THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 25,77-1y

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH. FRED. C'L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7dy

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

THOS. S. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Fox's Opera House, second floor. 9:28'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan'77

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN M. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:76

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. jan1'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Fox's Opera House. jan1'76.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
jn1,'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [jy21,'66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House [jy11,'67

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb 28 '73:tf

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber.
CLEARFIELD, PA
Office in Graham's Row. 1:23:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypa

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'76

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'68-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May,12, 1875.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 2jly'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1'75-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 16,'75.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'711f

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [8]y1872

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr1,'67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my22:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8:772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1872 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Allegheny House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 19, 1877-tf.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:3:75y.
NEW WASHINGTON.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale.
JOHN SCHIFFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26 6t.y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perforated Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
looking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec10'72 JOHN TROUTMAN.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,550. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877. NEW SERIES—VOL. 18, NO. 49.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A Session of Twenty-Six Hours.

No Such Exciting Scenes Have Occurred in that Body Since 1861.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES.

The Carpet-Bag Members are the Lions of the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—In anticipation of the exciting contest over the seating of Mr. Butler as Senator from South Carolina in the Senate to-day, the galleries were crowded before the hour of meeting arrived, and on the floor a number of extra seats were arranged for those having the privilege thereof, among whom were many members of the House of Representatives, that body not being in session to-day.

Mr. Wadleigh (N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report of the majority of the committee in the contested election case of Kellogg and Spofford, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana, accompanied by a resolution that Wm. Pitt Kellogg is upon the merits of the case lawfully entitled to the seat for the term of six years from March 4, 1877, and, and that he now be sworn to; also, declaring that Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to the seat.

Mr. Wadleigh asked the immediate consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Messrs. Merrimon (N. C.), Withers (Virginia.) and others on the Democratic side, and under the rule it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Merrimon (N. C.), from the same committee, submitted a minority report, signed by himself, Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) and Mr. Hill (Ga.), against the seating of Kellogg and in favor of Spofford. It was ordered to be printed.

The morning having expired, the Vice President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Thurman to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina.

WHY DAVIS SUPPORTS THURMAN.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) gave his reasons why he should vote for the motion. There were three seats in the Senate vacant, he said, one belonging to South Carolina and the other two to Louisiana, and it was a matter of great importance that they be filled. The people of those States had a right to ask that the case should be acted upon at the first possible moment. His judgment did not approve of the policy towards the South since the rebellion. He thought the Southern States should be represented by persons identified with the interest of the people. He could not see why the cases should longer be continued in the committee, and it did seem to him that they might be decided by the Senate upon the conceded points which appeared in the briefs of the respective contestants (Messrs. Corbin and Butler). If the committee should examine the South Carolina case two reports would probably be given. What was the use of them when the result could be reached in open Senate? He referred to the evenly balanced Senate, and concluded by saying that had the committee's report on the Louisiana case been made prior to the resolution before the Senate he should have voted to consider it.

Mr. Edmunds. Mr. President, I believe my honorable friend from Illinois (Mr. Davis) is partly correct in speaking of the evenly-balanced state of parties in the Senate. Whether he referred to all the parties in the Senate or not, I do not know. [Laughter.] There are two parties in the Senate that are very nearly evenly balanced. How it is with the third I do not know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis (Ill.) The third is unanimous. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) said that his friend (Mr. Davis) had the other day expressed his opinion that the committee should examine the case of Eustis—he believed that was the name of the of the Louisiana people—and report upon it after a careful study in order that the Senate might be informed regarding the state of the law. But what did his friend say now to South Carolina? What authority had he for saying that the facts are conceded? It might be that some friend of his political way of thinking might rise in his place and say that he disputes the facts asserted in the brief of Mr. Butler. It might be that some gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, belonging not to his friend's party or to his own, might rise and say that he does not agree to the facts stated in Mr. Corbin's brief. How are we to know them? He did not believe it was the way to take the matter up and settle merely by the physical strength of party votes with regard to the law or the facts. Would that be a good way for the United States Senate to do? He had some occasion for being reviled in times gone by, when there were but two parties—there are three now—for voting according to his convictions in the Lousiana question and against his associates. Now the tendency of what his friend proposed was to make him follow his party for want of facts. The mission of this body was not a party mission with respect to those who composed it. Was there not value in the arguments of counsel? He asked why it was that this one claimant should have his case passed upon without investigation. Why did his friend wish to push this gentleman into the Senate against his own wish for a postponement? Let us take up that case which the committee has reported and which of course is of just as high privilege as the other. We all agree and consider that, and before we shall have finished the consideration of that I have not the least question we shall have the report in this, and then we shall go on fairly, duly, justly, and shall not have inflicted a blow upon the fundamental principle of the constitution of this body in respect to the members that are to belong to it, by turning it into a mere race and scramble of partisanship or a corrupt bargain or sale of votes, if, as is alleged, that is the case which makes it necessary to hasten this matter.

CORRUPT BARGAINING.

Mr. McDonald. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if he has any evidence of any corrupt bargain having been had in respect to this or any other matter?

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) I will answer my honorable friend and say that I do not possess myself any legal evidence, because I have sworn no witness. I will state for his information that I believe it, and will add, also, that I believe, unless the majority of this body should stifle an inquiry, it will be proved.

Mr. McDonald. I desire to say that I believe offers have been made from the other side.

Mr. Edmunds. Certainly, Mr. President, my honorable friend has now added to his statement an important circumstance. I had not suggested that there was any proof against my honorable friend. I do not care on which side of this chamber a Senator sits who is in any way implicated in any corrupt, or improper proceeding, he must be dealt with, and if the Senator is correct in his information and belief he ought to unite with me. Before we admit anybody that has anything to do with such an affair into the Senate or keep him in we should have an inquiry.

The vote was taken on Edmunds' motion for an executive session, and it was rejected, yeas, 28, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Penna.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nevada), Kirkwood, McMillin, Matthews, Mitchell, Merrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Rollins, Saunders, Teller and Wadleigh—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Jones (Fla.) Kernan, Morgan, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—30.

Messrs. Blaine, Ferry, Hamlin, Plumb, Sargent, Spencer and Windom, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Grover, Maxey, Barnum, Armstrong, Eaton, Hill and Johnson, who would have voted in the negative.

In announcing the pairs Mr. Eaton said, owing to the sad calamity in the family of the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) he was compelled to be absent and he had paired with him on all political questions. Mr. Hill (Ga.) said for a reason which he deemed entirely sufficient and proper he had paired with the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Spencer) Mr. McMillian (Minn.) said his colleague was necessarily absent from the city and had paired with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Christiancy (Mich.) argued that the facts regarding the South Carolina case are no less in dispute now than at the last session. He wanted prompt action taken, but first wished the pending cases to be properly examined. If forced to vote without examination he should give the benefit of a doubt to his own party.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) referred to the rumors of bargains by which votes were to be given to the Democratic party in the Senate, and said he was very glad that so large a portion of the world as could crowd the galleries of this Senate chamber came here to see the thing done, for he would not like to see the delivery without audience.

PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Patterson. Mr. President, it is not my intention to address the Senate to-day. I propose to morrow on the main question to address the Senate at some length; but if I can say any thing that will quiet the alarm of my Republican friends on this side of the chamber I want to do it. The Republican party has been a brave party, but I never saw it flattered in my life as it is just now, and for no cause in the world. What is the question before this body? The question is on a resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina. Gentlemen who rise on this side of the chamber and find fault with certain persons, their associates, for voting as they do on this resolution, should first admit and confess whose fault it is that this man is here to-day. We have been in session since the 15th of October, and there has been no movement, no report from the committee on privileges and elections in regard to any of these cases. Every Senator on this side of the chamber has known the anxiety that reports should be made on these cases. Frequently have I told my friends on this side of the chamber that if the report in the Kellogg case came up I would stand by that report until it was settled, and I never told a Democrat on the other side of the chamber, except General Butler, that if this motion was made in his case I would vote for it in preference to voting on Kellogg's case. I told General Butler that if the Kellogg report was not brought up and they should delay it, and his friends should bring up a motion for his admission, I would stand by the motion. Now, if that is corruption, call it corruption and make the most of it. I propose to do my duty and there is no power in the Senate or out of it that can drive me from what I believe is right. I am prepared to give the Senate and the country the reasons why I vote for the admission of M. C. Butler as a Senator from South Carolina, and am ready to stand or fall upon the verdict of the public when I give those reasons. There has been so much said on this question that I do not propose to reply to some things that have been said here. It is said that I propose to transfer the political power of this body to the Democratic party. No man living has the authority to quote me for such a purpose. I would sooner lose my right arm than do anything to endanger the supremacy of the Republican party. If voting for General M. C Butler because he is honestly, and fairly elected is to destroy the Republican party, God knows it ought to be destroyed very soon. The Republican party cannot be affected by a question of right, but gentlemen ask me to do wrong. Seating General M. C. Butler makes but one more Democratic vote on the opposite side of the chamber, and it is not my fault that the case of Kellogg is not before the Senate, and that his case was not voted upon before the case of General Butler was brought up. I had no control over that matter; it had not been left with me. I would not have brought up this resolution, but it is here, and I stand here to represent the people of South Carolina. When I vote for General M. C. Butler I know I am voting to carry out the will and wish of the people whom I have the honor to represent on this floor. They believe he was elected. The Courts have decided that the Legislature which elected him is a legal and a lawful body, and I am bound to obey their mandate, and I propose to do it.

AN OLD STORY.

Now, Mr. President, some people affect surprise at my vote. There is not a Senator on this side of the chamber who does not know that it was published all summer that I would vote for the admission of General M. C. Butler. He then referred to the rival Legislatures, and how he was informed by members who had elected him that the only thing left for him to do, after the seating of Hampton, was to vote for Butler, as his Legislature was the legal one. He had plenty of witnesses to prove that. He referred to his statement in the *National Republican* that he would vote for Butler, and said: But now some of my friends on this side of the chamber, who believed I would not do it, who believed they could persuade me not to do so—perhaps some of them were silly enough to believe they could bull-doze me into not doing it—affect great surprise. After what I have passed through in South Carolina in eight years in political campaigns, I do not propose to be bull-dozed in this Senate. It is not a good place to wind up the bull-dozing operation.

Mr. Patterson then read a telegram from one of the foremost Republicans in South Carolina, received on Thursday, the 29th ult., which said: "Stand firmly for Butler. It is the only hope we have got." My friend from New York [Mr. Conkling] the other day talked about holy or unholy alliances. Well, I do not know whether he referred to me or not, but I am voting to seat M. C. Butler, and I suppose it gives color to the idea that I have formed some alliance with the Democracy. I call upon the Democrats on other side of the chamber to say whether I ever offered any terms to them or proposed any.

Senator Patterson went on to speak of the case of Pinchback, when Edmunds voted for him, and denounced it as unjust for Edmunds to hint at corruption when he [Patterson] exercises his own ideas of right. Bring up any question of party, if you dare, and I will vote for it. Make a motion to reconsider Pinchback's case, and I will vote to seat him. No one on this floor, he continued had a right to read him out of the party. He had never voted for a Democrat in his life for any office, and, if God let him live, he never would, but if voting for a man honestly elected was treason the men who made the charge were not friends of the Republican party. Men are reading me out of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, he said, who threw eggs at me for making Republican speeches there in 1856. They were as bitter Democrats then as they pretend to be Republicans now. Let me say to my Republican friends on this side of the chamber, possess your souls in peace, the power of the Republican party in in the Senate and its supremacy will not be transferred to the other side.

In conclusion, referring to the published reports that Butler ordered him from a corridor into the Senate to vote, Senator Patterson denied its truth and said what Gen. Butler did say, when the motion was made to insert Kellogg's name in place of Butler's, was this: "Senator, that is a party question. I cannot ask you to vote against that motion; it may place you in a false position with your own party. I have so told Senator Conover. Senator Conover has gone to his committee room, and he is not going to vote, and the motion will prevail by the casting vote of the Vice President." I want to say that if there has been any unholy alliance or any bargain I am not a party to it. I say right here to the Senator from Vermont that I hoped he will ask the Senate to appoint a committee of investigation and let us see whether there has been formed a corrupt bargain, and I want the world to know whether I am a party to it.

Mr. Christiancy (Mich.) said if he understood the Senator from South Carolina [Patterson] he blamed the administration for having withdrawn the troops from South Carolina.

Mr. Patterson said he did not blame the administration, but he did not approve of the withdrawal of the troops.

MR. CONOVER SPEAKS.

Mr. Conover (Fla.) said: The Senate is now engaged, as it has often been before, in deciding upon the claims of rival contestants for a seat in this body. What is the duty of the Senate and of every Senator in such a case? Not being a lawyer myself, I naturally turn to the expressed sentiments of lawyers in this body. In debate of the question of the admission of Mr. Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana the Senator from Vermont broke away from the majority of his party and voted with the Democrats. Turning to the *Congressional Record* for March 3, 1876, page 1,436, you will find the vindication that Senator gave of the now unpardonable crime of following conviction and conscience against the demands of party interest. The Senator from New York said nothing in reply about holy alliances or political coalitions. He did not denounce the Senator from Vermont as "ally," "reserve" or a recruit" of the Democratic party because, on that occasion, he was voting with the Democrats. It is true that, in a party sense, it was not as important then whether Pinchback should be admitted or not as it now is whether Butler shall be admitted or not, because the Republicans had a larger majority then than they have now; but who will do the Senator from Vermont the injustice to say that he would have done otherwise than he did even had the seating of Pinchback been necessary to the preservation of Republican control of this body; or who supposes that he will now vote to seat Kellogg unless it can be shown that the cases are materially different, and that the Republican administration in Louisiana, recognized by President Grant, had less right and power to elect a Senator than the administration of the State which President Hayes has expressly refused to recognize? Whatever course the Senator from Vermont shall determine it to be his duty to pursue, there is little fear that the Senator from New York will denounce him as a recruit of the Democratic party. If the Senator from Vermont correctly apprehended his duty, then I am safe in following his declarations to their just and legitimate conclusions. If he was mistaken, learned as he is in the law, still I who am not a lawyer at all may hope to be excused for marching under his banner. Not being a lawyer, I can neither weild nor comprehend the quirks and subtleties of the law, and disregarding them altogether, and looking with unprofessional eyes, I see a Democratic State administration in South Carolina, recognized by President Hayes, the leader and head of our party. If the Democrats carried the State, as our President has determined, I cannot see why they have not a right to elect a Senator belonging to their own party. I am not willing to oppose the decision which the President has made upon this subject, and I am not willing to stultify myself by saying that a Democratic State elected a Republican Senator. Again, I understand that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that the Legislature which elected Mr. Butler was the legal Legislature of the State. It has been recently decided by a tribunal, the like of which never sat on earth—a tribunal called into existence to lead the nation out of a wilderness of trouble and gloom—composed of Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, lawyers all, that the Senate and House of Representatives combined could not go behind the decision of the Returning Board of a State, even in a case of actual fraud, to determine who were the duly elected Electors of Louisiana, and that this results from the right of a State to regulate her own affairs. How then can we go behind the decision of the Supreme Court of the State as to which of the two bodies is the rightful Legislature of the State? I have always been a Republican; I am one to-day, unless it is impossible for me to vote my convictions on a question we are deciding as judges and still be a Republican. I believe a man may be both an honest man and a Republican; if not, the former is preferable to the latter. All reports, all whisperings, that I have formed a coalition with the Democrats are utterly false. No Democrat, indeed, inside or outside of this chamber, has ever approached me with assurances of benefit to myself if I would vote to seat Butler, and one reason why I make this plain declaration of my purpose is that I may not be approached with like assurances by my political friends if I will vote the other way. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries, which were checked by the Vice President.]

Mr. Edmunds, resuming, said he felt it to be an unpleasant duty to test the sense of the Senate in order that the honor of all Senators might be vindicated and the truth be known by having an inquiry into this whole business. The Senators saw on Thursday last, and the people of the country saw, some scenes which occurred in the Senate chamber respecting the conduct of persons claiming seats, and Senators as well, which caused a shock, a sense of shame and humiliation on both sides of the chamber. That was followed by a statement in the public press, to the effect that one of the members of the Senate, being under indictment in one of the States of this Union for the alleged crime of bribery in securing his election to the Senate, must either vote for the admission of a certain applicant or go to the penitentiary.

Mr. Patterson (S. C.) said if the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) said that he (Patterson) made a bargain of that kind he said what was not true. [Sensation.]

Mr. Edmunds said it was one of the duties of a Senator and a gentleman to be careful in his statements. He repeated the statement as made in the public newspapers, that the Senator was under indictment for the alleged offense of having secured his election by bribery.

Mr. Gordon (Ga.) inquired where the Senator got this information.

Mr. Edmunds replied it was the common statement on the streets and in the public prints, one of which he held in his hand.

Mr. Saulsbury (Delaware) arose to a point of order and stated that no charge was pending before the Senate against any Senator. The Senate owed it to the moralities of this body that scandalous against Senators should not be indulged in on the floor without specific charges had been made against such Senator. He therefore thought the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) was out of order. The Vice President overruled the point of order, and said he did not understand the Senator from Vermont as making charges against any Senator.

Mr. Gordon said the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) has seen fit to arraign, by insinuation, not only two of his former party associates, but Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber, for what he was pleased to call a corrupt bargain, and that, too, upon the evidence of newspaper articles and reports and whisperings around the Capitol. Now, Mr. President, why this indirection? Sir, I wish to place that Senator upon notice, that if this side of the chamber or any member of this body is to be arraigned upon such testimony we might justly retaliate. It corruption is to be charged by insinuation and innuendo, which I will not follow Webster in saying is the basest subterfuge of cowardice, of malice and of falsehood, let it be understood that upon like evidence I might arraign that side of the chamber for having invoked a judge upon the bench to hold the decision in a criminal prosecution over the head of a Senator so as to induce him to change the political course he has pursued for the last few days. But, sir, I only rose to protest against such resinations and to put that Senator upon notice that upon such evidence I could demonstrate that Republican Senators had sought to influence a Judge to use his fearful powers on the bench for political ends, had sought to change the very temple of justice into the altar of sacrifice for a Senator who chose to vote according to the dictates of his conscience.

Mr. Edmunds replied if the Senator (Mr. Gordon) had heard any such rumors he could not be too speedy in bringing the matter before the Senate, and he (Mr. Edmunds) would give what little influence he had to secure an investigation.

Mr. Edmunds then read a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* of Friday last in regard to Mr Patterson's vote and a conversation between him and Mr. Butler in the cloak room of the Senate, in which the latter ordered Mr. Patterson to go into the Senate and vote. He (Mr. Edmunds) thought this matter worthy of inquiry, and therefore moved to amend the resolution of the Senator from Ohio so as to read:

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be and it is hereby instructed to inquire forthwith, and report as soon as may be, whether any threats, promises or arrangements respecting existing or contemplated accusations or criminal prosecutions against any Senator, or any other corrupt or otherwise unlawful means or influences, have been in any manner used, or put in operation, directly or indirectly, by M. C. Butler, one of the claimants to a seat in the Senate from the State of South Carolina, or by any other Senator or other person, for the purpose of influencing the vote of any Senator on the question of discharging said committee from the consideration of said M. C. Butler's credentials, or any other question, at the present session of the Senate, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers and to sit during the sittings of the Senate.

PATTERSON'S PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Patterson said he appealed to the manhood and the sense of justice of every Senator on this floor, be he Democrat or Republican, to say if the action of the Senator from Vermont was fair. He (Mr. Patterson) was here trying to carry out the will of his constituents, and yet the Senator from Vermont read statements from a public newspaper about indictments against him (Mr. Patterson) when it was well known that these indictments had been in existence for weeks. It was a presumption of law that a man was innocent until proved guilty. Was he to be condemned and sentenced in a minute? He was ready to meet all charges, but did the Senator from Vermont want him convicted because he would not do his bidding? He had never done an act in South Carolina or in this city of which he was ashamed, and he defied any one, high or low, to make such charge.

Mr. Thurman (Ohio) said he had witnessed a good many scenes in this Senate, but none so dramatic as that witnessed in the closing part of the remarks of the Senator from Vermont, who wanted to inquire about a dispatch to a newspaper. Why did not the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) bring his resolution forward in the morning hour as an independent measure? Why did he not submit it as a substitute for the pending resolution? Because he hoped that delicacy might prevent one Senator from voting on it. On his (Mr Thurman's) knowledge of the claimant (Butler) as a man and a gentleman, he would state that at the proper time that gentleman would be able and willing to answer any investigation. To stop the inquiry as to the right of a State being represented here by going into an inquiry about newspaper statements would not do. The Senator [Mr. Edmunds] did not favor such investigation when the Pinchback case was up, when he deserted his party and joined the Democrats. Suppose he [Mr. Thurman] should draw inferences against the Republican side of the Chamber. As long ago as May last the Senator from South Carolina said he would vote for the admission of Mr. Butler, and that was four months before there were any indictment, against that Senator. At the meeting of this session how came it that the chairmanship of one of the principal committees of the Senate was given to the Senator from South Caralina [the committee on Territories] and another [the committee on enrolled bills] to the Senator from Florida, Mr. Conover? The right of a State to representation in the Senate was not to be put down by any vague charges against another Senator. Was it forgotten that when a petition was presented here some time ago, charging that a certain Senator was elected by bribery, the Senate would not inquire into it?

Mr. Edmunds inquired what case the Senator alluded to.

Mr. Thurman replied he preferred not to mention names He would tell the Senator privately.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The vote being taken on Mr. Edmunds' amendment to investigate the charge mentioned, it was rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 30, Messrs. Matthews (Ohio) Davis (Ill.), Patterson and Conover voting with the Democrats in the negative.

In giving his vote Mr. Christiancy (Mich.) said he voted aye with some reluctance.

Mr Allison (Iowa) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected—Yeas, 27; nays, 29.

Mr. Matthews voted with the Republicans in favor of the executive session, but Mr Booth was not in the chamber when his name was called. Messrs. Davis [Ill.], Patterson and Conover voted with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. Wadleigh [N. H.], chairman of the Committee on privileges and elections, again defended the committee and stated that there had been no delay. He read from the brief of Mr. Corbin, who contests the seat of Mr. Butler, to the effect that in Edgefield county, South Carolina, the vote was 250 in excess of the male population of the county. He had been informed that within the pages of that brief was evidence showing that the path of the applicant to the Senate was slippery with blood, and that was one reason why there should be an investigation.

Mr. Ingalls [Kan.] moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The vote on the motion for an executive session resulted—yeas, 29; nays, 29, Mr. Davis [Ill.] voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The Vice President stated that as the vote of the Senate was equally divided he would vote in the affirmative, and at 5:45, the Senate went into executive session.

At 6:40, when the doors were reopened, Mr. Edmunds moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 27.

The question then being on the resolution of Mr. Thurman to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Butler, Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words, "And that the subject of said credentials shall be made the special order of the day for Wednesday next at one o'clock in the afternoon." Rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 25. Mr. Edmunds then moved to take a recess until 8:30 P. M. in order to allow Senators to get their dinners.

Mr. Davis (Ill.)—"Say eight o'clock. We can get dinner in an hour as well as an hour and a half."

Mr. Edmunds—I have not the capacity for swallowing things that my friend from Illinois has. [Laughter.]

The motion for a recess was rejected without a roll call.

Mr. Thurman said if the Senate would agree that the resolution submitted by him should not lose its place, but should be proceeded with and if carried that the question of Gen. Butler's right to his seat should not lose its place, some understanding might be had by which a recess might be taken.

Mr. Conkling said he did not suppose that in a debate so stimulating as this much food would be required. If the Senators were going to get their food in the Capitol, he suggested that the debate go on and the Senators could go to the restaurant by platoons to get their food. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edmunds moved to take a recess until 8:05 p. m. Rejected without a roll call.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to amend the resolution so as to make the subject of said credentials the special order for to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Bayard said the whole subject of this motion was to give the Kellogg case precedence to-morrow, and those Senators who desired to do so could vote for it.

Mr. Thurman moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "subject of," so that it should read, "and that the credentials shall be made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 1 o'clock," but after a brief discussion withdrew his motion, and the question reoccur