THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY DEC. 14. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 688, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secy. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 587, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Secy. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P. of H., meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them one year's postage was 20 cts.

——We regret to learn that Major Chas. H. Shriner, late of Millinburg, but now of Freeport, Ill., has been sick for some time.

——Loeb's keep the finest and latest styles of dress goods in the county, which you can buy at city prices.

——Last Wednesday to Saturday, C[illegible] we had terribly stormy weather, [illegible] thermometer below zero. On [illegible] night last we had nearly an inch o[illegible] The weather for nearly three weeks [illegible] been cold, and the ground is frozen [illegible] depth of several inches.

——Newman will sell you a hat for [illegible] that will cost you $1.00 at other st[illegible] Try Newman and be convinced th[illegible] sells cheaper than anybody else in [illegible] county.

——We had another inch of snow [illegible] Monday night,—ground is covered b[illegible] not enough to make sleighing.

——John Musser, of Aaronsburg, [illegible] dangerously ill from typhoid fever. M[illegible] S. Rote, of same place, who also had [illegible] severe attack of this disease, is able to [illegible] about again.

——The Centre Hall Cornet Band will hold a Festival during the holidays commencing Thursday evening Dec. 28 and closing Saturday night following—open day and night. Oysters, ice cream, regular meals, &c, will be furnished. Music by the band. Admission free.

——The new United Brethern church, near Nittany Hall, on Millheim circuit, Allegheny Conference, will be dedicated Dec. 31st. Also the Eastville, in east [illegible] and the Millheim Uni[illegible] cir-

[illegible] garlic sausage meas[illegible] 32½ inches long. A second one, M. Michael Korman, of the same place, ate a piece 31 inches in length. Both declar they can do better if any should happen to get ahead. Let us hear from your side.

Will any sausage eater on this side [illegible] himself up against Nittany? Let some o[illegible] go a full yard by all means and keep [illegible] the good name of Pennsvalley. Go [illegible] boys, go in—that is—into the sausages—even if you have to do it by straining the constitution—doctors are always ready and willing. Who'll beat Nittany's sausage eaters?

[illegible] casion, assisted by [illegible] cordial invitation is extended to the public. A. E. EVANS, Pastor.

——The case of David Keller, of Harris township against the railroad company for land damages was tried at Bellefonte, last week occupying about two days. Beaver and Keller for Keller and G. F. Miller and Ed Blanchard for railroad company. [illegible] was an appeal from an award of [illegible] damages allowed by viewers some two years ago. The jury last week awarded Mr. Keller $750 damages, which will have to be paid by citizens of Potter township—in which the farm lies—and who guaranteed the right-of-way in their township. We understand that Mr. Miller will carry the case to the supreme court.

[illegible] Lost, on April [illegible] and Penn Hall, [illegible] The finder will [illegible] at this office. [illegible] the new Clothing [illegible] fine Chinchilla [illegible] worth $18 for $[illegible] Overcoats, worth $15 for [illegible] better Overcoats at $[illegible] $2.25 and upwards. [illegible] cheaper than any [illegible] he will do it [illegible]

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME IX. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876. NUMBER 51.

The Story of Tweed.

William M. Tweed was born at No. 24 Cherry street, in the Fourth ward of New York city, April 3, 1823, where his father and his grandfather lived before him, the latter being a Scotchman. His father was a chairmaker at No. 5 Cherry street. William worked in his early days at chairmaking, but was subsequently employed by Isaac Fryer, saddlier, at No. 277 Pearl street, as errand boy. His father's business prospering he was sent to school at the Rev. John T. Halsey's school, at Elizabeth, N. J. Here he was an assiduous student. Returning to New York, he was clerk to J. & G. C. Alexander, tobacco dealers, at No. 107 Front street, at $50 a year. His father meanwhile having become one of the firm of D. Berrien & Co., brushmakers, at 357 Pearl street, he became a clerk there, and after two years became a junior partner. After being there several years he went into the chair business with his brother, Richard Tweed, Jr., at No. 5 Cherry street. He had an extensive trade, and the profits were large; but he went to Wall street, dealt in Erie, lost largely, but partially retrieved his losses. He then turned professional politician, and became king of Tammany. In 1851 he was elected alderman of the Seventh ward, in no small degree owing to his connection with the Americus engine company, better known as Big Six. Later on he was elected Congressman for the Fifth district. In Congress he spoke for admission into the Union of Kansas and Nebraska. In 1856 he was elected school commissioner of the Seventh ward. On January 1, 1858, he took his seat as supervisor, the board being then first established, and later on he was elected third time a member of it. On January 1, 1863, he became deputy street commissioner, under Mr. Charles J. Cornell. In 1867 he became State Senator. As far back as 1844 he became a member of the Tammany society, and in 1869 he became its chief sachem. As chairman of the Democratic general committee he made his power deeply felt; likewise as president of the Americus club. Tweed married in 1844, and had eight children—four boys and four girls.

On the twenty-seventh of October Tweed was arrested and gave bail immediately for $1,000,000. He was again arrested on charge of felony on the fifteenth of December and held in custody, [illegible] bailed out on the following day. On [illegible] he was indicted for forgery. On the twenty-second of November, [illegible] he was committed to the Tombs, [illegible] a week later was removed to Blackwell's island to undergo a sentence to twelve years' imprisonment.

On the twenty-second of June, 1875, Mr. Tweed was taken to Ludlow street jail, New York, for the purpose of producing him later in the supreme court. Occasionally the warden took him out riding to Central Park in a close carriage, and likewise to visit his family. On the fourth of December, while at his wife's residence, he gave the warden and one of the prison keepers the slip, and the next they heard of him was his arrival in Spain and his arrest on the seventeenth of last September.

Tweed on the Franklin.

As for Tweed's behavior during the voyage, said an officer on the Franklin, I may say that he acted a perfect gentleman. He impressed us all very favorably. He seemed to have the true grit in him. He was very sociable indeed. His saloon had, before he came on board, been used as a smoking-room for the officers, and it was quite natural for them to drop in after dinner to talk with Tweed or to play a game of whist or euchre with him. And the old gentleman was always pleased to see the officers. He treated them very politely. He enjoyed most of all his little games of cards with them, and he really played a very sharp and lively hand at almost anything. The officers were directed never to speak to Tweed about his New York troubles, and they were very careful to obey instructions. On the other hand, Tweed had very little to say on the subject. I don't know that I ever heard him speak of the matter except in the most general way, such as to say that he was very willing to get back to America. He was very fond of reading, and spent all of his time, when not in company with the officers, in poring over the newspapers that we gave him and such books as he could procure. Upon the political situation he was exceeding entertaining. He seemed to be thoroughly posted in New York politics, and gave us occasional funny stories about how elections had been carried in the city. His reminiscences of the fourth ward were perhaps the most amusing. Tweed was told that he need not be backward about asking for anything he might want. Whatever the ship contained was at his disposal. He asked for very little, however. He was apparently quite contented with what he received. He had a servant whose sole business was to attend to his wants. His meals were served in his own room from the officers' mess. He ate with good appetite and apparent relish. He never drank wine or spirits of any kind except when he was unwell. He would then take moderately of some plain drink. He did not smoke at all, although the officers frequently burned their cigars in his saloon. The ship's surgeon reported that Tweed's constant confinement in his room would probably have an injurious effect upon his health, and upon the surgeon's recommendation the captain urged Tweed to take an airing on deck every day. He tried it once, and after that declined to avail himself of the liberty tendered him. He said that he had caught cold by the airing and feared to repeat it. We were disposed to think, however, that he declined to exercise because he felt that it was humiliating for him to walk the deck in company with an officer as guard.

Domestic Life of the Presidents.

Washington was married, but had no children. Adams was married and had one son, whom he lived to see President. Jefferson was a widower; his wife died twenty years before his election. They had six children, all daughters, of whom only two survived infancy. Madison was married, but had no children. His wife was the most elegant woman that ever adorned the Presidential mansion. She survived him, and was for many years the pride of Washington society, having lived to listen to Henry Clay's farewell speech in the Senate. Monroe was married, and so was John Quincy Adams. Jackson was a widower, and so was Van Buren and Harrison. Tyler was a widower when he entered office, but soon afterward married the heiress, Miss Gardiner, of Cincinnati. He was the only President that married during his term of office. Polk was a married man, and his wife survived him a number of years. General Taylor was a widower. Pierce was a married man, but Buchanan was [illegible] Lincoln, Johnson, and [illegible] Grant is the [illegible] daughter [illegible] the [illegible]

WELL PROVIDED FOR.—It is calculated that five hundred and seventy-six million francs passed through the hands of Louis Napoleon during the eighteen years of his reign. Of this remains a fortune of 11,844,809 in France, and about 26,600,000 in England, the United States, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Algiers and Corsica. The ex-empress and her son have therefore still nearly $8,000,000 with which to console themselves.

THE NEXT WORLD'S FAIR.

The Preparations for the Exposition of 1878 at Paris.

The preparations for the next great world's fair, which opens at Paris May 1, 1878, are going forward actively and harmoniously. From all parts of Paris will be visible the two immense towers eighty metres in height, say 260 feet, flanking the Trocadero. A flight of seventeen broad steps conducts to the palace, before the portico of which a wide terrace stretches from one extremity to the other. The principal entrance is at the middle, and at each end are two immense domes in iron and glass, surmounted by lanterns and flagstaffs. The gardens stretch on either side of the facade between the palace and the avenues, and contain a vast number of small buildings, kiosks, model farms, cottages, cafes, greenhouses and the like. The center is left unoccupied for the better convenience of spectators.

On the other side of the Champ de Mars is the railroad station, a light iron building in the Swiss style. A tunnel before the bridge of Jena toward Grenelle and a covered way on the other side of the Seine between Paris and Passy leave more room for carriages and pedestrians. The boats, fishing implements, and all articles connected with navigation and life saving occupy the two banks of the Seine. To the bridge of Jena is to be added another wide metal roadway, greatly increasing its capacity.

The Trocadero, too, is occupied with various minor buildings disposed in an artificial park, while from its summit tumbles a cascade of water 160 feet wide, falling in several descents to a lake occupying what was the square where met the avenues of Jena and Delessert. From this lake the different parks and shrubberies will be watered. The palace of the Trocadero is from one pavilion to the other four hundred meters, or say 1,330 feet in length, the pavilions at the extremities being brought forward slightly toward the Champ de Mars and connected with the great central rotunda, from the foot of which flows the cascade, by galleries forming segments of a semi-circle. The great hall of the rotunda, in which an immense organ is to be placed, will be used for concerts and the distribution of prizes. It has a large parterre, two rows of boxes, and above all an amphitheater, and will seat 8,000 people. Round the concert-room outside, giving access to the boxes, are double galleries closed from the weather and affording to promenaders a splendid view of the city. On either side are peristyles opening on the Place de Trocadero on the side of the Bois de Boulogne. Above them are the offices of the managers and committees; they also serve as vestibules to the two great curved galleries that run from the central rotunda to the pavilions. These galleries are in a succession of halls; before each is a light covered portico running the whole length.

To the palace of the Champ de Mars, as has already been said (advantage having been taken of the difference in grade to give the building a commanding appearance not possessed by that of 1867), seventeen steps conduct. Twenty-seven doors open from the terrace into a gallery one thousand feet long, eighty wide and fifty high. Domes at the extremities are furnished that are much higher. The galleries for machinery, instead of being circular as they were in 1867, are straight, and so give the spectator a more impressive view. Each is 650 metres, or over 1,200 feet in length—that to the left being devoted to French exhibits; the other to those of other countries. Both run toward the military school, meeting in a large vestibule and gallery combined. These large machinery galleries and vestibules include an oblong area devoted to buildings for the display of textile fabrics, etc.; others running parallel with the avenues de Labourdonnaye and de Suffren will contain food products. The fine arts department is in the middle of the palace, isolated by two avenues from the industrial departments, and occupying eight pavilions, each containing one large and four smaller halls. These avenues meet at the center in a garden about as large as that of the Palais Royal, with kiosks and a basin and fountains.

The state has advanced 35,000 francs to make the necessary preparations for this festival.

A Wedding Accident.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives further particulars of the frightful accident which befell a wedding party that left that city late at night for a neighboring town. The party consisted of some forty persons, and were bound for the farm of Mr. Bramlage, at Blue Rock. The wedding was to take place at the farm the following morning, and the traveling party expected to reach the place about daylight. The road along which they were traveling at the time of the accident follows a creek which it crosses and recrosses at several points. At the scene of the accident another stream joins and is crossed by a bridge twenty-five feet above the bed of the creek. The bridge is a ricketty wooden structure, with feeble plank railings on either side, and of a width barely sufficient to allow the passage of one wagon. The party reached this bridge about two o'clock in the morning. In the profound darkness one wheel of the foremost vehicle suddenly rolled off the roadway, bringing the whole weight of the overburdened wagon against the shattered balustrade. This gave way and the wagon, with its living freight, tumbled down into the creek below, bringing one of the horses along. The other animal, strange to say, remained on the bridge. The larger portion of the party were injured, some of them badly, but no lives were lost. None of the party could give any account of the position in which the vehicle landed. They only remembered a sudden jolt in the dark, a great crash of breaking wood, the shock of an unexpected and terrible fall, sudden pain and shrieks of agony in the darkness. Fortunately, assistance soon came and the sufferers were tenderly cared for. It is a curious circumstance that the animal which fell the whole distance of twenty-five feet received no other injury than a slight skinning of one foreleg.

Administering the Oath.

Chief Justice Marshall of the United States administered the oath of office to Presidents of the United States nine times, from Nov. 4, 1801, to March 5, 1833; Chief Justice Taney seven times, from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1861, and Chief Justice Chase three times, from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1873. The oath was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States, by the chancellor of the State of New York in New York city, April 30th, 1789, the chancellor exclaiming, as the oath was taken: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"

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THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

An Non-Partisan View of the Situation—Something for All to Read.

The great mass of intelligent people in this part of the country at least, whether they are Republicans or Democrats, says George Wm. Curtis, do not believe that violence is a remedy for wrongs perpetrated under the form of law. They believe that it is better for every reason that an election, even that of President, although doubtful and questionable, if consummated under unquestionable sanctions of law, shall be respected until under unquestionable sanctions of law it can be reversed. That condition of society in which persons fly to arms to annul a law which they do not like, or to oppose the execution of a law which they believe to be unjustly or corruptly administered, is anarchy. It is that situation which invites and compels the interference of a single strong and supreme will, and ends in absolute military despotism. These are the most elementary axioms with all intelligent men in this country, of whatever party. The duty of the press of every party at this time is to repeat and emphasize them. And the duty of the intelligent leaders of every party who hold these simple and American principles is to impress them upon their followers, and especially upon Congress.

The papers are full of speculation upon what may happen in certain contingencies. But the real patriotic character and will of the country in both parties are resolved that serious trouble shall not happen in any possible contingency arising from the disputed election. That resolution must make itself effectively felt. And it can do so by insisting that Congress shall by common understanding provide in season against any possible trouble at the time of counting and declaring the electoral vote. There are plainly two ways in which this can be done. One is to agree to act harmoniously under the present provision of the Constitution which requires the president of the Senate to open all the certificates from the States in presence of the Senate and the House, after which the votes are to be counted, and the person having the votes of a majority of the electors appointed is to be President. This view regards the counting as merely ministerial. At present this is the only provision. If no other be made, this will govern. The other way is to agree that if any question be raised by a member of either House, the objection shall be disposed of in a manner that shall be accepted by both sides as final.

There are undoubtedly objections to be urged against both courses, as against any plan whatever. But we are now apparently in a situation where it would be wise to adopt some plan. Under existing circumstances, it may be said that the first plan would probably elect Mr. Hayes, and the second might favor Mr. Tilden, and that consequently the Republican Senate would prefer the first, and the Democratic House some other. But the question in its essence is neither Republican nor Democratic. In deciding it Congress would act in the spirit of a national convention, seeking only the common welfare, and not a party advantage. If it be answered that Congress is an assembly of hot partisans, and cannot be expected to act patriotically, we reply that the resolution of the country in this emergency is not partisan, but patriotic, and it must compel Congress to act in its own spirit. The plan which is most coincident with the simple provisions of the Constitution is undoubtedly preferable. It is most in harmony with the State basis of the electoral system, which vests the choice of President in the majority of the State electors, and not in the majority of the popular vote. The Constitution, according to the best commentators, makes the function of opening the certificates and counting the votes purely ministerial.

This has been naturally the Democratic view, and there can be no doubt that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution. The States were to elect the President and send to Congress a certificate of their choice. If there were questions of the validity of the election, they were to be settled in the States, and Congress has by law authorized the governors of the States to certify the choice of electors. The intention evidently is that the counting in Congress shall be merely ministerial, and such a view is most harmonious with the whole spirit of the electoral system. Mr. Whyte, Senator from Maryland, a Democrat of the straitest sect, held in the Senate that the two Houses of Congress were present at the counting only as spectators; and in reply to a question of Mr. Morton he said that if two returns appeared, each purporting to be the lawful return from a State, the Vice President was clothed by the Constitution with power to decide between them.

But sensible men will be prepared for every contingency which may arise. There is no doubt that there might be a question raised as to the reception of a State vote. This, indeed, was considered a case so probable that Congress in 1865, by a joint rule, provided for throwing out the vote of a State. Such a case is hardly ever more likely to arise than when the choice of a President depends upon a single vote, and when the returns from any State which would be decisive are asserted to be suspicious. That must be considered to be the present case, and it is therefore one for which provision should be made, and made betimes. We are not of those who hold that Congress will not respond to the desire of the country that a judicious and peaceful solution of the present situation shall be provided. The really vital point now is, not that we shall have a Republican President nor a Democratic President, but that we shall have a President under recognized forms of law. No sane man wishes civil strife, and every educated man knows that republics have always been destroyed by the fury of party spirit. We have merely reached in this country a situation which has been foreseen, but for which we have failed to provide. Sensible men on both sides are conscious of the flaw in their party titles.

Suppose the decision to rest on Louisiana or Florida. No honest and well informed Republican would deny that acts of the Republican returning board in Louisiana have been suspicious; no honest Democrat would deny that there has been Democratic bulldozing in certain parishes. Again, if Democrats have terrorized the colored voter in the Southern States, there has been Republican trickery to outwit it. The cry of fraud and the misrepresentation are universal upon all sides. Under such circumstances, the simple, plain, patriotic duty of every good citizen and honorable journal is, not to shout "fraud," and "plot," and "usurpation," and "bulidozing," and "rascal," and "scoundrel," and "resistance," and "two Presidents," but to insist that Congress shall take care that all pretense for trouble be removed. If nothing be done, we have the Constitution for our guide; and every intelligent man knows that the way out of the snarl is to hold fast to the forms of law.

"Every heart knows its own misery," she said, as she looked into the nest and saw that those Cochin China eggs that had cost her $3 per dozen had hatched out Muscovy ducks.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

On the night before the meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, two companies of United States troops took possession of the State House at Columbia. The board of canvassers of the State, arrested by order of the supreme court, had previously been released. Early in the morning members of the Legislature were refused, by the troops, admission to the State House unless they held passes signed by clerk of the old House, Wm. Jones, or Gen. Dennis, of the State military. The Democratic members met in caucus at ten o'clock, and at eleven proceeded in a body to the State House to demand admission. The orders had been changed, and they were admitted after the officer of the guard had examined their credentials. All members bearing arms gave them to friends and passed the sentinels. The Democrats were headed by the members from Edgefield and Laurens, whose election is in dispute, and when they reached the door of the Legislative hall they were refused admittance, the doorkeeper declaring their credentials null and void. The Republican portion of the House meanwhile had organized. The Democratic members immediately withdrew, and a protest was read to the military in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The protest declares: "We a majority of the members of the House of Representatives elect, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States barring the passage into the State House of members elect of the Legislature. We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion under the command of John B. Dennis, a partisan of Gov. Chamberlain." The protest concluded as follows: "In protesting against the barefaced usurpation, this trampling on the laws and the constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our solemn appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration of law, our respect for the supreme court and the usages of all legislature assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings." Gen. Hampton was called upon, and counseled peace. He said that one act of violence might precipitate bloodshed and revolution. He begged his friends to disperse, to leave the streets, and keep perfectly quiet. The Democratic members also waited upon Gen. Ruger, and protested against the intervention of the troops. The Democrats organized in a hall, and were sworn in by Judge Cook. There were sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans who voted with them, in the body. The full House is composed of 124 members, but the election of those in Laurens and Edgefield is contested by the Republicans.

The two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature continued their sessions in the same hall, with a speaker and a different set of officers presiding over each body. Generally, while one body was transacting business the other listened, but at times members of both bodies would have the floor. After a continuous session of twenty-four hours a compromise was proposed, but not accepted by both Houses, and therefore failed. It was expected that on the day of the count of the gubernatorial vote Gen. Ruger, with the United States troops, would exclude the members from the two disputed districts, but this was not done. Both bodies seemed disposed to hold their position at all hazards, and not vacate unless compelled to do so by force. The Democratic body at this time claimed that if they were not interfered with from Washington they would win, and declared that if they were interfered with and Chamberlain was declared elected, they would set up a dual government, with Hampton as governor, their own State officers and legislature, and then the citizens would decide which government they would obey.

Gen. Ruger, in charge of the United States troops in Charleston, telegraphs to Gen. Sherman that he has carefully abstained from interference with the organization of the South Carolina Legislature from the first. He placed troops in the State House upon the application of Gov. Chamberlain, and because he believed this was necessary to preserve order. He says: "A person at the door of the House, and who claimed authority to examine the certificates of those claiming to be members prior to their admission to the hall—but who, I think, had no legal authority for so doing—applied to the officer in command of the troops placed in the corridor for the preservation of the peace, for assistance, on the ground that he was being pressed upon and could not perform his duty. The soldiers were placed as stated. As soon as I was fully informed of the circumstances I ordered the soldiers withdrawn, as I had previously informed Gov. Chamberlain that I should confine my action to the preservation of the peace, and should do nothing with reference to keeping the doors of the rooms of meeting of the Houses, or the rooms themselves, unless it became necessary because of a breach of the peace which the civil officers of the Houses should be unable to restore. No act was done by the soldiers except that of their presence, as stated; but, whilst they were so present, persons claiming the right of entrance under certificate of the clerk of the supreme court were refused admission."

After a continued session of the two Legislatures in South Carolina for five days, it was announced that the State constabulary, sustained by the United States troops, would eject the delegations from Edgefield and Laurens. As soon as this was fully announced, the Democratic House left in a body and went to the hall they had previously occupied. They had been in joint occupation with the Republican House for five days. Hamilton, Reddish, Meyers and Westbury, four of the Mackey House, went with the Democrats. This insured the strength of the Democrats, with certificates, to sixty members. The Democrats have, in addition to these sixty, the eight members from Edgefield and Laurens, who hold the certificates of the supreme court, making sixty-eight in all.

By the burning of a baggage car on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, the trunk of the traveling salesman for the New York jewelry house of Carter, Hawkins & Sloan was consumed. It contained sample jewelry to the amount of $25,000. It is proposed to assay the ashes of the car with a view of saving the gold..... The Minnesota supreme court rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the inebriate asylum law, by which a tax of $10 per annum is levied upon each saloon keeper and dealer in liquors for the maintenance of an asylum for inebriates, now in course of erection at Rochester..... A San Diego press dispatch says that a letter has been received from San Rafael, the capital of Lower California, confirming the report that Gov. Villagerano's government had been overturned, but says that the fact is that Villagerane himself is a revolutionist in favor of Diaz. He has been arrested and sent to Guaymas on charges of rebellion, abuse of the election laws, fraudulent practices, etc. There is a universal feeling in favor of the new government..... Gold is daily drawn from the European banks to be forwarded to this country..... The official canvass of New Jersey gives Tilden 115,956; Hayes, 103,519, and Cooper, 712; Tilden's majority being 12,445. ..... California's canvass, excepting one county, give Hayes 78,608 and Tilden 75,841. ..... Indiana's official figures show Tilden received 213,526 votes; Hayes, 207,911, and Cooper, 9,533..... Senator Ransom has been re-elected by the North Carolina Legislature. ..... One of Gen. Crook's officers has captured an Indian village of one hundred lodges. ..... North Carolina's official vote gives Tilden 122,580 and Hayes 106,402, Tilden's majority being 16,178..... The Florida canvassing board gives the Republican majorities in the State as 7,460, and the majorities in Democratic counties as 7,418. This would leave a Republican majority of forty-two. The Republicans protested against the returns of sixteen counties being received, and the Democrats against those of nine counties, and all of these will be contested. The returns from one small county were not in and not canvassed.

The statue symbolizing religious liberty, erected by the Hebrew order of B'nai B'rith in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, was unveiled in the presence of a large crowd..... There has been a great fire in the city of Yedo, Japan. It was one of the most destructive which has taken place in many years. The foreign settlement was partially destroyed..... An incendiary fire at Enfield, Mass., destroyed ten stores and a tenement block. Loss, $18,500; insurance, $8,500..... Massachusetts' vote for governor numbered 256,904 this year against 173,185 last year. The vote was divided: Rice, Rep., 137,665; Adams, Dem, 106,850; Baker, Labor Reform, Prohibition and Woman Suffrage, 12,274; scattering, 115..... Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout the country. The various asylums and correctional institutions of New York city feasted their inmates in a bountiful manner. ..... New York's grain business is shown to be declining in comparison with that of other Atlantic ports..... Hayti is in a fevered state, as a new revolution is looked for at any time. ..... The fearful hurricane which visited the little island of Grand Caymanas, in the West Indies, last month has not left a fruit tree standing. The sea was so high and so furious that it actually washed over the island, which is low and at its broadest part only two miles broad. The government of Jamaica has sent a vessel of war with provisions for the suffering inhabitants..... Unsuccessful attempts were made to burn the Congregational and Unitarian churches in Laconia, N. H..... New Jersey elected four Democratic and three Republican Congressmen..... Illinois' official figures: Hayes, 277,226; Tilden, 258,602, and Cooper, 17,169.

The schooner Equal, of Rockland, Me., from New York to Winterport, was run down and sunk off Cape Cod. The captain was lost and the rest of the crew were saved.... While Robert Lee, of New York, was sitting at the supper table with his wife and nine-year-old daughter, he took a new revolver from his pocket to show them, when it was discharged in some manner, the ball entering the brain of the little girl and causing instant death..... According to the treasury statement the public debt at the close of November amounted to $2,221,685,785.89, less $132,849,686.47 cash in the treasury—an increase during the month of $457,662.64. The amount of coin in the treasury is $79,881,471.24; the amount of currency, $11,743,215.23, and the special deposits for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,725,000..... Rhode Island's Legislature elected a Presidential elector in the place of Mr. Corliss, who is a United States Centennial commissioner.... Incendiaries started several fires in New Orleans and an immense conflagration resulted therefrom—the fire department being comparatively helpless for lack of water. One hundred and twelve houses were destroyed with their contents, including twenty on Columbia street, twenty-four on Robertson street, thirty-two on Villere street, three on Maris street and ten and St. Ann's church on Esplanade street. A few of the structures were palatial residences, but the majority were occupied by poor families who lost their all and will suffer intensely during the winter. During the progress of the conflagration a colored man, in the act of firing a building, was fired at unsuccessfully, and made his escape. Twenty firemen were more or less injured by accidents during the excitement.... A dozen buildings on the Exhibition grounds at Philadelphia, belonging to the board of finance, which aggregated $2,500,000 in their construction, realized at auction sale only $296 160. The Main building, being the only one of the principal structures put up for sale, realized $200,000, and was bought for the Permanent Exhibition Co. The original cost was $1,600,000..... A colored man named Crutcher was hanged by a mob in the woods near Nicholsville, Ky., for attempting an outrage upon the wife of J. G. Cogar, white.

In a game of football between the Harvard and Yale freshmen the former were successful..... One thousand houses have been swept from Adrianople by an inundation..... A terrific gale prevailed throughout Great Britain and much damage was done by floods. Numerous shipping disasters are also recorded. ..... An illicit distillery in New York was seized by officials, who left two of their number in charge over night. During the evening the watchmen were overpowered by a crowd of men, who then loaded forty-one barrels of spirits on a truck and drove off..... Official returns from Nevada give Hayes a majority of 1,089..... Sixteen Icelanders and fourteen Indians have died at White Mud river, in British America, of the smallpox. Between there and Gimli, a distance of thirty miles, the disease is in every house. The government storehouse has been converted into a hospital, to which all patients are removed, their dwellings being burned..... The steamer Mary, of the Morgan line, for a Texas port, was lost with the entire cargo, the joint value being $125,000; no insurance. No lives were lost.... Keouf & Co.'s planing mill at Milton, Pa., was destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have had an incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $18,000; insurance, $10,000..... Irene A. V. House, who shot and killed her husband at Lawrence station, N. J., several months ago, has been gradually lapsing into insanity for some time and has been confined in the Trenton lunatic asylum. ..... Scarlet fever is raging to an alarming extent throughout the Western States.

The record of drowning, while skating, is headed this year by Jefferson Verrill and Luther Thurton, of Raymond, Me..... A revolution has broken out in the Argentine republic, headed by Col. Alsina, minister of war..... A large bronze bust of Horace Greeley, erected by contributions from admirers, was unveiled in Greenwood cemetery..... The reports from the famine stricken districts of India are about the same—no rain; no crops. In Bombay the prospects are lighter, but the cholera has set in..... Sitting Bull and his allies have moved toward the Lower Powder and Little Missouri rivers and Crook's command will follow them up..... The secretary of the treasury submitted to the House of Representatives the estimates of appropriations required for the public service for the fiscal year ending with June, 1878. These are: For Congress, $5,988 250; executive proper, $78,400; Department of State, $1,449,657; Treasury department, $165,248,389; War department, $54,251,355; Navy department, $22,501,968; Interior department, $38,806,728; Post-office department, $6,626,647; Department of Justice, $4,422,990; Department of Agriculture, $227 220. Total, $299,611,668. These estimates are $15,000,000 less than those for 1877, and Congress appropriated $47,500,000 less than the total estimates for that year..... The official vote of Oregon, as declared by the canvassers give a Republican majority of 1,165. A protest was filed, signed by Senator Kelly and eight other Democrats, against the issuance of a certificate as Presidential elector to Watts, and in favor of giving it to the elector who has the next highest vote on file.

The returning board of Louisiana has returned as elected all of the Hayes electors, giving the lowest Hayes elector over the highest Tilden elector more than three thousand majority. The following are the figures: Lowest Hayes elector, 74,609; highest Tilden elector, 70,508; highest Hayes elector, 75,135. They declare the entire Republican State ticket elected by 3,500 and a Republican majority in the Legislature. The secretary of State personally served notice on the electors that they were elected..... The State Senate and Republican House of South Carolina, in joint session, after the passage of a concurrent resolution, met and canvassed the vote for governor and lieutenant-governor. The counties of Edgefield and Laurens were thrown out, when the Democratic Senators retired from the hall. When the returns were canvassed, Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves and Speaker Mackey declared Chamberlain elected by 3,044 votes majority. They then adjourned. Hampton addressed several thousand persons, counseling the utmost quiet, and saying that the whole campaign was one of peace, and the people must trust him for a few days longer, and then victory would be assured. He said he was legally elected by 75,000 white and 17,000 colored voters, and he intended to be governor..... In Cincinnati all the pool-rooms have declared the election bets on President off..... The President's message delighted everybody. It was expected that the message would be devoted almost entirely to the Presidential complication, but it is not..... The Brooklyn Theater was burned during the performance of a play. The audience and actors had difficulty in escaping with their lives.

The disaster at the Brooklyn Theater was one of the most terrible that has taken place for a long time. The end of the evening performance was drawing near, when suddenly an alarm of fire was given. The audience arose at once and made a rush for the doors. The strong trampled down the weak and over one hundred lives were lost. It was not believed up to the time the fire had burned out that more than one or two lives had been lost, but as soon as the firemen could enter the building the remains of the unfortunates were found lying all through the building—many of these women and children. The remains of the unfortunates were so badly burned that it was almost impossible to identify them.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

On the opening of the session the certificates of election of Jerome B. Chaffee and Henry M. Teller, United States Senators from the State of Colorado, were presented. In drawing for terms, Mr. Chaffee drew for the long and Mr. Teller for the short term.

Mr. Davis (Dem.), of West Virginia, presented the credentials of Samuel Price, appointed United States Senator from West Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. T. Caperton.

The new Senators, together with Mr. Blaine, of Maine, whose appointments were laid before the Senate last summer, advanced to the desk of the presiding officer and were sworn in by him, Mr. Price taking the modified oath.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, submitted a resolution, which was read, ordered to be printed and lie on the table. It provides that the committee on privileges and elections when appointed be and it is hereby instructed to inquire and report as soon as may be—first, whether in any of the elections named in the second section of the Fourteenth amendment in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi in the years 1875 or 1876, the right of any portion of such inhabitants and citizens to vote has been in any wise denied or abridged; second, to what extent such denial or abridgement has been carried; by what means such denial or abridgement has been accomplished, and by whom.

The resolution also provides for inquiry as to the eligibility of any person elected on the seventh of November last.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table, recommending a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by the direct vote of the people, which was read, and it was ordered that it lie on the table until the appointment of committees, and then be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him, ordering an inquiry into the late election in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. The resolution, after much discussion and several amendments, was adopted.

Mr. Withers (Dem.), of Virginia, submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, under what authority and for what purpose troops of the United States occupied Petersburg, Va., on the seventh of November, 1876, the day of the election. Objection was made by Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution was laid over.

A bill providing that the revised statutes shall be amended so that the election for President and Vice-President shall be held in October, and that the electoral college shall meet in the January following, was referred.

House.

In the House Samuel J. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker in place of M. C. Kerr, deceased, receiving 161 votes to eighty-two for James A. Garfield. The new Speaker in taking his seat paid a high compliment to his predecessor, saying that he was a good and great man. In concluding his remarks he said:

"The people look confidently to your moderation, to your patient, calm, firm judgment and wisdom, at this time fraught with so many perils. Let us not, I beseech of you, disappoint their just expectation and their keen sense of right, but by vigilance prevent even the slightest departure from the Constitution and laws, forgetting in the moment of difficulty that we are the adherents of a party, and only remembering that we are American citizens, with a country to save, which will be lost if unauthorized and unconstitutional acts on the part of executive officers be not frowned down at once with relentlessness and unsparing condemnation."

The following new members, elected to fill vacancies, were sworn in: Mr. Warner, of Connecticut; Mr. Frye, of Maine; Mr. Humphrey, of Indiana; Mr. Carr, of Indiana, and Mr. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.

Objection was made to the swearing in of Mr. Rutts, of South Carolina, and Mr. Belford, of Colorado. In relation to the latter, Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report at as early a day as possible whether Colorado is a State in the Union, and directing that until such report is received no person claiming to be a Representative from Colorado shall be sworn in as a member. The question was referred to the Judiciary committee