

COLUMBUS, O., 2. — Governor Hayes left his resignation in the governor's office here, to be filed on future notice. A telegram was received this forenoon to file it, as follows—

"Executive Department, State of Ohio, Columbus, Feb. 28.

"I hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Ohio. My resignation to take effect on the 2d day of March next.

"Signed,  
R. B. HAYES."

Upon receipt of the telegram, Lieutenant Governor Thomas L. Young was notified of Governor Hayes resignation. He at once proceeded to the Executive Department, where the oath of office, as governor, was administered to him by Chief Justice Welch, in presence of the State officers and many citizens of the city. Governor Young left for Washington at noon.

WASHINGTON, 2. — President elect Hayes and party arrived here at nine o'clock. The President elect was received by Ex-Gov. Dennison, Senator Sherman and Gen. Sherman, who escorted him from the depot. There were present, as spectators, about 2,000 persons, who vociferously cheered as the party passed through the lines on their way to the carriages in waiting. President Hayes and family were driven to the residence of Senator Sherman, where they will remain for the present.

During the session of the Cabinet to-day, President elect Hayes, accompanied by General Sherman and Governor Dennison, called at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Hayes desiring to present his respects to the President. The distinguished party were ushered into the Council Chamber, where the Cabinet was in session, and all proceedings were stopped, so that the formalities of introduction might proceed. The President elect was especially greeted and congratulated by President Grant and the members of the Cabinet, all of whom, with the exception of Secretary Morrill, who was kept away by sickness, were present, and mutual expressions of happiness were exchanged at the termination of the question that had agitated Congress and the country. General conversation was briefly held and the President and President elect had an earnest and quiet conversation of some minutes' duration, in which President Grant acquainted the President elect with the directions given concerning the new occupancy of the executive mansion, and of the arrangements made in regard to the courtesies attending the inauguration ceremonies so far as concerned the present Chief Magistrate. The personal and political friends of the President elect were at the Executive Mansion, and when his party left all shook hands with him before he entered his carriage.

From the Executive Mansion the party drove to the Capitol, proceeding at once by invitation of the President of the Senate to the Vice-President's room, where an informal reception was held.

The President has issued a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 5th inst. at noon. The proclamation is as follows—

*The President of the United States of America: DOMINIC OT*

#### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 m. on the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the executive; Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon on that day, of which all of whom shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby to take notice. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the second of March, in the year of our Lord 1877, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
By the President,  
HAMILTON FISH,  
Secretary of State.  
WASHINGTON, 1.  
At 9.30 a vote was taken on Pop-

leton's amendment that the vote of Sollace be not counted.

Walling endeavored to interpose further delay, in the shape of a request that he be excused from voting, which the Speaker refused to entertain, and an appeal from the ruling of the chair, which the Speaker also refused to entertain.

The roll call resulted—yeas 205, nays 26. So the decision of the House was that Sollace's vote be not counted.

Most of the republicans voted with the majority for the purpose of sooner bringing the question to a close.

There was but one more motion left for the minority, and that was to reconsider the last vote. Clarke, of Missouri, made it, and it was tabled—yeas 177, nays 59. This point was reached at 10.45, so that the House had spent over twelve hours in the struggle.

O'Brien then attempted to procure an order for the Senate to be notified, the intention being to spend a couple of hours more over the debate, but the Speaker refused to recognize him for that purpose, and said the Chair has allowed a vote on every legitimate motion, and now the House is brought to the following paragraph in the law: "When the two houses have waited, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision on the question submitted." The Chair must notify the Senate. (Applause.)

At 11 o'clock the Senators entered the hall, and without delay the electoral votes of Vermont were counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificates of Virginia and West Virginia were announced for Tilden and Hendricks.

Then came the last State, Wisconsin, with ten votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificate having been read, Lynde presented an objection, signed by Senators Barnum, McDonald, Kelly, Cooper, and Johnson, and Representatives Lynde, Burchard, Phillips, Tucker, Springer, Rice, Vance, Young, and Morey to counting the vote of Downs because he held the office of pension surgeon and examining surgeon when he voted, and that Downs was not therefore, the duly appointed elector for the said State, and his vote cannot be constitutionally counted.

The Senate, at 11:25 retired. Mills then rose to a privileged question, and sent up a resolution to be read.

Luttrell interposed, with a motion for recess, but subsequently withdrew it to allow Mills' resolution to be read. It was:

Whereas, on the 7th of November, 1876, an election was held in the several States for electors for President and Vice-President, at which election the majority of said electors, favorable to the election of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President, were duly and constitutionally elected; and

Whereas, the returns of said election in the State of Louisiana and Florida were duly made to the officers in said States whose duty it was, under the law, to aggregate the votes and certify to the names of the electors; and

Whereas, Said returning officers wilfully, corruptly, and fraudulently suppressed the votes of those electors who were duly and legally elected, and falsely and fraudulently certified to the election of persons who were defeated at the ballot box; and

Whereas, The governors of said States falsely and fraudulently gave certificates of election to said persons who were defeated, and refused them to those who were elected; and

Whereas, Said false and fraudulent certificates were referred to this commission to investigate and report to Congress the true and constitutional electoral votes of said States; and

Whereas, Said commission refused to investigate the question as to who were the true constitutional electors chosen by the qualified voters of said States; and

Whereas, It appears in the count of the electoral votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, that on account of said frauds in suppressing the true votes and certifying to false votes, Samuel J. Tilden, although having received the majority of the electoral votes cast at the ballot box and in the several States, has not the majority in said joint count of all the electors appointed in accordance with the terms of the Constitution; and

Whereas, Ratherford B. Hayes

has not received a majority of the constitutional electors duly and legally appointed, and a contingency, provided for by the constitution, having happened, when it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to proceed immediately to the election of the President of the United States for the ensuing four years; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that said House will proceed immediately in obedience to the constitution to choose a President from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President.

Mills made a speech in favor of his resolution, in which he characterized the representatives of the American people as cowering in the dust. The people, he said, dare maintain their rights, but the people's representatives dare not do so. Their fathers, if they could look down upon them from heaven, would be ashamed to see them cowering before a despot who only commanded an army of about 18,000 men, half of whom sympathized with the democratic party.

The whole speech was in this vein, but it attracted little attention.

Lynde was recognized by the Speaker, and offered a resolution that the vote of Downs be not counted.

Mills then offered his as a substitute.

A message from the Senate announced that the objection had not been sustained. The announcement was greeted with a very general clapping of hands on the republican side and in the galleries. This demonstration annoyed the members on the democratic side, who demanded the clearing of the galleries.

The Speaker directed that the lobbies be cleared, but submitted to the House the question as to the clearing of the galleries, and there was a very decided majority against it.

Lynde then moved the recess till to-morrow morning—rejected, 99 to 148.

At 12.20, Wood, of New York, made a proposition that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and at 1 o'clock the vote shall be taken on the main question, but there were objections to it, and a scene of uproar and confusion ensued, lasting for several minutes, in the course of which Blackburn exclaimed that Friday, hangman's day, had been ushered in. A fit day to witness the consummation of the villainy and scandal of this proceeding.

O'Brien designated Woods, of New York, as a high priest of the republican party.

Wood then declared if his proposition was not assented to this Friday the constitutional government, judicial honesty, fair dealing, manhood and decency, would suffer crucifixion among a number of thieves. It is on that day that this presidential fraud received his nomination at the hands of a party convention. It is on that day as it recovered that every determination reached by the blistered perjurers and miscreants, who constituted a majority of this commission, have been promulgated. It is on that day that you propose to consummate your ingenuity, but the people will, at length, rise to punish, even perhaps in blood, the perpetrators of all the scoundrelism and villainy of this proceeding.

At 3:50 a.m. an amendment was offered by Caswell, of Wisconsin, that the vote of Downs be counted; rejected—yeas 79, nays 130, and the original proposition that it be not counted was agreed to without division.

The Senate was notified accordingly.

At 4 o'clock a.m. a message was read from the House announcing the action on the Wisconsin case. The Senate immediately left its chamber for the House to complete the count.

At 4:47 a.m. the hall was prepared for the final reception of the Senate, and as soon as that body entered, at 4:48 a.m., and all the members were seated, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read, and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer said: This concludes the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, having delivered the statement to

the presiding officer, expressed the hope that on the announcement, nothing would mar the dignity of the proceedings so reputable to the American people and so worthy of the respect of the world. He then said the whole number of electors appointed to vote for the President and Vice-President of the United States was 369, of which the majority is 185. The state of the vote for President is delivered by the tellers, and as determined under the act of Congress of January 29th, on this subject, is: For Rutherford B. Hayes 185 votes; for Samuel J. Tilden 184 votes. The state of the vote for Vice-President of the United States, as delivered by the tellers, as determined under the same act of Congress, is for Wm. A. Wheeler 185 votes; for Thomas A. Hendricks 184 votes. Wherefore, I do announce that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877. That William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877.

This announcement, together with the list of votes will be entered on the journals of both houses.

The count of the electoral votes being completed, and the result determined, the joint meeting of the two houses is dissolved.

The Senate will now retire to its chamber.

The Senate retired.

The House immediately, at 4.10 a.m., adjourned, and the flag which has never been down since it was hoisted over the halls of both houses on the first of February last, as a signal of their being in session, was lowered.

The Senate, upon their return, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 2. — President elect Hayes remained at the Vice-President's room more than an hour. Vice-President elect Wheeler arrived in Washington at 1 p.m., and proceeded to the Capitol, where he arrived shortly after President elect Hayes.

A bill passed by the Senate, to-day, concerning town site entries, was Page's measure, which passed the House last session. Its effect is to limit each townsite patent to a maximum of 2,500 acres, unless the town actually covers a greater area. Its chief purpose is to remedy the existing abuses of law in Utah, where enormous entries have been made throughout the Territory, nominally for city purposes, but really to prevent Gentile pre-emption and homestead settlers from acquiring a title to any desirable valley land.

The following telegrams were furnished by the War Department:

Headquarters of Army,

Washington, 2.

Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding

department, New Orleans.

The following dispatch has gone to Gov. Packard, and is hereby sent to you for your information and government.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,  
General.

Executive Mansion,  
Washington, 1.

To Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans.

In answer to your dispatch of this date the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail, but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or pull down either claimant for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

PHILADELPHIA, 2. — Wool is quiet, firm. Fine grades are scarce, mediums are in fair supply. Colorado, washed 20 @ 28, unwashed 16 @ 25, extra and merino pulled 36 @ 42, No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 36; Texas, fine and medium 20 @ 23, coarse 16 @ 20; California, fine and medium 25 @ 33, coarse 18 @ 22.

NEW ORLEANS, 2. — The Packard authorities released the would-be

assassin, Elder, to-day, on bail of \$5,000. The barricades at the State House have been strengthened and fifteen days' rations taken in.

The President's dispatches to Packard satisfies the conservatives.

Nicholls has issued a proclamation congratulating the people on their law-abiding conduct during the past months of anxiety, and counselling continued moderation and the maintenance of the public peace, asking them to refrain from violence, and leave those to enforce the law who are charged with the duties of the government to accord to every citizen, without distinction of race, equal rights and protection of the law, and thus under the blessing of God bring about an era of good feeling, peace and prosperity.

Governor Nicholls is reported dangerously ill. No one is allowed to see him except his attendants.

NEW YORK, 3. — The Sun appears this morning in mourning, the column rules being turned on every page. The following is the leading article: These are days of humiliation, shame and mourning for every patriotic American. A man whom the people rejected at the polls has been declared President of the United States through processes of frauds and cheat, and is to sit in the seat of George Washington. Let every upright citizen gird himself up for the work of redressing this monstrous iniquity. No truce with guilty conspirators, no rest for them, and no mercy till their political punishment and destruction is complete.

The World's editorial says Hayes is beginning a task, in which no man can possibly hope for any measure of success without the most thorough sense of the unchallenged legitimacy of his functions, under a cloud of doubt and of reproach which might well benumb the energies of the ablest and most experienced statesman America ever produced. This cloud cannot be conjured away. Though all the voices of the legislatures in the land should acclaim him to-morrow they could not undo what has been done in putting him where he is. He must begin, continue, and end his presidential career on sufferance.

A Herald reporter interviewed Tilden. The latter said Hewitt did not represent him. He (Tilden) was opposed to the electoral commission. He believed he was cheated out of the presidency.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### Assessment.

#### SALT LAKE CITY,

March 21, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

"Taxicus," in his letter of yesterday, suggests the advisability of the City authorities reducing the property assessments made for purposes of taxation. The fact of the matter is that the amount paid by the tax-payers does not depend upon the high or low assessment, but upon the amount of means required to carry on the business of the Corporation. The assessor submits his assessment roll to the City Council, that body then takes into consideration the amount of funds required for the year, and if it be say \$75,000 the rate of percentage is fixed upon the assessed value so that that sum can be realized. If the assessment was low, the percentage would have to be proportionately high, and if high proportionately low, being as "broad as long," when the amount to be obtained is the same. The percentage of taxes has never been higher than three-fourths of one per cent. although the charter admits of its being placed as high as one and a quarter.

### PROPORTION.

—Mr. Gatling has a new mitrailleuse, which will fire 300 rounds a minute.

—Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, tried the stage, but did not succeed to satisfaction. He then tried the bar, on the defence in a murder case, and lost the same, although he knew the man to be innocent. He then vowed in court never again to defend in a case of homicide. "The Judge vainly endeavored to dissuade the disgusted lawyer from making so rash a vow," but he persisted. Then the Judge gave him a wiggling for his implied assault on the honesty and intelligence of the jury."