

Williamson Call, James A. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton and Robert Bullcock is the true and lawful vote.

Second—The commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that the first named set were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the legislature of the State, but were designated as electors by the returning board of the State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of the laws with intent to defeat the will of the people.

Third—The decision was founded upon the resolution and order of the commission previously made.

Fourth—The decision excludes all evidence taken by the two houses of Congress, by the committees of each house, concerning the audits, errors and irregularities committed by persons whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of electors.

Fifth—The decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns, as governor, also of the board of State canvassers was procured or given in pursuance of fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy.

Sixth—The commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State to review and reverse the judgment of the returning board or the board of State canvassers rendered through fraud and without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in the case lawfully brought before the court which had jurisdiction.

Seventh—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all her departments of her government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed a fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns and that of the State canvassers, upon which certificates the commission have acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Eighth—To count the votes of Pierce, Humphreys, Holden, and Long as electors for President and Vice-President would be a violation of the constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones, of Florida, Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury, Macdonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, of Mass., Jenks, Finley, Saylor, Ellis, Morrison, Hewett, of New York, and Springer.

Secretary Morrill, at midnight, was much better. His friends are greatly encouraged by the improvement in his condition.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., 10.—Judge Stephen Dunlop, a wealthy and successful breeder of short-horn cattle, and known all over the west, died yesterday.

BOSTON, 10.—The demand for wool is fair. There is no disposition to press sales of desirable fleeces or best super and X pulled, except at current rates, while low grades are rather neglected. Fine and medium grades have been in fair request. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania 219,000 lbs. X Ohio 45; for choice medium and No. 1, 42 @ 45; XX and above 47 @ 48; combing and delaine steady, and taken as fast as graded; sales 85,000 lbs. washed at 44 @ 54; unwashed 33 @ 36; pulled is in fair demand, but inquiry is almost exclusively for good and choice lines of super and X; low super are dull and neglected; sales 213,400 lbs. of super at 38 @ 41; X 38 @ 43; eastern and Maine supers 45 @ 47; choice California pulled sold as high as 50, but this is a very extreme figure. California is dull; desirable spring commenced full prices, but fall is neglected; fall 12 @ 26; mostly in the range of 17 @ 20; spring 24 @ 30.

NEW HAVEN, 10.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has settled with the widow of L. C. Crain, killed at Ashtabula, for \$5,175.

BALTIMORE, 11.—Rev. John Wiley, said to be the oldest ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, died to-day, aged 71.

FORT LARAMIE, 11.—Yesterday Gwin's train found the body of an unknown man in Cottonwood Cañon, nine miles from here, aged 35 years, dark moustache, five feet six, handkerchief in pocket marked E. E., and head mashed in. The body was found in the snow and ice, and the indications are that he was killed a month ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The Tokio, from Hong Kong, January 16, Shanghai 14, brings reports of serious difficulties between the Spanish minister at Peking and Tsung Li Yamen, growing out of the

question of the employment of coolies in Cuba. The Chinese government absolutely refuse to sanction the further employment of Chinese laborers in the Spanish colonies.

Chung Chi Machee, Governor of Shing King, died suddenly, much regretted. He was a genuine reformer and an official of strict integrity.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Speculation is rife as to the real purpose of the democratic action, yesterday, in compelling the recess of the House till Monday in the face of the Senate's vote, which by sustaining the commission's decision, made the adverse action by the House entirely powerless to change the result. Five different theories have been put forth explanatory of this postponement:

First—That the democrats intend filibustering to delay action on the Florida case until the 4th of March, and thereby prevent the apprehended final decision of the commission in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

Second—That the purpose was to allow time for the reception and presentation of proof of the ineligibility of one of the Illinois republican electors.

Third—To give opportunity for the preparation of speeches designated for political effect next year.

Fourth—To enable the moderate men to restrain the fiery and imprudent members of the party from rash utterances and party, ill-advised action.

Fifth—That the democratic majority were suddenly demoralized like men thrown overboard, who clutched at straws, and that they postponed the proceedings without any definite purpose except to take all the possible chances of bettering an apparently desperate situation.

Careful inquiry shows that all these various causes contributed to produce the result, but that no one of them would have been sufficient of itself. The extreme counsel to attempt to defeat the electoral law by filibustering seems to meet with very little favor, and the best informed belief is that the vote of Florida will be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, to-morrow afternoon. The Illinois matter cannot be referred to the commission, as there is only one certificate from that State, but it may be objected to, so as to become the subject of a two hours debate in each House. After which the Illinois votes must be counted, as of course the Senate will not consent to reject them. The Louisiana case, therefore, is not likely to be reached before Tuesday.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 11.—Gen. Crook returned, to-day, from Camp Sheridan, where he has been for several days.

Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux, with a body guard of two hundred chosen warriors, starts, to-day, on a self-imposed mission to obtain an interview with the chief of the hostiles, now reported to be massed near the forks of Tongue River, and counsel them to accept, while there is yet time, the terms offered by the government, viz., the surrender of their arms and ponies. Spotted Tail expects to be absent more than a month, but will communicate with Gen. Crook as soon as he reaches the hostile camp. The Indians think there is a strong probability that this movement will be successful in terminating the war.

Gen. Crook and staff will depart for Fort Laramie on the 12th instant.

NEW YORK, 12.—The World thinks that the undeniable events of the past week have jeopardized the public confidence in the supreme court, which is a more serious calamity than putting at risk the claims of any possible presidential candidate.

The Times thinks that the democrats, by refusing to go on with the count, would plainly violate the law. No vacancies can exist in the tribunal except by death or physical incapacity. If the democrats wish to withdraw the commission would proceed without filling the alleged vacancies.

The counsel for defence in the Emma Mine suit, to-day, made a motion in the United States courts to dismiss the complaint or for the court to instruct the jury to find a verdict for defendants on the grounds that the plaintiffs had produced no evidence to show any false representations in connection with the sale of the mine in England, or to impeach the truth of the

statements of Prof. Silliman regarding the richness of the mine. The decision on this motion was reserved.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The engineers examining the foundation of the Washington monument, will suggest the tearing down of the present structure and the removal of the stones to the circle at Massachusetts Avenue and 14th Street, for the base of a granite shaft of imposing height and design.

A despatch from Cartersville, Ga., says that Lt. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in Frog Mountains by distillers, in ambush, the attacks upon the government forces having been made by distillers, thirty in number.

The interior department has received the certificate of the completion of a fifty mile section of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California on the Yuma division, and two sections of twenty-five miles of the Tulare division. The commissioners report that the road will probably cross the Colorado river into Arizona about the middle of March.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Deputy Marshal H. H. Hughes, while attempting to arrest two men, named Green and Miller, near Independence, Missouri, on Saturday, was shot and killed by them.

PITTSBURG, Pa. 12.—William Green, convicted of the murder of his half brother, Samuel Marshall, was hung in this city at noon to-day.

MEMPHIS, 12.—The King of the Carnival arrived at 2:15. His majesty was mounted on a live elephant and his baggage train, consisting of ten live camels, was escorted by a long line of retainers and royal household. Conspicuous in the procession was an immense golden crib, with a well-grown baby, snugly ensconced therein, to whom the king delivered the key of the city, after receiving it in usual form and proclaimed the baby king of every household. The king was saluted with a hundred guns, and bands from St. Louis and Louisville with the Chickasaw Guards and Bluff City Greys attended. The municipal authorities and fully twenty thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies. The city is crowded with visitors.

FOREIGN.

MANCHESTER, 6.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the president stated that the exports of Manchester goods to the United States, which formerly afforded an excellent market, were now nil, and there is considerable trade in Manchester in cotton fabrics manufactured in America.

LONDON, 6.—The Court of Exchequer affirmed the decision of the Huddersfield magistrate, convicting Doctor Monck, the spiritualist medium, under the vagrant act and sentencing him to three months imprisonment.

The ravages of small-pox are again increasing. There were 103 deaths from the disease in London last week. The largest number during the present epidemic, except in the first week of January.

A special from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette says the cause of Midhat Pasha's fall dates from sometime back. His imperious character clashed with the firmness of the Sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of Midhat's constitution, which had disappointed the Sultan by the multiplicity of its reserves and qualifications, and many warm discussions occurred between the sovereign and the minister. The Sultan wished to introduce largely foreign element into the Turkish administration, and especially to employ Englishmen in leading positions in all departments. His Majesty expressed his desire to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted upon it. Midhat replied curtly, and wrote subsequently to the Sultan in undeferential terms.

On Friday last the Sultan sent for Midhat, but his summons was not obeyed. On Saturday Midhat remained at home on the plea of indisposition. On Sunday the third summons was disobeyed, but Midhat attended the ministerial council in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the police discovered a secret correspondence which showed that Midhat was plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan and his own nomination as dictator.

On Monday a peremptory summons brought Midhat to the palace; Suspecting nothing, on entering he

was arrested and his letters laid before him. There was no gainsaying the evidence against him and he asked for mercy.

A council of ministers was called, and Midhat offered the choice of leaving the country or being arraigned before a tribunal on the charge of high treason. He decided to leave the country.

The letters found disclosed that 2,000 Ulemas were to have gone on Monday night to the palace to demand the abdication of the Sultan.

The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the Sultan being determined to carry out the constitution in its fullest spirit.

VERSAILLES, 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, M. Ordinaire, the radical republican member for Lyons, questioned the Government as to what steps it intended to take to alleviate the distress among the workmen of Lyons.

M. Ordinaire stated that 50,000 operatives were thrown out of employment in consequence of low wages and the dearth of raw silk, which had risen eighty per cent. in price.

M. Simon, president of the council, replied that the Government would do everything in its power to assist the local authorities.

It appears that two-thirds of the silk workers are unemployed, and manufacturers declare that work cannot be resumed until the price of raw silk falls fifteen per cent.

The prefect of Rhone devoted £53,000 from the local funds to the relief of the sufferers. Many believe that the business of Lyons will not soon recover, and the demand for silk fabrics is declining before that for woollens.

VIENNA, 6.—The Politische Correspondenz states that the Porte has proposed the following conditions for substantial guarantees:

First—The right of being diplomatically represented at Belgrade.

Second—Catholics and Jews shall enjoy the same rights as native Servians.

Third—Servia shall not allow the formation of armed bands or violation of Turkish territory.

Fourth—The existence of secret societies will not be permitted.

Fifth—Servian fortresses shall be kept in good repair; and finally, the Turkish flag shall be hoisted in these fortresses jointly with the Servian flag.

It is said that Servia will doubtless accept these conditions.

LONDON, 7.—The Porte, in notifying the representatives abroad of the ministerial changes, adds that the Sultan urgently recommends the Grand Vizier to speedily develop all the principles established by the constitution and to carry out all the laws and administrative institutions applicable to the provinces.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard reports that the British man-of-war *Blitern*, which was about to quit Constantinople, has been detained by order of the English charge d'affaires, for the protection of foreign residents.

LONDON, 7.—The British steamer *Ethel*, bound from Bullisoo to Newport, Wales, went ashore yesterday on Lundy Island, and became a total wreck; nineteen persons were drowned.

An explosion took place, yesterday, in the Fass Colliery, near Bolton, and ten men were killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—All but three of the students who, on St. Nicholas' day, during the service in the cathedral of the Kazar, made a demonstration and unfurled a red flag bearing the inscription, "Union and liberty," have been sentenced to penal servitude or transportation.

LONDON, 8.—Reports have reached Belgrade of great military activity along the Black Sea and the Pruth, the Russians having placed pontoon bridges over the river.

It is believed that Midhat Pasha still really controls the Turkish government, and has only retired temporarily to permit concessions. It is asserted that Midhat's differences with the Sultan arose from the refusal of the latter to dismiss Safvet Pasha, with whom Midhat disagreed as to the terms to be offered to Servia.

The Servian cabinet say that they are desirous of speedily reaching an agreement, and wish negotiations to proceed in Belgrade to avoid loss of time.

The session of the British Parliament for 1877 was opened by Her Majesty, the Queen, in person, to-day. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace shortly after one, in the royal state carriage, attended

by a brilliant suite. The royal escort was composed of a detachment of household troops. Her Majesty was received by the deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland, and the great officers of state, and conducted into the House. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present and there was a brilliant assemblage of ladies. All the foreign ministers and Chinese and Japanese embassies were also present. After Her Majesty had taken her place on the throne, the Lord High Chancellor read the royal speech.

The Queen, in her speech, says the hostilities which, before the close of the last session of Parliament, had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention, and have anxiously awaited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte. While proceeding to act in this mediation she thought it right, after inquiry into the acts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses committed in Bulgaria, and express her reprobation of their perpetration. Speaking of the armistice and the conference, she says: In taking these steps her object has been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe, and bring about a better government in the disturbed provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire. Her Majesty regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European powers, which cannot fail to have an effect upon the condition and government of Turkey. She trusts that the armistice, yet unexpired, will lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. She has acted in cordial co-operation with her allies, with whom, as with other foreign powers, her relations continue friendly. The papers on these subjects will forthwith be laid before Parliament. Her Majesty alludes to her assumption of the imperial title at Delhi, which was welcomed with great profession of affection, and to the famine in India, to arrest which every resource would be employed. The remainder of the speech is devoted to colonial and home matters.

The Marquis of Salisbury, upon arriving at the House of Lords, to-day, was vociferously cheered, especially by the opposition. Earl Beaconsfield was also cheered.

Earl Graaiville, speaking in the House of Lords this afternoon, declared that he would not refer to the eastern question, but would await the papers to be submitted to Parliament. Nevertheless, he launched into the subject and severely criticised Lord Beaconsfield.

PARIS, 8.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 26,292,000 francs the past week.

LONDON, 8.—The Standard's dispatch from Vienna announces that Gen. Ignatieff had left that city for St. Petersburg.

The Times dispatch from Berlin reports that it is expected that Austria, in reply to the Russian note, will decline to adopt warlike measures against Turkey. Germany is likely to offer her good offices to arrange a common course between Russia and Austria.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the attitude of Roumania excites considerable speculation. The mass of the people are averse to war. The minority is divided into two sections; one of which, headed by the ministry, favors the permission of a passage for belligerents through the neutral zone, and the other led by Prince Charles.

ATHENS, 9.—Two Greek journals, published at Trieste, accused of being in the pay of Russia, were publicly burned last night.

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