

figures which determine that result. The committee are of the opinion that the facts have been judicially determined that the Hayes electors did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election, and in this is involved the denial of their right to cast their votes as presidential electors, and no determination other than that which has been made by the Supreme Court of Florida is required to show that the act of these electors, in casting their vote for President and Vice-President, is illegal and void. All the papers before the canvassing board, applying to them all the statutes of Florida, will give ninety majority for Tilden and Hendricks beyond dispute.

Speaker Randall having decided to appoint two democrats as tellers to count the electoral votes, President Ferry will appoint two republicans. Ferry desired that one of each party be appointed, but Randall demurred.

The first installment of the \$300,000 of Mexican claims due to the United States under the convention of 1888, was paid to the Secretary of State, to-day, by the Mexican minister.

AUBURN, N. Y., 1.—Keeper Casler, while engaged with a squad of convicts clearing the walks in front of the prison, this afternoon, was attacked by William Barr, a convict, and horribly mangled and instantly killed. Barr was insane.

NEW YORK, 1.—This morning Patrick Delon, insane, living at New Dory, Staten Island, murdered his mother and fatally injured his sister.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The new board of police commissioners, to-day, reinstated Mayor Richards superintendent of police, and also the detectives who had been suspended.

LOUISVILLE, 1.—Timothy McCarty, a lad of nineteen, killed his mother, aged 65, this afternoon, with a hatchet. The boy is probably insane.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—A nest of nickel counterfeiters was captured here, to-day, with a full equipment of tools, etc.

LACROSSE, Minn., 1.—Julia Hockwell, a young woman confined in the jail, set fire to her clothes with coal taken from the stove, and was soon burned to death.

CHEYENNE, 1.—The following, from a reliable party at Red Cloud, dated 31st, gives the status of affairs at that agency:

The Sioux and Arapahoe scouts who took part in the Mackenzie fight, were mustered out and paid off yesterday, and are immensely pleased with their treatment, and are convinced that the loyalty policy pursued here since last October has been a success. The change that has taken place in the attitude of the Indians since the disarmament is wonderful. One can scarcely believe that the Indians one now sees here, submissively obeying the slightest behest of the agent, can be the same as those who, last May, showed such a supreme contempt for the government and its desires.

No news as yet from the party who went out some time ago to communicate with the hostiles.

The Cheyennes succeeded in stealing eleven ponies from this party after its departure from this point.

Last Saturday, a trapper, named Kropt, while following his avocation on Cottonwood Creek, forty miles north-west of Fort Laramie, was surprised and killed by Cheyennes. His brother, who was with him at the time, escaped.

COLUMBUS, 1.—Bowen, Johnson and Graham, civil engineers, who have been investigating the Ash-tabula disaster, under the legislative committee, in a sworn statement, conclude—First, that all tension of the members were abundantly able to sustain all the strain possibly brought on them. Second, that all compression of the members was too small for safety. Third, the braces were weakest near the break. The probability is that the braces failed first, and involved a failure of the top chord also, but it is of little consequence which of these two weak members took precedence. The report is very comprehensive and discusses the minor defects of bridges and the ways in which they might be remedied. The iron was not the cause of the disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A San Diego dispatch says the Arizona House, to-day, passed the bill exempting the Southern Pacific Railroad from taxation for four years, and permitting it to fix its own tolls, not

exceeding ten cents per mile for passengers and fifteen cents per ton for freight.

NEW YORK, 2.—Julius Schloss Ferdinand Malinger, two wealthy Californians, came very near being swindled by New York sharpers to-day. The Californians were at the wharf of the steamer *Bremen*, about to sail for Germany, when John Brown and Josiah Caper attempted to sell them bogus bonds. The Californians were about the consummation of the purchase when a policeman arrested the sharks, who are still held as well known offenders.

The *Sun's* Albany special says in conversation, to-day, Morrissey said the testimony of Colonel Pickett relative to the conversation he had with him about the purchase of the Louisiana returning board, was true, and added that there had not been a day since the week after the election when the vote of Louisiana could not be secured for Tilden by the payment of money to Wells. What Wells wanted was the ready money instead of a promise to make good his \$450,000 cotton claim and the position of inspector of levees at New Orleans, which had been promised him by the other side.

Since January 1st the suicides and other items important to the press and public, have been suppressed at the coroner's office. Several private inquests have been held and the papers have not appeared on file in the office. The deputy coroner told a reporter that in his opinion it was subversive of public morality to have newspapers publish suicides.

By a voice of forty-five to forty-two it was resolved that the First Universalist Church in Bergen should, hereafter, have a male pastor, deposing the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford. Her friends will probably leave the church and hold services in a hall.

The field of operations for Professor Sanborn Tenney's scientific expedition from Williams College, next summer, will be in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

The grand jury has indicted Theodore R. Wetmore, vice-president of the Security Life Insurance Co., for embezzlement and grand larceny, also Robert L. Case, president, Robert L. Case, Jr., actuary, and Isaac H. Allen, secretary, for perjury. Allen speaks in harsh terms of his late associate officers, and says he has lost a considerable sum himself by undue confidence in them.

CHICAGO, 2.—Hon. James P. Root, of this city, has been invited to act as associate counsel to the arbitration commission on the republican side, and left last night for Washington.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Maddox continued his testimony, to-day, under the examination of Representative Burchard. He said while in New Orleans he spoke to several democrats, in a general way; had an interview with Judge Walker, who proposed introducing him to Baldwin and Company about the Louisiana vote. Col. Zacharie was the person alluded to in the telegram signed Joseph Hancock.

Q.—Did you not agree to take a share of the one million dollars proposed to be raised by you and Col. Pickett to affect the Louisiana returns, and now you say you would not take any money for producing the letters?

A.—I thought it was not unusual to buy a right.

Witness was allowed till to-morrow to produce the papers.

Q.—By Seelye, Did you not enter into a double game to turn over the State of Louisiana to either the democratic or republican party, whichever should furnish a million dollars?

A.—When I went to New Orleans it was with the view of examining the canvass for myself. After my interview with Gov. Wells I was satisfied that his proposition to his northern friends could not be met. I did not wish it to be met. Witness delivered a letter to President Grant from Gov. Wells, intended for submission to the Cabinet. Governor Wells wanted protection in the discharge of his duties, and the President said he should receive it, remarking that he wanted a fair count and an honest declaration of the vote.

General Anderson, of the returning board, testified to the sessions of the board being public, and attended by the visiting members of the republican and democratic parties. Each side had stenographers to report the proceedings.

When the board went into executive session it was to consider the statement of the supervisors and affidavits bearing upon the returns; only the officials of the board were present at the compilation of the votes.

Burchard interrogated witness with regard to certain affidavits appended to the former special message of the President on Louisiana affairs, charging intimidation, etc.

Witness was satisfied of the recollection that those affidavits were before the board. Remembered the names of two of the affiants.

The electoral commission met at 10.30 this a. m.

The presiding justice said the question had been asked, yesterday, what is the case. To which he had replied, It consists of three certificates with accompanying papers and objections to same. He would now state that two objectors on each side would be allowed to speak. On the opening of the case, these representing objections number one, which was presented by Field, would speak first, and under the fourth rule would be allowed two hours to state the case and argue in support of the objections.

Field asked whether after the objectors had spoken and the opening argument was made any reply would be allowed?

Justice Clifford stated that the rules made no provision for a reply.

Field then opened the argument as an objector in the case of Florida, and argued in favor of going behind the face of the returns, on the ground that if this could not be done the American people would be in a position of standing powerless in the face of a gigantic fraud.

He was followed by Representative Tucker, another of the objectors, on the same side of the case.

Senator Sargent and William E. Chandler, being familiar with the subject under discussion, are present with the republican counsel.

Field reviewed the action of the Florida returning board and of Gov. Stearns, and read from the evidence taken before the House committee to show that the votes of the precincts had been thrown out without a particle of evidence and upon mere suppositional belief that intimidation had been practiced. The votes of Johnsonville and Dooleyville were cited as instances of this action. He argued that the paramount question before the commission was whether in the face of such testimony as this it can be claimed that the returns is to be considered as conclusive and binding. The usual form of stating the question, "Can you go behind the certificate?" is an erroneous form. The question should be reversed, so as to read, "Can the certificate go behind the truth and conceal it? There is no pretence that the vote of the State was not given for Tilden and Hendricks. The sole pretext for denying the fact being the certificate of Gov. Stearns. They say that the truth cannot be proven as against the certificate. This includes the proposition that the two Houses of Congress have no right, either separately or together, to consider or inquire into any act which Governor Stearns may certify to Congress. Suppose a governor should become so debased as to corruptly and falsely certify to Congress that one set of electors had received a majority of the votes of the State, is there no remedy? The Constitution nowhere declares that the certificate of the Governor shall be conclusive against all proof. In regard to the election of the President the Constitution distinctly declared that it is the person having the highest number of votes who shall be declared elected, and it cannot be rightfully said that the certificate of the Governor of a State can override this provision of the Constitution. Field cited the case of Barston, of Wisconsin, to show the propriety of the proceedings by a quo warranto. In that case the usurping Governor was ousted by the courts, and the rightful governor installed in his stead, a case parallel to that of the governorship of Florida. Field regretted that there was no similar provision of law bearing on the question of the presidency, and paid a high tribute to the foresight and statesmanship of one member of the commission (Morton) for having discovered the latent difficulty in the question of a disputed presidency, and labored early for its settlement.

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NEW ORLEANS, 20th Nov., 1876.

Mr. J. H. Maddox, New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir—Understanding the political condition of matters here, from association with both political parties and friends of the President and government officers, would it not be considered better for part of you to go at once to Washington, with as little delay as possible, and place before the President the condition and pending danger of the situation. Should you conclude upon prompt action in the premises, allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is my friend, and with whom you will freely communicate.

Yours very truly,
"J. MADISON WELLS."

Witness said when he first alluded to these letters they were in New Orleans, but had been received by him to-day.

At this point Senator West entered the room, when Field asked him to open the letter addressed to Senator West, which he did, and read the contents as follows—

"New Orleans, La.,
Nov. 21, 1876.

"My Dear Senator—I regret very much at not seeing you when here. I wanted to say so much to you which would be at least imprudent to put on paper. I trust, however,

good demand. Colorado washed, 18 @ 22, unwashed 17 @ 18; extra and merino 33 @ 35; number one and super 33 @ 37; Texas fine and medium 20 @ 25; coarse 17 @ 20; California fine and medium 15 @ 20; coarse 15 @ 20.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Maddox was, to-day, removed from his official position as agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau. His removal was determined upon by the President yesterday, and he consequently sent for Col. S. E. Chamberlain, now of Virginia, and formerly an officer in the regular army, and tendered the place to him. The offer was accepted, and this afternoon Commissioner Raun notified Maddox that he was from this date dismissed from the service of the Internal Revenue office.

A telegram from Virginia City, Nev., dated to-day, says the Sutro tunnel has progressed 140 feet for the ten days preceding yesterday. It has now reached the length of 15,865 feet, and has fairly entered a mineral belt. Fifteen inches of warm water was struck yesterday.

CHICAGO, 2.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the House committee has on hand a witness with which it hopes to corroborate Littlefield's testimony. He is the man who attempted to blackmail Senator Howe, while the latter was in New Orleans, into paying him to suppress testimony which would blow the returning board out of water, startle the whole country, and destroy the republican case in that State. He was met by the assurance that if there were frauds the Senate committee were there to unearth them, and his testimony was just what they wanted. He immediately disappeared. Taking him as a starting point, the republicans have claimed that they can prove an organized conspiracy to obtain money from the republicans by altering the Vernon return and agreeing to suppress it. The republicans claim that Howe's cross-examination completely broke down Littlefield's testimony, and that he will develop from him the conspiracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.

John Wilson, the oldest member of the San Francisco bar, died at Suisun, to-day, aged eighty-seven. He emigrated from Missouri, where he was a prominent politician, in 1849.

NEW YORK, 3.—Hope is well nigh abandoned of the safety of the steamship *Colombo*, forty-six days over due at this port from Hull, England; also of the *George Cromwell* and *George Washington*, from Halifax, for St. Johns, N. F., each of them being long over due; forty-seven persons were on board the *Colombo*, thirty on board the *George Cromwell* and thirty-one on the *George Washington*.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Maddox was again, to-day, before the committee on the powers and privileges of the House on counting the electoral vote, and after saying, "I feel very much indisposed this morning, and would ask, therefore, to be excused until Monday," handed to Field the two letters spoken of so often during his previous examination. One was read by Field, as follows:

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to meet you in Washington when the canvass is over which is upon us. Our duties as returning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties, may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the situation as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant, and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered cowards of the North. Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger. Millions have been sent here and will be used in the interest of Tilden, and unless there is a counter movement, it will be impossible for me or any other individual to arrest its productive results. The gentleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and, if you allow, will communicate freely to our friends and act promptly. The results will be disastrous. A hint to the wise. This is strictly private and confidential.

Yours very truly,
"J. MADISON WELLS."

"To Hon. J. R. West,
Washington, D. C."

Senator West permitted the committee to take a copy of the letter.

Lawrence asked Maddox whether anybody offered him \$50,000 to report in favor of the cotton claim which he went to Louisiana to investigate.

Witness answered that after the unfavorable report had been made by him the person said, if he had made a different report he might have realized money by it.

Witness declining to give the name of the person, it was insisted upon, and he said it was Magrew.

Sparks asked if it was Con. Magrew, connected with the St. Louis whisky frauds? and Maddox answered that he thought so. The committee then went into private consultation.

Sergeant-at-arms Thompson, of the House, declines to allow subpoenas to be served on the members of the Louisiana returning board by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who is directed to have them brought before the Senate committee on privileges and election for examination. Thompson says the witnesses are in his custody by order of the House, and being responsible for their safe keeping, will not permit the Senate to obtain custody of them without the order of the House.

Before the Senate privileges and election committee to-day, Littlefield, of the Louisiana returning board, testified that he had held a sinecure in the New Orleans Custom House, working for the party, doing nothing like the rest of them, until the election in 1872, after he was appointed clerk of the returning board last November. They made the suggestion to him of altering the returns on Sunday evening, December 3rd. He dined with the returning board that same evening. Had at that time no special charge of the Vernon returns. Three clerks were in the room when Governor Wells made the suggestion, but did not think that they heard the conversation. Wells called witness to him, and putting his finger on polls two and nine of the electoral vote of Vernon Parish, said, "Littlefield, I want you to transpose these returns for the purpose of electing the republican candidates." Witness made no answer, and the returns were left with him. Sat at the same desk and transposed the votes, but did not complete the work that night, but got through with the electoral State and part of the Parochial returns. Left the returns under some paper, and found them there next morning. Told Eaton and Davis of his work. Eaton was drunk on Sunday evening, as they all were, and promised to assist him, but being sober next morning refused. He then told Woodward of his work. Finished the work on Monday, put the returns with the others which were brought back on Tuesday, marked compiled. Four or five days afterwards Wells told witness to destroy it. Made no reply; had conversed with Governor Wells between the suggestion to alter and order to destroy. Wells was going to take the true returns away with him but did not, at witness' suggestion; did not know whether he or Wells destroyed the returns.

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—Rev. Mr. Alger, of New York, says theatres could be made the most effective agency in the world for imparting moral instruction and influence.

PHILADELPHIA, 2.—Wool is in