National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH.....Proprietor

Subscription Rates.

Daily (4 pages), by carriers, 50 cents per month. By mail, postpaid, $5 per year; $4 for six months, and $2 for three months. Terms invariably in advance.

Advertising Rates.

Daily—25 cents a line for ordinary advertising. On editorial page, $1 per line. First page, $2.50 per line.

NOTICE.

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

Falling barometer, increasing southeast to southwest winds, threatening weather, and possibly rain or snow, with stationary or higher temperatures.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 7, 1877.

EX-SENATOR KEY has been offered the position of Postmaster General.

THE sorrows of Louisiana have been sweetened by the production of 170,000 hogsheads of sugar.

THE Democratic party will suffer defeat so long as it allows Tammany Hall to select its candidate for the Presidency.

IF OATHS and loud mouthed cursings are of any effect, it may be said that President HAYES has been sworn in by the whole Democratic party.

OUR COUSIN John Bull's leading organ pronounces President Hayes' address an effort worthy of the occasion and the man who uttered it.

JUDGES CLIFFORD AND FIELD refused to participate in the inauguration of President HAYES. This left room for two useful newspapermen on the platform.

THE inauguration flooded the city with pickpockets and thieves of all kinds. The police harvest has been great, and there is plenty of work yet for the detectives.

THE ease and dignity with which our new Vice President assumed the duties of his office yesterday are sufficient proof that he will be an excellent presiding officer.

THE TOIL of dropping buckets into empty wells and growing old in chasing nothing has at last brought discord and disruption to the Democracy, and placed it, year after year, nearer the tomb in which it must soon be buried.

THE ELECTION and inauguration of President HAYES have made of the Northern Democracy one vast grave-yard, and its leaders are now engaged in cutting and bruising themselves among the tombs like raving maniacs.

EX-SENATOR KEY, General JOE JOHNSTON, Governor MCCORMICK, JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, Governor NORTON, and Mr. ELMINS, of New Mexico, were generally talked of yesterday in connection with the Cabinet position of Postmaster General.

AS THE constitutional adviser of the President, Mr. EVARTS will be a success of which the whole American people will be proud. A Cabinet composed of such men will secure an administration which cannot fail to work out lasting benefits to the country.

THE Democratic party vigorously opposed the Texas Pacific railway. Their love for the South went only so far as they supposed the South was able to elect Mr. TILDEN. Whether the Southern people believe it or not, Mr. TILDEN's friends defeated the Texas Pacific railroad bill.

IT IS SAID that in the rearrangement of the Senate committees at the next term Senator BOOTH will be made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures; Senator SARGENT, chairman of the Naval Committee, and Senator SHARON chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THERE is no reason to believe that greenbacks will now grow on the bushes, or that new silver currency will be picked up among the paving stones, but we look for something still better—an immediate and healthful revival of business. This must come with the freshness and vigorous growth of spring time.

THE EDICT of the Chinese Government prohibiting the importation of coolies into Cuba meets with the most vigorous disapprobation of the Spanish Government. Spain is committed to the emancipation of her slaves on the Island, and is anxious to have coolies imported for the purpose of taking up the burden soon to be dropped by the negroes.

WHEN FRIENDS are in great bereavement and sorely cast down it is natural for friends to sympathize with them, but to-day we have the sad spectacle presented to us of a great political leader, defeated and oppressed with disappointment, undergoing the vilest abuse from his party friends. Mr. Tilden's defeat has brought him innumerable sorrows.

NEW SETTLERS are flocking into Florida by the hundreds. Several prominent capitalists from Europe have been negotiating for some time, and at last successfully, with the land commissioners of the States for eight millions of dollars worth of orange lands. They intend to bring into the State two or three thousand hardy farmers from England, Germany, France and Italy.

THE SPEAKERSHIP of the next House is being carefully and diligently worked up by several Democrats and a few Liberals who are aspirants for the place. SAMUEL COX is laying the Speakership pipe with great energy, and, from appearances, with some dispatch. Mr. SAYLER has commenced early, and will toil until late in his efforts to compass the office and secure the prize. General N. P. BANKS is a prominent Liberal candidate, and has a very promising outlook.

Communism in Russia.

Under a monarchical government of the most absolute nature, it does not seem possible that the spirit of communism would ever be able to fasten itself firmly enough upon the people to make its evil influence a threatening power in the empire. But such is the case in Russia. There is a large and rapidly increasing element in that country which seized upon the idea of holding the land in common and living, as far as property is concerned, in common. Already the Czar has become apprehensive of this menacing social power, and the Government is exerting every means possible to thwart the evil designs of the communist conspirators. Moscow seems to be the headquarters of the leaders, and a vigilant watch is being kept upon their movements, several arrests having already been made in that city and other parts of the empire. It is believed by thinking men that Russia is anxious to cross swords with the Ottoman Porte in order to arrest, if possible, the communistic tendencies of this element. This might for a time work out the desired result, but if the communistic idea is as deep-seated as we have every reason to believe it is it would soon crop out again and spread with renewed energy. There seems to be but one way to arrest these tendencies, and that is embodied in the extension of personal and municipal liberty and the building up of a large middle class throughout the empire.

THE PRESS AND THE ADDRESS

As was expected, the Democratic press rave over the inaugural address of President Hayes. The *World* commences by attacking the President for promising just what that paper has always demanded—a conservative policy toward the South.

The *Sun*, as usual, refuses, like an obstinate, overgrown school boy, to acknowledge that President Hayes had any right to deliver the address; and, in the second place, that the address was not worthy the occasion. Perhaps this was because it failed to mention the name of DANA in connection with the collectorship of New York.

The *Herald* pronounces it an able document, fraught with promises which, if fulfilled, will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and long life to national unity.

The *Tribune* says the address contains no startling promise; it unfolds no unexpected policy, but it renews with solemn emphasis the pledges made by the Republican candidate before the election and indicates in every line an honest devotion to duty.

The *Times* becomes very happy over the address, and pronounces it one of the ablest inaugurals ever delivered, and assures the American people that every promise in it will be fulfilled more generously than even the most sanguine expect.

The independent press throughout the land and the leading papers of Europe all commend the inaugural address in the most positive terms, and predict that should the tenor of it be followed out by the policy of the administration, after four years the vexed Southern question will have been solved, the civil service thoroughly reorganized, specie resumption secured and peace and good will established throughout the Republic.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Republicans of New Hampshire hold in their hands the possible power of securing to the party the reorganization of the next House, and they are arousing themselves to the great duty which now devolves upon them. But a few days more is left them in which to complete their canvass, and as events are working for them they will win if they but remain earnest and zealous in the cause which they espouse. The decision of the judicial tribunal has brought demoralization to the Democracy in the Granite State, and the inauguration of President HAYES has bound together all the elements in the Republican party, leaving the ranks unbroken and prepared for the coming contest. This is indeed the Republican party's hour of strength. Its honor is unsullied, its indorsement by the people unquestioned, and by a bold, vigorous and yet liberal policy its future is assured. The New Hampshire Republicans have the first opportunity since the election of giving the word of assurance that all is well, and we hope they will be prompt and emphatic and give the country an agreeable surprise by sending a solid delegation to the Forty-fifth Congress

MAKING SLATES.

The Cabinet speculations were high yesterday. The question which struck the ear in the hotels, on the streets and everywhere men did most congregate, was "What is the slate?" And everybody had one, of course, and each one of these widely differed from the other, except as they regarded two men. These men were WILLIAM M. EVARTS and JOHN SHERMAN, and every slate that was presented yesterday by the Cabinet speculators included these distinguished names. Aside from these, the speculations were vague and confusing. It is believed generally that two Southern men will be selected by President HAYES to make up his Cabinet family, and rumor had it that JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, and Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON were likely to be chosen. Later in the evening, however, the name of JOHNSTON gave way to that of KEY of Tennessee, who, it was reported on good authority, had been offered the portfolio of the Post Office Department, but had declined to accept it until he had more fully considered the line of policy which the Administration proposes to follow, and to which he must agree before he accepts the position. The Interior Department in the early morning of yesterday seemed to have been placed in the charge of CARL SCHURZ, but before the evening shadows began to fall upon the city the name of SCHURZ gradually gave way to that of MCCORMICK, who has the united support of every State west of the Mississippi.

THE TURK IN EUROPE.

Poor Abdul Hamid! He is spending his days and nights in bacchanalian reveries, and is killing himself with debauchery. Under decent government and respectable rulers the Ottoman Empire north of the Golden Horn, might bloom as the rose and become the garden spot of Europe. But as it is now the whole country is laboring in the throes of distracting discord, and is virtually under the heels of corrupt and cruel Pashas, who perpetuate the most unbridled atrocities in the vilayets and sandjaks, provided they return to the Sultan every year a goodly per cent. of the fruits of their robberies and merciless rule. It is not in the fierce nature of the turbaned Turks to administer the affairs of a civilized Government with justice, equity and humanity, and but for England's course in solving the Eastern question they would have long since been driven across the Bosphorus and their reign in Europe forever destroyed. As it stands to-day, the Turkish Government is bankrupt, and in this condition she finds upon her hands an innumerable host of mobilized troops, who must either soon be disbanded or die of sheer starvation. The days of Turkish rule in Europe are numbered.

EVERYBODY'S OPINION is that business is picking up. Notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats are much depressed and are quoted as feeling very cheap, common Western whiskey was much inquired for, and closed strong at ten cents a glass. The favoring weather has caused grass and rheumatic pains to sprout vigorously and goats and druggists are correspondingly elated. Altogether the outlook is promising, and the vigorous revival of trade is near at hand.

The Sentence of a Bond Forger.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

NEW YORK, March 6.—Charles Ralston, one of the gang who flooded Wall street with forged Buffalo and Erie railroad bonds in 1873, and who was convicted in November last, was sentenced this morning to five years in the State penitentiary.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1877.

The galleries of the Senate were early filled this morning, and at 12 o'clock there were few vacant seats outside of the members' and diplomatic galleries.

At 12 o'clock Vice-President WHEELER came in, followed by the chaplain. Mr. WHEELER lingered at the corner of the desk, and in place of the loud thud of the mallet brought down with so much vigor by Mr. FERRY, he gently tapped a little tattoo on the rail, while the chaplain stepped into the desk and, when quiet was restored, offered up prayer.

There has been a general changing of seats among Senators. Old Senators have moved up into more eligible seats vacated by retiring Senators, and new Senators have dropped down into any seat assigned to them.

After the reading of the Journal, the Chair apologized for not being familiar with the order of business of the Senate, but would trust to such aid as he might receive as business progressed.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition asking for a pension, and requested that it lie on the table till the committees were appointed.

Mr. CONKLING inquired if legislative business was in order at this special executive session.

The CHAIR was of the opinion that it was not in order.

Mr. ANTHONY thought petitions might be received for reference.

Mr. CONKLING said that had been done heretofore, but he believed it was done by a special order, and not under any rule, and he believed it was a practice not to proceed to legislative business.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not certain but that legislative business could be introduced for reference, and would rather this matter would not be discussed now, as there were Senators to be sworn in, and that was a question of the highest privilege.

Mr. CONKLING said if a petition was received for reference and laid on the table it was then received as much as ever it could be, and was before the Senate; and was a part of the business.

Mr. HAMLIN reported from the committee to wait on the President, and said the President had notified the committee that he would probably communicate with the Senate in writing tomorrow.

DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF MR. LAMAR TO A SEAT AS SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WALLACE sent up a resolution that the credentials of Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, be taken from the table, and that Mr. LAMAR be sworn in.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate adjourn. The question was put and declared lost, when a division was call for.

Mr. BLAINE hoped the Senate would not adjourn when a question to swear in a Senator was pending. Here was a Senator who had just as much a right to be sworn in as he himself had. It is a matter for contest hereafter, if there is any question about it, and it should receive the most labored investigation in the Senate, but now, on his credentials, he should be sworn in.

Mr. SPENCER called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections made on the Mississippi election.

Senators objected, and the Chair, under the fifteenth rule, which was read, submitted the question to the Senate, and it was defeated.

Mr. DAWES said he could not see any good reason why Mr. LAMAR should not be sworn in. He had come here with proper credentials, and should be received. It was a question whether two thirds of the Senate should keep the other one third out when they come here every two years.

Mr. WALLACE raised the point of order that the report offered by Mr. SPENCER was not in order any way; that nothing was in order but the resolution offered by him.

Mr. THURMAN said the report had nothing to do with a case of this kind. That here was a Senator with all the proper credentials for a seat and he should be sworn in.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio had laid down a doctrine on which one year ago he occupied just the opposite side from that which he occupied now. In the case of Pinchback the case was the same, and while he [Mr. MORTON] was in favor of Pinchback, the Senator from Ohio opposed it. Pinchback presented himself with the same kind of credentials that Mr. LAMAR had, and all the other side of this Chamber, sided by side with Republicans, had voted to keep Pinchback out. He would not now say anything about the legality of the Governorship of Mississippi at this time.

He (Mr. MORTON) had not changed his mind or his opinion about the principle involved, but there had been an entire revolution in the minds of Senators on the other side of this Chamber on this question. Mr. LAMAR was here with the credentials of the Governor, the same as Pinchback.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not know as the Senator from Indiana had changed his mind, but if he had it was equal to the case of a weakness of mind that ought to alarm his friends, and that weakness was a loss of memory. The case here now was not at all like that of Pinchback. No one can doubt for a moment that Mr. LAMAR has the proper credentials, and this was not such a case as to withhold from him the privilege of being sworn in.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Ohio talked about failing faculties, but he (Mr. MORTON) had certainly sadly failed if he had forgotten that the Senator from Ohio stood on exactly opposite grounds in the Pinchback case. The election in Mississippi was the most shameless outrage that ever took place. All that occurred in Louisiana, bad as it was, was trifling compared to that of Mississippi. That State was an armed camp, and a great Republican majority was overcome by any species of intimidation and fraud that could be devised. But the scales are reversed now. It is not Pinchback who wants to be sworn in, but it is Mr. LAMAR. Pinchback came here with a certificate signed by a recognized Governor, and Mr. Pinchback was elected by a Legislature infinitely more legal than that which elected Mr. LAMAR.

Mr. BLAINE said he had been here just long enough to know what a disadvantage it was to have a record, and he was anxious to have his acts agree with his record, and while the Senator from Ohio was departing from his record and forgetting his position when Pinchback came he wanted to ask his friend from Indiana [Mr. MORTON] to forget his record. He believed that Pinchback ought to have been seated, and he believed that Mr. LAMAR ought to be seated. He wanted to have all the States treated alike, North and South.

Mr. MORTON said he had no trouble with his record, and he would take care of that. Perhaps the Senator from Maine would have as much trouble in taking care of his own record as he [Mr. MORTON] would. He again claimed that the two cases of LAMAR and Pinchback were similar.

Mr. DAWES said he voted against Pinchback at the first, for at the time Governor Kellogg signed the credentials of Pinchback as Senator not a single department of the Government had recognized Governor Kellogg as Governor.

Mr. SPENCER said he was opposed to having Mr. LAMAR sworn in, for the Legislature that elected him was a fraud and a usurpation, and as much of a mob as the Legislature of Louisiana had been alleged to be. He sent up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made in 1875, known as the Boutwell report, and asked that it be read as a part of his remarks.

Mr. SPENCER said that the evidence supporting this report covered over 15,000 pages of testimony and fully proved the truth of the testimony. He did not believe that a mob organized as the Mississippi Legislature was competent to make a *prima facie* case, which could justify them in receiving the credentials of Mr. LAMAR. He would not call for the reading of the evidence, but would submit the case on this report.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY read portions of the evidence, and said he was a member of the committee and it was very clearly brought out that the intimidation and fraud in Mississippi was confined only to portions of the State, and that there were enough members elected to the Legislature from portions of the State where no intimidation existed to form a majority of the Legislature which elected Mr. LAMAR.

He said the case was very different in Louisiana, as it was held that all that Legislature was illegally elected; therefore he did not consider the cases of Pinchback and Mr. LAMAR at all alike.

Mr. MORTON read portions of the evidence, and claimed that if there had been a fair election there would have been a Republican majority in the Legislature, and that the resignation of Gov. Ames was brought about by a party that put the present Lieutenant Governor in the Governor's chair, and he it was that signed Mr. LAMAR's certificate. This, he said, was somersault No. 1 on the part of the Democracy, and when they reached the Louisiana case he expected there would be somersault No. 2, but that would be a backward action, while this was a forward one.

Mr. WADLEIGH said he voted against Mr Pinchback, and he should vote against Mr. LAMAR, for he believed the cases were similar, and the Senate ought to inquire into the legality of the Legislature of Mississippi.

Mr. HOWE asked if there was any remonstrance here from Mississippi against Mr. LAMAR being sworn in. If not he did not see how he could vote against Mr. LAMAR. He believed the Senate made a mistake in not giving Mr. Pinchback his seat, but he did not see how he could rectify that mistake by voting against Mr. LAMAR.

Mr. WADLEIGH said he believed it was proper for the Senate to ascertain what was the body that claimed to have elected Mr. LAMAR, just as it did in the Louisiana case. He did not believe it was wise to allow any body or mob to get together and claim to elect a Senator, and send him here and the Senate have no power to rectify such an act.

Mr. MCMILLAN favored the resolution.

Mr. DAWES opposed it.

Mr. MORTON said it may be that the Governor of Mississippi was legally in his seat, but he had never been recognized by the courts or the departments to half the extent that the Governor of Louisiana had at the time he signed the credentials of Pinchback.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "be now sworn in," and insert "ref rred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed."

The roll was called, and resulted in yeas 1, nays 58—Mr. WADLEIGH only voting no, and Mr. SPENCER saying he was paired with Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 57, nays 1—Mr. WADLEIGH voting yes alone, and Mr. SPENCER announcing his pair.

Mr. DAVIS, of W. Va., then escorted Mr. LAMAR to the desk and he was sworn in.

DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG TO A SEAT AS SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLAINE sent up a resolution that Wm. Pitt Kellogg be now sworn in.

Mr. BAYARD asked Mr. BLAINE to yield to him to offer a resolution that Mr. John T. Morgan be sworn in.

Mr. BLAINE said that with all deference for the Senator from Delaware, he thought this case had better be proceeded with. He said Mr. Kellogg was at the desk to be sworn in yesterday when the oath was arrested by the objection of Mr. BOOTH.

Mr. BAYARD then submitted an amendment to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert that the credentials of Mr. Kellogg be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed.

Mr. BLAINE. I do not desire, Mr. President, to detain the Senate by any lengthy presentation of Mr. Kellogg's case. Regarding him as I do as the regularly and duly elected Senator from the State of Louisiana, I could wish that there would be no objection to his being sworn in. I believe that he was elected by the legal Legislature of Louisiana. I believe that he was elected by and represents the legal government of Louisiana, and I do not see now to-day—and that is the main point I desire to present—how any Senator who voted in this Chamber that the electoral vote of Louisiana was legally and properly cast for Rutherford B. Hayes and yourself, Mr. President, is permitted to doubt that S. B. Packard is equally of right the Governor of that State. There may be some technicality, there may be some keen form of logic which I have not yet heard and which I do not think I shall ever be able to comprehend, by which a man who had nearly a thousand votes more than the electoral ticket received was not elected Governor when the electoral ticket was chosen.

And I frankly repeat that I am not permitted to doubt, no man is permitted to doubt legally to-day, certainly the other side of the Chamber is not permitted to doubt legally, that the electoral vote of Louisiana was properly cast for Hayes and Wheeler. It was decided so by the tribunal created by that side of the Chamber. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. EATON] bows to me. He and I are guiltless of that tribunal. But with the single exception of the Senator from Connecticut, every gentleman on that side of the Chamber in the Congress just closed voted to establish that tribunal, and it came in with pæans and shouts and congratulations that the day of the political millennium had at last dawned, and that we had now established a tribunal distinguished above all human instrumentalities for impartiality, and to whose decision we would all bow in the most ready spirit of cordial acquiescence. They took the question into consideration and heard it elaborately argued, and decided, as I believe rightfully, that the electoral vote of Louisiana belonged to Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. THURMAN. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. BLAINE. Certainly.

Mr. THURMAN. The electoral commission decided that it could not look behind the decision of the returning board.

Mr. BLAINE. Precisely; but it did decide——

Mr. THURMAN. I am not through. The decision that it could not look behind it, and therefore would receive no evidence. But does the Senator say that the Senate of the United States, that is made the judge of the election qualifications and returns of its members——

Mr. BLAINE. The Senator is too rapid. I am coming to that.

Mr. THURMAN. That the Senate cannot look behind that returning board?

Mr. BLAINE. I am coming to that in due season. The Senator will permit me to say, however, that the electoral commission, of which he was an honored member, did decide that the Louisiana Returning Board was constitutionally and legally competent to make the count which determined the electoral vote of the State. Am I right?

Mr. THURMAN. A majority did.

Mr. BLAINE. A majority constitutes the board. [Laughter.] I understand the Senator from Ohio to admit that the electoral commission did decide that the Louisiana returning board was a legal and constitutional body, competent to do what it did do, and that they were unable to review or reverse it; and that same board, competent to declare who were the Presidential electors of that State, declared also who were the Legislature of that State, and the Legislature, performing a mere ministerial duty, declared who was the Governor of that State; and I stand here, I stand alone, to say that the honor and the credit and the faith of the Republican party, in so far as the election of Hayes and Wheeler is concerned, is as indissolubly united in maintaining the rightfulness of the return of that body as the illustrious house of Hanover, that sits on the throne of England to-day, is in maintaining the rightfulness of the revolution of 1688. You discredit Packard and you discredit Hayes. You hold that Packard is not the legal Governor of Louisiana, and President Hayes has no title, and the honored Vice President who presides over our deliberations has no title to his chair.

I say, therefore, that the action of the Returning Board, which the Senator from Ohio admits was determined by the electoral commission to be a competent, legal, and constitutional body, rests the authority of S. B. Packard to the Governorship of that State, and on the authority of that board rests the Legislature of that State, and by the Legislature of that State William Pitt Kellogg was duly elected Senator. By the Governor of that State, thus determined, he comes here commissioned as Senator, bearing the great seal of the State; and I maintain—and I do not unless challenged upon that point desire to go into any of the details of the election—

Mr. THURMAN. Do I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. BLAINE. Not at all.

Mr. THURMAN. Does the Senator understand that that Returning Board counts the votes for Governor and declares who is elected Governor?

Mr. BLAINE. The Legislature did that.

Mr. THURMAN. Then the Senator is in great error.

Mr. BLAINE. No, I never said any such thing; but they were based on the same returns precisely; and the same Returning Board counted the votes for members of the Legislature and also counted and transmitted to the Legislature the vote for Governor.

Mr. THURMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLAINE. That is only one degree off in lineal descent; it is the difference between son and grandson.

Mr. THURMAN. I beg to say to the Senator that the electoral commission never decided that the Returning Board was a constitutional board for counting anything by the electoral vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. BLAINE. Do I understand the Senator from Ohio then to maintain that the returning board was good enough to count in the electors for President, but not good enough to determine who was Governor?

Mr. THURMAN. If the Senator asks my opinion, I say it was not good for anything except to be hung. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE. I believe the gentlemen in Louisiana, whom the Senator from Ohio represents in his opinions, holds that the electoral commission deserve about the same thing, or at least eight of them.

Mr. THURMAN. A majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE. I want to hold the Senator to the point that the Legislature, the Governor and the Presidential Electors of Louisiana all derive their legality and their right to act from the same source and the same court; that if one is discredited the other is discredited, and that the electors having been so accredited by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution and the laws he is precluded from raising a doubt on that question, and it is therefore that I maintain, without any elaboration or argument, that resting as Mr. Kellogg does his claim to a Senatorship here upon as broad a basis and upon precisely the same foundation that the Presidential electors rest upon, he is entitled to be sworn in, and I say to the Senator from Delaware, whom I am always desirous of treating with courtesy, that I believe the right of Mr. Kellogg is just as absolute as that of Mr. MORGAN, and, therefore, I could not find that I was under any obligation to yield the one to the other.

Mr. BAYARD. I did not signify any obligation. It was a mere matter of practical convenience.

Mr. BLAINE. I knew that there has been a good deal said here and there, in the corridors of the Capitol around and about, in by-places and in high places of late that some arrangement had been made by which Packard was not to be recognized and upheld, that he was to be allowed to slide by and Nichols was to be accepted as the Governor of Louisiana. I want to know who had the authority to make any such arrangement. I wish to know if any Senator on this floor will state in his place that any person speaking for the Administration that was in, or the one that was going out, had any right to make any such arrangement? I deny it. I deny it without being authorized to speak for the Administration that now exists. But I deny it on the simple, broad ground that the administration of President Hayes could not do it. I deny it on the broad ground that President Hayes possesses character, common sense, self respect, patriotism, all of which he has in high measure and in eminent degree.

I deny it on all the grounds that can influence human action, on all the grounds on which men can be held to personal and political and official responsibility. I deny it for him, and I shall find myself grievously disappointed, wounded, and humiliated if my denial is not vindicated in the policy of the Administration. But whether it be vindicated or whether it be not, I care not. It is not the duty of a Senator to inquire what the policy of an Administration may be, but what it ought to be, and I hopes Republican Senate will say that on this point there shall be no authority in this land large enough or adventurous enough to compromise the honor of the national administration or good name of the great Republican party that called this administration into existence.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President——

Mr. THURMAN. Will my friend from Delaware have any objections to retaining the floor and going on in the morning?

Mr. BAYARD. Not at all. I should prefer it.

Mr. THURMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to and (at 5:14 p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

AMERICANISMS.

Some Home Expressions that Grate Harshly on the British Ear.

BY A BRITON.

The common weeds of English farms have crossed the Atlantic, and abound in the cultivated land of the northern United States; and the happy chirp of the English house sparrow is familiar in American cities. Equally complete is the settlement which the English tongue has effected, so that people whose surnames betray all sorts of original nationalities now speak it more purely than the majority of the people of England itself. The locomotive habits of Americans, and their universal habit of reading the newspaper, have saved them from provincialisms. Yet there are moderate peculiarities of diction in particular States, and over the country at large words and idioms are used which are unknown, or at least are differently understood, in Great Britain. These constitute the list of "Americanisms," to which new additions are being made from time to time.

On our arrival by sea at New York, we find ourselves face to face with these expressions. People are everywhere "guessing" and "calculating" without the slightest perception that there is anything odd in the phraseology. We look after our luggage and find that it all has become "baggage." An "expressman" is introduced to us, answering to the parcel-conveying agent of Britain, and, after taking down our address, he hands us a brass "check" for each piece of baggage, fastening the counterpart of the check on the articles themselves. We ask the way to the railway terminus, and are informed that if we pass so many "blocks" we shall be at the "railroad depot;" or, still better, if we get into the "street cars," which we find to be genuine tramway carriages—the word tramway seems to be unknown in America—we shall be at the depot "right away," (*i. e.*, immediately.)

Having purchased our tickets, we are introduced to an American "railroad car," with its two long rows of cushioned seats, its comfortable stove, its iced water, its other conveniences, and its hundred or more of passengers, white and "colored" ("black" is not applied to the human face divine), rich and poor; some of them, as we find out, being "dead heads" (*i. e.*, having free passes on the train). We soon see evidence of the nautical expressions which have fixed themselves on American traveling. "All aboard for Philadelphia," is the warning that the train is soon to start; the snorting of the locomotive's steam-horn makes our child exclaim that it is the big ship's fog horn, to which his ears were accustomed on the voyage. "Freight trains" appears in large letters as the designation of what the English call a "goods train;" and after we have started, the "conductor" (representing the English guard) comes through the car, examining and nipping the tickets, and collecting some of them. The locomotive has on its front a "cow-catcher," which often saves the lives of errant quadrupeds, and protects itself from getting "off the track." This little hamlet which we pass without stopping is marked as a "flag station." Thus we come to learn that "station" means an intermediate stopping-place; depot, a chief stopping-place, or a terminus; and flag station signifies that it is only by notice or signal that passengers are put down or taken up at certain places.

Arrived at our destination, we write to advise friends of our safety, and on proceeding to the post-office we do not "post," but "mail" our epistle. Next we proceed to a "store" (as the shops are called, the term "shop" being confined to a workshop), and on asking the price of an article, are informed that "it is worth"—thus the store-keeper puts the matter—so many "dollars" or so many "cents." Perhaps we are informed that it is worth so many "shillings" and so many "pence," and, although surprised at the exorbitant price asked, we proceed to pay the money, whereupon we find that it costs only half what we had set upon it, that the pence or cents, and the shillings each of them twelve cents, or sixpence English.

Our maid, who had accompanied us from the old country, is somewhat put out by the novelty of terms. The small jugs are all "pitchers," she asks in a store for a "stone of flour," and the storekeeper, who had never heard of a stone measure of weight, inquired if it was a stone for the door she wanted. A hundred weight means 100 pounds weight. She wants black lead, and she and the storekeeper have a difficulty in discovering that "stove-polish" is the article in quest. Goloshes are known as "gums" and "overshoes," and "arctics" protect the feet in cold weather.

The sign boards are instructive. One of them represents the establishment as a "dry goods store," the name for haberdashery; another bears a the whimsical legend, "notions," representing small wares of various kinds. Our maid herself has ceased to be a "servant," and we, who are king and queen of our domestic castle, are no more "masters" and "mistress." The free air of the country in which all our "citizens" and no "subjects" has raised the servant to be a "help," and employer to be "governer" or "boss," or if slang is to be avoided, "Mr. A." or "Mrs. A." A "biscuit" is a soft bun, and a hard English biscuit is called a "cracker." Notes representing a number of dollars are called "bills;" small notes of ten or twenty-five or fifty cents are "greenbacks" or "change." "Potatoes" are either "sweet potatoes" or "Irish potatoes." "Lumber" signifies timber or sawed boards. "Deal" is unknown as a specification of a kind of wood, but the word itself is abundant, and is called "white pine." "Vine" is used generally for any climbing plant, and the common phraseology runs of "grape vine," "ivy vine," and again of "poison ivy."

English terms of natural history are misapplied in a country where the species vary from those of Great Britain. The American "robin" is a large, red-breasted thrush; the "haw" is a kind of plum-tree; "dalzy" is not the sweet, crimson-tipped flower of home.

"Clever" does not indicate mental ability (which is expressed by "able" or "smart,") but means generosity of spirit.

The accent and tone of words is sometimes peculiar. Mam'ma and pap'a, with accent on the first syllable, are universal; and we give testimony with long o, not testimony as in Europe.

We are soon warned to avoid certain forms of diction. A "lady" is never "homely," but just as an English lady is not "plain," or an Irish lady "ordinary," these terms being all euphistic for "ugly." The pillars of the human frame are "limbs," to the exclusion of the shorter word (though I never saw trousers on the legs of a piano.) This prudishness is set off by a few expressions not recognized in English society. All sorts of flies and beetles are termed "bugs," the firefly being the "lightning bug;" and so of May bugs, and other bugs of attractive and not repulsive kind.

The peculiarities of expression may be traced to various sources. The American Indians have left their mark extensively in geographical names, and also in few words which persist in the language of the country, as "hominy," for food prepared from Indian corn. Some of their words, as canoe, calumet, wigwam, tomahawk and pemmican, are becoming classical English terms. "Maize" originated in the West Indies; "cob," expressing its head deprived of the seeds, and "shuck" for its husks, are probably Indian words, as is the widely-known "tobacco." "Guano" is Peruvian for "dung." "Corn" is employed in the United States for Indian corn. "Porridge," made of oatmeal, is called "mush," or "oatmeal mush," or simply "oatmeal." "Supper" means the English "tea," saving that tea is rarely used at it, coffee being the national beverage. "Cookey" (a Christmas cake), "dough-nuts" (balls of sweetened dough fried), "bush" (land covered with rank shrubbery), and "boss" (employer or overseer), are of Dutch parentage. "Prairie" is French; and quite a large number are Spanish, as mulatto, quadroon, creole, filibuster, savannah, stampede. Germans, Negros and Chinese, have also made their mark in the popular vocabulary.

The history and circumstances of the country are responsible for many significant expressions. A "stump orator" is one who made his speeches with the stumps of felled trees as his rostrums. A "bee" is a party of friendly neighbors come to help a man in some piece of work; building-bees, and quilting-bees, and now spelling-bees, illustrate the use and modification of the term. "Buncombe," as hypocritical enthusiasm in speechifying, came from a place which one of these orators represented; "spread-eagleism" is proclaiming how America beats the world; "high falutin" is a bombastic style of language. (None of these articles are in favor, as we are glad to observe). "Bogus" means deception, after the name of one who was able at counterfeiting. "Shoddy" came from England; it means *shreddy*, as made up of rotten shreds, and was applied to bad clothing furnished by Government contractors.

Some of the Americanisms savor of slang; thus, to "run" a concert or run a church, is to manage its finances; and if the affair "comes to grief," as the English say, "Brother Jonathan" remarks that it "has gone up the spout;" if it is only in difficulties, then he says "it is gone up a tree" (like an opossum when hunted). The "hub," or boss of a cart-wheel, means the centre of refinement, and, having been applied to Boston by one of its own citizens, the name stuck. Skeddadle is a Scotch (or Greek) term Americanized, and is retained because of its odd sound. "Scallawag" is a very pithy designation for one who is a loafer and a scamp combined. The English "chimney-pot" hats are not so known in the United States, but are called "stove-pipe hats." "He's a goner" signifies that he is ruined in fortune and health; and "he's played out" indicates that he is without resource, that his last card has been played and failed. "Nine cheers *and a tiger*" is a call for the applause to be backed by such a yell as is only heard in American election meetings. Some of the slang, as "prospecting," "cantankerous," has been imported to England. "Sundown" and "sunup" need no explanation; nor does the "fall" for autumn. "Varmin" means all sorts of wild animals.

By far the largest class of Americanisms are good old English words, which have become obsolete in the mother country, or have descended to the rank of provincialisms. Thus, to fetch, to trudge, folks, real, gumption, and even to squelch. Just as it is impossible for the language of any country to remain at a standstill, so is it impossible that two large nations separated by the Atlantic Ocean shall continue to speak the same tongue without constant divergencies of idiom arising. The wonder is that the United States, as large as all Europe, having forty millions of inhabitants welded together from all nations, should adhere so closely to the language of England.

PERSONALS.

Hon. H. Price, of Iowa, is stopping at Willard's.

The London *Standard* is to be sold for $700,000.

Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey, of South Carolina, is in the city.

Hon. A. Bolling, of Burkville, Iowa, is among the guests at Willard's.

A German speaks of Washington showy society, and he isn't very wrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Bull are at Willard's. Sitting Bull is expected next week.

Brigham Young is very sick, and he threatens to die in the arms of his wife.

Massachusetts has found the most Democratic of flowers, the dandelion, to shore.

Hon. James Chapman and J. H. Ingram, of Lock Haven, Pa., are guests at Willard's.

Gov. J. Madison Wells and Gen. Thos. C. Anderson, of Louisiana, are at Willard's.

A Frenchman has invented a talking machine. Will he call it Mary or Sarah or Susan.

Capt. Thomas Canton, of the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald*, is stopping at the Imperial.

Maurice Strakosch, Miss Martinez, and Mr. Seiging, of the Ole Bull company, are at Willard's.

Election bets to be paid in kisses should be paid now; the rest should be paid at commencement.

Generals J. B. Kershaw and Samuel McGowan, of South Carolina, are registered at Willard's.

America furnishing England with beef, fish, cyanite and blankets is a grave lesson in political economy.

The King of Sweden recently met with a serious accident by catching his skate in a crack in the ice and falling heavily.

Olive Logan sees in the Empress Victoria "the glittering human **spot of the** most gorgeous social and political creation the world now knows."

Josiah Henson, the original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," was received by the Queen and the royal family at Windsor Castle Monday.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, arrived from Liverpool in the steamship Celtic, and is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York.

Major-Gen. Robert K. Scott, of the Army of the Cumberland during the late war, and who was afterward Governor of South Carolina from 186 until 1872, is registered at the Ebbitt.

The Pope is reported to be at present remarkably well. He wants the Ecumenical Council to reassemble at Rome; but the Cardinals object to the council being held in a city garrisoned by Italians.

The Earl of Caithness is of a mechanical turn of mind. He has invented a tape loom, a steam carriage to run on ordinary roads, and a gravitating compass, which is said to be the steadiest known.

Mr. R. W. C. Mitchell, the well-known stenographer of the Court of Alabama Claims, has been strongly recommended by the entire New York delegation for the position of stenographer to the President. Mr. Mitchell