now be laid before the Senate.

The objections were read, and Mr. ROBERTSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of South Carolina be counted notwithstanding the objections thereto.

Mr. MERRIMON offered a resolution, that it is competent to receive testimony to sustain the several exceptions made to the counting of the vote of South Carolina.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order, that the Senate has nothing to do with the testimony under the law creating the Electoral Commission.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the reading of the law, which was read.

Mr. MERRIMON said it was very plain that although the Commission would not receive testimony, it was competent for the Senate to receive it.

Mr. EDMUNDS read the law saying that this decision of the Commission shall stand unless the two Houses are of the opinion that it ought not to stand, and the only action now was for the Senate to adopt or reject the decision of the Commission.

Mr. MERRIMON held that the matter could be recommitted to the Electoral Commission and have further action on the question. How, he asked, is the Senate to know what the facts are? He wanted the facts and the testimony laid before the Senate to see if the evidence bears out the objection.

Mr. HAYARD said that the two Houses must concur or non-concur in the decision of the Commission. He had urged that all the facts should be given to every Senator and Member, to each House, but the Commission had decided otherwise, and he could not now sustain the resolution of the Senator from North Carolina, for all the evidence they have is now before the Senate, and was before the Commission. He did not believe any such order as contemplated by the resolution was necessary. The evidence is now, and has been before the Senate, and each Senator has all the information regarding South Carolina, and the resolution of the Senator is not in order. All there is to do is to concur or non-concur.

Mr. MERRIMON said he differed with the Senator from Delaware. He said the Senator had argued on the assumption that the Senate was in legislative session, and, therefore, the evidence came before them under the rules, but he did not consider the Senate as now in legislative session, and it was competent to have this evidence before them.

The CHAIR believed that the point of order was well taken, but preferred to take the sense of the Senate.

The yeas and nays were demanded and called, and the resolution of Mr. MERRIMON was decided out of order.

Yeas, 18; nays, 43.

Mr. BOGY moved that the testimony be read.

Mr. LOGAN asked if that was not virtually the same motion that had just been voted down.

Mr. CAMERON, (Wis.) said there was no testimony now before the Senate, as the committee had not yet reported to the Senate.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion offered by Mr. BOGY, and it was lost. Yeas, 21; nays, 41.

The question then recurred on the resolution offered by Mr. ROBERTSON, and the CHAIR decided that further debate would now be included in the two hours allowed by the law.

Mr. MCCREERY said the average American politician could hardly resist the temptation to make, under ordinary circumstances, a ten minutes' speech, and that temptation was none the harder to resist even though the speech which he makes cannot in the least affect the result, and now, under the law, in the brief time of ten minutes, we are compelled to show all the disgust and deep feeling against the monstrous decision of this Electoral Commission. Vituperation and invective fail to do justice to the great wrong, and it is a question whether solemn silence would not be more fitting to the occasion, and better convey the disgust and wrath. Speculate as we may, and talk as we please, the question was settled, and the arguments are closed; and he did not know but that it was settled beforehand. The Democrats trusted with faith in the Electoral Commission.

The number seven was considered among the ancients as a very remarkable number, and as possessing much virtue; but the ancients never had a Returning Board of eight, with the Senator from Indiana at its head to confront them. If they had witnessed such a scene as that, the number seven would have lost to them its charm. He voted for the Commission, and he did not intend, here or elsewhere, to evade the full responsibility of that vote. He expected to be denounced for his vote by that large and knowing class who knew all about it beforehand, and he expected to have the sympathy of all those who were not able to see into the middle of next week.

During his remarks his time expired, when Mr. WHYTE took the floor, and yielded to Mr. MCCREERY to finish his remarks.

Mr. McDONALD deprecated the decision of the Commission in not going behind the returns and investigating the elections. He claimed that the elections in South Carolina, as well as Florida and Louisiana, were carried by fraud, and this decision gave Mr. Hayes the Presidency through fraud.

Mr. MORTON repelled the talk about fraud, and said that if there had been a fair election Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia, as well as Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, would have given large Republican majorities. He reiterated with boldness and vehemency his former assertions of fraud, murder, and intimidation in the South.

Mr. SAULSBURY said we were approaching the end of the consumation of a great outrage and a great fraud, but that should not deter him from denouncing it. The frauds in the South were instigated he said, by high powers, and the expense was borne by the United States Treasury. Mr. Hayes will be inaugurated, but he will go into the White House without any title, and will enjoy a position to which he has no right, while Mr. Tilden would feel a pride that the people had elected him President, although he had been robbed of its possession.

Mr. LOGAN said that it was not often that a parent would strike his own child, but we hear saw the Democrats denouncing their pet, the Electoral Commission, created by their votes. He said there was considerable talk about fraud, and he believed there had been fraud. Yes, he asked, where can you find a greater fraud than that attempted in Oregon, where the name of a United States Senator was attached to it as affirming it. Such a fraud was attempted in that State as would make an escaped convict blush for shame, and then Democratic Senators come here and talk about fraud. He alluded in severe terms to the part played by Senator KELLY, and said Republican Senators had been censured for a less offence than Democrats had been excused for. He claimed that the persons who were opposing the decision of the commission, and who talked about resisting it, were persons who did not love their country, and had no patriotism, who would rather see the country go down in gloom than to see their hopes and wishes for office thwarted.

Mr. EATON denounced the decision, and said he had a dispatch from twenty-one of his constituents calling upon the delegation in Congress to resist by all the means in their power the consumation of fraud.

Mr. EATON said they would resist by all Constitutional means, and he did not intend to aid in the condonement of this great fraud.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the decision, and thought it was dishonorable for those who favored the Commission to talk about ignoring its decision, and said if the decision had been in favor of Mr. Tilden, he would have resisted, with all his power, any effort to prevent Mr. Tilden from being inaugurated.

Mr. PATTERSON said the Republicans of South Carolina did not ask any favors. They were willing that the Commission should go behind the returns, and if there had been time to investigate the matter he would have voted for the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina. He said the Republicans courted investigation, and wanted all the acts of the Democrats investigated down in South Carolina. He read from statistics to show that the Democrats cast more votes in some cases than the census showed inhabitants.

Mr. WADLEIGH said he was on one of the investigation Committees, and he was willing to assert that great fraud and intimidation was practiced in the South.

Mr. MERRIMON claimed that the army was a source of intimidation, and if the soldiers had not been there the Democrats would have polled more votes. He said that the negroes wanted to vote the Democratic ticket, and the soldiers being there prevented it.

Mr. BLAINE said that he wanted it to go on record that the negroes were so eager in South Carolina to vote the Democratic ticket that it took the whole army of the United States to restrain them.

Mr. CAMERON, (Wis.) said he was on the committee that went to South Carolina, and he denied that the soldiers prevented a fair election.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, also of the committee, said if the army had not been there the election would have been a farce; there would have been no election at all. He said that no Senator or Member could have thought that the Commission would go behind the returns of a State, for it was talked about and was well known that there could not possibly have been time to do so before the 4th of March.

Mr. KERNAN briefly opposed the resolution in a two-minute speech.

The time for debate having expired, the yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution, and resulted, yeas, 30; nays, 22.

Mr. CONKLING announced himself as paired with Mr. GORDON, who was ill. Several Senators were out of the chamber on conference committees and did not vote, otherwise the vote was a party one.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Secretary was ordered to notify the House of the action of the Senate, and that the Senate was now ready to meet the House in joint convention, to continue the count.

At 6:15 the Clerk of the House appeared, and notified the Senate that the House had passed a resolution not to sustain the decision of the Electoral Commission, and that the votes of South Carolina be not counted, notwithstanding the decision of the Commission, and that the House is now ready to receive the Senate and continue the count of the Electoral votes, and at 6:15 the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House.

The Senate returned to its chamber at fifteen minutes past seven, and the CHAIR announced that the Senate had met the House in joint convention to continue the electoral vote, and objections having arisen to counting the vote of the State of Vermont, the Senate had withdrawn, and the objections would now be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following:

Resolved, That the vote of the State of Vermont be counted notwithstanding the objections.

Mr. MERRIMON said in relation to one of the objections known as objection number one, that he learned from a reliable source that dual returns were forwarded from Vermont to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate has said that only one set of returns had been received, and the question whether there was any manner in which the two Houses of Congress could come into possession of that other return.

Mr. COCKRELL thought that a little attention to the Constitution of the United States would have made the case perfectly plain. He read the clause of the Constitution and the law, and said the course to be pursued was perfectly plain, and if Vermont did not know by this time how to comply with the law.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would use up his ten minutes by calling up the yeas and nays. He would not dignify this question by a single remark.

The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution of Mr. EDMUNDS was adopted unanimously. Yeas 47, nays 0.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Secretary of the Senate was ordered to notify the House of the action of the Senate, and that the Senate is now ready to meet the House and continue the count of the electoral vote.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON the Senate at 7:45 took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the House was called to order, at 10 o'clock, the Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Justice CLIFFORD, announcing that the Electoral Commission had decided the South Carolina case.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the Senate be notified that the House would meet them in joint convention at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BURCHARD (Illinois) and other Republicans suggested an earlier time.

Mr. KENA (Texas) rose to state there was no quorum present, and he objected to anything being done in the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HALE (Maine) said there was a diversity of opinion as to whether the House could transact legislative business; but, by unanimous consent, he thought that the House might go on with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. That would not be precedent.

After a great deal of discussion and futile efforts to reach some satisfactory arrangement, Mr. ATKINS insisted upon his demand for a call of the House.

The SPEAKER ruled that he had a right to determine if there was a quorum, and he counted a call, when there appeared 32 in the affirmative the House, when he announced the presence of 119 members.

Mr. WALLING, Mr. FRANKLIN and others, demanded a division on the question shall there be tive and nays in the negative, which was a quorum.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the House by a vote of 75 yeas to 156 nays, refused to order a call. The time was thus consumed until ten minutes to eleven o'clock. Another effort was then made for some arrangement for business.

Mr. HOLMAN asked that unanimous consent be given that the Senate be notified that the House would meet them in joint convention at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and that in the meantime the House proceed with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOOKER, (Mass.) objected, because he held that as the House had been notified of the decision of the Commission, it could not do business even by unanimous consent.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the Senate be notified that the House would meet them at 12:10, which motion was adopted. This was agreed to, and then the House found itself in a position where it would have to sit idly doing nothing, unless unanimous consent could be given for business.

It was finally agreed that the House should go on with the sundry civil bill, and Mr. HOLMAN demanded the previous question on the bill, and such amendments as separate votes were not demanded on. The previous question was seconded.

All the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill passed.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order as of Wednesday's session.

Mr. FIELD, (of N. Y.,) asked leave to report a bill in relation to *quo warranto* proceedings for the Presidency, but Mr. BURCHARD and others objected to any business whatever until after the Joint Commission.

The Senate then entered, and the two Houses went into Joint Convention.

After the objections had been read the Senators again, at 12:25, withdrew to their chamber to consider the same.

Mr. SPRINGER, (Ill.), immediately moved that the House take a recess until to-morrow morning, and upon that the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 92 yeas to 170 nays.

The following Democrats voted in the negative: Messrs. Atkinsworth, Bagby, Bell, Blount, Brown, (Ky.) Burchard, (Miss.) Campbell, Candler, Chapin, Cutler, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Felton, Gause, Goode, Gordin, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harrison, Heymond, Hewitt, (N. Y.) Hill, Hoffman, Hoge, Jenks, Jones, (N. H.) Kehr, Lamar, Sanders, (Ind.) Sanders, (Conn.) Le Moyne, Levy, Lord, Morgan, Neal, New, Odell, Pacheu, Piper, Powell, Reagan, John Reilley, Robbins, (Pa.) Savage, Sayler, Singleton, Stevenson, Swann, Tarbox, Tesse, Thomas, Throckmorton, Walker, (N. Y.) Warren, Watterson, Wells, (Mo.) Whitehouse, A. S. Williams, (Del.) Williams, Wilshire, Wilson, (W. Va.) and Wood, (N. Y.)

Mr. SHEAKLEY (Penn.), and Mr. O'BRIEN (Md.), moved a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The SPEAKER said he would not entertain the motion as it was entirely of a dilatory character.

Mr. SPRINGER and others appealed from the decision of the CHAIR.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.), moved to lay the appeal on the table. He wanted the question settled at once.

Mr. O'BRIEN desired to address the House on the point of order, but Mr. BROWN (Ky.), objected.

Mr. O'BRIEN thought it was very indelicate and improper for Mr. BROWN to object when the SPEAKER was willing to hear him.

Mr. SPRINGER insisted upon being heard and was called to order in all parts of the Hall, when the SPEAKER said the gentleman was violating the rules of the House and would take his seat.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays and the appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 134 yeas to 61 nayes.

Mr. WOOD (New York,) then moved that the House proceed to continue the objection to the decision of the Tribunal.

Mr. SHEAKLEY, (Pa.), renewed a motion that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The CHAIR declined to entertain the motion and directed the clerk to read the decision of the Tribunal.

The Clerk proceeded to read when Mr. SPRINGER said the SPEAKER must be aware that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had made a motion for a recess.

The SPEAKER. And the gentleman from Illinois must be aware that the Chair has declined to entertain the motion.

Mr. SPRINGER made the point of order that it was the duty of the CHAIR to entertain all parliamentary motions; that he must put the question, and that it was the prerogative of the House to take an appeal.

The SPEAKER said he had given the greatest latitude to these questions. He did not know what the motive was in making these motions, but he knew the effect was delay.

Mr. O'BRIEN said no one on his side wanted to delay. All they wanted was their rights. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPRINGER insisted that it was the duty of the CHAIR to entertain a motion for a recess.

The CHAIR declined to entertain it.

Mr. SPRINGER would appeal from the decision of the CHAIR.

The CHAIR declined to entertain the appeal.

Mr. SPRINGER (excitedly), and from that decision I appeal to the people of the country.

The SPEAKER then directed the Clerk to read the decision of the Tribunal, and the objections, after which Mr. PHILLIPS (Mo), sent up and asked to have read the testimony on the South Carolina case, covering several hundred pages.

Objection was made to the question whether the paper should be read; it was submitted to the House and was rejected by a vote of 87 yeas to 177 nays.

Mr. WALLING (Ohio), moved to re-consider the vote, and Mr. WOOD moved to lay that motion on the table; and upon that the yeas and nays were ordered at 2:30.

The latter motion was agreed to by a vote of 177 yeas to 73 nays.

Mr. VANCE (Ohio), then moved that parts one and two of the South Carolina evidence be read.

The SPEAKER said that the House had refused to order the reading.

Mr. SPRINGER said that the House had said it would not read it all, but that was no reason why a portion of the paper offered should not be read.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman would certainly not hold seriously that a part of a paper could be read, when the House had rejected the whole. The trouble was as to the reading that the law prohibited it. The SPEAKER had nothing to do with the framing of that law, but the gentleman from Illinois had.

The regular order was then demanded, and Mr. COCHRANE, (Pa.) offered a resolution that the objection to the decision of the Tribunal be sustained, and that the votes be not counted.

Mr. O'BRIEN then tried to get another vote and motion for a recess, but the SPEAKER refused to entertain the motion.

The debate on the case was then opened at 3:10.

Mr. HOOKER, (Miss.) argued that the Electoral Tribunal had violated the law, and had defeated the expectations of those who clothed them with power and authority, and he argued with a remark made the other day, that those who created the Tribunal were not bound in law or morals to abide by the finding of the Commission, because it had not exercised the jurisdiction it was clothed with, and had not enquired into the evidence. Having refused to take jurisdiction, it had not performed the functions of its creation, and its decisions were therefore not binding.

Mr. LAPHAM (N. Y.) said he had opposed the bill on constitutional and parliamentary grounds, but he felt bound to defend the action of the Commission. Referring to this particular case of South Carolina, he said that he was one of the members who formed one of the special committee appointed to investigate affairs in South Carolina, and he wanted to call attention to the fact that in the report of that Committee they unanimously declared that Hayes and Wheeler had carried the State by over 800 majority. One of the members of the Tribunal (Mr. ABBOTT) was a member also of the South Carolina Committee. He signed the report that Hayes had carried the State, and yet in the Commission he voted not to count the vote for Hayes. And yet the gentlemen on the other side talk of fraud. The only fraud he had heard of was the attempt to purchase electors in Florida and Louisiana, and the attempt to create one by money in Oregon. The cipher dispatches had been deciphered, and they all point unerringly to Gramercy Park, and yet Tilden and Senator KELLEY say they know nothing about them.

Mr. GOODE, (Va.), said the question that now presented itself, was what should be done under the circumstances. He believed the Democrats should do as they would be done by. They must accord to the Republicans what the Democrats would have demanded unanimously if the decision had been in their favor. Let him who has been declared the victor have the office, if it is so nominated in the bond. It would be unwise and unmanly to violate the law or to attempt to reverse the verdict of the Tribunal by any indirect means. Mr. GOODE contrasted the situation of South Carolina now with what she was years ago.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (Ohio), in alluding to the charge made before the Commission yesterday, that fraud was practiced in South Carolina on account of the presence of troops, showed that out of the whole number of tooops there, there was about one soldier to every 700 of the white inhabitants of the State.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) argued that there was a necessity for the presence of troops in South Carolina, for the committee who went there had found that what were called the citizen military were bands of armed white men, who were hostile to the State government as well as to the United States Government as it existed.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Mo.) said that the eight who formed the majority of the Tribunal had achieved an immortality of infamy. He charged that Mr. HOAR had deceived the House by his speeches before the bill was passed, and asserted that it could not have been passed if it had been understood that no proof would be admitted.

Mr. WALLACE (S. C.) denied the charges of fraud made against the Republicans of South Carolina. Alluding to the remarks of Mr. GOODE, he said there were grave doubts on his side of the House, and among some Democrats, whether he (GOODE) was properly elected, and he had better look to his own conscience. All that the Republicans of South Carolina wanted is a fair chance.

Mr. RAINEY said that it was true that South Carolina had not now on the floor such opposers as the old slave drivers, but the people of the State were well represented. He would not countenance fraud in any particular, and he denied that the Republican party of South Carolina was governed by fraud. The colored people of South Carolina did not hate the Democrats, but their oppressors were among them, and they were glad when a Republican was elected to office.

After further speeches the SPEAKER stated the question was now on the resolution of Mr. COCHRANE, that the objections of the House to the decision of the Tribunal be sustained.

Mr. WALLING, (Ohio), moved to amend by adding the words, "in conformity with the act creating the Tribunal."

Mr. JONES, (Ky.), offered as a substitute that the decision of the Commission be not concurred in by the House.

The question having been raised whether these motions were in order the SPEAKER ruled that they were.

The main question in the resolution and amendment was then ordered and the yeas and nays demanded.

By making these amendments and moving to reconsider the filibustering of the House, had laid a train for at least half a dozen yeas and nays.

After the roll had been called once, Mr. WOOD, (N. Y.,) said it was manifest that there were motions pending which would keep the House here all night. He would therefore make a proposition, which was that all the motions should be withdrawn; that the vote should be taken on the main resolution; that the Senate should be invited to attend, and that the count should go on until Vermont was reached, when the two Houses would again separate, and a recess would then be taken until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

After some discussion the argument was entered into, Mr. COCHRANE'S resolution was adopted, and the Senate was notified accordingly.

The Senate shortly after entered the hall, and both Houses proceeded with the counting of the Presidential vote as reported on the first page.

After the Senate retired from the hall—

Mr. SPRINGER rose excitedly, and said: I raise the point of order that this is a question to be considered by the Commission and not by the two Houses. [Loud shouts of derisive laughter and jeering, during which Mr. SPRINGER continued to speak for some time, but what he said could not be heard, in the confusion, but a few feet from him.]

When the SPEAKER succeeded in restoring partial order, several gentlemen sought to obtain the floor, notably Mr. WOOD, (N. Y.,) who moved a recess until 10 a. m.

The SPEAKER refused to recognize any one, and said that in accordance with the previous unanimous agreement the House would now (at 7:15 p. m.) take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow, which was accordingly taken.

GOV. HAYES' WHEREABOUTS.

Rumors That He Had Arrived in Washington—What Our Reporter Ascertained.

It was rumored about the streets and hotels last evening that Governor Hayes, the President Elect, had arrived in the city. Inquiry was made into the truth of the rumor. If Governor Hayes arrived, he entered the city so stealthily, that not even those gentlemen, most intimately associated with him, personally and politically, were aware of it. A reporter called at the rooms of Judge Stanley Matthews, at Wormley's last evening.

When ushered into the room, the resemblance between Judge Matthews and the portraits of Gov. Hayes was so strong that the repor