

Judge David Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was last week elected to the U. S. Senate by the democrats of Illinois. This leaves the swaggering Logan at home, who was Grant's choice, and so far it is good, but we regret that so good a man as Judge Davis will be taken from the bench.

Hon. John R. M'Pherson democrat, was elected senator from New Jersey by a majority of one in the joint session of both houses of the legislature. This is a democratic gain. Frelinghuysen, republican, goes out.

The San of 26 July, in commenting upon the election of Judge Davis as U. S. Senator, makes the following significant remarks: This event may possibly interfere somewhat with the passage through the House of the Electoral Arbitration bill, which passed the Senate yesterday morning by the decisive majority of 47 to 12, and is now to be acted upon at the other end of the Capitol. This bill designates four Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the board, and provides that they shall choose a fifth, but from their choice the three Judges are expressly excluded who live in the same States with the candidates for President and Vice-President. This bill, which contained four propositions, was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday morning by the vote of 107 to 57.

The other five members of the commission were to be Judges of the Supreme Court designated by the bill were selected on account of geographical position, so that all of that vast region lying between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi river had been excluded. The committee knew that in one house one political party was in power and in the other the other party. The committee knew that in the Senate three members of the majority and two of the minority were appointed members of the commission and in the House of Representatives the same ratio would be followed.

The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the President, counting the electoral vote examined J. R. DeBerry. He testified that he lived in Tallahassee, Florida, three years and was telegraph operator at the railroad depot; he was not at the office on the day of election, but was there the day after. Question by Mr. Field: Do you remember any telegrams passing between Z. Chandler and Governor Stearns between the 8th and 12th of November? The witness answered that the first telegram which he knew was from Z. Chandler to Governor Stearns, and was in substance as follows: "We are not absolutely sure of so many electoral votes for Hayes" (the witness did not remember the number) "as we need for Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida by fair means or otherwise." He could not give the exact language. Z. Chandler also telegraphed to Governor Stearns in substance: "Send couriers to each county, and secure the returns. They must be made to show a majority for Hayes." Z. Chandler also telegraphed to Governor Stearns: "We are not sure of so many electoral votes for Hayes" (the witness did not remember the number) "as we need for Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida by fair means or otherwise."

Secretary Chandler on hearing the character of the alleged telegrams passing between Governor Stearns and himself, as sworn to by the witness De Berry, said that he had never received such telegrams. Chandler's denial will not weigh heavily, he has proven himself a desperate ruler or politician who will stop short of nothing to carry his ends.

Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has been elected Senator from Illinois, does not propose to resign his present office till the 4th of March. So that Grant will not have the opportunity of appointing his successor.

On Monday President Grant sent a message to Congress announcing his approval of the Arbitration bill, and earnestly endorsing it as a patriotic and timely measure. With the exception of this "let us have peace" which as it turned out was a delusion and a snare, the message of the President will be received with more earnest and widespread approval than anything that has fallen from his pen since he entered on his civil career. It is kindly recognized in it for the first time that those "fellow-citizens" in this country who don't train with the Radical crowd, it is about the only non-partisan message the American people have ever had from Grant, for throughout his generally managed career he has never shown any disposition to offend or slight his fellow-citizens. It is a pity he has not done more that will be noticed by the way, that he is, in fact, the President of the Senate has power over the bill.

THE ELECTORAL BILL. THE SENATE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has resumed the consideration of the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was the first to rise.

He said when the committee was appointed by both houses of Congress to take into consideration the bill, the electoral vote was expected as a matter of course that in case the committee agreed he would be called to vote for their bill. He had the highest respect for the members of the committee, and it was a painful thing for him to dissent from the best general view of the committee, but after a brief examination he had given the bill his best thought, and he had no objection to its passage.

He argued that there were provisions in the bill totally incompatible with the Constitution of the United States. He said it would be a bad example, and Senators should carefully examine to see if it could be supported by the Constitution. The only person who had been authorized by the Constitution to witness the count of the electoral vote was the President of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Up to this time the four questions discussed in connection with the counting of the electoral vote were:

First, shall the President of the Senate count the vote? Second, shall either house admit or exclude a vote? Third, can both houses concur? Fourth, can the Vice-President decide if the two houses disagree?

The committee had reported here the bill which contained four propositions. First, that the President of the Senate should be authorized to receive and read the joint certificate and open the certificates. Second, one house cannot reject a vote. Third, the two houses by concurring vote may do so.

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The Senate should open all certificates. The bill would be beneficial to the people of all States, and the great State whose interests and whose honor were so dear to him. The bill might be divided now, but at least at that point all passions and all prejudices would be laid aside, and the bill would be passed in peace and harmony. Mr. Morton (Ind.) said he had hoped to see this bill passed, but he had not had the opportunity of doing so.

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A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Alexander, appropriating money for the purchase of land to be set apart for the Pennsylvania agricultural college.

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