

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22. Bogy introduced a bill for the Territory of Oklahoma, and the protection of the Indians thereof; referred.

Blaine was escorted to the desk of the president by Hamlin, and the oath of office administered for Morrill's unexpired term.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Petitions were presented from various cities praying for the passage of the compromise bill.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The debate in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote, was continued all night.

The bill was read a third time passed—yeas 47, nays 17.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Seelye, in speaking on the compromise bill, said, chicanery, corruption, fraud, and cruelty were put in force in certain quarters to control the late election. No honest man, in his senses, could deny it. But the wrong only grew to a greater wrong if it was sought to right it in any but a righteous way. The question of who should be President for the next four years was a mere temporary question, but the question how the President should be chosen and declared was a permanent one. Such questions spread their hands through coming time and laid their grasp on generations yet to be. The report of the committee was of a patriotism so lofty and so pure that if it could only be adopted by Congress with the same unanimity with which it had been adopted by the committee he should regard it as a glory shed on the opening year of the nation's second century, which no year of the previous century could excel. He would like that Congress would pass the bill unanimously and tell the world that this great and free people, which had lately shown itself so great by submitting to peaceful arbitration a threatening international dispute, had now shown itself greater still in the present discussion by yielding all dispute about rights in the sole effort to learn and follow its obligations.

Williams, of Wisconsin, favored the President of the Senate counting the vote.

Tucker made a constitutional and legal argument for the resolutions and against the power of the President of the Senate. He repudiated the idea that the House, the direct representatives of the people, should be controlled by the creation of that oligarchy, the Senate. The word "presence" had a weighty meaning to him. The constitution meant thereby a supervision and guardianship, to defend and aid, or even control, not merely to witness the wrongs, illegalities and frauds without the power to prevent or frustrate. If the latter was the case the presence of the houses was a dumb show, a solemn farce. He favored the compromise bill, not as representing himself, but as essential to the peace and happiness of the country.

Cox, from the New York committee submitted a report completely exonerating postmaster James from the charge of tampering with Hewitt's mail, and declared that no such tampering had occurred.

WASHINGTON, 24. The electoral compromise bill was then considered and Conkling had the floor, but, not having arrived, a short recess was taken.

On reassembling Sargent took the floor and opposed the bill.

WASHINGTON, 26. Ingalls introduced a bill to attach to the Territory of Wyoming a certain portion of the Black Hills country for judicial purposes. Referred to the committee on Territories.

Allison introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the District and Circuit courts of the United States for the punishment of crimes over Indian reservations within the limits of organized territories. Referred to the committee on Territories.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The military academy and fortification appropriation bills passed, with the committee's amendments, without discussion.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Robertson addressed the Senate on the resolution recognizing the Hampton government in South Carolina, denying that any intimidation prevailed except that of republican

negroes over colored democrats, which he believed was considerable.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Frye introduced a bill for establishing a court for the trial of contested elections for President and Vice-President. It provides that any eligible person who has received the vote for President may contest the election, and that the court for the trial of such contested elections shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six judges of circuit or district courts selected by the Chief Justice; referred.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Caulfield, regulating the disposition of troops in the District of Columbia.

By Saylor, to reform the civil service.

Ash's motion to pass the bill refunding to North Carolina the proceeds from the sale of six hundred bales of cotton seized after the rebellion; in that State, was lost—yeas 76, nays 79.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Speaker corrected his yesterday's ruling that Wood's resolution to refer the President's message to a select committee of eleven would camp up in the morning hour as unfinished business. It would go back to the Speaker's table.

Petitions favoring the compromise bill were presented.

Buttz was admitted a member from South Carolina and took the iron-clad oath.

WASHINGTON, 24.

Throckmorton, from the same committee, reported a bill for fixing the rate of charges for freight and passengers across the Omaha railroad bridge. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and the Speaker again presented the message of the President about the use of troops during the election.

Wood then offered a resolution referring the message to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether unconstitutional power had been exercised in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with power to send for persons and papers.

WASHINGTON, 25.—O'Brien offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the feasibility of using the metric system of weights and measures in assessment and customs duties; adopted.

WASHINGTON, 26.

The speaker announced the following select committee on the use of the troops in the presidential election: Wood, Goode, Southard, Throckmorton, Caldwell, Smith, of Georgia, Harrison, Kasson, Foster, Eames and Page.

Watterson took the floor on the electoral vote bill, and said it might not be true that the country stood on the brink of civil war, but it was true that a grave danger threatened every public interest. He said that a well organized conspiracy, to place in the presidential office a man who had not been elected, existed. He most conscientiously believed the democratic party was strong enough to mark its exit from power by a great sectional war. The republican party was strong enough now to precipitate the country into a civil war. If the two houses failed to agree on some plan to tide over the great emergency, the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States supported by the army and navy prepared to seat him in office.

Hill gave to the bill his hearty and warm approval. Speaking of the south, he said I have been a witness of the sorrows of that people, and a willing sharer of all their sufferings; may I therefore be pardoned on this occasion for calling the attention of the House and of the country to the spirit which has been manifested by that derided people during this entire controversy. On another occasion I defended their manhood, their civilization, their humanity from what I knew to be unjust charges. If the answer then was unsatisfactory, let the further answer be found in the spirit which the people of the South have manifested during the last sixty days. There is scarcely a man in that country who does not believe the democratic ticket was elected, and who does not believe that all they have remaining of property, of right and of justice depends upon the inauguration of that ticket.

Yet during all this controversy, and I say it with pride and pleasure, the south has manifested but one spirit, and that has been the spirit of forbearance, of kindness, and of fairness. With the chains of the usurper still on her limbs, with the greed of the stranger sifting her already exhausted coffers, with the army of the United States now scattered throughout her borders and standing sentinel for the protection of her robbers, the south utters to those who have been her despoilers and who now threaten to be despoilers of each other, but one voice, and that voice is for peace. Civil war redresses no wrongs, preserves no rights. If you doubt it, look here and be convinced. I hope that the people will never again be derided with the charges of rebel and traitor solely for offering up their lives in vindication of their honest belief that they were right. Let me express the hope that in the future he alone will be regarded as chief rebel who, after the passage of this measure of peace, shall again whisper the words of sectional hate. Let him be regarded as chief traitor who shall again seek to breed sectional strife. I feel a pride in being able to say that I can look upon every foot of American soil and thank God that it is part of my country. I can look on any person in this whole land and say, this is my fellow-citizen, and I can raise my vision to the uttermost boundaries of the republic and say, my country, my whole country, blessed is he who blesteth thee, and accursed is he who curseth thee.

Hill, upon closing, was warmly congratulated.

The debate was closed, and the Speaker announced the vote. The most intense interest and excitement prevailed, and as republican after republican voted "No," that vote seemed to cause surprise to many who had supposed that fully half of them would support the bill.

The Speaker announced that he would exercise his constitutional privilege and vote, as representative from the State of Pennsylvania. He directed the clerk to call his name, and his response of "Aye" was greeted with applause. Finally the count was completed and the result was announced—yeas 191, nays 86.

There was but slight manifestation on the announcement, and then the spectators left the galleries, and one of the most important and exciting sessions of the House was closed at 5.25 p.m.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Knott, from the judiciary committee, in the case of Belford, the Colorado representative, reported favoring his admission, and said he would call it up for action on Tuesday.

Four members of the Louisiana returning board were presented at the bar of the House, and owing to the republican members being absent at a caucus, were temporarily withdrawn.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The committee, without adopting any important amendments, rose, and reported the bill to the House and it was passed.

Four members of the Louisiana returning board were again presented at the bar of the House, and the Speaker put the formal question to Wells, What excuse he had to make? He replied that two members of the board had just arrived, and asked time for a conference to make their answer. The other members of the board made the same reply, and Lynde thereupon offered two resolutions, one adjudging the witnesses in contempt, and the other ordering them to appear before the investigating committee and produce the papers called for, and in the mean time that they be kept in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The four members of the Louisiana returning board were again presented at the bar of the House. They sent up to the clerk's desk their answer, which was read, declaring that in all their acts they acted with sincere respect to the dignity and authority of the House and its committee, with the desire of submitting in all good faith to every lawful requirement of the House and committee, and if any of their acts was a breach of privilege of the House, it was not so intended, and was without purpose of fraud or disobedience to lawful authority, and was solely in the honest purpose to discharge their official duty faithfully; that they have not, in law or fact, violated the privilege of the House nor rendered themselves amenable to be treated as in contempt of its authority. The answer then details the provisions of the Louisiana law governing the returning board. They state that until the full canvass of the election of the State was completed a continuous control of the papers was indispensable, and when these duties were ended all the papers refused will be deposited with the Secretary of State. This canvass was completed about the 5th of January, 1877, and the papers have since remained there without those witnesses having any control over them. The answer then characterizes the attempt of the committee to get possession of those papers, as an act of usurpation which the House, after deliberation, would not persist in. They declare that neither of them knows of any fraudulent or false return on which they based their action, but, on the contrary, that every act was to the best of their knowledge and according to law; that it is not in their power to surrender the papers called for, and if they are to be punished by the House the guarantees of the constitution are a most cruel mockery. In conclusion they submit their rights as officers, and their liberties as citizens, to the protection of the laws of the land.

The resolution was again read. It reads, that they be adjudged to be in contempt for violation of the privileges of this House. The resolution was adopted—yeas 145, nays 87—a party vote, with the exception of Carr, of Indiana, who voted no.

The question now occurred on the second resolution ordering the witnesses to appear before Morrison's committee and produce all the statements of the votes and tally sheets of every polling place in Louisiana, with the affidavits etc., remanding them to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 138, nays 76.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Banning introduced a bill fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress. It provides that the first session of every Congress shall begin on the 4th of March; referred.

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come through the minister representing their government.

Judge Davis was on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day when he received the telegram from Springfield informing him of his election to the United States senatorship. After the adjournment of court he was called on by his friends, who congratulated him on the result, and inquired as to his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he will accept or not, but if he should conclude to do so, he will not resign before the 4th of March, his senatorial term not beginning until that time. He stated that he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate, and had not authorized it.

COLUMBUS, 20.—In referring to the passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote, Gov. Hayes said to a friend, several days ago, who made it public this morning, "I want it distinctly understood that I do not desire to influence the action of Congress in any way or the other in the matter of the electoral bill, or any other matter relating to the presidential election. The whole thing is in the hands of Congress and I shall be content with its action."

ATLANTA, 26.—Hill has been elected United States Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 27.—Judge Mackey has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the State Treasurer, Cardozo, and the Comptroller, Gen. Dunn, from drawing any warrants or paying out funds from the State Treasury under the appropriation bill passed by the Mackey house at its late session, upon the ground that that body was not the legal House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, 27.—The *Herald*, in an editorial, says: We congratulate Congress on its wise and statesmanlike action in this great conjuncture. We congratulate Grant on his noble emancipation from party prejudices and on the strong moral support he has given to this bill by his early declaration that he would promptly sign it, thus abating party opposition and facilitating the passage of the bill. We congratulate the joint committee, and especially Conkling, its most illustrious member, on the successful result of their patriotic labors. We congratulate the country on its relief from formidable danger, and finally we congratulate our respected fellow-citizens, Tilden and Hayes, on the certainty that the title of the next president will be accepted as valid, and that both branches of Congress will co-operate with him in measures for promoting the tranquillity and business interests of the country.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The republican caucus has chosen Garfield and Hoar representatives of the party on the House branch to the tripartite electoral commission. McCrary declined the nomination. Hoar had 42 votes to 40 for Hale. Garfield was the unanimous choice.

All the telegrams in relation to the Oregon case, passing between New York and Oregon during December, are in the hands of the Senate committee, but are not yet examined.

BOSTON, 27.—Wool is in fair demand, prices steady. Desirable lots of medium X and fine are held firm. Increased activity in trade is anticipated. Sale of Ohio and Pennsylvania 241,000 lbs. at 43 @ 45 for No. 1 and X, and 46 @ 50 for XX and above; some lots, not quite up in grade, can be purchased a shade under. Sales of Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire 254,000 lbs., mostly at 40. The sale of combing and delaines have not been to any considerable extent, but prices are well sustained; combing 54 @ 55; delaine 43 @ 47 pulled in is in good demand; sales of 230,000 lbs. of good and choice super at 40 @ 46; good and choice X 42 @ 45; 46 California dull, sale 110,000 lbs. at 18 @ 26; desirable spring commands good prices, sale 97,000 lbs. at 22 @ 33.

BOSTON, 26.—An explosion this evening in the kerosene oil works of R. and F. Jenney, South Boston, caused the destruction of the main buildings. One man is missing. A tank containing nine hundred barrels of oil was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$70,000.

Another explosion occurred by which Ed. Haskell and P. J. Kelley, firemen, were dangerously injured, J. F. Currier badly injured and several others slightly. Thousands of people thronged the vicinity of the fire. A number of persons were on the ice, near the Boston wharf at the time, when