THE FEILING IN WASHINGTON.

WHAT THE BEST INFORMED CORRESPONDENTS SAT AS TO THE PROBABLE FINAL RESULT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Night, February 8 The situation to-night may be summed up as follows: There is a very perceptible increase of confidence among Republicans, which has been strengthened to some extent by the ruling of the Commission to-day. In fact, there are but few members of that party who do not expres their decided conviction that Hayes will be the next President. It is to be noted showever, that among the exceptions are to be included some of the most sagacious of the Republican leaders. These latter, and Governor Morton is one of them, say unhesitatingly that they consider the ruling of the Commission as a great point gained for the Republicans, but they do not yet look upon the final result as a certainty. Tue mass of the Democrats, who of course are as unthink-ing as the mass of the Republicans, and equally jump to party conclusions, are undoubtedly desp. n lent, though at the same time they have by

no means abandoned hope. One very essential element which contributes to the discouragement of the Democrats is the fact that one of the leading counsel on their side takes a gloomy view of their prospects; which view, however, was really entertained by him prior to the ruling of the Commission. On the other hand, one of the ablest of the Democratic members of the Commission expresses his opinion that the Democratic case has a better prospect than the Republican case. The same member says that he believes Justice Bradley will try the case as a judge and act as a partisan. It is significant that the entire foundation for Republican confidence and hope is predicated a partisan and not an impartial arbiter of jus-

This much may be said as between the two As now known, there are not likely to be less than a dozen cases of law and fact pre-sented for the determination of the committee. If the Democrats sustain a single point their case is won. If the Republicans do not maintain themselves on every point their case is lost. the Republican assumption is correct, that the case is to be tried and decided on partisan considerations alone, then, of course, there can be no question that Hayes will come in. If, as the people believed, and which belief lay at the bottom of the popular demand for the passage of the electoral bill, the title to the Presidency is to be passed upon by the application of the principles of law and justice, which are understood to be the mainspring of judicial action, then it is in the last degree indelicate and improper for one party to the contest to be claiming a verdict

It is proper in this connection to suggest that implicit reliance need not be placed in accounts purporting, and falsely purporting, to represent accurately the expressions of members of the Commission in secret session. It is gratifying the almost entire abstinence from speaking even to their familiar friends of their confidential deliberations, have shown that in this important respect, at least, they recognize the obligation of their judicial functions. —Cor. Baltimore Sun.

Stronger Cases for the Democrats. Washington, February 8 .- The weakness of the Democratic claim as to Humphreys, the alleged ineligible Elector, was so apparent that it is a wonder that the question was ever raised. Certainly the objecting to this vote must have been made without due inquiry into the facts. The only purpose that can be imagined is that it was desired to get the tribunal committed to the principle of inquiring into such cases in order to make a sure thing of it when Levise and Brewster, in Louisiana, and Watts, in Oregon, are under consideration. Humphreys did not hold the office of shipping commissioner when the election took place. All investigations, how-ever, serve to increase the strength of the Louisiana ineligibility cases. If Levise's vote is counted it will be in defiance of notorious facts rendering him ineligible. Judge Trumbull and Matt Carpenter are hard at work on the Louisi-Matt Carpenter are nard at work on the Louisi-nan matter. They lay great stress upon the un-constitutionality of the returning board law.— The claim which Carpenter says can be fully es-tablished is that the returning board had no right to canvass the returns of a Presidential election; that the board was illegally constituted, and that the canvass was in many respects conducted in violation of law. Carpenter says Louisiana will elect Tilden beyond a doubt.

WHY THE PLORIDA CASE WAS PRESENTED. In conversation to-night one of the eminent associates had fiesitated about making the point as to the ineligibility of Humphreys, because, on the facts, it was so much weaker than three or four cases of the same kind, which are in reserve, but they made it in deference to some leading Democratic lawyers. The counsel regard the for Union County. Oregon and Louisiana cases of ineligible electors as impregnable, and believe the Commission is committed to the principle they will advance when these are considered. They are not at all appresensive about the election of Tilden, and they only fear for Hendricks, as the most they dread is a failure to elect by the people because of the throwing out of one or more votes by ineligible electors, in which event the House of Representatives will choose the President .-Cor. Philadelphia Times.

A Possibility of a Change of the Democratic Tac-tics if Louisiana is Counted for Hayes. Washington, Friday Night, February 9.—The

Democratic members of the Commission, and indeed all well informed Democrats, consider Tilden's cause very far from lost by the result of the Florida contest. The Louisiana case presents several strong points not heretofore laid before the commission. Matt Carpenter and Trumbull are thoroughly prepared, and though the former is expected to make the greatest argument of the controversy, a principal point of it will be that under the statutes of Louisiana creating the returning board the power to canvass the votes for Presidential Electors is not given them, and it should therefore mave been done by the Governor and other officers named as canvassers under a proper law.

The leading Democrats held a conference tonight to discuss the situation and arrange their tactics for the future. It is believed they have changed their views. Perhaps they may conclude if Louisiana is given to Hayes by a party vote in the Electoral Commission to object to the vote of every State that comes up afterwards, so and a variety adjusted at the grant reverse before commission, for there are none so blind as those tion in December. The time is so limited this is entirely practicable, as the house must separate and discuss for two hours every such case. Under this state of things the president of the Senate would hold over, and would be neting president until his successor is elected on the 4th of March, and that successor would probably be

Morton or Sherman. From a member of the Commission I learn that the day was taken up in discussing the effeet of the quo warrance proceedings, the subsequent legislation of Florida, and judgment of its Supreme Court. The eligibility question came up first, and the Republican members said as they had voted not to take up that question at all they would like to bear what Judge Bradley had to say. He would like to hear argument before giving his opinion. It was to this point that Bayard an I Hoar principally directed their arguments. Finally Judge Bradley decided against Humphries, and gave an opinion which the Republican commissioners construe as precluding any hope for the Democrats upon any other eligibility case if at may be raised. But a Democratic member says he did not so construe it. Thurman offered a resolution declaring Humphries ineligible, but it was at length decided by a unanimous vote to drop Humphries .-Bayard's cheerfulness is very apparent, and Abbott and Thurman are hopeful.

A new case of ineligibility in Louisiana has been quietly worked up, and it may stagger Judge Bradley in spite of his bitterly Republican wife and Morton's and Garfield's bull-dozing. It is positively asserted that Joseph, Republican Elector in Louisiana, served a term of three years in the penitentiary for burglary.—Cor. ey can purchase the acquital of a culprit

offices of the Military Companies of Columbia. | pure, orderly and prosperous.

## The Edeekly Union Times.

R. M. STOKES, Editor.

UNION, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1877. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING. ADVESTISING.
One square or one inch, first insertion, - - \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, - - 75
Liberal discount made to merchants and others adversing for six months or by the year.
Obituary Notices of ten lines or less, inserted free.
over ten lines, charged as Advertise

nears. 相愛 20 per cent additional for advertisements ordered not to appear in consecutive issues.

153. Over \$6,000 has been collected by Gov. Hampton's Agent in Newberry.

BED. Dr. John H. Davis, one of the oldest and most valuable citizens of Laurens County, died, on the 8th inst., aged 86 years.

The Grand Jury of Richland has found true bill against John R. Cochran, republican Senator from Anderson, for the murder of Thomas Dent, in Columbia, last fall.

The dwelling house of Mr. T. C. Perrin, at Abbeville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Cause, defective chimney. No

The quo warranto case of Connor vs. Elliott, for the office of Attorney-General of the with power to issue subpenas and subpenas duces tecum. Thirty days is given for the report. The Greenville News has deliberately come

needs now, is more immigration, more railroads, more honest men and two more Democrats on the National Returning Board. J. H. Runkle, ex-Solicitor of the Circuit, committed suicide in Fine's saloon, Co-

native of Ohio and a brother-in-law of Ex-Congressman lioge, of the 3d District. BED. We give as much of the news from Washington as we think will fully post our readers upon the condition of the Presidential contest. No one can at present tell how it will resultexcept, perhaps, Judge Bradley and his politi-

Real Thomas R. Agnew, brother of "John Agnew, Mayor of Columbia, nas been adjudged a bankrupt. His liabilities foot up \$884,000, while his assets are nominally \$460,000. Agnew was a large grocery Merchant in Vesey Street, New York.

Eggs are selling in Charleston at from 20 to 25 cents per dozen, and meat from 8 to 15 cents per pound. Considering that the Charleston butchers cut off all the superfluous bone on the meat, it is but very little, if any, more than we pay here. Eggs are selling here at 20 cents, and not very plentiful at that.

18 The Greenville News has made its apsearance with more than usual regularity the past ten days, and the result is, it is eagerly sought for on the arrival of the morning's train.

Through it we get nearly all the telegraphic reports and the cream of the other news found in the Columbia papers of the same date, but received here in the afternoon.

feet In our last we spoke of the arm of Dunshould tell which Smith it is. The suggestion is good, and in order to clear up the mystery we is N. H. A. Dunbar and J. Drayton Smith .-There may be many Smith's in the world but we

Ben. Mr. Wm. A. Courteney, of Charleston, act as Agent for the Lee and Hampton Portraits | settle the final result.

Laurie has placed specimen copies of these chieftains for a very small amount.

Senator Nash, Chairman of the Board of frustees of the colored Orphan Asylum, called on Gov. Hampton last week for pecuniary aid for that institution, and the Governor gave Nash a check for one thousand dollars. We are glad the Governor was able to respond to the call so promptly and liberally, and we hope Senator Nash will be as ready to recognize Hampton as Governor, in the Senate, as he is when the Orphans of Lis own color need assistance from the public Treasury.

E Our friend, R. W. Tinsley has just recived a new supply of spectacles, and says he has some that will almost restore sight to the blind. He intends sending a pair to Bradley and Garfield, of the Electoral Commission, with the forlorn hope that they will enable those Commissioners to discern the difference between the true vote of Louisiana and the false count of J. Madison Wells and his returning Board. We know Tinsley has some powerful speciacles, but who will not recognize the rights of the people above party interest.

The Grand and Petit Jurors of this County, drawn on the 20th ult , have, no doubt been apprised by the Sheriff that their attendance will be required by Judge Northrop at Court next Monday. The Judge is anxious to please al! parties, if he can do it "within the be on hand as a terror to all law breakers. It will be pleasant to have, once more, a sober and honorable Solicitor, and to feel that every officer of the Court, from the Judge to the constable. will do their duty faithfully, irrespective of political or personal enterest or bias. The day of bribery and corruption, in the Courts of this Circuit, is, we believe, gon r ever, and with on him" on any account. it is passing away the inclination to commit filled pages of our session docket at every court Agent Chamberlain, dated Cartersville, Ga., rein the minds of all classes of the people. Stern justice in our Courts, tempered with mercy, Infantry, was killed in Log Mountains by 30 never fails to command the respect and even illicit distillers, who attacked the government obedience of the most hardened criminals, and force under cover of night. Keep our Courts pure, and just in its adminis

The Electoral Commission.

From the first we have had very little faith in the Commission created by Congress to decide soney in this section is truly alarming. Our upon the contested Electoral votes; but where found that the Senate had elected Morton and Garfield to that Commission our faith in it as a non-partisan tribunal became will weaker for non-partisan tribunal, became still weaker, for pr that in many cases, or be in danger of losing. would be resorted to by the Republican majority of that body, and the wishes of a large majority of the people, as expressed through the ballotbox, would be ignored by such extreme sartisans, and the party whip would control the Commission. Still we hoped that the representatives of the Supreme Bench would rise above all party considerations, that the commissioners chosen from that dignified position would bring to the great work only the spirit of justice and a decent respect for the plain voice of the people. But this hope was almost blasted when we found that the four Judges had selected Judge Bradley as their associate upon the Commission. We could not forget that Bradley was chesen as a partisan judge when the discussion upon the legality of the greenback issue was to be decided by the United States Supreme Court, and he has continued a warm supporter of the party that placed him upon the bench ever since .-Nor was that the only cause for our fear We heard from the best authorities that Judge Bradley was a warm, personal, as well as political friend of Gov. Hayes, the Republican candilles for President, and, furthermore, that he had exother Judge on the Bench. Taking all these o the conclusion that the only things this country things into consideration we had strong reasons for our misgivings that the Commission would be controlled more by party prejudice than a regard for the expressed will of a majority of the people. As we said before, the Commission was too strong Republican in its feelings and interests lumbia, last Saturday, by shooting himself in to give much hope that it could rise above party, even upon such a grave question. the head. Runkle was about 30 years old; a

We, however, have not given up the contest yet. Wiser heads than ours seem to think that Louisiana and Oregon will present stronger arguments for Tilden than Florida did. It does seem to us that no man of ordinary intellect and respectability can read the infamous trauds so incontestably proven against the Republican Returning Board of Louisiana and believe that Hayes received a majority in that State, and we don't believe a majority of his own party will be satisfied if he takes his cent as Preside der such infamous circumstances.

The Commission is now in session upon the Louisiana vote, and we cannot better explain the present situation of the Electoral dispute than by giving the following from the News and

The count has now reached Louisiana, and if, as is probable, the party division in the Commission remains as heretofore, Judge Bradley must decide the vote of the State. The case of Louisiana differs in many respects from that of Florida. In the latter case but one set of Electors voted on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes on the day appointed by law, and both received certificates from persons claiming to be Governor of the State. It may be that the Commission, that is to say

bar & Smith, and it has been suggested that as there are so many Smith's in the country we who was the legal Governor of Louisiana on the 6th of December. There are other phases of the case which make it different inform the public that the full name of the firm from that of Florida. Even the cases of alleged ineligibility are different, from the fact that Brewster and Levisce do not claim counsel for the Democratic party said he and his are confident there is only one N. H. A. Dunbar. to have resigned their offices before the election. The Louisiana case will present several new points, and it is very far from has solicited our young friend, Laurie Young, to certain that the decisions thus far made

> Our invaluable fellow-townsman, M Portraits on exhibition in the window of Foster dames Grant, exhibited on our streets last & Wilkins' store, and has already a number of Wednesday a contrivance for a fire engine, which subscribers. We advise people from the coun- is simple and inexpensive, and we believe would try to see Laurie when they come to town and prove efficient in case of fire. It was nothing secure a fine portrait of each of those loved more nor less than an iron Force Pump fastened into a hogshead with arms attached to work it. With about twenty-five feet of hose he threw a pretty good stream of water to the cone of Mr. McNally's two-story store.

Many efforts have been made to organize a Fire Company in this town, but the expense of purchasing an apparatus has heretofore stood in the way. Mr. Grant has now overcome that objection, and we hope the citizens will give him tangible encouragement in his laudable effort to introduce a plan that will give some security against fire.

We think the town Council should consult with Mr. Grant about it, and the citizens -- particularly the property-owners-should call upon the town officials to move in the matter.

We shall speak of Mr. Grant and his improvised fire engine more fully hereafter.

Ben, Dr. J. P. Thomas, Gov. Hampton's Agent for the collection of the ten per cent contribution, reports that he has collected a little

While this is doing pretty well, it der not ome up to what was experted of Union

While quite a number of colored republicar s have promptly come forward and paid the Hampton tax, there are a number of the largest white tax payers who have not responded. Surely they will not allow colored republicans to thus show greater fealty to the Hampton Government than they do?

The Dector has filled his appointments through-Statutes," while our new Solictor, Col. Ball, will out the County, but will keep his books open during Court week in the Commissioners' office. where he will be pleased to give receipts to any the Governor and government chosen by a majorny of the people. Let is all go up and pay! We would not have Gov. Hampton think that the people of old Union had "gone gone back

WASHINGTON, February 12 .- A dispatch to

If the killing of Revenue officers and soldiers continue, it will be hard to find men willing to risk their lives hunting for illicit distilleries.

When you see a cat put up her back and Gov. Hampten has commissioned a number of tratson of the laws, and the people will be snarl at a plate of sausages you may know they are genuine.

Union and its Drawbacks.

The stagnation of business and the scarcity of we knew then that trickery and partisan Wagons pass this town, from below, and go to schemes, entirely unbecoming a tribunal entrus- Spartanburg to sell cotton and buy supplies, ted with such momentous national interests, while from almost every other part of Union County the towns adjacent county are recieving a large amount of cash trade.

Why is this? Why can the Cotton buyers of Spartanburg pay more for Cotton and sell goods cheaper than Union? These are questions that the people cannot answer, consequently they have come to the conclusion that the merchants of Union are a set of sharpers and swindlers. We do not expect to answer them to the satisfaction of all, but we will make such statements

as we are satisfied can be substantiated. A farmer bought a barrel of Molasses in Spartanburg. The merchant charged him for 46 gallons, but the guager's mark (which had been eraced) only called for 42 gallons. The excuse of the merchant, when his attention was called to it, was : "Oh! T. does so, and we have to do

it also, or we could not sell as cheap." Another case is similar: An Agent from Spartanburg called on our merchants and proposed to sell them a car load of Liverpool salt at a very reduced price. The salt was ordered, and in due time it arrived; but upon examina tion it was found that each sack was nearly 30, lbs. less than the usual weight of Liverpool salt. pressed more interest in the election than any The result was the Union merchants would not stoop to such a cheat upon their customers, so notified the shipper that the salt was at the Union Depot, subject to his order.

These are the only cases, of that character, that have come plainly to our notice, but others have been mentioned.

But Union has another and, we think, greater enemy to its prosperity. The freight on a car load of merchandize to Union is just three times as a uch as to Spartanburg-28 miles above us -- on the same road. By the published rates the freight on a car load of Molasses to Union is \$99; but to Spartanburg--28 miles beyondit is only \$33. Our merchants now ship their goods to Spartanburg and back for one-half what they would have to pay if the car stopped at Union, on its way to Spartant urg.

Again, cotton is shipped from Spartanburg to Charleston for much less per bale than from Un-100, for no velet sancon than because the larger is a way station. This is a great drawback to the business of Union, and we cannot help thinking that the discrimination in freights between the two points is unjust and extraordinary.

The Town and County of Union has done as much, if not more, than any other section, toward the interests of the Spartanburg and Union Railread, and A does seem hard now that the road should be used as a prominent means of injuring our trade to build up the interests of an adjoining country. We fought hard to secure the \$150,000 subscription from this County to the extension of the road, and secured it. It was the most liberal subscription, all things considered, made by any other county, but we had no idea that the road which would receive the greatest benefit from that extension uld so far ignore our claims as to make such a ruinous discrimination. In the building of the Spartanburg and Asheville road Union has received of a deliar of Lene ft. Nearly all the money. our liberality would be used so pointedly and so flagrantly to our disadvantage.

We have no idea that anything we might say will have any effect upon those who control the Spartanturg and Union Railroad, but it is possible that the bare mention of the difficulties under which our people are suffering may arouse to some effort to relieve themselves.

While it is an unpropitious time to call upon he people of Union to build a railroad, still we believe it is their duty to seriously and earnestly the eligibility of P.C. Humphreys, one of the make some move towards establishing a competing line of transportation. A charter for a road from Chester to Union has been granted by the Legislature, and the merchants of Chester are anxious to have that road built. They stand ready to subscribe liberally toward it, and we ask them to move in the matter at once. All that Union can possibly do, by individual aid. Stearns, Governor, as also that of the board of will be cheerfully and promptly done. Our people feel that they must have another railroad outlet, or their property and business will be completely rained. Will the merchants of Chester and Union give us any encouragement to keep the matter before the people? Let us hear from you, gentlemen.

## A Shocking Murder

Was committed on Friday last, near Jonesville, by a colored man named Waties Gist, upon the body of his aged Grandmother.

The circumstances, as they were reported to us, are as follows: Waties is undoubtedly crazy. He has been in the State Lunatic Asylum at least once. He says the Lord commanded him to kill his "Granny," so he built up a large fire in the fire-place, then took the axe and "chopped her head in two," and then put her on the fire, where she was found by a brother of Waties .-The body was almost burned up when found. Waties was arrested and brought to jail the following day, and appears as unconcerned about the horrid crime he committed as if he had only killed a mad dog.

Since the above was put in type we have learned that Waties' lunacy is spasmodic, and in his lucid intervals, since he has been in jail, he has evinced intense anguish for the crime he

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER'S POSITION .- In number of tax payers who may wish to sustain a notice from J. L. Watterson, former County Treasurer, informing the people of York County that he is ready and desirous of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1877. In the same issue of the Enquirer appears an editorial article advising the people of York to respond to this call, and urging them to pay their County taxes promptly, on the ground that the educational, charitable and penal institutions of crimes and acts of violence which at one time the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the County are, or soon will be, in a very impe-

cunious condition.
It is easy to understand that Chamberlain's appointtee should be ready to gobble up the money of the taxpavers, but we confess that we are somewhat at a loss to understand how the Yorkville Enquirer, a paper which is supported by the taxpayers of York County, can advise the cople to recognize the Chamberlain usurpation. It savors very strongly of treason. The Hampon Herald, published at Rock Hifl, gives the ring of the true metal, when it says: "We advise our people not to pay one cent of tixes to Mr. Watson or any one else who now ignores the Hampton government and prefers allegiance to the Chamberlain usurpation,—Charleston Jour-

FLORIDA GIVEN TO HAYES On Grounds Fatal to His Chances for the White House.

A STRICTLY PARTY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, February 9 .- The Grand Com nission has decided to give Florida to Hayes but it is claimed that the conclusion was reached by two Republican members of the Court upon grounds fatal to the final success of their party. Neither party is quite happy over the situation

The Commission continued in session until half-past 8 o'clock. Each of the fifteen memof the case, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the four persons, to wit: Fred. C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, Wm. H. Holden and Thos. A. Long, are duly appointed Electors of President and Vice. President for the State of Florida, and that the-votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States The vote in detail on this resolution was as follows:

Yeas-Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong. Nays-Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hun-

on, Payne and Thurman. In the case of Humphreys, Judge Clifford was of opinion that holding the office of shipping commissioner would have rendered him ineligible, but that his resignation of the office before the election was valid, and in this view of the case action on the objection to his vote, made by Scuator Jones, of Florida, was abandoned .-These proceedings will be presented in joint session to-morrow, when the count will progress to Louisiana.

In the formal report to the joint session, the Commission will assign the following reasons for their decision:

Eirst. The Commission, exercising the powers or both houses under the law, and having examined all the certificates and papers referred to them, find that they have no authority to hear evidence aliunde, or, in other words, to hear evidence outside of the certificates of the Governor of the State of Florida, founded upon the determination of the canvassing boardas to its

Second. The Commission cannot consider as evidence any acts of the Legislature or courts in determining whom the State had appointed as Electors after the day that the said Electors gave their votes. Third. In regard to the alleged ineligibility

of F. C. Humphreys, there was not sufficient proof that he held office on the 7th of Novem-The decision of the commission was formally

reported to the Senate and that body immediately repaired to the House. The following objections to the decision of the

Commission were submitted by Mr. Field tathe

Objections to the Decision.
WASHINGTON February 10.
The following are the objections submitted by Mr. Field:

An objection is interposed by the undersigned Senators and Representatives to the decision made by the commission constituted by the act entitled "An act to approve and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising hereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D 1877," as to the true and legal electoral vote of Florida, on the following grounds:

1st. The commission determined that the vote cast by C. H. Pearce, F. C. Humpreys, W. II. Holden and T. W. Long, aselectors of President and vice President of the United States, in and for or on behalf of the State of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the said State, when, in truth and in fact, the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, Robert E. Hilton and Robert Bullock is the true

2d. For that the said commission refused to re ceive competent and material evidence tending to prove that C. H. Pierce, F. C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden and T. W. Long we e not appointed electors in the manuer prescribed by the Legishas been spent in Spartanburg. We do not nated as electors by the returning board of said complain of that, for we knew from the first that State, corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard it would be so, but we did not anticipate that of law, and with the intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Younge, R. C. Hilton and Robert Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the State of Florida, in the man-ner prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

3d. For that the decision aforesaid was founded upon the resolution and order of said commission previous'y made, as follows:

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not

4th. For that said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two houses of Congress by the committees of each house concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by the persons whose certificates are taken as proof of their due appointment as electors.

5th. For that the said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of State canvesers was procured or given in pursunnce of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the State of Florida out of its rightful choice of electors, and to substitute therefor those who had not been chosen as appointed electors by said State in the manner provided by the Legislature thereof.

6th. For that the said commission refused to recognize the rights of the courts of the State of Florida to review and revise the judgment of the returning board or board of canvassers, rendered through fraud, without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of said courts, after their decision that Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long were not entitled to cast the electoral vote of the State of Florida; which said decision w. s rendered by a court of said State, lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and whose invisdiction over the said Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long had attached before any act was done by them as

7th. For that the said decision excludes all evidence tending to show that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its government— legislative, judicial and executive—had decided as fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns, Governor, as well as that of the State canvassers, upon which certificates the said commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Fiorida have been rejected,

and false ones substituted in their place 8th. For that the count of the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long, for President and Vice-President, would be a violation of the constitution of the United States.

Signed by Senators Jones, Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, Jenks, Finlay, Saylor, Ellis, Morrison Hewitt and Springer.

Upon returning the Secretary of the Senate read the objections submitted. A motion for a recess to Monday was urged

by the Democrats, but was lost by 26 to 44-a strict party vote. -Sherman offered the following : Resolved, That the decision of the commission

upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstand-

Adopted by a strict party vote. Recess to 10, A. M., Monday.

THE OREGON CASE .- Prominent Democrats say the commission has adopted a line of procedure that must throw out the vote of Watts, the Oregon postmaster.

Alexander H. Stephens finds sweet solace in istening to the obituaries which are read to begin the biggest law suit of the century to obhim by his private Secretary as he sits propped up by a bolster. They do him more good than feated -- Washington Telegram to New York Teibthe doctor's stuff.

A Slashing Rebuke to Weak-Kneed Democracy WASHINGTON, Feb 12 .- Mr. Carr, from Mr. Kerr's old district, in the course of his speech,

Florida should have been returned for Tilden

and Hendricks, but, sir, at the same time, I hold that the democratic majority of this house has no moral right to complain that this commission has rendered a partisan decision in reporting the four electoral votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. While I assert that this decision is contrary to the facts, and contrary to the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, I as boldly assett that the wrong is chargeable in a cause farther back than the commission. The wrong rests upon the shoul-ders of those who established this pertizan tribunal. When the democratic majority of this house adopted this law, with the full knowledge hat a majority of the commission would be republicans, govered by republican instincts, conrolled by republican interests, warped by republican biases, moved by republican motives, they deliberately abandoned every claim which the democratic masses asserted to control our national affairs. The commission have done no more nor less than what could or should have been expected or required of them. You erected a political tribunal, invested it with political attributes, and gave them political questions to determine, which they have settled from a political stand point. Being Republicans, they believed that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was and ought to be elected. In making their declaration, they have been true and faithful to their political sentiments, education and assertions. No legal wrong can attach to them for this; but when you as Democrats, deliberately put such power over such questions in the hands of a tribunal, so constituted, you committed a bold and daring wrong to your pretended political conviction, and assuredly to your political constituents, whose political sentiments and rights you betrayed and abandoned to your political adversaries. I rise to remind the Democrats, that in common decency, your

the decision of that tribunal." He concluded: "I denounce the majority of this House as being responsible for the wrong and ignorantly or corruptly recreant to the confidence which had been reposed in them, and faithless to the trusts confided to them." Applause.

votes on this measure have estopped you from interposing even one word of criticism against

While a bill relating to the Freedman's Bank was under discussion on Tuesday, Scuator Cameron took occasion to express his mind freely in regard to the employment of several commis sioners, at an annual compensation of \$3,000 each, to settle the affairs of that bankrupt institution. He said he was epposed to paying large salaries to these commissioners to enable them to live riotously and fare sumptuously, while the poor negroes who deposited in the bank are starving.
One of the rankest offences of Grantism was

the plunder of the Freedman's Bank, and the maining assets seem determined to use them up in expenses and salaries. The head of these ommissioners is John A. J. Creswell, formerly Postmaster-General, in which office he acquired a reputation for assisting straw-bid contractors to swindle the Government, which seems to have recommended him to Grant as a suitable person to be intrusted with the care of what was, left of the freedmen's funds. Creswell holds one or two other offices, besides running a bank of his own in Washington. He is simply a pensioner upon the poor defrauded negroes .- New York

An old Negress.—I have in my employ, as nurse, an old colored woman who says her name is Polly Sumter; that she was the servant of old Gen. Sumter, and a grown woman at his death; that after his death she remained in the family of his only son, Col. Thomas Sumter, and nursed his four children, whose names were Thos. De-Large, Francis, Sebastion and Brazilian; that she was brought to this State before the war by Mr. John Joseph, and bought by a speculator named Draper Dixon; that her prayers are that she may live to see her young masters and mistresses, her old Carolina home and her only daughter, Linda, before she dies. She further says her daughter was carried to Virginia by Mr. John Broomfield, and that she would like to know if she is still living.

This old woman moves about quite lively, and her memory is splendid.

Virginia and South Carolina papers would confer a favor on this old weman by publishing the above.—W. B. S. in Montgomery (Ala.) Ad-

MR. TILDEN'S VIEWS .- WASHINGTON. submitted to the joint convention of the two | February 9.—Governor Tilden said yester-houses by the President of the Senate with the | day evening to a personal friend whom he had requested to go to Washington: "Say to our friends that they have no reason to be depressed if the Commission decides against the Democracy in the Florida case. I expect the decision will be adverse, but do not encourage despondency. The loss of Florida will not surpise me, but there are other points upon which I am confident

the Democracy will succeed." Mr. Tilden is represented as talking as unconcernedly about the final result as though it were the case of "John Doe against Richard Roe." Yet he said, "I am a fatalist in so far as I believe, as the representative of the Democrats, the final decision will be in our faver."

AN INELIGIBLE ELECTOR .- Washington, February 10 .- The committee on the privileges and powers of the House examined Postmaster General Tyner, who produced from his files all papers bearing on Watts' resignation, which show Watts resigned by telegraph November 13, and telegraphic acceptance was sent by the Postmaster General on November 14. Watts' written resignation to Special Agent Underwood was not received at the department until December 9 .-The record of the department show that Henry W. Hill was appointed Watts' successor November 23. Hill's bond was fowarded to him December 11, and was returned approved January 3,1877, on which day his commission was sent him. A special agent took charge of Watts' office November 14, receipted for all government property and removed the past office to another

SUDDEN DRATHS AND MURDER IN AND AROUND AUGUSTA.—Agusta, Ga., Feb. 12. -Gustav Stoepel, German Watchmaker, was found dead in his bed this morning. He died of apoplexy. To day Pacrick Sheahan fell in the canal and was drowned.— Mose Sullivan, a colored constable, was shot and killed in Hamburg by Edward Ivey, colored. Mitchell Blair had his throat cut by Samuel Stuart in Graniteville and died.

Both were colored. Liquor was the cause. On Saturday night II. J. Rozier, a merchant of Sparta, was waylaid while going home from his store. He was struck with a slung shot, and robbed of a hundred dollars and his watch. He has since died.

MR. TILDEN'S PURPOSE .-- An influential Democratic chairman of one of the leading investigating committees of the House remarked to-night that if the final decision of the electoral count should be adverse to Governon Tilden, he will not accept the result without further testing his rights in the courts. The last section of the compremise bill provides that either of the parties in interest, notwithstanding the award of the commission, shall not be deprived of any rights now possessed under the constitution or the laws to try the right of the Presidency by an order in quo warranto or otherwise. This chairman says that Mr. Tilden will certainly