WHO IS ELECTED?

The Congressional Committee Find Frauds by the Wholesale.

REPEATING IN FLORIDA.

Violence, Threats and Offers of Bribes Sworn to in Louisiana.

CHAMBERLAIN TO BE ARRESTED.

Senator Morton's Mysterious Visit to Indianapolis.

MR. SALTONSTALL'S REPORT.

Boston Hears the Story of Florida's Wrongs.

MORTON AT HOME.

BIS VISIT SHORT AND MYSTERIOUS-SECRET CONSULTATIONS WITH LEADING REPUB-LICANS-PROPOSED ANTIDOTE FOR THE IN-DIANA DEMOCRATIC IRRITATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16, 1876. Senator Morton's brief visit to Indianapolis is shrouded in mystery. Physically he is not so lively an athlete that he often takes such long journeys as this round trip unannounced. He and he has taken French leave this afternoon At half-past five o'clock he drove to the depot. Proprietor Sapp, of the Remy Hotel, on the Governor's circle where Morton stopped, had sent down and engaged accommodations on the Pullman palace car to Washington by the Panhandle line for Morton and wife. It was a surprise to the average Hoosiers here to learn of Morton's presence in Indianapolis this

At noon Morton was driven in a landau to the entrance of the Post Office Building. By the aid of the driver he alighted, and assisted by two canes, he struggled up the slight steps and into Postmaster Holloway's room.

anknown except to the initiated. All the remainder of the day the scheming Senator kept closely closeted with Grant leaders, occasionally seeing inquiring

Field Marshal Murat Halstead sent an envoy extraordinary from Cincinnati this morning, and Morton exposed the object of his mission to him for an hour. A SECRET CONFERENCE.

His brother-in-law, Holloway, accompanied the Senator to the depot, and bidding him goodtook his deparqure for an important political conference of leading politicians at some unknown private residence. Search was in vain where this conclave was held, or its precise object. It has transpired, however, that much political significance is to be attached to this hasty journey to the West. His friends disclaim and assert that Morton came on a strictly business and private mission.

Quidnuncs assert that General Morton came west to organize a counter movement to the Tilden-Hendricks' forward march, inaugurated by the Democratic State Committee a few days ago. This is to include a Guy Fawkes explosion to affect the public sentiment, showing by affidavits that Tildenism in Indiana is the old rebellious "Knights of the Golden Circle" of Morton has come and gone. Indiana is unperturbed.

Hendricks and Morton met at the Union Depot this evening, the roof of that edifice remains firm-it is

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ACTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES-HARLEY'S VOTE CORRECTED-BUMORED IN-TENTION TO ARREST HAMPTON-SIGNS OF TROUBLE IF IT IS ATTEMPTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

The House committee spent the day taking testimony relative to the proceedings of the Board of State Can was ers as to the canvassing of the returns. The drift of the investigation was to ascertain whether all the returns had come in and had been counted. There was nothing new developed The sessions of the committee are open to the public, but the proceedings so far have been of little interest and few people present themselves. It was ascertained to-day that the error mentioned yesterday as having been discovered in the canvass for Hurley, a Hayes elector, increasing his majority 180 votes, was made by a clerk of the committee in copying the returns in the office of the Secretary of State. The corrections to-day leave the vote for Hurley precisely where it originally was. THE INTIMIDATION QUESTION.
Since the arrival of the Senate committee, which

will go largely into the investigation of inis understood the House committee will be divided into several sub-committees, which shall visit various portions of the State for the same purpose. The Senate committee is now complete by the arrival of Senator Mer rimon. A preliminary meeting was held to-day at which it was decided to hold secret sessions, on the ground, as claimed by the republicans, that witnesses could not be induced to come before it and testify if the public were admitted. THE TWO GOVERNORS.

The city was agitated to-day by rumors that Govtrnor Chamberlain was about to arrest Messrs. Hampton and Simpson, with his special constabulary, on a of excitement and developed the fact that such an attempt would be stubbornly resisted. The common was that Hampton general expression not be arrested by any official Chamberlain, and that he would not permitted to submit to any arrest other than by the soldiers of the United States. Something of this sort may be contemplated, but it is doubtful whether it

REPUBLICAN CORRCIVE MEASURES.

In the Mackey House to-day a bill, providing for the punishment of any person or persons setting up or attempting to set up any government in opposition to passed to its third reading without any opposition.

The bill is an exceedingly bitter one, providing for

the punishment of not only the persons engaged, but of all uiding or abetting or affording comfort, countenance or protection to such persons. The punishment con mists of a fine of not less than \$10,000 or more than \$100,000 and confinement in the Pententiary for not less than five nor more than forty years.

This may be only an attempt at bluff, but should the Mackey House be recognized it will give Governor Chamberlain an opportunity of exiling or imprisoning every white man in the State should be feel disposed to do so, if the present support from Washington his continued.

THE STATE LUNATICS DESTITUTE.

Dr. J. F. Ensor, Superintendent, gave notice yesterday to the Board of Regents that if some steps were not taken immediately for their relief the inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum would have to be discharged within a week, as he has neither

provisions for their maintenance bor funds nor credit wherewith to obtain them. Twenty-Line thousaud dollars of last year's appropriation, and \$5,000 of that of the year before are still due and cannot be collected. Only \$1,000 has been obtained from the State since last spring, and the institution maintained since that time upon funds advanced by Northern merchants and the Carolina National Bank upon the super-intendent's personal credit. This, he says, is

now exhausted. The State seems to have no credit, and unless something is done speedily in their behalf, in the way of appropriate legislation or private chari-ties, he will be compelled to turn out the unfortunates now in his care-over 400 in number-and close the

LOUISIANA

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CON-GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—VIOLENCE AND THREATS BY COLORED REPUBLICANS—HOW THE VOTE OF EAST FELICIANA WAS TO BE "FIXED."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1876. The Senatorial Committee did nothing to-day except examine the several rooms tendered for their services. The Supreme Court room in the Custom House was finally determined upon, and their labors will commence there on Monday. They will not visit the par-

The House Congressional Committee examined several witnesses, whose testimony was as follows:-PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

In the session of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives to-day the first witness was M. S. Pieler, a republican, of New Orleans, who testified that he was United States Supervisor of poli No. 3 in the Second ward; an attempt was made by the republican commissioner to prevent the democrats from voting, the names on the poll list being different from the names on the registration paper; the day after the election Mr. Hare, republican Commissioner, said to him that there was some trouble about this poll; that the democratic Commissioner would be arrested and they later two deputy marshals called the witness out and asked him if he had gone back on his party; Mr. Casey, the republican marshal, said there was "money in it:" that if witness would let them have the box he would get \$500; witness declined the offer and notified the democratic Commissioner, who sent a force for its

The republicans finally made an attempt to seize the box after it had been taken to Mr. Baim's office, where they were to make affidavit to the returns; the plan was to arrest the democrat and take the box to the Custom House; Hare, republican, finally refused to testily to the correctness of the returns, saying his instructions would not permit him to do so; on the Friday after the election he met Deputy Marshal Casey, who said to witness, "You are a traitor to your party," and knocked witness down; a colored man, George Dean, then struck witness over the head; witness ran and was pursued by Dean, with a pistol, to the corner of the block, where he met three men, who protected witness and prevented Dean from firing upon him; the offence of witness was that he had certified to the returns as correct, and had refused to allow the bailot box to be taken possession of he the republicant.

he had certified to the returns as correct, and had refused to allow the bailot box to be taken possession of
by the republicans.

Cross-examined—The election was peaceable, quiet
and fair; Casey is an employe of the Custom House;
witness did not make a complaint to the authorities
about the assault because he intended to seitle it in a
personal affair; Mr. Donnelly came to his room and
told witness that if he (the witness) did not keep in
doors he would be killed for going back on his parry;
the witness is still a republican; he asked Colonel Patton and others for protection from vicence.

COLORED REPUBLICAN ANENTIES.

Pompey Stoats (colored) testified—Live in New Orleans; voted the democratic ticket in 1574 and 1876;
witness state! that colored people, on discovering that
he was a democrat, attempted to injure him, and used
abusive language to him at all times; he was twice attacked by colored republicans on account of his political principles; the first time he was attacked was at
night, in 1874, shortly after the parish election; he
was driving a cart, when five or six men stopped
it, saying "You damned democratic nigger, we
are going to kill you," and assaulted him with
ouths and broke his arm; at another time, in 1874, he
was assaulted by colored men and had his eye put out;
he was not troubled at the last election. Witness
further stated the colored people were afraid to vote
the democratic ticket learing violence from the colored
republicans.

PERSECUED FOR POLITICAL PRINCIPLE.

Marshal Taylor (colored) testified—Live in New

republicans.

PERSECUTED FOR POLITICAL PRINCIPLE.

Marshal Taylor (colored) testified:—Live in New Orleans; have voted the democratic ticket ever since the right of suffrage was conferred upon met have been repeatedly threatened by republicans and frequently assaulted on account of my politics; have been cut about seventeen times, beaten often and shot at four times by colored men who belonged to the republican party; have been interfered with by republicans at every election. Witness stated some time before last election he was sitting in front of his own doorsteps when he was accosted by a colored man who had always been friendly until he learned the witness was a democrat; this man abased Taylor for being a democrat; Taylor replie; in rough language, saying, "You damned republicans are no better than democrats;" a quarrel cusued, and unother colored man standing on the opposite side of the street interposed, saying to the first individual, "Hit the damned democrat; if you don't I will;" and approached Taylor, producing a razer, which he placed in his pants pocket; this third party then struck Taylor several times in the face, but while attempting to draw his razer he was cut twoe by witness, after he was taken of by his friends; Taylor said he had always been treated with uniform kindness by the whites, but badly treated by republicans of his own tace.

A COLORED ECHOOL TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE. PERSECUTED FOR POLITICAL PRINCIPLE.

vania, went to school in Philadelphia and has resided in Louisiana since 1805; he was employed as a school teacher, and has voted the republican ticket at every election except the last, when he went with the democratis; he changed his politics because he desired a change in the government, and imagined that the success of the democratis would ameliorate the condition of affairs; he came out openly as a democrat in the latter part of August last, when he made a proposition to the Democratic State Central Committee to canvass the State for the democratis if they would detray his expenses, and was accepted; he made speeches in Rapides, Grant, Nachitoches and several other parisines; conversed with a large number of colored men, who affirmed that they would vote the democratic ticket, he was told by a great many that they were afraid to vote the democratic ticket owing to threats which had been made regarding colored democratic ticket, he was told by a great many that they were afraid to vote the democratic ticket owing to threats which had been made regarding colored democratic ticket in a democratic ticket owing to the state, but that would not affect matters, as even if they were successful the republicans would get in.

The colored men throughout the State who expressed an inclination to side with the democratic ticket wanted more Schools and better ones; there was plenty of money to pay teachers, but somehow it destroed purpose; they were disgusted with the Freedmen's Bureau swindle and A. B. Packard, to whom some of them had given bounty claims for collection and had been defranded out of their bounty; witness states that he was threatened by the republicans, and was advised by friends to leave New Orleans, as his life was in danger from the republicans, for health and given bounty claims for collection and had also made the substitution being practised by the democratic ticket, last election; on Thursday night after the election was advised by friends to leave New Orleans, as his life was in the democratic

atraid.

"WOULD GO DEMOCRATIC, BUT HE COUNTED REFURILICAN."

S. J. N. Smith, a lawyer of New Orleans, testified that he canvassed the State for the democrats; he passed through thirty or lorty parishes and saw he intimidation of the colored people, except by republicans, who said if the democrats got in office the colored people would be again ensiaved; he paid particular attention in the canvass to the colored vote, and saw a large number of negroes, who promised to vote the democratic ticket; the meetings were largely attended by colored people; in the parish of East Feliciana everything was quiet; he hear of an disturbances whatever; Anderson, the supervisor, told witness that the parish would go democratic, but would be counted republican; that all that could be avoided if the democrats would call to see him (Anderson); there was no intimidation; the Gustom House officials wanted him to make affidavit swearing there was fraud, violence and intimidation practiced by the democrats, but that he refused to do \$6, as he would not dishonor himself. Winness stated that in 1874 he pand several visits to the Chief of Police of New Orleans and requested him to prevent his subordinates from attacking colored men who voted the democratic ticket, saying they were beaten by policemen at night because they were democrate.

FRAUDS FOUND BY THE CONGRESSIONAL COM-MITTEE-ANOTHER DELAY IN THE MANDA-MUS CASE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 16, 1876.
The day has been quite a spirited one. In the final omparison of the registry lists of this (Leon) county, by the Congressional Committee to-day, it was found that the repeaters had done some wonderful work. One Henry Williams appears on the list ten times, John Wilson, seven times, and scores of other names

Mr. Thompson, chairman, said he had not a shadow of doubt that 600 or 700 illegal republican votes were polled in this county alone. He says the case of fraud has been clearly and manifestly made out.

Mr. Dunnell, the only republican member here

fuses to say anything at all. He says he cannot commit bimself to any opinion thus early in the investiga tion. It is evident that he was very much disgusted with to-day's developments. The investigation of this county has closed.

MONEOR COUNTY TO BE TAKEN UP. The case of Monroe, which, with 236 democratic majority, was thrown out by the canvassers, will come up on Monday. A perfect crowd of witnesses came on to-night's train, most of them having travelled 400

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE. The Senate Committeee arrived this morning by special train in good health and spirits. Senator Sargent did not call a session to-day, but has been in consultation with local politicians pretty much all the time. It is said that the Senate Committee will not go into a specific and detailed examination, as the House Committee has done, but will content itself with getting the mass of ex parte affidavits with which the Canvassing Board sustains its action, and make them the basis of its report, incorporating them in it. Mr. Dunnell tried to have these papers incorporated into

MONSTROUS FRAUDS IN MONTICELLO.

The sub-committee at Monticello returned to-day to spend Sunday in the city. Mr. Woodburn says enough has not yet been developed to justify the expression of an opinion. Mr. Walling, democrat, says he could not have believed what he has seen at Monticeile on any but ocular testimony; that a half dozen republican officials, most of them carpet-baggers, have entire and absolute control of the election machinery and have perpetrated hundreds of frauds.

THE MANDANUS CASE-ANOTHER DELAY. The Supreme Court met this morning to near argument in the mandamus case. Messrs. Cowgill and McLin filed an answer, which was objected to by the counsel for the democrats as insufficient and evasive. The Court gave their counsel until Monday to amend the answer, and adjourned. It is believed the Court will order the Board to make a new canvass.

This new canvass will operate directly on the State and Congressional tickets sione, though it will of course have an indirect influence on national politics. The face of the returns, on which the new canvass, if ordered, will be made, will give Drew a large majority ion of the Court will hardly be rendered before Tues day or Wednesday.

The local democrats are arranging for a grand dem onstration, celebrating South Carolina's redemption from carpet bag rule.

REPORT OF A MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRAT ON THE EVILS OF CARPET-BAG BULE IN THE AL-LIGATOR STATE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1876. Colonel Leverett Saltonstall, one of the distinguished risitors from Massachusetts to Florida, gave an account of his visit before the Boston democrats this wealth of Florida and the evils carpet-bag government have wrought there, he said :- Governor Stearns has the appointment of 796 officers, as I see by the papers I hold in my possession. Every officer in the State, excepting constables and members of the Assembly are appointed by this Governor. He has the bestowal, of every privilege in the State of every name and nature. The whole political machinery in the State is in his power, and he holds this power for four years. There is nothing like this anywhere to be found, except, perhaps, in some of the Republics of Central America. Let me tell you what this power gives him in the matter of an election. The County Commissioners have the appointing of the precincts where the balloting is carried on; they can establish two precincts at a certain point and not another within fitty miles. This practice has been very conspicuously followed for the purpose of polling a larger republican vote in republican districts, which are the negro districts of the State. NO WHITE REPUBLICANS IN THE STATE.

I do not believe there is in the State a white man who is a republican, unless he is connected with Governor Stearns' administration. My reason for beheving this is that while we were holding these important hearings upon the canvass of returns there were men who came to us from every portion of the State-lawyers, politicians, business men and private citizens-some of the most respectable people in the State-who showed tense interest and a firm belief in a democratic result. The republican side had to be carried on entirely by the Senators who were sent there by the administration at Washington. The poor blacks are worse slaves to-day than in the olden times—the slaves of Governor Stearns and his political associates. They have been compelled to do whatever Stearns and his associates desire, te that what it may, or they go down hill with the poor white to starvation.

EXOCRACES TAXATION.

have been compelled to do whatever Stearns and his associates desire, te that what it may, or they go down hill with the poor white to starvation.

EXORNOUS TAXATION.

The government of the State has been so infamous, in every respect, that the value of the property of the State was taxed three or four times since 1860 without making any exception of the property of the State was taxed three or four times since 1860 without making any exception of the property of the State was taxed three or four times since 1860 without making any exception of the property of the state, and the taxation of real estate and personal property. Notwithstanding this the taxation has been quadruped; ay, in cases made six or eight times greater, and the taxation of Florida to-day is far larger than its annual produce of crops. In other words this rich, magnificent, fruitful soil does not produce, under its present government, enough to pay the taxes of the State. The men who hold the power, whom I have alluded to, are determined never to give it up. They have framed a constitution for their own purposes, as you see; but, gentlemen, when some of our kind hearted sensible men find fault with us for going to Florida and say "What have strangers to do with the canvassing of the State returns?" let me tell them we went there at the earnest appeal and solicitation of the tried men of Florida. They were the ones who appealed to us in the strongost terms to go down there and give them countenance and support.

"COUNTING OUT" THAT PAYS.

In 1870 eight whole counties were counted out by the Returning Board, which, had the total voic polled in them been allowed, would have overturned the government of Stearns by a large democratic majority and placed the administration of the State in the hands of its own critizes. From that time to this the return have surposes. The Supreme Court of Florida, I am happy to say, is represented by three honest men. Chief Justice Randali and bis two associate justices are the exceptions to the great rule of the of

ten murders—murders of white meu and of negroce—
and not a single one of the perpetrators, though they
were all known, was ever brought to court or convicted or in any way punished.

DESPAIR OF THE PROPER.

At all times of the day, and pretty much all night,
these poor people came to us and poured out their tale
of woe. They asked me:—"What do you tell us to do
if this conspiracy is carried out in Florida—if this
carpst-bag government is returned again after the immense exertions we have made to overthrow it?" I
told them they must rest upon their old Anglo-Saxon
privileges, be patient and wait and try to reform their
government; that the time would come when they
would obtain redress. Their answer was:—"We cannot exist four years longer; our people cannot live another four years winout a change of government," and
I believe their story to be no exaggeration. Remember,
my friends, I was not in the better portion of the State,
on the castern shore, at Jacksonville, and on the St.
John River, where the Northern people pass the winter and leave their money behind them. My experience was in the western central part of the State,
on can see, must have been very beautiful with its
handsome houses and its charming gardens; but now,
slas! the houses are closed and crumbling to decay.
In many instances the gardens are overing with weeds,
moss covering the verandahs, and everything bearing
the impress of neglect and desertion.

Now the Frantiss were referentation.

You will ask me about this question of the returns,
and how I claim this frant was carried out; for that
the result was reached through fraud no honest, fairminded man will doubt. I can only say that traud was
everywhere to be seen. In trying to telly on how I
claim that the country was swinded out of a good,
honest majority thrown for Mr. Drew, the
democratic candidate for Governor of Florida,
I know hardly what first to specify.
From the beginning it was the determination of the
Canvassing Board to have the vote of the State counted
for the rep

toe the line. He is a sample of the sort of men you see around the Governor of Fiornia.

The Entrakann Board.

The Canvassing Board, consisting of the Secretary of State. Mr. McLin; Comptroller Cowgist, and Attorney General Cocke all gave a nearing. The Attorney General Cocke all gave a nearing. The Attorney General I thought a fair man. He is a little siow, and becomes at times, I think, a little confused, but a man of strict integrity. He wished to do exactly what was right. Mr. McLin is not so good appearing a man; he is editor of the Talibassee Scatino, a radical partisan paper; he gives one the unpression of a very violent partisan. Hr. Cowgil seemed anxious to do right, but he certainly in the tanvassing of this case veered to the other side very strongly. His decision was unaccomable and outrageons. I do not know what influenced him at the last, but I was certainly disappointed. ROUTING OF THE RETRANS.

The County Clerk receives from the various precincts the returns. He is obliged to make up the returns of his county from these precincts, and to forward one copy to the Governor or the Secretary of State and his one in the office of the Clerk of the county. The democratic committee, who, by the way, are an earnest, excellent, most disinterested set of men—Messre, Passoce, Rone; and others. This committee received from these counties certified copies of the returns in the County Clerk's other, so that we know what the returns on their face ought to be. They read precisely as our returns read until they come to the county of Baker, which they mampulated in this

read precisely as our returns read until they co the county of Baker, which they manipulated in

know what the returns on their face ought to be. They read precisely as our returns read until they come to the county of Baker, which they manipulated in this way. It was an utterly fraudulent return. There can be no question that the administration of Florida was bound to compass its ends, to manipulate the vote and stuff the ballot boxes, it it were necessary, in order to succeed; but the people of Florida had risen in their might and labored night and day to overthrow the government of Stearns.

RARD DEMOCRATIC WORK.

One gentleman told me he had radden 2,500 miles during the sime between the National Convention and the day of voting. I refer to Colonel Calla, the democratic candidate for elector. By this work and sacrince of their time they carried the election for the Triden electors by a clear majority of ninety-five, according to the lace of the returns. Now, then, while the Board carried on the hearing with a great show of fairness, they actually threw out Manatec county giving a democratic majority of 26 votes, a county as regularly returned and enroiled as any in the State.

The only republican votes cut off were sixty from Jefferson county, the election not being held at the appointed place. There was a net abstraction from Triden electors of 1,068 votes. In the case of Alachua county they accepted a false return from Archer precinct, which was proven beyond fall controversy to have been substituted for the genuine return and which increased the total vote of the precinct from 326 to 565, and the republican majority from 44 to 275 after the final hearing. It was reported among the resident managers of the place that Governor Stearns had cand that he would never sign the returns of Hays electors unless they were sufficient to carry him into office.

STEARNS' DETERMINATION.

It was a conceded fact that Stearns was not elected; that the republican confidence, not open searn, with his carpet-bag efficers, into power again, and sent the republican candidates to Congress. Now, then, let me teil you a fitt

he has received from Louisiana a message giving account of the majority for Hayes electors of over 5,000. It was so incredible that he was accused of stating an untruth. I was afterward informed that a similar despatch was sent to Louisiana showing a republican majority in Fiorida of 1,000. The wires were then cut in three places. This was done to enable the country to read in the papers that Florida and Louisiana had gone republican by those large majorities, and to prevent us from telling how it was done, or sending any contradictory message. The wires were mended in the night and again cut in the mirning. I was a witness to the whole of the iniquity of the Florida government. Every time that anything was done by the managers I was present. I saw the silldavits that were brought in by the bushel by the republicans, affidavits of men who could not sign their own names, written in one handwriting; they had the names of dead men upon them; they had the names of dead men upon them; they had the names of dead men upon them; they had the same names two or three times repeated on an afficant; they had the same names on different affidavits. These affidavits were brought in by fitties, by hundreds, as evidence, whereas our evidence was in almost all cases testimony of reliable men; and now I have told you my brief story. It is composed of piain lacts, and I leave you to draw your own interences. This is not the time or place to make a speech or utter one hasty or ill-considered word. I consider that the state of the country is much more serious than do any of my friends. A great national party has been straining every nerve to overthrow an administration whoch are summiling to identify with the masses of the republican party, an administration whoch are summiling to identify with the masses of the republican party, an administration whoch have a was unwilling to identify with the masses of the republican party, an administration whoch have a transfer of the republican party, an administration which have have been so

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16, 1876. Governor Hendricks did not address a meeting at Jeffersonville last evening, the report to that effect

being incorrect. REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS. AUSURN, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1876.
One hundred and eighty-five guns were fired in this

city to-day, over the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WHERLING, Dec. 16, 1876.

The official count of the vote for President and Vice President in this State gives Tilden and Hendricks 55.588; Hayes and Wheeler, 41,392; Cooper and Cary, 1,237. The returns of Putnam county, not received in time for the official count, show Tilden and Hendricks, 977; Hayes and Wheeler, 604; Cooper and Cary 150. Add Putnam county and the vote will stand—Tilden and Hendricks, 56, 605; Hayes and Wheeler, 41,996 Cooper and Cary, 1,287.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION FRAUDS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1876. The trial of Samuel Josephs, George McGowan and Henry Marcus, charged with conspiring to perpetrate election frauds, was closed to-day, the jury rendering a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE POLO MATCH.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE SPORTS BY GASLIGHT AT GILMORE'S GARDEN-THE CALIFORNIA CLUB THE WINNER OF THE PRIZE FOR POLO

and Boston clubs was decided last evening at Gilmore's Garden in presence of about 3,000 spectators, resulting in favor of the Californians. During the three evenings of play there have been 37 goals obtained-30 falling to the credit of the winners and 7 to the When the signal was given the players came upon

the course without delay, the Bostons taking the Madison avenue side, while the Californians prepared to defend the Fourth avenue position. Eighteen goals vere played during the fifty minutes allotted, fourteen being taken by the blues, or Californiaus, and four by their opponents. The first, in 1m. 29s., was knocked by Carillo, of the California Club; the second, in 23 seconds, by Carillo; the third, in 16 seconds, Carillo, the ball being sent through the goal limits by two quick shots that caused repeated cheers; the fourth in 2m., by Carillo, after a subborn milie. The fifth was taken by the Bostons, who made a pretty combination play, the ball being sent through the Californians' goal in 36s. It took the blues 4m. 7/5s. to score the sixth, Morgan doing the work in excellent shape; the seventh, also won by the blues, was credited to Faber in Im 9s.; the eighth was taken by the Bostons in 5m., and when the ball was abot home the house rewarded the cliort with continued applause. The unith goal tell to Morgan, of the Californians, in just 4 Seconds; with one blow he sent the ball from the middle of the course clean through the Bostons' lortress. It was a brilliant play. The tenth was obtained by the blues in 1m. 24s., Carillo doing the business in capital shape. This prayer also won the eleventh in Im. 45s.; also the twelfth in Im. 63s.; also the thirteenth in Im. 61s., the ball being knocked through the Bostons' stronghold from a long distance by a left handed fat. The fourteenth and iffecenth were won by the Bostons in 1m. 16 5s. and im. 55s. The sixteenth felito the mymobile Carillo, of the Californians, in Im. 46s., as did the seventeenth in Im. 12s. Morgan, of the blues, obtained the eighteenth in Im. 22s., with a brilliant play, when time was called, and the match was deided, 30 goals in lavor of the California Ciub to 7 for the Bostons.

Capitain Mowry, of the winners, was presented with the handsome cup for which the clubs have been praying by Mr. Blesson, the umpire. The Californians were heartly cheered as the prize was handed to their stubborn milie. The fifth was taken by the Bostons,

the Bostons.

Captain Mowry, of the winners, was presented with the handsome cup for which the clubs have been playing by Mr. Blesson, the umpire. The Californians were heartly cheered as the prize was handed to their leader. The following were the sides:—

CALFORNIA FOIC CLUB—BLUE.

Neil Mowry (Captain), R. J. Carillo, G. N. Morgan, S. Faber

BOSTON FOLO CLUB—RED.

F. A. Fuller (Captain), A. C. Colby, Charles Hoyt, Joseph Phillips, James Ryan.

THE 2:35 TROT.

The 2:35 TROT.

The trotting event—purse of \$100, for horses that never beat 2:35—was won by the roan golding St. George after four heats. The betting before the race in the outside pool rooms made the white mare Snow flake the tavorite even against the field. Four started,

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. By Theodoro Mar-tin, Volume II. New York: D. Appleton & Co. The second volume of Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" deals more with the public than the private life of the Prince, and, if we admired him before as a shand and father, we admire him even more as a man and a Prince There are in this volume glimpses to be had of the Prince at home. The reaction from the cares of public life to the freedom of the Balmoral hills made a very bey of the Prince, and we are more than over impressed with the greatness of the loss the Queen was called upon to sustain by his death. After a careful reading of the correspondence in this book played by the Prince in every action of his life, public private, whether in the selection governess for his children or considering the proposition to become commander in chief of the army. . He was a man of the most resolute will and decided opinons, but, for all that, his relations with the public men of England were of the most cord at nature. His troubles on the Continent, where his own blood relations were the parties interested, won him the respect of his enem es and silenced their fault hading. was in constant correspondence with his friend and interesting letters were written. The Prince's rela-tions with Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Weinington sincere grief. In 1852 the Duke feeling that he was

Yesterday evening the Queen gave the Duke lington an andience, I being present. After having set out by saying he was most anxious to let the Queen know and feel all he knew and feit about it—in fact, to think aboud—the Duke repeated what he had said to me in the morning and we discussed the questions.

approaching his end, proposed to the Prince to become

While the Prince's ambition was flattered by the proposal his better judgment was against it, and we find

the following memorandum made by him on the sub-

said to me is the morning, and we discussed the question further.

I said that there were several points which still required to be considered. Supposing, for instance, a revolution or riot break out, the Commander-in-Chief would have to quell it, and to take the necessary steps of repression as the Duke had te do on the 10th of April, 1848. Would it be advisable that the responsibility of shedding the blood of the people should fall on the Queen's Consort, which might carry the unpopularity unavoidably attanding it to the person of the Sovereight. We had the case of the Prince of Prussia before us, who was compelled to lift the country after the revolution at Berlin on the mere supposition that he had commanded the troops on that occasion.

The Duke replied he had considered all that. In The Duke replied he had considered at this that, the Sovereign himself might find it his duty to place himself at the head of his troops; and surely, in the Queen's case, that duty ought to devolve upon me. I continued, that the offer was so tempting for a young man that I felt bound to look most closely to all the objections to it, in order to come to a right colories.

young man that I set abound to took most closely young man that I set abound to took most closely all the objections to it, in order to come to a right decision.

There was another point. The Queen, as a lady, was not able at all times to perform the many duties imposed upon her; moreover, she bad no private secretary who worked for her, as former sovereigns bad had. The only person who helped her, and who could assist her in the multiplicity of work which ought to be done by the Sovereign, was myself. I should be very sorry to undertake any duty which would absorb my time and attention so much for one department as to interfere with my general usolutions to the Queen. The Queen atded, that I already worked harder than she liked to see me, and than she thought was good for my health, which I did not allow-answering that, on the contrary, business must naturally increase with time, and ought to increase, if the Sovereign's duties, to the country were to be thoroughly performed; but that I was anxious no more should fall upon her than could be helped.

The Duke seemed struck with this consideration, and said he had not overlooked it, but might not have given it all the weight it deserved, and that he would reflect further upon it.

We agreed at inst that this question could not be

reflect further upon it.

We agreed at inst that this question could not be satisfactorily solved unless we knew the exact duties which had to be performed; and the Queen charged the Duke to draw up a memorandum in which these should be detailed, and his general opinion explained, so that we might found a decision on that paper. This the Duke promised to do. The Duke kept his promise and sent the papers, with an urgent appeal to the Prince to take the command.

The Prince made a careful study of the duties of the office, but even then he could not make up his mind to accept, and, much to the old Duke's disgust, kindly, but firmly, declined the proposition. To take a step from public to private life, let us quote

the Prince's letters on the birth of a son. He wrote to

Stockmar:—
You will have been growing as impatient as oursclves, he writes on the 1st of May, that our protracted expectations should eventuate in a result; and now you will rejoice with us over the result—a little son, and mother and child well and healtay. God be thanked and praised for this nappy issue, for there is always some anxiety about matters of this sort!

To the Dowager Duchess of Coburg he announces the event in more play in terms on the same day:—
I congratulate you to-day on the birth of a seventh granachild, and expect in return good wishes from you on the birth of a third son. This morning, about a quarter-past eight, after a rather restless night (being Waspurgis night, that was quite appropriate), while the witches were careering on the Blocksberg (under Ernst Augustus' mild sceptre), a little boy glided into the light of day and has been received by the sisters with jubilates. "Now we are just as many

the new comer.

Victoria is well, so is the child, and I am driven distracted with letters, inquiries, answers, &c. This compels me to break off my chat with you before it is

conpels me to break off my chat with you before it is well begus.

I take up my hat and am making for the door, when you call to me, "But you have not said "Adleu!" to Mamma. Fa, so!" Now I must really be off.

Beckingman Palace, list May, 1850.

The concidence of the birthday of the young prince with that of the Duke of Wellington gave the Queen and Prince the opportunity of marking their friendship and esteem for one of whose devotion to them they had had so many proofs by naming the child after him. So strong, so immediate, was their feeling on this point that they did not allow the day to pass without mitmating their intention to the Duke. "It is a singular thing," the Queen wrote to Baron Stockmar, "that this so much wished for boy should be born on the old Duke's eighty-first birthday. May that and his beloved father's name bring the poor little infant happiness and good fortune!"

All went well, and the Prince was able a few days later to cheer the heart of Baron Stockmar, then gravely troubled with the unhopeful state of the constitutional question. In Germany, with the following letter:—

Dear Stockmar—I write to-day to keep you au

DEAR STOCKMAR-I write to-day to keep you an

DEAR STOCKMAR—I write to-day to keep you an courant of the steady recovery of the Queen. Victoria and the baby are both quite well. * * He is to be called A-thur William Patrick Albert. His first name is in compliment to the good oid Duke, on whose eighty-first birthnay he first saw the light. Patrick is in remembrance of our recent visit to Ireiand. William, of the Prince of Prussia (now Emperor of Germany), whom we shall ask to be godiather, and also in remembrance of poor Queen Adelaide, on whose acount we bave also selected the Duchess ida of Saxe-Weimar Queen Adelaide's sister) as godimother. My name the Queen insists on retaining by way of coda. I hope you will approve the arrangement. The Exhibition is making good progress. * Beckingham Palace, the old Duke and the present Emperor of Germany being present in person as sponsors.

The following letter gives an insight into the inner life of the Prince:—

life of the Prince :-DEAR STOCKNAR - I write to you on this my thirtieth can say that I am content with everything, and would now only desire more energy and perseverance to work as much good as circ. Instances allow. Sins of omission in abundance I can recognize in the course of my life, and yet, again, they ofter seem to me only natural when I consider the fetters which prudence imposes on us to prevent our falling into sins of commission. Victoria is happy and cheerful, and enjoys a love and homage in the country, of which in this summer's tour we have received the most striking proofs. The children are well and grow apace.

The Highlands are glorious and the game abundant. Germany has now entered, you will say, upon a new phase, since the subjection of Hungary has been circuited. May God keep His hand on Frederick William IV., and provent any sudden deviation from the line which has up to this time been pursued in the constitutional question!

Balkoral, 26th August, 1843.

The education of their children was a matter of the greatest consideration with the Queen and her consort. They were a long time in selecting a tutor for the Prince of Wales and a governoss for the younger ones. The following memoranium by the Queen for the guidance and religious training of the Princess Reyal is conspicuous for its good sense, and mothers who are not queens would do well to give it their con-

who are not queens address to the secretarion;—

I am quite clear that she should be taught to have great reverence for food and for religion, but that she should have the leeling of devotion and love which our fleaventy father encourages His earthly children to have for Him, and not one of fear and trembling; and that the thoughts of death and an after lite should not the should not a starming and forbidding view.

We will close this review with an extract from a speech made by the Prince in 1848 on the subject

of the antagonism prevailing between labor and capi

Depend upon it, said the Prince, the interests

Depend upon it, said the Prince, the interests of classes too aften contrasted are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents their uniting for each other's advantage. To dispet that ignorance, to show how man can belp man, notwithstanding the complicated state of civilized society, ought to be the aim of every philanthrepus person; but it is mere peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Drine Providence, enjoy station, wealth and education.

Let them be careful, however, to avoid any dictatorial intererence with fabor and employment, which frightens away capital, destroys that freedom of thought and independence of action which must remain to every one if he is to work cut his own happiness, and impairs that confidence under which alwaemagagements for mutual benefit are possible.

God has created man importent and left him with many wants, as it were to attimiste each to individual exertion, and to make all feel that it is only by united exertions and combined action that these imperies tions can be supplied and these wants satisfied. This presupposes self-reliance and confidence in each other. To show the way how these individual exertions can be directed with the greatest benedit, and to loader that confidence upon which the readiness to assist each other depends, this society deems its prost sagred day.

Those persons who have labored under the impression that the Prince Consort was a weak man, whose

tion that the Prince Consort was a weak man, dentity was submerged in that of his wife, will do well to read Mr. Martin's book, for in looking closely inte the pubne and private life of the Prince they will find that he lost no dignity in being the husband of a

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Catholic Family Almanac for 1877.
Footsteps of the Master.
Mothers and Daughters: Practical Studies for the Conservation of the Heaith of Girls.
Through Picture Land. Illustrated.
Shorter English Fooras, with Illustrations. Cassell's Library of English Literature.
Tiny Houses and Their Builders.
The Little Poles Picture Album.
Progressive Invention: Ne More Loss of Life and Property by Pine or Panic in Theatres.
Marie: A Story of Russian Love. Translated from the Russian tongue.
The Jeriche Road: A Story of Westers Life.
The Dardanelles for England, the True Solution of the Eastern Question. Eastern Question.
The Electric Bath; Its Medical Uses, Effects and Appliance.

ance.
Biographical Sketches of Eminent Musical Composers, arranged in chromological order.
Gems of the Dance, a collection of the newest and most beautiful dances, arranged (music) for the pianoforse.
The World of Song; a Collection of Popular Songs, Balacq and Duets, with an accompaniment for the planoforta lads and Duets, with an accompaniment for the planoforta and reed organ. The Gates of the East: A Winter in Egypt and Syria. Lessons of Faith and Life: Discourses by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Icah; ur, the Forsaken. The Romance of a Jewish Maiden.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE-CAMBRIDGE TRIAT EIGHTS.

[From the London Daily News, Dec. 2] This race, a kind of Middle Park Plate to the grea contest at Easter, took place over the customary course, a few miles beyond Ely, yesterday afternoon. The race was originally fixed for next Saturday, but, owing to examinations and other evils intervening, it was found necessary to row it a week earlier than had been previously arranged. The object of the trust eights is, as most rowing men know, to ascertain the capabilities of the most promising carsmen in the University, with a view to the selection of candidates to fill the places in the University crew that may much as the style of rowing, exhibited upon the occasion, seldom fails to foreshadow, at least in some Oxford in 1858, but it was not until four years later,

happen to be vacant. For this reason the event is looked upon with more than ordinary interest, inasdegree, the result of the more important race that in the future. The trial eights originated at of their opponents. For two years the Cambridge race was rowed on the Cam, when, for obvious reasons, ness of that river, the venue was very properly moved to a more congenial spot, on the River Ouse, bout two miles on the north side of the city of Ely. That part of the river here more generally known as water three miles in length, perfectly straight, of ample breadth for two eights to row abreast, and in every sense admirably suited to the purpose for which it is sed. The selection of the two crews is made from the various college clubs, by the President of the University Boat Club for the time being, whose duty-by no means an enviable one—is to select the best six.com men he can find and divide them into two crews, as evenly matched as possible. Then, by a careful course of "coaching" and training, he brings the two boats to as high a state of perfection as the limited time at his disposal allows. Of the sixteen gentlemen who contested yesterday's race only one-Mr. Hockin-comes under the designation of an "old blue," and, strange to say, only two of the others had rowed in the trial

eights before, although most of them have obtained quatic laurels in other fields. Punctually at two o'clock the two crews, accompanied by Messra W. Lewis and C. Gurdon, the President and Secretary of the C. U. B. C., arrived at the

Punctunily at two o'clock the two crews, accompanied by Messra. W. Lewis and C. Gurdon, the President and Secretary of the C. U. B. C., arrived at the weil known windmill, near which the starting post is fixed, the distance from start to finish being exactly three miles, less 200 yards.

No time was lost with final proparations, and superfluous wraps having been discarded, the two boats were soon got into position, Mr. Hockin's boat taking the right hand or Littleport side of the river and Mr. Hosk yi's boat the towpata side. In a few seconds the word "Go" was given by Mr. Lewis and a capital start was effected. For the first hundred yards the insue boat (that stroked by Hoskyns) just managed to keep a few feet in front of the other, but they were soon on level torms again, a state of things which prevailed for a quarter of a mile, when the insue crew once more went to the front and for the next mile maintained a lead of about a quarter of a length, the two crews all the while rowing about thirty-three or thirty-hour strokes to the minute. At a place known as the "furphike," about hall way, the two boats were again level, and for the next nalf mile a neck and neck race ensued. On commencing the last mile signs of fatigue began to be manifest in many of the men in the inside boat, and Hockin gradually got the bow of his boat in front. Rowing a long, sweeping stroke he increased this advantage by degrees, and was soon a length to the good. In the last 500 yards Honsyns evanced considerable "pluck," and by dint of an eaergetic spurt he succeeded in slightly lessening the distance between the two crews. His efforts to win were, however, in vain, Hockin's crew passing the winning post a length and a quarter id front of the other, having rowed the entire course in 22 minutes 30-2.5 seconds, which is perhaps, a trille longer than this race usually occupies. It should not be forgotten, however, that a strong head wind prevailed, while the current was also more rapid than usual.

During the last turce or four years this

as hard at the linesh as he did in the earlier part of the race.

According to all accounts the University are likely to be well off next term, for it is said, and on pretty good authority, that only two vacancies in the University erew are likely to require filling up. The two absentees from last April's crew will be Rhodes (No. 7) and Close (No. 3). All the remainder, including Shatte (Stroke) are again almost sure to appear at Putney. Of the sixteen men who rowed resterday, Williams and Allen perhaps stand the best chance of filling the vacancies in the Varsity crew, which, on paper, looks likely to be unusually strong.

The two crews of yesterday were composed as follows:—

MR. HOCKIN'S BOAT, 1. A. C. Brownlow, Caius 15 A C. Brownlow, Caius | 150
H. Farquaharson, Jesus | 167
J. Philippe, Lady Margaret | 167
P. A. Willett, Trinity Hail | 162
R. J. Spurred, Trinity Hail | 169
J. Allen, Lady Margaret | 163
T. Williams, Clare. | 163
T. Williams, Clare. | 163
T. E. Hockin, Jesus, (stroke) | 186
E. L. Davies, Clare, (cox) | 105
R. Hoskyss' hoat
R. C. Lebmann, ist Frinity | 152
C. T. Holmes, Clare | 160
G. M. Edmonds, Jesus | 153
S. A. Walker, 1st Trinity | 170
E. M. Adamson, Lady Margaret | 151
L. W. Haig, Colus | 172
C. W. Daie, Lady Margaret | 170
B. G. Hoskyss, Jesus, (stroke) | 167
C. H. Nicholas, Christ's, (cox) | 167

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

On complaint of the parents of two young girls under fifteen years of age Captain Worth, of the Sixth precinct, Williamsburg, last night visited the assignation house of Jane Told, in Scholes street, and arrested her, the two girls, Sarah Lynch McLunghim, together with three men, Jos Frank Sm. to and Oliver Gates.