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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CALENDAR. 1877.

MARCH.

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EASTERN.

Proceedings of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The electoral commission met at 12 o'clock.

Hurd stated that no counsel would appear for the objections to the republican certificate and then submitted the reasons why the commission should reject that certificate, holding that the republican form of government must exist in a State to give validity to the vote of that State. He said that if legal disabilities were imposed or intimidation was practised, the republican form of government was not maintained, and he proposed to show by testimony taken by the House committee that both conditions existed. Hurd held that as the Constitution of South Carolina required the registration of electors, and that requirement was utterly ignored, the election was void. He next referred to the objections that the troops in the State overawed the people and prevented a free expression. He read the proclamation of the President on October last declaring that insurrection existed in the State and contended that the clause of the Constitution authorizing the interference of the federal government contemplated an insurrection against a resistance to the State authority, and not disturbances between individual citizens of the State, and rifle clubs riding up and down murdering some peaceable citizens, as stated in the President's proclamation. He argued that it did not amount to such insurrection against the United States or State authorities as warranted the intervention of troops. It was not to keep the peace but to influence the election.

Cochrane said Judge Black and Mr. Blair would appear as counsel for the objectors to the certificate. Cochrane submitted proffers of proof that there had been a failure of registration, and thereby 30,000 votes had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and that although General Ruger had been sent there with soldiers and reported everything quiet, the President had sent additional troops into the State; that the troops were sent to overawe the voters, and that they did intimidate and influence the voters; that the negro police of Charleston were employed in shooting down inoffensive white citizens; that the negro militia were at the polls and prevented colored men voting the democratic ticket.

Lawrence made an argument for the Hayes objections, showing that want of registration did not affect the election. He made a brief argument showing that the form of government in South Carolina was republican. He denied that the troops had been sent into the State contrary to law. He said that the presence of United States marshals at the polls was necessary, and it must be presumed that they had done their duty.

The commission decided by 8 to 7 to count the South Carolina votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and unanimously voted against counting the Tilden votes.

Destruction of Legal Tenders.

The treasurer to-day destroyed $745,000 of legal tenders, leaving outstanding legal tenders to the amount of $364,000,000.

Resolution Rejected.

The resolution offered in the House, under the suspension of the rules, by Schleicher recognizing the Hampton and Nicholls governments, was rejected—yeas 156, nays 93. Not the requisite two-thirds in the affirmative.

Secretary Morrill's Health.

Secretary Morrill's physician, deny that there is foundation for the report that his general health or physical strength has been permanently impaired. They see no reason to doubt that he will soon entirely recover.

Demand Prompt Action.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The managers of the Commercial Exchange, to-day, representing some one hundred business firms, adopted resolutions deprecating delays in the electoral count and a failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills, and demanded prompt action without regard to party.

Blair and Black on the South Carolina Count.

CHICAGO, 27. — The *Journal's* Washington special says Montgomery Blair and Black surprised every one, to-day, by making spee hes in favor of giving South Carolina to Tilden. The republican counsel made no answer, and the case was only delayed some two hours by Evarts, Black and Blair. The objection to the vote of Sollace, the Vermont elector, was signed to-day.

Surrender of Hostile Indians.

A dispatch received at the military headquarters from the Cheyenne agency, says that 230 Sioux arrived there yesterday from the hostile camp on Tongue River. They surrendered 300 ponies.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Absconded.

MONTREAL, 27.—Thomas Macduffy, representative of the lumber firm of Gilman & Co., has absconded with $40,000.

GERMANY.

Refuse to Take the Oath.

BERLIN, 27.—Two Danish deputies, from Schleswig Holstein, have refused, in the Land Tag, to take the oath to observe the Prussian constitution. They have, consequently been debarred from further participation in the proceedings of the House.

FRANCE.

A Relief Ball.

PARIS, 27.—There was a grand ball given in the new Opera House, to-night, for the relief of the silk operatives of Lyons. The receipts amounted to $60,000.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—At 10 o'clock Clifford's notification was read, and at 12.10 the senators proceeded to the House chamber, and at 12.35 returned.

Robertson submitted a resolution that the electoral commission's decision stand.

Merrimon submitted that it is competent to receive testimony to sustain the exceptions.

A discussion ensued on a point of order by Edmunds that the vote in sustaining must proceed. Finally Merrimon's resolution, by a vote of 43 to 18, was decided out of order.

Bogy moved that the reading of the testimony in the South Carolina case proceed. Rejected—41 to 21.

West, Hamlin and Bogy were made a conference committee on the post office appropriation bill.

According to yesterday's notice, McDonald called up the House resolutions regarding Speaker Kerr, and McDonald, Wallace, Wright, Bayard, Booth, and Morton delivered eulogies, and resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Windom, from the public lands committee, reported favorably the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands; passed. It allows homestead and pre-emption settlers, who suffered from grasshoppers, to leave their places until 1878.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate any communication received by him demanding the payment of moneys claimed to be now due the Dominican Government from the Government of the United States; agreed to.

Sargent called up the House bill to provide for the sale of desert lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota. Sargent submitted an amendment that no person shall be permitted either to reserve or acquire a title to more than one section of land under the act; agreed to.

Oglesby submitted an amendment providing that any person conducting water on or to any desert land for irrigation shall not acquire any exclusive right to the use of the water beyond what shall be actually necessary for redeeming and irrigating the same, but the water in all lakes, rivers, and other sources of water supply, shall be held for the use of the public for irrigating and mining purposes; agreed to.

Boutwell submitted an amendment providing that such desert lands shall be surveyed before reclamation.

Chaffee moved to postpone further consideration until the first Monday in December next; rejected—yeas 12, nays 13. The amendment of Boutwell was then adopted; also one requiring any person entering upon land to pay 25 cents per acre at the time of filing, with the receiver, his declaration that he intends to reclaim the land and one dollar per acre upon receiving a patent therefor. Several unimportant amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Oglesby presented the credentials of David Davis, elected Senator from Illinois; filed.

The House bill to amend the revised statutes in respect to vacancies in the office of President and Vide-President was read by its title and referred to the committee on elections.

Gordon presented the credentials of J. T. Morgan, elected United States Senator from Alabama; filed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Speaker presented Clifford's notification of the commission's decision on the electoral vote of South Carolina having been sent to the Senate

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was ready for joint convention.

Springer moved the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The Speaker ruled legislative business out of order, except by unanimous consent, which Holman obtained. All the pending amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The new legislative day began.

Lamar asked the suspension of the rules in order to consider the Senate bill for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Holman and Foote objected.

Piper submitted the report of the Chinese immigration committee; ordered printed.

The Senators having arrived, the South Carolina decision was read, and Phillips presented the objections to counting the votes in accordance therewith, for the reasons given in the objections before the commission yesterday—intimidation by the U. S. troops and marshals, frauds and lack of republican government in the State, and because the commission had not inquired into the facts, and because of certain irregularities in the certificates. Six senators, including Kelly, and eight representatives signed the objections.

Southard presented exceptions to the decision, signed by Senators Jones, McDonald, Wallace, Merriman and Dennis, and a number of representatives, of the same general tenor.

The Senate here withdrew.

Springer moved a recess till ten to-morrow, and refused to allow Wood and others to debate—rejected, 170 to 82.

Sheakley and O'Brien tried to move a recess till 9.30 to-morrow.

The Speaker refused to entertain the motion, and Sheakley appealed.

Springer insisted on giving his reasons for sustaining the appeal.

The Chair ruled him out of order.

O'Brien made a point that under the electoral bill it was decided that the House could take a recess.

The Chair adhered to his decision.

O'Brien made a speech, being interrupted at every sentence by Brown.

Springer made some remarks despite the efforts of the Chair to stop him, and a lively time ensued.

Finally a vote was taken and by yeas 184, nays 61, the House tabled the appeal.

Wood moved that the House consider the decision.

Sheakley moved a recess till 10.30 to-morrow.

The Speaker refused to order the motion.

The Clerk began to read the decision, when Springer objected to the Speaker's refusing to entertain the motion for a recess.

The Speaker said he had been very liberal in this regard, and cited former parallel decisions, showing that when a point of order is once overruled it cannot be renewed, even with additional reasons. The Chair had given the House two chances to overrule him.

O'Brien rose to a point of order, asking when a recess would be in order, if not now.

The Chair said he could not tell the intention of the motions, but the effect was to delay. He did not criticize any person's motives.

The clerk again proceeded to read, when Springer again interrupted, and insisted that it was the Chair's duty to entertain any parliamentary motion submitted and rule upon it, and the House could overrule the decision.

Shouts of "Sit down!" "Shut up!" "Order!" etc.

Springer appealed.

The Chair refused to entertain the appeal.

Springer appealed to the people of the country.

After further badinage the clerk read the decision.

Phillips called for the reading of the testimony.

Wood objected, saying that it would take five days and defeat the election.

The Speaker submitted the question of reading the testimony, and the House refused to read it—138 to 90. The yeas and nays were then taken, resulting—yeas 87, nays 157.

Walling moved to reconsider the vote, and the yeas and nays were taken to lay his motion on the table, resulting—yeas 157, nays 73.

Walling moved that parts one and two of the testimony be read.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

The violators of the peace in South Carolina were President Grant and his creatures, and Wade Hampton, that king of men, was its promoter.

Lawrence defended the commission.

Franklin opposed it.

Banks declared that the vote of South Carolina had been just as absolute as the vote of Massachusetts. He declared that every white man in Charleston was armed to the teeth against the laws of the State and national government.

Vance, of North Carolina, denounced Hoar's action, using numerous ridiculous similes.

Wallace, of South Carolina, defended the State government and said 20,000 fraudulent ballots were put in the boxes by democrats.

Rainey declared that the troops had saved hundreds of lives. Negroes did not hate the democratic party, but trembled with fear as long as they found their oppressors there, lest democrats should be inaugurated into power.

Southard spoke of the advantage of the bill which was passed by the House yesterday for a new election.

Goode regarded the decision as most unrighteous, but favored acquiescence because the people declared against violence.

Hoge, of South Carolina, recounted his experience in that State, showing that troops were necessary. The democratic side jeered his remarks.

Teese closed the debate, favoring acquiescence.

At 6 o'clock, after some discussion as to the method of putting the question, finally the main question was ordered, and though efforts had been made during roll call to effect a compromise, they had proved fruitless.

Walling immediately moved to reconsider the vote.

Wood then offered a compromise, that the pending amendments be withdrawn and the House vote on the original resolution, and the Senate then be invited to meet the House and continue the count, and that when Vermont is reached the houses separate until 10 to-morrow.

This was agreed to, and Cochrane's resolution, that the votes be not counted, was adopted.

Franklin moved that the South Carolina report be read.

Speaker—It cannot be before the House.

Springer returned to the charge and insisted on the reading, but the chair maintained that he was bound by the law which Springer reported.

Lutterell—Yes, and now he wishes he had not. (Laughter.)

Cochrane finally offered a resolution that the decision of the tribunal be not sustained, and the votes be not counted.

Hooker declared that the commission had refused to perform the functions with which it was invested and take proper evidence in the South Carolina case.

Lapham defended the commission and alluded to Hunton's speech to the Washington citizens last night, in which he declared that it was their duty to stop the count.

Goode said it was the duty of the democrats to accord to the republicans what they would have unanimously demanded if the decision had favored them. It was unwise and unmanly to oppose the decision.

At 6:20 the senators entered, and in due form the State of South Carolina was counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

Jones, of Kentucky, raised a point, which was disregarded, that a quorum of the Senate was not present, only 28 having entered.

The vote of Tennessee, twelve, and Texas, eight, were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

Vermont was objected to by Poppleton, who asked if duplicate returns were received from Vermont.

Terry—No.

Hewitt said he had a package, which was received by express about the middle of December, containing a letter stating that a similar package, purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont, had also been forwarded to the president of the Senate by mail. On learning, to-day, that a corresponding package had not been received by the president of the Senate, he had tendered him this package, the seal of which was still unbroken. The presiding officer declined to receive them. He now tendered the package to the presiding officer as purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont.

Presiding officer—The Chair has stated that he has received but one certificate from Vermont. The Chair also states that the law prohibits him from receiving any after the first Thursday in February. His duty is to receive, open, and have read all that have been received on that day.

Springer—I understand that the third return from the State of Florida was received on the 30th of January. Am I correct in that? (Correcting himself, but still stumbling.) I mean February.

All the response which the presiding officer made was that January was not February, and asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Vermont.

Springer—I offer a resolution.

The presiding officer—If it is any objection to the certificate from Vermont the Chair will entertain it, but if it is simply a resolution, the Chair will not entertain it.

Springer—After it is read it will be seen what it is.

The presiding officer—If the member from Illinois submits an objection to the certificate the Chair will entertain it, but he cannot entertain a resolution.

Springer persisted in his efforts to have the resolution read, but the presiding officer was unyielding. He intimated that if Springer would not come to order the services of the sergeant-at-arms would be called into requisition.

Finally Springer undertook to put his resolution in the shape of an objection, and the proceedings were generally suspended to give him time to do so.

After about a quarter of an hour's consultation with others the objection was sent up, signed by Senator Merriman and Representatives Springer and Hamilton, of Ind., declaring that the President of the Senate states he had received only one of two returns forwarded from Vermont. Objection is made to counting the vote of Vermont, and and the duplicate return is herewith submitted for the consideration of the House and Senate. A telegram accompanied the objection from the United States District Clerk of Burlington to Speaker Randall, saying the Aldrich certificate was deposited there on December 13.

Poppleton then presented two objections to the vote of Sollace, to the effect that he was postmaster when elected, and that the law of Vermont did not authorize the filling of the vacancy.

Springer then demanded that Hewitt's resolution be read, but the Chair peremptorily ruled it out.

Springer—Then I ask that the Chair order that this certificate be submitted to the judgment of the electoral commission.

Presiding Officer—The Chair stated that he had not received the duplicate returns.

Springer—They are now before the Chair.

Presiding Officer, entirely ignoring the demand—Are there any further objections to the certificates from Vermont? After a pause—The Chair hears none.

Springer—Does the Chair decline to receive the returns submitted with my objection?

Presiding Officer—The Chair declines to receive any.

Waddell (jocosely)—He being *aliunde*.

Presiding Officer—In any form. (Laughter.) The Senate will now retire to its own chamber in order that the two houses may separate to consider and decide upon the objections.

As the Senators were withdrawing, Springer called out that he now made a point of order. There being duplicate returns the case had now to go to the electoral commission and would be considered by the two houses. No attention, however, was paid to it, nor to a resolution made immediately afterwards by Mills that the House proceed to elect a President.

The Speaker declared that under the terms of the compromise agreement the House now take a recess until to-morrow morning.

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Centreville	7 39	4 18	75
Farmington	7 50	4 33	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 52	1 35
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 0

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Passenger.	Fares.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	6 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 52	7 31	1 35
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Salt Lake	7 00	6 15	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	2 25	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	mixed			
Sandy	9 00			
Draper	9 18			1 25
Lehi	9 38			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 75
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 00
Payson	11 22			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 0

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Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Trains leave				
Terminus	12 20			
Santaquin	12 07			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 40			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	3 52			2 35
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonwood	5 21	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at				
Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

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" Brigham	12:50 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:35 "
" Brigham	3:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salisbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

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CHAS. NIBLEY,
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