NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

EACH Pullman car netted $3,638 last year.

PETER COOPER polled about 400 votes in Oregon.

NEW YORK is to have that new, cheap cab company.

RUSSIA does not wish to curtail the sovereignty of the Sultan.

THE Springfield, Massachusetts, Young Men's Christian Association is bankrupt.

THE American colony in Paris consists of not more than three thousand persons.

THE Common Council of Philadelphia has fixed the tax rate for that city at $2.25.

DR. OSGOOD says that Christianity has been helped much by art but none by science.

AT Dresden, Saxony, on Saturday, twenty-five miners were killed by a colliery explosion.

THE steamship Weser, from Southampton, arrived Monday, brought nearly $1,000,000 in gold coin.

THE freight business of the Boston and Albany, principally for export, at Boston was never larger.

THE Pope's jubilee at Rome next year will be attended by a large pilgrimage of Canadian Catholics.

LANCASTER has organized a new gas company, hich will be ready for business on January 1, 1877.

ONE hundred kegs of powder exploded last week in an open shed in Schuylkill county. Nobody was hurt.

ABOUT thirty vessels were blown ashore in the gale of Saturday, on the Jersey and Long Islands coasts. Several lives were lost.

AN Elk county youngster of twenty has been arrested charged with a brutal outrage on the person of a woman sixty years of age.

THE remains of Harry Murdoch, one of the actors who perished with the Brooklyn theatre, were interred Monday at Philadelphia.

THE falling off of travel has caused the discharge of twenty-three drawing-room and sleeping-car conductors on the New York Central.

THE Cincinnati Southern Railroad has its track laid to Lexington, Kentucky, and will be completed to Chatham, Tennessee, by Feburary 1.

TWO MEN recently entered the granary of Samuel Brown, in Lehigh county, bored holes in the floor, caught the grain in bags and carried it off.

THE Chicago and Erie line, inaugurated by the Pullman Palace Car Company, has suspended after a year's battle against low rates and hard times.

OXFORD University Rowing Club has declined the challenges of the Yale and Cornell clubs to a four-oared race on the Thames next August.

FIVE white students have resigned from the Crozier Baptist Seminary in Alabama, because a negro student was admitted. They believe in a color in souls.

THE efficacy of vaccination was shown during the late epidemic of small-pox in Santiago, Chili. Out of the victims ninety per cent of the unvaccinated died.

IN England railway companies are bound to supply first-class carriages to passengers, free from tobacco smoke, if so demanded. So the courts have decided.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas lately issued orders to its freight agents to load no more corn until further notice, probably because other freight paid better, but the farmers found it very hard upon them.

MR. ADAMS KELLOGG, of Madison Parish, Louisiana, who received the award at the Centennial for growing the finest cotton in the world, is a native of Vermont, who went South after the war.

"CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN was once a popular poet in this country," says the New York *Herald* of Saturday, "but for twenty-six years he has been confined in the State insane asylum at Harrisburg."

PETROLEUM has been discovered in the neighborhood of Paramid Lake, in Nevada. Two springs are said to have been found from which flow about eighty or ninety gallons of crude petroleum a day.

THE Jersey Shore *Herald* says that the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad has passed into the hands of the Reading Railroad Company, and will be recommenced and completed during next summer.

MRS. WILCOX, the daughter of Andrew Jackson Donaldson, the nephew and adopted son of Gen. Jackson, is a translator in the Dead Letter Office. She has been translating the postal treaty between this country and Italy.

THERE are seventy Protestant churches, with 20,000 registered members, in Eastern Turkey; in Central Turkey twenty-six churches and 8,000 members, and in Western Turkey twenty-four churches and 5,000 members.

THE number of inmates in the Berks county almshouse is 535. Two persons have been in the institution fifty-one years—Mary Brown, who was born there, and Samuel Gordon. Last year there were fifty-six deaths; so far this year twenty-eight.

AT Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri, Saturday, three miners built a fire in a stove in a small shanty at the mouth of a coal shaft and laid down on the floor and went to sleep. The building caught fire, supposed from the stove, and the miners were burned to death.

MAYOR elect Smith Ely, Jr., of New York, has resigned his position as Representative in Congress from the sixth district, in that city. A special election to fill the vacancy, has been ordered for the 2nd of January. It is stated that Horatio Seymour has been requested to accept the nomination, but declines.

THE Erie *Observer* says: "The marine risks on lake property expired on the 1st inst., and navigation may be said to have closed on that day, though a few vessels are still out, making their way to winter quarters. The season will be long remembered as one of unprecedented dullness and unprofitableness."

THERE is a new sect in Russia called the Purifiers, belonging to the Greek Church. Their leading doctrines are said to be that all must marry on becoming of age, but that the husband must be subordinate to the wife, and recognize her as the head of the family. Also, that once a week he must confess his sins to his wife.

GEORGE VAN HANTON has recovered $2,000 in the Indianapolis Circuit Court from the Pittsburg Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway. The plaintiff had a first-class ticket, which he refused to give up unless accommodated with a seat in the ladies car, and was accordingly put off the train by force.

THE one hundred and five miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington Territory, connecting Puget Sound and the Columbia river, between Tocoma and Kalama, yielded a revenue last year of $102,221,94, or nearly $300 for every working day of the year. The operating expenses were $66,732,57, or about $200 per day.

THE Cincinnati Southern Railroad bridge over the Kentucky river is rapidly approaching completion, and is said to be a notable triumph of mechanical and engineering skill. The bridge is 1,125 feet in length, divided into three spans of 375 feet each and 286 feet above water. The scenery in that locality is the grandest in Kentucky.

THE translation of the Bible by Julia Smith, one of the Glastonbury Smith sisters, is now finished and for sale. It is the first translation of the Bible ever made by a woman, and she acquired all her knowledge of Hebrew, Greek and Latin mainly by her own efforts, at a time when no college admitted women.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS has ordered a costly monument to be erected over the earthly remains of her lamented husband, in Greenwood Cemetery. A marble bust of the popular comedian will be placed in a niche in the front of the obelisk, and underneath will be a harp, with strings snapped. A simple and appropriate legend will be cut on the base of the column.

THERE is a noticeable emigration movement toward Texas just now, and the Pennsylvania road is doing quite a business in the sale of emigrant tickets. Wild lands are very plenty and cheap in that State, and the low emigrant fares that now prevail on the railroads are being availed of by many mechanics who wish to become tillers of the soil.

THE four fast freight lines, known as the Erie and North Shore, Erie and Milwaukee, Commercial Express and Diamond Line have been consolidated and are to be called the Erie and North Shore, with headquarters at Detroit. N. W. Smith is to be the general manager. The [illegible] results expected are a decrease of [illegible]

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH, S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 14, 1876.

TILDEN's bull-dozing policy having failed in securing him the necessary number of electors, the happy thought struck him that the Confederate Governor of Oregon, through the operations of the "22d joint rule," might help him out of the trouble; and that functionary, willing to show his subserviencey to party behests, wantonly violated his official prerogatives and certified to the election of one Democratic elector, when the returns showed he wanted several thousand votes to give him a majority. The expectation of the Democracy was that this high-handed proceeding would throw the State out, and thus give TILDEN a majority But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agle," and just as this cunning and wicked scheme seemed to promise success to the Democratic intrigue for the Presidency, the Senate almost unanimously decides that the "joint rules" are not in force; consequently, the rebel House will have no voice in counting the electoral votes. The three Republican electors of Oregon, with the evidence of their election clearly established, will be counted for HAYES on the second Wednesday in February by the President of the Senate, and on the 5th of March RUTHERFORD B HAYES will be inaugurated President of the United States for four years.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has appointed the commission to select a site and build the new hospital for the insane for the southeastern district of the State, which includes the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton and Lehigh. The following is the commission: Philadelphia, GEORGE L. HARRISON, JOHN O. JAMES, HERBERT M. HOWE, JAMES S. CHAMBERS; Delaware, WM. H. MILLER; Chester, GEORGE F. SMITH; Montgomery, LEWIS W. READ; Bucks, HENRY T. DARLINGTON; Lehigh, ROBERT MCALLISTER; Northampton, JOHN SHOUSE. The gentlemen are all well known and eminently qualfied for the work. They are required to serve without compensation, and must select a site within four months of the date of their appointment.

GENERAL GRANT having sent to Congress SENATOR SHERMAN's letter, setting forth the proceedings of the Louisiana Democracy, the majority in the House are very angry. It is true that to the terrorism, which MR. SHERMAN describes, the Democrats owe their victory in Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. It is true they counted upon such terrorism to give them South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida But although crime and bloodshed are powerful agents of success, they are not pleasant things to read about. The exceeding wrath of the Democratic members shows the soreness of a guilty conscience. If such crimes as Sherman describes are allowed to carry a President to the White House, the country is indeed in danger.

ONE of the Electors of South Carolina says that he was offered $10,000 to cast his vote for TILDEN, and an Elector of Louisiana stated in the Electoral College — and he has since sworn to the fact—that he was offered $100,000 to vote for TILDEN. Mr. TILDEN wanted to be President very much—very much indeed; all for the sake of "reform," you know.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, was inaugurated last Thursday. He made a fearless and patriotic address to the Senate and House. He denounced the conduct of the recent election onthe part of his political opponents in South Carolina as a "vast, brutal outrage," and declared his purpose to maintain the stand he has taken.

WADE HAMPTON says; "Neither I nor the men with whom I act, countenance the hand of the assassin." And yet General BUTLER, who is now under indictment for murder for participation in the horrible Hamburg massacre, only a few months since was the leading HAMPTON candidate for United States Senator.

IT IS a source of devout thankfulness that we have a man of the nerve, honesty and patriotism of ULYSSES S. GRANT, in the Presidential chair. With a time-server such as BUCHANAN, at a time like this, our Republican form of government would be put to a severe test.

JOHN KELLEY, the successor of BILL TWEED as Tammany Chief, has been appointed Controller of New York city, by direction of TILDEN. Another evidence that the Democracy are in favor of reform.

ALL the leading Republicans of the State freely acknowledge Mr. MYER's eminent fitness for the position of Speaker of the House, and it now looks as though he will be the successful man.

JOHN MORRISSEY, whose name should be a hissing and a by-word, is a Democratic Senator in the New York Legislature. Bring on another "reformer."

THE National House of Representatives are spending their time in holding Democratic caucuses.

D. T. CORBIN, Republican, has been elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

THE SHERMAN REPORT.

Our readers will remember that when it became apparent that there would be difficulties attending the count of the vote cast at the recent election in Louisiana, President GRANT suggested several eminent Northern men to proceed to New-Orleans and witness it, so that they might obtain such information as would place them in a position to satisfy the people in regard to the proceedings there. Among those was Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, who has prepared a report to President GRANT of what they saw and heard there, which report is signed by himself and the other distinguished members of the Republican party who accompanied him. Its length prevents its insertion entire in the REPORTER, but we give some of its most important points. The report, with accompanying documents, was transmitted to Congress on Wednesday of last week:

THE ARRIVAL AT NEW-ORLEANS AND THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS THERE.

To the President of the United States:

In pursuance of your request that several of the undersigned should proceed to New-Orleans, and there witness the canvass by the Returning Board of the State of Lonisiana of the votes cast in that State for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, we have performed that duty, and now most respectfully report that on our arrival in that city we found several gentlemen from other States who had proceeded there at the request of the chairman of the National Democratic committee. We also found there several gentlemen who came representing the Republican State organizations, who have throughout co-operated with those who went at your request, and whose names are also appended to this communication. Between the gentlemen representing the Democratic party and ourselves a correspondence in writing ensued, a copy of which is appended hereto. Reference to it will disclose that a conference with us for the purpose of exercising an influence upon the Returning Board was declined upon the ground that the only duty devolved upon us was to attend before the board, carefully note its proceedings, and finally to report a faithful history thereof, with such opinions concerning the same as truth and justice should demand. Such report we are now able to present, and we take pleasure in stating that our ability to do so is due to the exercise of a courtesy and kindness by the Returning Board which entitles its members not only to our thanks, but to that confidence which a just public extends towards every tribunal which desires that all its proceedings should be duly presented to public scrutiny.

* * * * * *

A MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKINGS OF THE BOARD.

The scrutiny invited by the board has been constantly exercised day by day; both committees have been in attendance before the board with their stenographic reporter, and in addition a privilege tendered to both the committees of inviting gentlemen from States other than Louisiana has been several times availed of. As returns were opened, whether contested or not, the papers enclosed have been freely tendered to the committees for examination, and have usually been carefully inspected; and as a means of detecting any possible changes in the returns after leaving their respective parishes, both committees were furnished by the respective parties with statements of the vote as claimed by them respectively, that by comparison it might be known if any alteration had been made in returns to be passed upon by the board, with which statement the returns usually agreed. Whenever it was known to the board that a return was to be contested the attorneys for the candidates interested were sent for to be present at the ceremony of opening, and when such knowledge was attainable only by inspection of the inside of the package containing such returns, these attorneys were invited to be present before any action was taken upon it. There were thus secured in the manner mentioned publicity of all the proceedings of the board. The most careful scrutiny of every package of returns by it opened, and an opportunity for candidates insisting upon the validity of returns to appear personally and by counsel before the board, in many instances before returns were opened, and in every instance before action was taken upon them. It has been, we believe, quite unusual to give such full and widespread publicity to the proceedings of a Returning Board; nor do we think that better means for permanently recording every word and act of its members whilst engaged in the discharge of their duties could have been afforded than enjoyed.

FACTS CONCERNING THE BULL-DOZED PARISHES OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

It will be seen, when the statute organizing this board and defining its duties is examined, how inadequate are its provisions to afford full relief against the wrongs it was designed to prevent. Thus the powers of the board are limited to the rejection of votes polled for the causes stated, whilst it cannot, in any case, add to returns, votes which would have been polled but for the intimidation, violence, etc., mentioned. To illustrate, the undersigned will refer to the five parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Moorehonse and Ouacnita, which appear, as the evidence discloses, to have been specially selected for the perpetration of such violence and intimidation as would be necessary to prevent the Republicans from casting any considerable vote in either. In each and all of these there is a large Republican majority. In all of them the white voters registered for this year numbered 5,134, the colored 13.244, a majority of 8,110. If, by intimidation and violence, the Democrats could secure in each of these parishes a majority, an immense gain would thus be achieved, for if the board should, upon the canvass, reject the vote of all it would be powerless to administer that complete justice which would consist only in declaring for the Republicans such a majority in each parish as, but for the intimidation and violence, would have been cast for their candidates. The law before quoted in this but provides a partial and inadequate remedy for the grave wrongs from which the colored people and white Republicans of Louisiana have long suffered, and when the proof taken by the board is examined and weighed, it will be found, as we believe, that the returns by it excluded for the causes mentioned are generally from polling places which, but for intimidation, violence, outrage and murder, would have given Republican majorities, thereby greatly increasing that declared by the board. In considering its powers and duties this important feature of the law should be borne constantly in mind, for whilst that tribunal may upon proof and in the exercise of judicial discretion reject votes for the causes mentioned, it cannot return any not actually cast. It will, therefore, readily occur to any one that a careful selection of political managers of certain parishes known to have large Republican majorities, for scenes of intimidation and violence, in the belief that other parishes within the State would enable them to carry it for their party, even should their majorities in parishes thus selected be rejected, might well be a favorite for achieving success, and as we proceed it will be apparent that such was the mode adopted to carry Louisiana for the Democratic party, whilst from the very nature of the mischief to be remedied, the law could but partially repair it. The statute under which the board acts is so framed as to prohibit the rejection of votes cast at any poll or voting-places unless certain solemn formalities are first complied with, which must be supplemented by the testimony of witnesses. The statute organizing the board declares in substance that whenever from any poll or voting-place there shall be received by the board a statement of any supervisor of registration or commissioner of election, confirmed by the affidavits of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt infinences, which prevent or tend to prevent a fair, free, and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such polls, the board shall [illegible] affidavits, they shall be convinced that such causes did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of such election, or prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from voting to materially change the result of the election, then such votes shall be canvassed and compiled; but if they are not thus fully convinced, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to that end shall have power to send for papers and persons; and if after examination the board shall be convinced that such acts of violence, intimidation, etc., did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll, or did prevent a sufficient number of qualified electors from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then the board shall not canvass or compile the votes of such poll, but shall exclude it from their returns.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROOFS OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION.

We will now present such an outline of the proofs as disclose not only such violence and intimidation as prevented a fair election in several parishes and at many polls, but disclose also that those grave offences were committed in pursuance of a preconcerted and settled plan formed by the Democratic leaders to prevent Republican voters from attending the polls, and that such unlawful purpose was so effectually accomplished as not only to interfere with the purity and freedom of the election, but materially to change its result. To illustrate how carefully the political campaign was considered and the plan mentioned contrived by the Democrats, it is instructive to refer to a circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee at New Orleans, marked "confidential," and signed by J. W. Patton, President, and P. J. Sullivan, Secretary, intended for circulation in each parish, and recommending the formation of ward clubs therein. These circulars urged that "In conversation no gloomy forebodings should be indulged in, and that the result of the election should be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election, and intend to do so. But be careful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character." The circular also recommended that there should be frequent meetings of all the clubs to be formed, and that they occasionally form at their several places of meeting and proceed thence on horseback to the central rendezvous, stating that "proceedings of this character would impress the negroes with a sense of your united strength." And it further recommended that on the day of election, at each polling place, there should be affidavits prepared to the effect that there had been no intimidation and no disturbance on account of any efforts by the Democratic Conservative party to prevent any one from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This carefully guarded form the central Democratic authority, by this secret and confidential circular urged to impress on the timid blacks by horseback processions, a sense of the united strength of their former masters, and warned to prepare blank affidavits in advance that no terrorism had been exercised. The next and not the least important part of the scheme of these leaders was to select the parishes where, "having the means to carry the election and intending to use them," as stated in this circular, they could do so with the most effect. There were in the State of Louisiana on the day of election 92,996 white registered voters, and 115,310 colored, a majority of the latter of 22,314. It was well known that if left free to vote, uninfluenced by violence or intimidation, the blacks would be almost unanimously Republican, and that with the white Republican vote its majority would be about equal to that above indicated. The plan appears to have been to select for purposes of intimidation and violence as few parishes as possible, (for in forty of fifty-seven parishes where these were not employed, the Republican majority was 600), but to select those in which the colored vote, as compared with the white, would be large unless unlawfully prevented, for in so doing it might be expected that, should any majority they could thus obtain in such parishes be rejected, they would nevertheless attain their purpose by the suppression of a large Republican vote. In pursuance of this plan, five of the parishes selected, in which the greatest violence and intimidation were practiced, were East and West Feliciana, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrages so prevailed during and preceding the election, as substantially to prevent any Republican vote; East Baton Rouge, which borders on the southern portions of East Feliciana; Morehouse, which adjoins the State of Arkansas, and Ouachita, which adjoins and lies directly south of Morehouse. The geographical position of these five parishes was well suited to the purpose to be attained, for it was easy for members of the clubs to be formed therein, and who usually perpetrated their outrages with masked faces, to pretend that they were committed by border ruffians from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages had been perpetrated. The location of these five parishes was not, however, better suited to the plan to be accomplished than was the great disproportion existing therein between the number of white and colored voters. The former numbered but 5,134, the latter 13,244—a majority of the latter equal to more than one-third of the entire majority of colored voters in the fifty-seven parishes of the State. The returns of votes actually cast in these five parishes suggest that the clubs to whom was assigned the task of securing the Democratic majorities there had performed their work of violence and intimidation effectually, whilst the proof discloses, brief summaries of portions of which are hereto annexed, that where violence and intimidation were inefficient,

MURDER, MAIMING, MUTILATION, AND WHIPPING WERE RESORTED TO.

Instead of a majority of six or seven thousand, which the Republicans should have had in these parishes upon a fair election, there was actually returned to the Returning Board a Democratic majority for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita of 3,878, and in East Feliciana, where the registered colored voters number 2,127, not a Republican vote for elector was cast. In East Baton Rouge, containing 3,552 colored registered voters and but 1,801 whites, the Democrats claim a majority of 617, which, but for the rejection of several polls by the Commissioners and Supervisors of Election, would have been returned to the Returning Board as the votes actually cast. If to the Democratic majority from the four parishes as above stated, we add the 617 thus claimed and insisted upon before the Returning Board, a Democratic majority of 4,495 is the result of an election in five parishes, containing 13,244 colored Republican and 5,134 white Democratic voters. The conclusion that intimidation and violence alone could have produced this is almost irresistible, and that such influences were employed, and were supplemented by murder when that was thought necessary, is established by the proofs already referred to. It but confirms this conclusion to refer to the vote cast in these five parishes in 1874. When no special motives existed for the use of cruel means to influence the election, the Republican majority therein was 3,979, A result so suggestive of violence and intimidation, was obtained by means the most terrible and revolting. Organized clubs of masked armed men, formed as recommended by the Central Democratic Committee, rode through the country at night, marking their course by the whipping, shooting, wounding, maiming, mutilation and murder of women, children and defenseless men, whose houses were forcibly entered whilst they slept, and as the inmates fled through fear the pistol, the rifle, the knife and the rope were employed to do their horrid work. Crimes like those testified to by scores of witnesses were the means employed in Louisiana to elect a President of the United States, and when they shall succeed the glories of the Republic will have departed, and shame and horror will supplant in the hearts of our people that love and veneration with which they have hitherto regarded the institutions of their country. The proof of violence and intimidation and armed disturbances in many other parishes, is of the same general character, although more general and decisive as to the five parishes particularly referred to. In others these causes prevailed at particular polling places, at many of which a Republican vote was to a considerable extent prevented. We hope to be able to furnish full copies of all testimony taken by the board, that the justice of its conclusions may be appreciated. It is a tribunal from which there can be no appeal, and in view of the possible consequences of its adjudication, we have carefully weighed the force of a large mass of the testimony upon which that adjudication has been reached. The members of the board, acting under oath, were bound by law, if convinced by the testimony that riot, tumult, acts of violence, or armed disturbance did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at any poll or voting place, did materially change the result of the election thereat, to reject the votes thus cast, and exclude them from their final return. Of the effect of such testimony, the board was sole and final judge, and if in reaching a conclusion it exercised good faith, and was guided by an honest desire to do justice, its determination should be respected, even if upon like proof a different conclusion might have been reached by other tribunals or persons. To guard the purity of the ballot, to protect the citizen in the free and peaceful exercise of his right to vote, to secure him against violence, intimidation, outrage and especially, moreover, when he attempts to perform his duty, should be the desire of all men and the aim of every representative government. If political success shall be attained by such violent and terrible means as were resorted to in many parishes of Louisiana, complaint should not be made if the votes thus obtained are denounced by judicial tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

JOHN SHERMAN, Ohio.
E. W. STOUGHTON, New York.
J. H. VAN ALEN, New York.
EUGENE HALE, Maine.
J. A. GARFIELD, Ohio.
CORTLAND PARKER, New Jersey.
W. D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania.
SIDNEY CLARK, Kansas.
J. C. WILSON, Kansas.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.

Five Presidential elections, says the *Tribune*, in which the vote of some one State might have changed the result, occurred out of the 25 from 1789 to 1872. In 1796, when the State Legislatures chose the electors, ADAMS had only a majority of two over JEFFERSON, the vote being 71 to 69. In 1812 President MADISON was chosen over DE WITT CLINTON by 128 to 89. In this contest the vote of either Pennsylvania (23) or Virginia (23) would have made DE WITT CLINTON President. In 1824 the full electoral vote of New-York (34) would have given ANDREW JACKSON a majority of all the votes cast. As it was he received only one vote from this State, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives.

The contest in 1844 was exceedingly close. POLK received 170 votes; CLAY, 105. The loss of New-York was fatal to HENRY CLAY. POLK's plurality in this State was only 5,106—so that a change of 2,554 votes would have secured the election of HENRY CLAY, with all its eventful consequences. At the sixteenth Presidential election (1848), the vote of New York (34) or Pennsylvania (24) would have given CASS a majority over TAYLOR. BUCHANAN won in 1856 by 52 votes. Without the aid of Pennsylvania he would have had only 148 votes—the exact number necessary to a choice. Had Pennsylvania gone Republican in October, his defeat was inevitable. Lincoln received, in 1860, 180 votes against 123 for his opponents. Notwithstanding his great plurality, he needed the vote of New York to give him a majority of all the votes cast. Henceforth small as well as large States may deem themselves of great account.

LOUISIANA.

The Returning Board of Louisiana give the following sound reasons for the manner in which they discharged their duties:

"The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana claim, first of all, that under the provisions of law they are the returning officers of all elections held in the state; that there are, in law and in fact, no returns of any election held in said state until first examined, canvassed and compiled by them; that the statements furnished by Commissioners of Elections are simply statements of votes purported to have been cast, and that until the fairness and legality of the voting at that poll or precinct have been passed upon by the Returning Officers no validity attaches to any such statements. In strict compliance with the laws of the United States and of this state the Returning Officers of the state of Louisiana have proceeded to examine, canvass and compile statements, of the votes purported to have been cast in this state at the general election for President and Vice-President of the United States held on the 7th day of November last.

"The votes purporting to have been cast in the parishes of Grant and East Feliciana have been ignored entirely in the official canvass. In Grant parish not one form of law was observed. There were no legal Supervisors or Commissioners of Election, and the vote taken was as informal as votes taken on a railroad train. In East Feliciana the Returning Officers were unable to find one poll at which, from the evidence before them, they could certify that a full, free and fair election was had. In the parish of East Baton Rouge the Returning Officers canvassed and compiled the votes of three polls situated in the city of Baton Rouge, where there was military protection afforded, and also three other polls situated immediately on the river, where there was comparative immunity from intimidation.

"The evidence as to intimidation by murder, hanging, whipping and other outrages, as affecting the vote at the other polls, was so conclusive that the Returning Officers unanimously rejected the votes stated to have been cast at those polls. In the adjoining parish of West Feliciana the votes of six polls were rejected on similar conclusive evidence. In the parish of Ouachita eight polls were rejected, while in the City of Monroe, the parish seat of that parish, the statements of the votes cast were accepted because the voters there were measurably protected from violence by the persenee of United States troops. The United States Marshal in charge of the ballot box at one of the rejected polls was shot, and throughout the whole parish there prevailed systematic intimidation, murder and violence toward one class of voters, white as well as black, of such a character as to have scarcely a parallel even in the history of this State. In the adjoining parish of Morehouse the statements of the votes reported to be cast in six polls were rejected.

"On similar evidence polls were also rejected in the parishes of De Soto, Bossier, Franklin, Claiborne and Colcasieu, upon clear evidence of fraud, not rebutted by evidence of

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

From the New York and Brooklyn papers of Friday: Three more bodies were taken from the ruins this morning between eight and twelve. They make the grand total so far 295. The workmen came upon them under a pile of bricks in the corner of the theatre which would have been directly beneath the Flood's alley-end of the alley, the position making it probable that they were people from the parquet. There is very little hope of their being identified. There was no cessation in the work when these were found, although it seems to be the opinion of those in charge that the end of the dread list has been reached. The labor that is being done now is the systematic process of excavation. About twelve men are employed in the disagreeable business, watched over by the chief of police. Officers are stationed along the edge of the Flood's-alley wall to keep the gangway clear for the workers, who occasionally stagger up with bits of tangled pipe, fragments of chandelliers, and other weighty articles, to throw them in a clattering heap upon a mountain of bricks that has, lava-like, inundated what might have been a pretty garden belonging to a neat frame house. From the half-consumed flag-pole of the theatre, rising from the skeleton of the cupola, flies the flag at half-mast. It is ravelled at the end, is faded and patched here and there, seemed to be just the banner that should flutter in the raw wind over the scene beneath. The only other color in the cold, gray scene is a bundle of stained red and blue stuff, which is pitched together in a wet heap near the centre of the enclosure. "Some of the Julius Cæsar things," says the Chief, kicking it with his boot. Just beyond it is a roll of Brussels carpet—a roasted roll of Brussels carpet—looking horribly suggestive of the similarly shaped affairs that have been taken out of this cellar of cremation. A bunch of worked roses that bloomed through all the fierce heat establishes the identify of the tapestry. Near the carpet again is a buff trapping of a horse, or at least it would seem to be such, which still retains its sheen and lustre, and not far from it is the gay coat with buff cords and metallic danglings, which evidently belonged to the cavalero that was to have mounted the barb.

Charles Vine, a bill-poster, who was in the gallery, testified as follows: As soon as the cry of fire was raised the people rushed toward the door, but at the bidding of the actors resumed their seats for a moment; after the fire became visible there followed a dreadful panic; the whole audience in the gallery, where there were women and boys, rushed for the doors; the women screamed and the men cursed and swore at each other; they piled up in a heap in the passage-way in the gallery before they reached the stairs; the gallery was well filled; there was but one opening from the gallery to the hall where the stairs were, and this opening had no doors; it was about six or eight feet wide; the crowd tried to get out of this door in a body, but a number got out at the first alarm and blocked up the stairs —then nobody could move; I looked at the crowd a second and saw they could not or did not move; I then looked for some other means of escape; I ran to a window on Flood's alley, raised the sash, which was stuck hard, and looked out; I saw the height from the ground was great and did not dare jump; the crowd was still inside the gallery screaming, and some of the women were rushing wildly to and fro between the seats; there was still plenty of light, but I think the fire made it and not the gas; as soon as I turned around I saw the ceiling was on fire over us, and it was dropping down on the people; it was one great sheat of fire; it could not have been more than two minutes from the time the fire broke out; I saw I could not get out by the stairs, and saw others rushing about crying wildly, and I went down to the front row of the gallery, looked down into the dress circle and jumped to it; the gallery was like a furnace at that time; the flames and smoke were surrounding the people and some of them were already scorched; it was awful; I stood the heat as long as I could: the roof was on fire and all the heat seemed to be in the upper gallery; I did not see any officer there; when the first rush came everybody was knocked down; even had the doors not been blocked and the stairs not crowded, I do not think the people would have gotten out in time to save themselves; the fire got to the roof of the gallery from the scenery; the smoke smelled like burning paint, and was most suffocating; when I jumped down into the dress circle I struck on one of the iron chairs and was severely injured about the groin; I did not notice any one in the dress circle till I got to the stairs; there I found many women and children on their backs, about three deep, unable to move; the cause of this was a woman who caught her leg in the banisters and could not be extracted; there was no light in the dress circle when I left there it was also quite dark on the stairs; there may have been people in the dress circle; when I left there; I was behind the crowd on the stairs; I saw they could not move, and I jumped over the angle of the stair case on top of the people's heads below; I rolled into the hallway, and made my way into the street; I did not know where I was; there were ten or fifteen policemen threatening the people at the back of the crowd, telling them they could not get out that way, and using their clubs; they had to do it to extract the women from the crowd; the women were on their backs, with their feet twisted on the bannisters; I jumped when the police were not looking; I had to do it; it was too hot behind me, and I was suffocating; I remained at the door nearly an hour afterward; I do not think that the crowd could have gotten out by the dress-circle stairs; it was horrible, and it was worse on the gallery stairs; the people were raving mad, and did not seem to know what they were doing; I think there would have been a loss of life if there had been a dozen stairs; I think the request of the actors saved a good many lives, because it allowed those who started first to get half way down before the second rush took place; if they had all started at the first rush there would have been more lives lost; I was the only one who jumped to the dress-circle; I saw no one else try the window in the gallery; they followed each other about in the hope that one of them would find some means of escape; I think there were over fifty in the gallery who could not reach the [illegible]

running about mad and screaming; I thought there were 400 or 500 in the gallery; I think probably 150 of of the 500 got out, but no more; noticed no breaks in the gallery stairs, they always seemed very solid to me; I have been down them in a rush many a time; I never saw any trouble except at the angles; this would always cause some delay; I have been up and down those stairs once a week for four years; I never saw any trouble there before; no part of the gallery stairs fell down or broke while I was there or in the dress-circle.

AN ACTOR'S REVELATION—THE UNHEEDED WARNING OF THREE WEEKS AGO.

William H. Smith, an actor who was employed by Mrs. Conway, testifies that he was at the parquet door when the fire broke out; was on the stage about three weeks ago, when "The Long Strike" was played, at which time the rubber connection of the border lights in the third entrance caught fire, but the excitement did not pass beyond the few people who stood around, and the gas was shut off at once. *If it had touched one of the borders then the result would have been the same as on Tuesday night.* The witness was in the gallery on the second night John E. Owens played in "Our Boys." That night an alarm of fire occurred; there was a movement of the people, when Murdoch told them to sit down; heard that this fire was in a curtain in a box. Witness further testified that he thought at the time of the fire there were axes on the stage labelled, "Not to be used except in case of a fire;" he knew that the "fire door" from the parquet to Flood's alley was open at the time of the fire, and that a number of people went out there.

BURYING THE DEAD.

The five members of the Solomons family, three men and two women, who were killed on Tuesday night, were buried to-day. The funeral services were held in the Jewish club room, at No 7, Willoughby street, but a block distant from the improvised Morgue on Adams street. There were five hearses and a long line of coffins. The bodies were in coffins covered with black cloth The burial took place in the Jewish graveyard, Washington Cemetery, near Flatlands. The brothers, Deitz, Aaron, and Abram, also Hebrews, had their funeral services held to-day in the Temple Israel on Green avenue, between Adelphi street and Carlton avenue. A number of other victims of the disaster were buried to-day from various parts of the city. Those bodies which have not been identified, as well as all of those which have not been removed, by relatives, will be buried to-morrow in Greenwood Cemetery, a plat on Battle Hill having been presented by the directors of the cemetery to the city. About three thousand infantry, under the command of Gen. Thos. S. Dakin, will form the escort. The procession will form on Schermerhorn street, by Flatbush avenue, and will start at 12 o'clock. The policemen will walk first, and clergymen will follow in carriages; after the military escort the relatives and friends of the dead persons who present themselves in carriages will take their places. The line of march will be through Flatbush avenue to Sixth avenue, thence to Third street, thence to Fourth avenue, and to Twenty-fifth street, which leads to the cemetery. Appropriate religious services will be held on the grounds. The services on Sunday afternoon will be held at 2 o'clock in Hooley's Opera House, on the corner of Court and Remsen streets; in the Park Theatre, on Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, and in the Academy of Music, in Montague street. The order of the services has not yet been arranged.

At a meeting of the members of the theatrical profession held at the Union Square Theatre, New York, resolutions were adopted deploring the loss of life at the fire, tendering their sympathies to the bereaved sufferers, and offering their services and means to alleviate their distress; regretting the loss of their fellow artistes; declaring that they would attend the funeral in a body; appointing a committee to take charge and arrange for the funerals, and tendering their sympathies to the managers, Messrs. Shook & Palmer, believing they were free from blame in this catastrophe. It was resolved that the funeral of Murdoch and Burroughs take place at the "Little Church Around the Corner" on Sunday afternoon. The pall bearers appointed were Lawrence Barrett, E. L. Davenport, F. B. Wade, Edward Lamb, W. E. Sheridan, Lester Wallack, H. J. Montague, F. Robinson, F. F. Mackey, W. E. Sinn, and Henry C. Jarrett.

CREMATION OF THE DEAD BARON.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—The body, enclosed in a linen sheet, was lying in a crib which rested on the catafalque in the reception room. The general appearance of the body was dark, nearly black, completely mummified, the tissues placid, eyes sunken and wasted, and colorless, except a faint smell of carbolic acid, contained in the antiseptic or preservative powder in which the body had been packed. The skin was sufficiently dry to bear separation from the muscular tissue. In short, the body was about as dry as it would be after lying for two weeks on a dissecting table. The body was strewn with abutilon, begonia, geranium roses, prim roses, evergreens and palm. Enclosed within the winding-sheet was placed myrrh, frankinsense and spices. At precisely twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock the pall-bearers, consisting of Colonel Olcott and Mr. Newton at the head, and Dr. LeMoyne and Dr. Asdale at the feet, lifted the crib containing the body, carried it into the room and quickly shoved it into the retort and closed the door. The furnace was red hot, and in two minutes the sheet was burned off, exposing the body to view. In five minutes the body began to burn, emitting a slight unpleasant odor and sending a heavy volume of smoke out of the chimney.

The fires in the furnace were drawn at twelve o'clock, the incineration being perfect. The ashes were taken out and urned at once. To-morrow the urn containing the ashes of the Baron will be taken to New-York by Colonel Olcott and party, who will remain over for that purpose.—*Ex.*

WE ARE pleased to notice that our old friend, Dr. BRADLEY, late of the *Montour American*, and one of the most vigorous political writers in the State, is favorably mentioned as a candidate for reading clerk of the House of Representatives. No bet [illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Joint Rules not in Force—The Senate Almost Unanimous in this View—The Question Settled—Decision of the President Pro Tem. on this Point Sustained by Fifty to Four—Effect of the Decision—Plans of the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Day before yesterday Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, upon a question raised by Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, decided that the joint rules of the two houses of Congress were not now in force, because the present Congress had failed to re-enact them. Mr. Merrimon took an appeal from the President pro tem., and this morning at the opening of the session he took the floor and made an extended argument in favor of it. He took Mr. Randall's view of the question, and assumed the untenable ground that they were always in force unless repealed by both houses. His colleagues on the Democratic side took very little interest in the discussion, and were in fact much disgusted that he had raised the question at all. They therefore took no part in the debate, and allowed Mr. Merrimon to get badly defeated by Senators Morton and Edmunds, who took opposite ground from him and supported the decision of the President pro tem. Mr. Bayard was the only Democrat who spoke, and he said but little more than to reiterate his known views, that there were not now and could not be any joint rules of the two bodies. Senators Edmunds and Morton conducted the debate upon the Republican side, and their arguments were clear and conclusive in support of Mr. Ferry's ruling.

The vote upon this question was a surprise to every one, for it had almost been made a part of the Democratic programme that the joint rules were in force, and that they could therefore insist upon their right, under the twenty-second joint rule, to object to the counting of the Electoral vote of any State. This is the position maintained by the Democratic House, but the vote of the Senate to-day upon this question developed the fact that the Democratic Senators held an entirely different view, and therefore Mr. Ferry's decision that there are no joint rules now in force was sustained by a vote of fifty to four. All the Republicans voted in favor of sustaining the view of the President pro tem., as did Senators Bayard, Cooper, Dennis, Eaton, Kernan, McCreary, Price, Randolph, Wallace, Cockrell, and McDonald, Democrats. Senator Thurman sat in his seat and refused to vote, as did Senators Johnston, Norwood, and Goldthwaite. Senators Whyte, of Maryland; Maxey, of Texas; Merrimon, of North Carolina; and Withers, of Virginia, were the only Democrats voting against sustaining the decision of Mr. Ferry. This result has caused considerable comment, and is looked upon as settling beyond dispute that there are no joint rules.

The action of the Democrats in the Senate respecting the joint rules leaves the House without the necessary support to enforce the views of Mr. Randall, that the twenty-second joint rule is in force, and that the House can reject the Electoral vote of a State in accordance with its provisions. The decision has little bearing upon the purpose of the Democrats to reject the votes of the three disputed Southern States. They intend to find the necessary authority in the Constitution itself, by implication, as Mr. Merrimon would say, which is the method he employs to discover authority for the framing of joint rules. The Democrats will expect the Senate to take action in the case of Oregon and count the three votes for Hayes. The House would then claim the right to act on the same authority, and reject the votes of the other States. They claim either that the vote of Oregon must be counted as certified by the Governor, or else it must be admitted that the two Houses can go back of the certificates and decide upon the validity of the election of Electors. It is doubtful if their plan is entirely perfected, and in fact, there is reason to believe that it is not. The Republican position, so far as can be judged at this time, will be that the President of the Senate, acting under the direct authority of the Constitution, shall count the votes, which involves the power, of course, to count whichever set of electors from Oregon he may deem just and legal. All the precedents from the beginning of the Government show that the intention of the Constitution was for the President of the Senate to make the count. The appointment of tellers was not for the purpose of indicating that the two houses had any power to interfere in the count, but only to give official expression to the fact that the two houses were present. The suggestion that one house of Congress alone could throw out the Electoral vote of a State was never heard of until the twenty-second joint rule was hurriedly framed in 1865. It was made for the purpose of providing a method for excluding the votes of seceded States, which had been proposed or suggested should be sent to Congress. The rule was passed for a special case, just as some people are now endeavoring to patch up a constitutional amendment. It filled its purpose, although it was made upon a wrong principle; for it is clear enough to common sense that if a State is to be deprived of its vote for President, the concurrence of both houses of Congress, at least, should be required. The maintenance of the principle of the twenty-second joint rule being now convenient for the Democrats, they are endeavoring to find authority in the Constitution to sustain it, while it is safe to say that but for the previous existence of this rule, not a single member of Congress would have dreamed of discovering such power in the Constitution. The action of the Senate in annulling the joint rule was taken last August, before any one could possibly foresee what the effect would be upon the Presidential election. It was repudiated by the Senate rather in the hope of securing action on some bill that should determine in advance the method of deciding all the questions that have now arisen, and if the Democrats had then joined with the Republicans in securing legislative action, there would now be no occasion for a dispute about the counting of the Electoral vote.—*Times.*

In Oregon he dwelt,
A man not known to fame,—
The "usufructal" fell on him—
The rose were sweet called by another name.

JOHN MORRISEY, first lieutenant of **TILDEN** and the notorious New York gambler, has declared the bets at his pool rooms off. Would he have done so if he believed the Oregon matter [illegible]

GRANT ABOUT HEWITT.

The Story of the Interview as told by the President Himself—How Mr. Hewitt Abused his Confidence and Misconstrued his Words—The President's Opinion of the Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The President states that during his conversation with Mr. Hewitt, about which so much has been written in the newspapers, he simply said that he thought sixty-three members were necessary for a quorum in the South Carolina Legislature. A telegram came from Gov. Chamberlain next day stating that in Columbia it was reported that Gen. Hampton had received a telegram from Mr. Hewitt alleging that the President said whichever Legislature had sixty-three members would be recognized. The President states what he did say was that as he understood it, sixty-three members were necessary in order to legally organize the Legislature, but that it was simply an expression of his private opinion. He added to-day by way of comment, that the Republican House consisted of 59 members and the Democratic of 56, excluding those from Laurens and Edgefield, who hold no certificates.

On Wednesday last the President received the following dispatch from Mr. Hewitt:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.

The President, Executive Mansion:

I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-third members holding a certificate from the Secretary of State has been sworn into the House presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organized in accordance with the requirements of law as stated by you. (Signed) ABRAM S. HEWITT.

A second dispatch from Mr. Hewitt stated that the Supreme Court had just decided that the House presided over by W. H. Wallace was the legally constituted one. From these the President infers that Mr. Hewitt misinterpreted him in his communication to Wade Hampton. He states that the conversation was free and confidential, and he had no idea it would be used in that way.

On the same day Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Randolph called, and the President showed the former the telegram from Gov. Chamberlain and his reply stating in plain terms that his confidence had been abused. Mr. Hewitt then said that he only gave sixty-three as, in the opinion of the President, the necessary number to transact business. Just then Senator Randolph presented a dispatch from Wade Hampton stating in effect that if the President recognized the Wallace House and withdrew the troops all would be peace and quite.

The President promptly and warmly replied that it was a piece of impertinence on the part of Wade Hampton to instruct him as to his duty; that the troops were in South Carolina in obedience to the constitutional demand of the Governor, to prevent domestic violence.

The President in his conversation to-day further stated that he had been grossly misrepresented. In speaking of political matters he said that Mr. Hayes got the votes of all the States which assisted in suppressing the late rebellion, except four, and that Mr. Tilden carried all the States which furthered the rebellion, except three. In New York the greatest Democratic majorities were in wards where crime and illiteracy predominated; that the thirty-five electoral votes of the State were secured through the instrumentality of men who had no stake in the State. The same class of men carried Connecticut and New Jersey. The only Northern State carried by respectable votes for Tilden was Indiana. As the illiterate classes referred to have the elective franchise, no one claims that Mr. Tilden did not legally carry those States. If the colored people in the South were allowed to vote with the same freedom, there would be no contest over the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. But suppose the colored people were not allowed to vote, the representation from the Southern States would be greatly reduced, and Mr. Tilden would be thirty-five votes short from that section, which would have elected Mr. Hayes beyond doubt. The President defended General Ruger's action under the circumstances. He has two resolutions of inquiry from Congress in regard to the use of the troops, and in replying he will express his views more fully. With regard to Washington, there would be troops concentrated there if occasion demands it. He had no objection to impeachment, as he could defend his conduct to the satisfaction of all fair-minded persons. He has received five or six threatening letters per day, but pays no attention to them.

SEVERE WEATHER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Indianapolis, 10 degrees below; Keokuk, 10 degrees below; Omaha, 5 degrees below; Cincinnati, 6 degrees below; St. Louis, 5 degrees below; Louisville, 5 degrees below; Pittsburg, 3 degrees below; Cleveland, 3 degrees below; Cairo, zero; Grand Haven, zero; Leavenworth, 2 degrees above; Erie, 2 degrees above; Detroit, 3 degrees above; Rochester, 7 degrees above; Washington, 7 degrees above; Baltimore, 7 degrees above; Albany, 14 degrees above; Oswego, 12 degrees above; Nashville, 6 degrees above; Philadelphia, 12 degrees above, and Buffalo 10 degrees above.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—During the gale which swept over the city this morning, the new grain elevator at the foot of Sixtieth street was damaged to the extent of $10,000. By clearing a portion of the building, which was being blown to atoms, one of the watchmen, Edward Looney, was instantly killed by the falling debris.

A Wonderful Discovery.—Our numerou exchanges are filled with accounts of most wonderful cures effected by DR. GAGE'S "MEDICAL WONDER." It is said to be the greatest vitalizer yet discovered, giving buoyancy to the spirits, elasticity to the step, and making the invalid hearty, courageous and strong. It cures all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Spine; Scrofula and all Blood Diseases; cures Nervous Prostration and Weakness of either sex, restoring Tone and Vigor to the whole system. Read the following cures:

PROF. H. A. HILSON, Saratoga, N. Y., widely known as Principal of one of our leading institutions of learning, says that his wife has used the "Medical Wonder" for a complication of diseases with the most happy effect. No other remedy ever touched the case like it.

DR. A. DALTON, Morrisville, N. Y.: sister in bed two years with female and nervous diseases; cured.

ALBERT TRUESDALE, Suncook, N. H., loathsome scrofula; supposed to be in constitution; cured.

MRS. I. S. APPLETON, Hillsboro, N. H., spinal disease.

MRS. Z. A. WHITE, Sheds Corners, N. Y., terrible Scrofula and Kidney Disease; gained 40 pounds.

A. H. HAWLEY, Saratoga, says that "Medical Wonder" gave him health, strength and appetite.

MRS. C. P. ORDWAY, Concord, N. H., confined to bed with female and kidney disease; cured.

No space for 1,000 other cures.

Ask your Druggist for "Medical Wonder," [illegible] be cured. Pepared by Dr. GAGE & Co., S[illegible]ga, N. Y.

For sale in Towanda by Dr. H. [illegible]