

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

FT. SMITH, Ark., 23.—Thomas Ramsdale, a negro, was killed by his wife, a Cherokee Indian, last night. The woman chopped in the back of his head with an axe.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The republicans claim that none of the witnesses before the House subcommittee have given facts disproving the specific cases of intimidation sworn to by witnesses before the returning board. Their allegations are general and vague. The republicans ask whether the evidence brought before the board, and unimpeached at the time, did not justify the board in their actions in the premises.

NEW YORK, 23.—Col. Win. R. Vermilye of Vermilye & Co., bankers, died this afternoon. He was a conspicuous member of the famous committee of seventy, brother of Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchant's Bank, and for many years colonel of the Seventh Regiment.

The *World's* New Orleans special says the House committee have made a magnificent case during the week. All four of the returning officers have been examined. Two of them have been proved to be absolutely ignorant of the law and to have acted according to the instructions given by their colleagues. The other two, Wells and Anderson, were forced to admit that they wilfully violated the law, and that their rulings were capricious, arbitrary and partisan. It has been proved that they went behind the supervisors and even commissioners' statements in Concordia and Nachitoches, where they gained 2,000 republican votes by it, and that they positively refused to canvass the returns of twelve democratic polls, with the commissioners' statements, and in some instances with the ballot-boxes and ballots before them, on the ground that they could take note of nothing but the supervisors' consolidated statements. It has been proved that the protests and affidavits as to East Baton Rouge, Lafayette and East and West Feliciana were made up in the custom-house after the returns had been compiled and sworn to. It has been proved that some of the custom-house affidavits paraded in Sherman's report were false and perverted; that democratic witnesses have been assaulted and beaten since giving their testimony, and that a general reign of terror has been established over the colored voters by the republican leaders. A startling discovery has been made since the consolidated statement of the returning officer has been put in: If they had simply counted the omitted polls which the republican supervisors refused to return, and if they had not counted imaginary votes for the five Hayes electors in Concordia, Iberville and Nachitoches, that is to say, if they had not supplied five names on the ballots which bore the names of only three Hayes electors, three of the Tilden electors would have been chosen. This is even after throwing out seventy-one polls, which they kulked.

The *Times* editorial says the commercial agency in this city received, yesterday, a private dispatch from Texas, saying that the town of Crockett had been burned down, and that the houses of Haile, Roberts and Woolers were the only ones saved. The town of Crockett was situated on the San Antonio road, about 190 miles northeast of Austin and 12 miles east of Telinity River, and was the county seat of Houston County. It was laid out in 1868, and was one of the most flourishing towns in the interior of Texas. It boasted of several stores, school-houses, a Masonic Hall and other fine buildings, public and private.

TALLHASSE, 3.—The supreme court met at noon to-day. Counsel for the board withdrew the motion, made yesterday, that he be allowed to answer. The Court made the writ peremptory, and ordered the board to recanvass the vote by the 27th instant, and file a report of their action on that day, and then took a recess until four o'clock to make up its records.

LIMA, O., 23.—East & Lewis' flouring mill was burned this morning; loss \$15,000.

TERRE HAUTE, 23.—A locomotive exploded on the Illinois and Midland Railroad, Paris, to-night, killing the engineer, fireman and brakeman.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Abyssinia* from Liverpool brought £100,000 in specie.

The *Times*' special from Tallahassee says the decision of the supreme court in the mandamus case was delivered at half-past five o'clock on Friday last. It enforces the doctrine that all questions of irregularity or frauds in elections are judicial, belonging to the courts, not to the board of State canvassers, unless the returns are not regular or genuine. Thus if inspectors at the polls stuff the ballot, and change the result, if they duly certify the result of their act and the county canvassers send up the returns in due form, such returns are genuine for any purposes of the State board. Hence the court orders minute county returns to be counted when the pretended election was conducted with no more regard to legal form than the action of a street mob. Jackson County is ordered to be counted, where, at every precinct, voters were compelled to pass their ballots up into windows seven feet from the ground, and where there is the clearest evidence that republican votes cast were not counted, but the democratic ballots were stuffed in their stead. Monroe County also is ordered to be counted, when it is admitted by the precinct inspectors themselves that they adjourned on the night of the election to a place two miles distant, in order to await the result at other precincts and ascertain how much was necessary for them to add to give a democratic majority in the county. Hamilton County is ordered to be counted, where the inspectors, who were all democrats and not republicans, as has been asserted, deserted the polling places and let others, some of them candidates for the State legislature, count the ballots and get up a certificate.

Obedience to the mandate of the court will give the State to the democrats, and it does not now seem that anything can prevent this result. The utmost consternation prevails here among the republicans. It is especially apparent in the colored people, who are disposed to look at the situation under democratic rule as little better than slavery. All day yesterday and to-day crowds of them might be seen at every corner, bewailing their fate and giving expression to their feelings of regret in ways that could not fail to awaken the deepest sympathy and compassion. There is scarcely a white republican in the State who will not be made bankrupt by the result. The whole burden of the campaign has been borne exclusively by them, and they staked everything on the issue of the contest. The decision gives the victory to their enemies, and they have now to choose between leaving the State or remaining here and enduring social ostracism and persecutions which democratic hate and malignity will suggest.

PITTSBURG, 24.—A young Californian named Wood, returning to Newbury, New York, after six years' absence, was fatally injured by a railroad accident near Adams, Indiana, on Saturday night. The train left the track in consequence of a misplaced switch. Wood, attempting to rush from the car, was crushed in the wreck of the platforms, from which it took two hours' labor to release him.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Prest. Grant, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to-day, said, in reply to a question, that he had no knowledge of a democratic armed conspiracy, south or west, as had been reported. He had information merely of organized rifle companies outside of the State militia, but he was not apprehensive of an armed collision in connection with the presidency. It seemed to him that the people desired only a fair count of the electoral vote in the southern contested States in order to be satisfied of the result. The reports of the several committees now there would shed light on the true condition of affairs and have a tendency to solve existing difficulties. It was certainly desirable to establish the actual fact of the election of either Hayes or Tilden, for neither could feel satisfied if any doubt remained of his election, because in such a case his position as President would not command the requisite general support.

The President remarked that no one could suppose he had any connection with or relation to the declaration as to who was elected. That was not matter for him to de-

termine. He was anxious for the coming of the 4th of March, when he would gladly give way to his successor, and, freed from official cares and before re-establishing himself at his home in Galena, Ill., he purposed making a voyage to the West Indies, visiting Havana and other points of interest. He had deferred his voyage to Europe till June. He said he should promptly recognize whoever should be declared his successor. With this his political feelings would have nothing to do. It would be recollected that several years ago, during the gubernatorial contest in the State of Arkansas, and with both parties representing their respective cases at Washington, he recognized a democrat in preference to a republican because by legal representation the former was entitled to the position. While it was true that the presidential term commences by law on the 4th of March, it did not necessarily follow that the President elect should defer taking the oath of office until that time. He might take it immediately after declaring the election, but of course he could not enter on the performance of duties as President until the 4th of March, the day of the retirement of his predecessor.

The President intends replying to the House resolution as to the sending of troops to the South, and the authority under which he acted. In all such proceedings he said he endeavored to keep within the limits of the law, having always, previous to acting, consulted the Attorney General, his legal adviser, and besides, the democratic House of Representatives, during a former session of Congress, emphatically declared that all citizens of the United States should be equally protected in their rights. He said, with regard to complaints of his sending troops to the South for the above mentioned purpose, it would be recollected that General Frank Blair wanted troops sent thither for a different object, saying, in his letter to Colonel Broadhead, in June, 1865, that there was but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that was for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, and compel the army to undo the alleged usurpations at the South and leave the white people to reorganize their own government. "Surely," said the President, "if the army, according to General Blair, could be used to wipe out governments, it could, in my opinion, be employed to support them." The democratic national convention, after this letter was written, nominated General Blair for Vice President on a ticket with Governor Seymour. The republican State governments at the South have nothing to expect from the democrats. Under their rule all such governments would fade out as in Mississippi, where General Ames was legally elected governor, but was forced to vacate office and is a fugitive from the State.

The President seemed pleased with the action of the British Government in retiring from its position on the extradition clause in the treaty of 1842 by surrendering Brent, the Louisville forger, remarking that that treaty, which was suspended, is thus revived and hereafter he would be prepared to respond to requisitions from the British Government for fugitive criminals. The entire correspondence between the two governments will be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. The President said the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain provided only for the extradition of persons charged with murder or forgery, but in the treaty of 1842 the number of offences was increased so as to include piracy, arson, robbery, or the utterance of forged paper. The number he thought might be still further increased, not however to include desertion from the army or navy.

Postal changes for Utah—Established, Wahatch, Summit Co., Utah, F. Z. Fuller, P. M. Postmaster appointed, John J. Bateman, Alta, Salt Lake Co., Utah.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The government directors of the Union Pacific R.R. Co., in their report for 1876, say the frequency with which conflicts relative to the construction of the Pacific R.R. legislation have arisen has brought the government directors to consider whether or not some adjustment of the whole case can be mutually agreed upon by the government any the company which shall put an end to the controversy between them and settle definitely the manner and

time of the government's reimbursement. They say it is not practicable for the company to pay first mortgage bonds, and the \$64,000,000, which would be due to government at the end of the thirty year term. It would seem to be wise for the government and company to agree upon the establishment of a sinking fund which shall reduce the indebtedness to the government at the end of the term say \$25,000,000. If Congress could authorize the making of such an arrangement, it is believed the company will concur, and the result will be that the government will have all its interest refunded during the term of thirty years and have the principal of the debt reduced \$2,230,000; this would leave on the road at the maturity of the first and second mortgage about \$52,000,000 as the bridge bonds will have been either wholly paid, or such balance of said bonds as may remain unpaid at the time and the sinking fund bonds can be provided for by the mortgage on land, as the land grant bonds will have been paid off by sales of land. To provide for the \$52,000,000 first mortgage bonds, and the balance due the government, a new mortgage will be authorized by Congress to let \$25,000,000 of new first mortgage bonds be placed with the government as collateral security, to be redeemed as fast as the company can sell them in the market at not less than par and accrued interest, but not in any one year to be less than ten per cent. of the amount, besides paying coupon interest as it matures. There is no doubt that first mortgage five per cent. bonds, to the amount of \$52,000,000, would be safe and popular security now, when the practicability and certainty of the scheme for securing the return to government of every dollar which it has invested in the U. P. R. R., in connection with great advantages and saving to the Postoffice and War departments, as flowing from the indirect benefit resulting from the construction of the road, it may be safely said that no equal outlay of money or credit by the United States has ever produced as profitable return.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Governor Grover, of Oregon, arrived by steamer this evening and was waited upon by a number of prominent democrats and representatives of the press. Grover stated that the reports of the republican electors to the effect that they did not refuse to act with Cronin, were not correct; that they did so refuse, and compelled Cronin to adopt the course he followed in organizing his board of electors. He denied the report that he had his house under guard through fear of violence, but that the republicans threatened to burn him in effigy in front of his own residence, and his friends gathered there to prevent any such proceeding. He denied, with much apparent indignation, the statement that his action was in obedience to instructions from the East, or that his published statement had been sent out to him for signatures, as rumors, claiming that his action was in conformity with his views after careful consideration of the law in the case, and that his statement was entirely his own creation, but admitted that pending the decision of the matter he was in frequent receipt of advice from parties east. Gov. Irwin, who was present, volunteered the statement that no thinking democrat claimed that it was settled till that the issuance of the certificate to Cronin settled the election of Tilden, but that it would compel Congress to go behind the face of the returns.

To-morrow evening Grover will have a public reception, tendered by the democratic committee.

WASHINGTON, 25.—During the matinee performance to-day of the "Two Orphans," a man in the gallery fell in a fit; somebody raised the cry of "a fight," which was understood by many to be "a fire." The doors were thrown open and a rush made for them. Three or four persons were injured, but none seriously. The cause of the disturbance was soon ascertained and the performance continued to the close.

NEW YORK, 25.—The following resolution was adopted by the board of directors of the W. U. Telegraph Company, at a meeting held Dec. 22d, 1876:

Resolved, That the W. U. Telegraph Company regard itself as the confidential agent of such of the people of the United States as may wish to employ its agencies for the transmission of communication by telegraph, and are bound to

resist, by every lawful means, all publication or examination of its records.

Resolved, That excepting such messages as may be decided by the sender to be preserved for a period not exceeding six months, the executive committee is hereby directed to provide in the future for such speedy destruction of all written messages as the necessary keeping of the accounts between the respective offices of the company will allow.

Resolved, That the board of directors hereby approve the action of the executive committee in removing all the messages now on hand from the control or possession of any of its officers.

While the play entitled "Around the World in Eighty Days," was being performed in the Opera House, Newark, yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was given by some one in the audience. An indiscriminate rush was at once made by the frightened crowd for the places of exit. Before the stampede had assumed serious proportions, however, it was discovered to be a false alarm, and that there was no ground of apprehension. Many narrowly escaped being trampled underfoot in the first force of the rush, but no accident is reported. The alarm is thought to have been given by mischievous boys in the gallery, of whom the police have failed to find any trace.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—T. A. Orcutt, manufacturer of pyrotechnics, made experiments this afternoon, in the ice gorge, with a new composition of his own invention with good results, detaching large masses of ice. The experiments will be continued to-morrow, with every prospect of successfully opening the channel to enable such boats as can be moved to come up to the city.

CHATTANOOGA, 25.—Geo. Peace and Chris. Smith exchanged shots, to-day, in the latter's saloon; both fell, probably mortally wounded.

TOLEDO, 25.—Mrs. Genl. John E. Hunt, one of the oldest and highly respected pioneers of Maumee Valley, died to-day, aged 81.

NEW YORK, 25.—Gas was escaping in the American Exchange Bank No. 128 Broadway, this evening, and Edward Condon, the bank messenger, went down with a light into the basement to fix the meter; an explosion followed, and Condon was knocked senseless on the floor. All the windows in the building, which were of plate glass, were broken, involving a loss of about \$10,000. The furniture, walls and casements of the building were also injured to a great extent. The concussion smashed forty valuable plate glass windows in the Equitable building. As near as can be ascertained it struck the German, American and several other buildings in the vicinity. Condon, the messenger, was seriously but probably not fatally injured.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Parent Office just now is in a state of great excitement. According to current report there were recently discovered on the rolls of the bureau the names of a number of persons, mostly women, paid from the contingent fund, who either performed no service or drew their salary under assumed names. The discovery was made that between 20 and 30 persons, whose names were upon the roll, had not appeared to demand their pay. These were persons who either drew their pay under assumed names, or if their real names appeared performed no service. The result of this discovery very naturally caused great excitement in the office, and Commissioner Duell was called upon to give an explanation. It is understood that he disclaimed all knowledge in regard to the matter, and held that his appointment clerk Nottingham was responsible for it. Nottingham has been dismissed from the department, but it is believed the investigation will not stop here. An instance is given in which \$85 a month has been paid to a draughts-woman, who sublet the work for \$30 a month. Chandler will probably push the investigation until he obtains the bottom facts, and will take whatever action is necessary in the premises. One possible result that is spoken of is the early resignation of the commissioner of patents.

ELSWORTH, Me., 26.—In the late storm on Marshall Island, an unknown vessel went ashore, and was wrecked. Three bodies were found among the timbers, frozen