

& Co., for the recovery of \$1,500,000 penalties for the purchase of alleged smuggled goods, in which the judgment of the lower court for the defendants is affirmed.

The *Herald* prints the following—

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 1.

At 1 a. m. the Houses are still in session. The members are sleeping, smoking, conversing, and a few of them listening to the eloquence of a negro from Charleston County, known as Fancy Bill, the Santa Fe orator. Both parties are holding the fort. The democrats know if they go out they will not be re-admitted, and they propose to stay until 12 m. to-day, when the Laurens and Edgefield delegations will doubtless be ejected by the federal soldiers. The scene in the hall at this hour is unique and interesting. Speaker Mackey, republican, remarked to me a few moments ago that this was the first free, square meeting of the legislature that ever assembled in South Carolina. There is a free and easy air about it that does not agree with the situation as it really is.

CHICAGO, 1.—Col. F. D. Grant, for assaulting a *Journal* reporter last Wednesday, was brought before Justice Summerfield's court this morning and fined \$10.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—The main building of the International Exhibition was purchased this morning by the International Exhibition Company for the sum of \$250,000.

CINCINNATI, 1.—A negro, named Crutcher, for attempted rape on a white woman in Mercer county, Kentucky, yesterday, was taken by a mob near Nicholasville and hung.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 1.—The situation is unchanged. Both bodies have occupied the House of Representatives since 12 o'clock yesterday. Numerous propositions for a compromise availed nothing. It is now half-past 1, and the United States troops have not interfered. The democratic representatives from Edgefield and Laurens are still in their seats. It is now likely a sufficient number of republicans will unite with the democrats, in which the matter will be settled.

CHICAGO, 1.

The official report of Col. MacKenzie, of the 4th Cavalry, was received at the military headquarters here, to-day. It states that about noon on the 24th inst., while marching in a southwesterly direction towards the Sioux pass of the Big Horn mountains, five advance scouts met him, reporting that the main camp of the Cheyennes was about 15 or 20 miles distant. About sunset the command began moving toward the hostiles, reaching the village after daylight, completely surprising the Indians and compelling them to vacate the village suddenly and take refuge in a ravine. After a brisk fight, lasting an hour, and skirmishing until night, they capitulated. The entire village, having 173 lodges, with all the contents, was destroyed by fire. One hundred ponies were captured and twenty-five Indian bodies were found. It is almost certain that a much larger number were killed. Five soldiers and one officer were killed on our side, and twenty-five wounded, besides one Shoshone scout belonging to the United States Fifteenth Cavalry, and four horses of the Indian scouts were killed. The command moved to the camp on Powder River, whence this report was made on the 26th inst. Lieutenant McKinney, of the Fourth Cavalry, who was killed, was a gallant officer and an honorable man.

General Crook, in transmitting the above report, says: "I cannot commend too highly this brilliant achievement and gallantry of the troops. This will be a terrible blow to the hostiles, as these Cheyennes were not only the bravest warriors, but have been the head and front of most of the raids and deviltry committed in this country."

WASHINGTON, 1.—There was a full cabinet meeting to-day, lasting three hours, South Carolina being the principal topic of discussion. Gen. Ruger's telegram says he has carefully abstained from interference with the organizations, and had placed soldiers only in the State House, not in the hall of the House. He details the manner of the members gaining admission under the protection of the troops, and disavowed the intention of allowing guards to stand at the door; that was allowed for a brief time by the officer in charge, but Ruger countermanded the order.

Reports prevail of a disagreement concerning South Carolina affairs, occasioning much earnestness of

expression, particularly, it is said, by Secretary Fish opposing the administration policy in that State, and rumor goes so far as to say that the Secretary contemplates resigning, but this rumor is not generally believed and the reports cannot be authenticated.

COLUMBIA, 1.—The Speakers of both houses signed a proposition to adjourn their respective houses immediately, and simultaneously to meet to-morrow at noon, with the status of each unchanged, provided General Ruger would agree. The latter, however, refused, saying that he must obey orders if received from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The debt statement shows an increase during the last month of \$457,632; coin in treasury \$79,881,471; currency \$117,432,152; special deposit for the redemption of certificates of deposit \$40,725,000; total coin bonds \$1,697,320,500; total without interest \$472,523,716; total debt \$2,186,135,516; total in the Treasury \$132,349,688; debt decreased since June 30th, \$10,103,245; bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding \$64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid \$1,615,587; interest paid by the United States \$32,080,718; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., \$6,990,335; balance of interest paid by the United States \$25,087,882.

TALLAHASSEE, 1.—The board of canvassers met this morning, and the republicans introduced witnesses in the Alachua cases.

Vance, colored, clerk at Archer precinct, swore that the election was fair and regular, and that 531 votes were polled; that certificates were made out to show this number of votes and were regularly signed by Moore and Dukes, inspectors. He described, with great particularity, the mode of conducting the election and count. Upon being cross-examined he swore that he was employed as clerk of the county commissioners about one month before the election, in the office of Mr. Dennis, and that a tally sheet was kept. He did not know what became of the sheet; that the ballot box was taken to his (Vance's) house on election night and kept there till morning, when it was taken to the court house in a basket. Witness was born in Canada, and educated at a Buffalo, N. Y., common school.

P. P. Black, colored, was introduced. He testified that he was inspector of the election of Archer; that 535 votes were cast, counted, and put in the certificate regularly. The democrats then filed objections to the vote of Duval County on the ground that 53 non-registered men voted; that 33 men voted twice; that 13 under penal conviction voted; that 13 inmates of the county jail voted; that the registration list was padded and packed, the only democratic members of the board of county commissioners being removed just before the election to make room for fraud there.

The republicans filed an objection to 29 votes in Nassen and 23 in Duval, on the ground that two paymasters of railroads gave democratic tickets, marked with certain numbers, to negro employees, and told them they would be discharged if these numbers were not found in the box; that three negroes, through fear, did vote the numbered tickets, and on various grounds of intimidation and violence. The republicans objected to Jackson County on the general charge of intimidation, violence and fraud.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The following correspondence explains itself:

New Orleans, 30.

Dear Sir:—It is our purpose to communicate to the President copies of the testimony of witnesses taken under order of the board of returning officers, before commissioners, but we have no means of getting copies of these depositions as they are taken in behalf of the democratic candidates for electors. If you will secure us copies of such depositions we will, with pleasure, transmit them with copies of depositions taken by the republican candidates, so that if printed hereafter the whole body of the testimony may be read and considered together. No doubt a request by you of the gentlemen taking depositions will enable you to comply with our wish for a copy of them.

Very respectfully, yours,  
(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN,  
To Hon. JOHN L. PALMER,  
Chairman.

New Orleans, 1.  
Hon. John Sherman.

Dear Sir—Your note of yesterday's date was received this morning, and at once laid before the gentlemen with whom I am associated, and they instruct me to answer that they are extremely anxious that all the facts relating to the election of presidential electors in Louisiana shall be known to the people of the United States, but that your note contains no assurance that the evidence collected here will be laid before the country. They further instruct me to say that upon that and other grounds they decline to be the medium of communication between the representatives of the President and citizens who claim to have been chosen by the people of Louisiana at the late election as presidential electors. They would gladly unite and co-operate with you and your associates in collecting and collating for publication such returns, protests, petitions, exceptions and evidence taken by all parties, with any other parties that may be necessary, to a full understanding of all questions that relate to the election for presidential electors in this State. In view of your proposition, and the importance of a proper understanding of all the facts by the country, we must express our regrets that you decline the co-operative action proposed by us in the beginning.

Very respectfully, &c.,  
JOHN M. PALMER.

The committee of visiting democrats issue the following address:  
New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

On our arrival here, in casting about for approaches to the officers who control the elections in the State, we discovered that they were all of one political party; that the governor had appointed none but republican supervisors of election, and that the returning officers constituting the State board were of the same political school. Influenced by these inauspicious surroundings, our thoughts and hopes were turned towards the eminent gentlemen who had been selected by the President to be present and see that the board of canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 14th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us. This co-operation was declined; but, nevertheless, we have reason to believe that to this correspondence may be attributed the invitation to us on the 18th ult., by the returning board to attend and be present at its meetings as spectators and witnesses of its proceedings. Through this courtesy and the services of a competent stenographer, we became possessed of all the essential facts delivered on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statement of the votes made by the commissioners of election at each place of voting in the State. From these statements it appears that the Tilden electors received the following votes, viz.: McEnery 83,712, Wickliffe 83,880, St. Martins 83,676, Poche 83,529, De Blane 83,667, Zay 83,842, Cobb 83,579, Cross 83,652; the Hayes electors received the following votes, to wit: Kellogg 77,152, Burch 77,144, Joseph 74,889, Sheldon 74,844, Marks 75,221, Levissee 75,370, Brewster 75,457, Jefferson 75,956. The result of the vote for presidential electors, as disclosed on the face of the returns opened by the returning board in our presence, was for the Tilden electors—McEnery 82,223, St. Martin, 82,129, De Blane 82,065, Cobb 81,959, Wickliffe 82,346, Poche 82,036, Zay 82,242, Cross 82,109; for the Hayes electors—Kellogg 77,023, Joseph 74,642, Works 73,087, Brewster 72,270, Burch 76,983, Sheldon 74,678, Levissee 75,157, Jefferson 77,530.

In most cases the returns opened by the returning board correspond precisely with the certified copies of the statements of the commissioners of election furnished us. The most material difference arose from the failure of the supervisors of East Baton Rouge, Tangipahoe, and of Orleans, to forward the statements of votes from all the voting places in these respective parishes. In thirty-five out of the thirty-eight States in the Union these figures would be conclusive. No one would claim that Tilden and Hendricks were not entitled to the electoral vote of the State, but in Louisiana a tribunal has been set up which, on former occasions, has overthrown the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and for which the power is not claim-

ed, in its discretion, to change the result of the popular vote at the recent election. In view, however, of the returns, and the law and the facts which should control the returning board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast cannot be changed without the palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the returning board, and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been committed, in some instances by officers conducting the elections and in making returns, but they are about as much on the one side as the other, and as to intimidation, violence or other illegal acts preventing a free and fair election, there is evidence on both sides, but not of such a character as to effect the general result. In most instances the acts of violence proceeded from mere carelessness, as in the case of Henry and Eliza Pinkston; and had no connection with politics. It is a significant fact that in a parish where it is alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, the total vote of such parishes was as large as at any time heretofore, and in the whole State is 1,500 above any vote heretofore cast, and an honest and fair canvass of the returns, even under Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns.

(Signed,) John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, Wm. Bigler, Geo. B. Smith, Geo. W. Julian, P. H. Watson.

The specifications assert that democratic inspectors drove republican inspectors from the polls, then refused to receive seven republican votes; that the ballot certificate was signed by the inspectors; that they did not announce the vote to the crowd or to any one else as 316 votes; that the ballot-box was taken to Vance's house, and that a party of democrats came and endeavored to induce him to take the same to other places; that he refused to do so; that he did not put illegal votes in the box; that no one else did. Witness was born in Philadelphia and educated at Edenbury.

Ex-Congressman Walls, colored, testified that he did not offer Dukes \$25 or any other sum to sign the affidavit introduced by the republicans. He did go to Dukes' house with Belton to persuade Dukes to sign it. Dukes said he would sign them when they reached town. Belton and Dukes retired to Belton's office; Belton came out after a while saying Dukes has touched the pen and signed.

CHEYENNE, WY., 1.—The telegraph line, which has been in process of erection all Summer, reached Deadwood to-day, and was the occasion of universal rejoicing there.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 1.—The general assembly convened in special session to-day. Governor Lippitt communicated the opinion of the supreme court that Corliss, the present elector elect, is ineligible by reason of being a member of the United States Centennial Commission. Hon. W. S. Slater was elected to fill the vacancy, receiving 81 votes to 19 for Chas. R. Cutler, the democratic candidate.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says no one in New Orleans seems to have changed his opinion in the last two weeks in regard to what the report of the board will be. The republicans and democrats alike expect the return of Hayes and Packard, the only question being the size of the majorities and which polls shall be rejected in order to bring about this result. The republicans think the evidence of intimidation ample to exclude every poll in five bulldozed parishes, and some in others, but it is probable that those in the large towns of those parishes where the United States troops were stationed, and where the colored people voted the republican ticket in the greatest numbers, will be counted on the ground that the election at those points was, in some degree, free. This will be more favorable for Hayes and Packard than the rejection of the vote of those five parishes altogether, since they then will have some majority in each. The democrats say that even when this is done Tilden and Nicholls will be ahead, and to get rid of this majority the polls in New Orleans must be thrown out. It would be hard to find a person in this city, of either party, who would not be astonished if the board should officially return Tilden and Nicholls.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—At an auc-

tion sale, twenty-four buildings belonging to the board of finance and twenty belonging to individuals were bought on the Exposition grounds for \$296,000. The cost was two millions and a half.

CHICAGO, 1.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the unfounded rumor that Secretary Fish had resigned caused great excitement to-night, the reason being a difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the South Carolina question. It is understood that Secretaries Fish, Morrill and Taft are not in full accord with Chandler and Cameron on the question. There is reason to believe that the troops will only be used to keep the peace, and will not eject the members.

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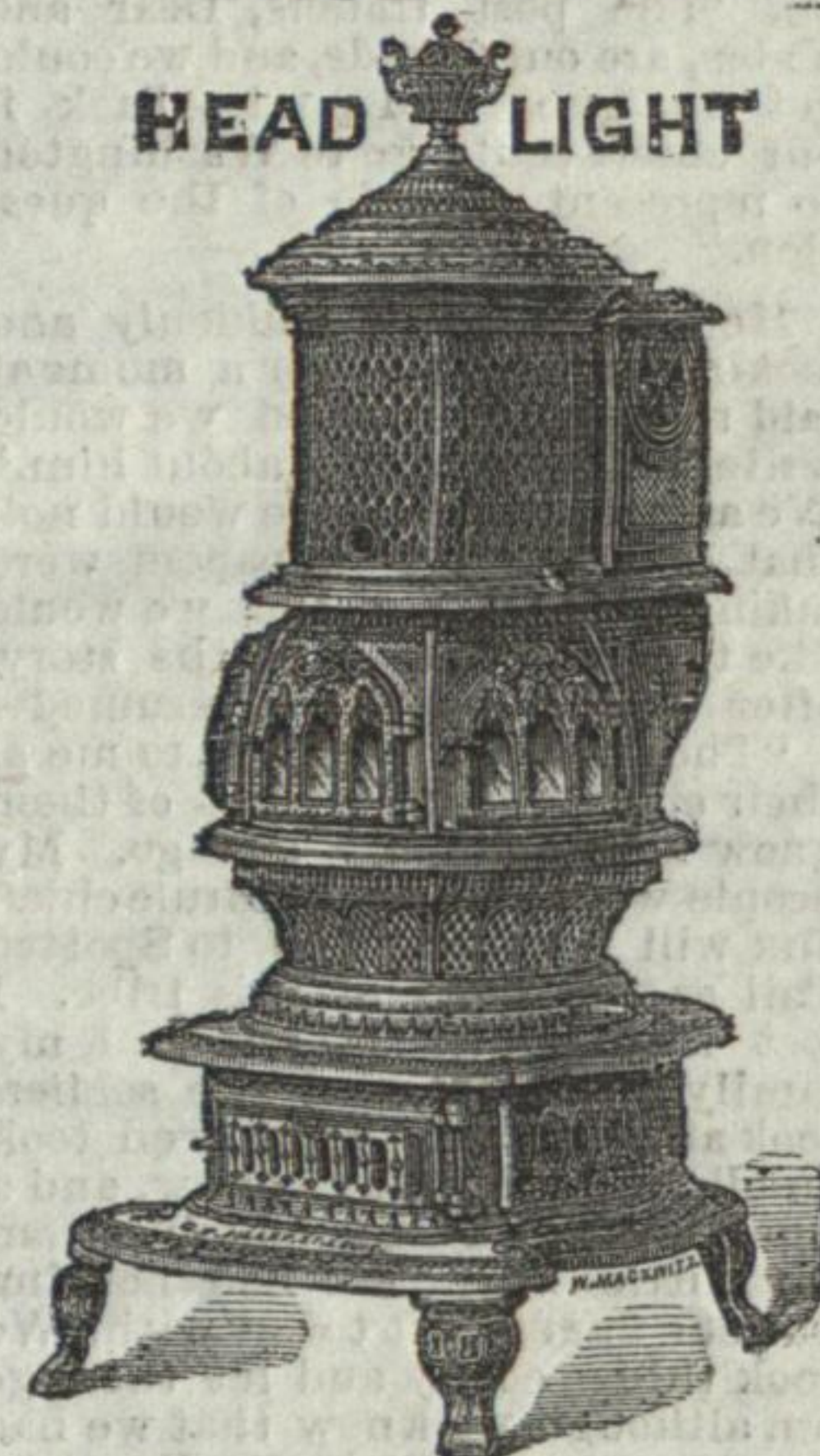
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## ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals, which, if not claimed and taken away before Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 1876, will be sold at public auction, at the estray pound in this city.

One red COW, six or seven years old, branded d on left thigh, left horn broken off, crop off each ear, has a little white on back. No other brands visible.

One roan COW, five or six years old, branded t on right hip, has a short piece of rope around her neck.

One red and white faced COW, white under belly and tip of tail, and both hind legs white, branded T on left hip, calved while in the pound.

JOSEPH HORNE,  
District Poundkeeper.  
Salt Lake City, Dec. 2d, 1876. dsw

## ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE in my possession the following estrays:

One sorrel MARE, about 9 years old, white face, saddle marked, shed all round, branded WA combined, on left thigh.  
One blue grey HORSE, eight years old, white face and legs, branded A on left thigh.

One bay HORSE, 18 months old, white spots on forehead and nose, hind feet white.  
One light red and white HEIFER CALF, 6 months old, hole in left ear.

If not claimed they will be sold on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1876, at 10 a. m.

J. R. MILLER,  
District Poundkeeper.  
South Cottonwood, Dec. 2, 1876. dsw