The Somerset Herald.

WEDESDAY - - - - December, 6. 1876.

HON. SAM. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, a "salary grabber" was, at the dictation of Tilden, elected Speaker of the House at Washington, on Monday. Tally one for "Reform."

THE final result of the count in Louisiana has not been received up to the time of our going to press (Tuesday nizht). It was understood that it was to be announced this evening, but has not reached us.

TILDEN'S official majority in the State of New York taking the two highest electors of either party, is 33,065, and his official majority in New York city is 53,969. These figures show that his solid frauds at home, equal his solid frauds in the Southern States.

A TILDEN reformer, in Saint Louis, named Frost, was trying to steal into Congress by means of a fraudulently obtained return, but the Court ordered the scoundrelly officials to make a true return of the votes, and Frost mourns at home while a Republican takes the seat.

WHILE North Carolina is counted for Tilden, the evidence that she was carried for him by most shameless frauds is said to be conclusive. The Republican committee have accumulated testimony to prove the most gigantic frauds in twenty three counties, and that the State was stolen for "Tilden and Reform." In some of the precincts the Democratic majority—majority mind you—*is larger than the whole population of the precinct.*

FLORIDA is for Hayes—despite the Democratic raising and doctoring of the returns. The Hayes electors have forty two majority on the face of the returns, without throwing out a single fraudulent vote, as is certified to by the clerks of the Returning Board. When the returns are sifted and the fraudulent vote is thrown out, the Republican majority will be largely increased, as the Board has ample and conclusive proof of numerous Democratic frauds.

This gives Hayes 177 electoral votes sure, and before going to press we expect to have the official announcement that the 8 votes of Louisiana are also his, thus securing his election beyond all cavil.

IT is now an open secret, that the struggle of the Confederates in South Carolina to obtain control of the Legislature, and seat Wade Hampton as Governor, was with the purpose of having a new Returning Board, of the Democratic rebel persuasion appointed, who would certify that the Tilden electors in that State had a majority, and thus two certificates from one State being sent to the U. S. Senate, would give the Democrats in Congress—when they were opened — the opportunity on which they have been building, to insist that neither of the candidates having a clear majority of the votes as returned, the House has the right to elect the President.

Nothing but the promptness of President Grant in furnishing Governor Chamberlain with troops, prevented the armed rifle clubs under the lead of Hampton from seizing upon the Legislature and carrying out this revolutionary scheme.

BEING assured that the Louisiana Returning Board will be compelled, in the honest discharge of its duty, to certify that the Hayes electors have fairly carried that State, the committee of Northern Democratic Statesmen who have been in attendance watching the count of the vote, have attempted to forestall public opinion, by announcing in advance of the decision of the Board, that Tilden has a majority in the State. This is a dirty trick, and an outrage upon the members of the Board to whose courtesy they were indebted for the privilege of being present during their sessions, but it is of a piece with the conduct of those Democratic leaders who professing to go to Louisiana as impartial judges, made up and telegraphed their opinions before the Board had assembled. This transparent attempt to scare the Board, and to usurp its functions, will in no way effect the judgment of honest men, and is intended simply to give Democratic partisans the pretext for continuing the howl of fraud! fraud!

DURNO the pitiful recital of her wrongs by Eliza Pinkston, before the Louisiana Returning Board, Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois—who was in attendance as a member of the Democratic committee—leaped from his chair, and said in wrath, "If this story be false, those that prepared it for this poor woman should be hanged, but if, as I firmly believe, it is true, the wretches who can perpetrate such atrocities should be executed without mercy. I will spend $10,000 to ferret out this case. It looks true. This poor woman has been fearfully wronged. The question is broader now than President-making—it is one of humanity. If she has told the truth, Sheridan should come back at once and hold with a grip of iron a people who can see such infamy without remonstrance even in their public prints."

And yet, the Democratic party through its newspapers attempts to deny this woman's testimony on the most flimsy pretexts; sustains without a blush the men who are responsible for these brutalities; actually insist upon counting Mr. Tilden into the Presidency by virtue of this and similar murders and atrocities, and swear at this record of crime as "dark stuff," and as hoisting the

OUT of about one hundred and fifty Ministers of the Gospel, several scores of Bank and Insurance company presidents, and thousands of reputable citizens in the city of New Orleans, the Democrats have contrived to procure the certificate of two Roman Catholic priests, one Jewish rabbi, three Protestant clergymen, eight presidents of banks and insurance companys and six presumably respectable citizens, stating that the late election in Louisiana was as peacable as that in any "sister State" and that a large majority of the honest vote cast was for Tilden. What those eminent divines and gentlemen know about peacable and honest elections may by judged from reading of the murder of Pinkston and infant, and the horrible brutalities inflicted upon his wife, the savage abuse and whipping of Benjamin James, and the testimony of Lieut. Col. Banks, U. S. Army, who swears to numbers of murders, whippings and other outrages inflicted upon colored Republican voters that came within his own knowledge, as commandant of the U. S. troops stationed in the "bull-dozed" parishes.

THE tidal wave which it was boasted was to carry Tilden into the Presidential chair, was evidently manufactured to order, but was a little too weak to effect its contemplated purpose.

The Southern States where the Confederates control the entire machinery, were safely counted upon to overwhelm, by their fraudulent vote, the Northern Republican States. The way had been previously prepared by systematic proscription of the voters, black and white, for opinion's sake, by social ostracism, by suppression of Republican newspapers, by murderous threats and oaths, and by the organization of armed military clubs, that patrolled and terorized the community. In three States alone had the Republicans the slightest chance, and in these, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, partial protection was afforded simply through the fact, that all these had Republican Governors. It was a tidal wave of organized fraud that was so confidently counted upon to elect Tilden, and but for the firmness of these three Governors, it would have overwhelmed the honest vote of the country.

REDFIELD, considered one of the most reliable correspondents in the country, in his dispatch from New Orleans to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Nov. 30th, says:

The case is now considered as virtually closed, and the distinguished attendants will start home in a few days. Senator Sherman thinks he may possibly remain until Saturday, but not longer.

From the best information I can get, the board will count in the entire State and National Republican ticket by from 250 to 1,700 majority. They will reach this result by throwing out precincts in bull-dozed parishes, and at other points where gross intimidation has been proved by direct testimony.

The more Ouachita parish is investigated the more horrors come to light. There were four well organized rifle clubs in that parish, as the testimony proves, and not less than a dozen Republicans killed, most of them assassinated, and many others wounded. The charge of the Republicans that there was a reign of terror in that parish is completely sustained by sworn testimony and by army officers there.

The other bull-dozed parishes are not so bad; that is, there has been less murder, but the evidence proves that the reign of terror was sufficient for the purposes for which it was brought about.

Over two thousand pages of sworn testimony have been taken as to the five parishes, and the facts of murder, whippings, and intimidation are fully set out, with details and specifications. Unless the Democrats overthrow this by counter testimony they cannot sustain their case at the bar of public opinion.

SOUTH CAROLINA for many years, has been in a state of semi-rebellion against the general Government except only when her arrogant politicians were permitted to have their own sweet will.

The open announcement of Andrew Jackson that he would hang the Democratic leaders higher than Haman, if they persisted in their rebellious course, alone prevented their attempt to defy the Federal power during his administration. Her Democratic leaders were the first to go into rebellion in 1860-61, and the first open act of war, the firing upon Sumter, occurred upon her soil, and now, scarcely rehabilitated with the rights they forfeited by their rebellion, they are attempting to control the State by armed violence, and thus force a defeated member of their party into the Presidency, while their allies in the North—as they did during the rebellion—are giving them aid and comfort, by suppressing the truth and filling the land with lying tales and rumors. The following we believe to be a true condensation of the late proceedings in that State and of the present situation:

In pursuance of the duties imposed upon them by law the South Carolina Returning Board met on the 10th Nov., for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the State, and of issuing certificates of election to the successful Presidential Electors, members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. With the certificates of Governor, and the other State officers, they had nothing to do, the right of canvassing that vote belonging to the Legislature.

At the outstart of their work, the Democrats understanding that the

sought to make use of the Supreme Court for overturning the result and electing their own candidates. They found in two of the Judges, Moses and Willard, willing tools for their purpose—one (Moses) having a deep personal enmity to Chamberlain, because the latter had thrown his corrupt son out of office, and both being active supporters of Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor. These Judges at once lent themselves to a most infamous defiance of the law, with a view to ousting the Returning Board and usurping its power for themselves. Their first step was an order that the Board should aggregate *the face of the returns* for Electors, and report the result to the Court. Outregeous as the order was, the Board complied, and reported to the Court showing all the Hayes Electors to be chosen.

But the Democrats, dissatisfied with this result, now changed their base, and demanded an order from the Court that the Board *should go behind the face of the returns* and throw out certain Republican majorities, thus counting in the Tilden Electors. The Court took this under consideration.

In the meantime the Court, convinced that the Democrats had at least carried the Legislature on the face of the returns, issued another order that the Board should count the full vote returned, and issue certificates of election to such members of the Legislature as they showed to have a majority. In this instance, be it noticed, they do not want to go behind the face of the returns, because they think the Democrats have fixed things up without it.

But, pending the Court's deliberation over this last order, important events had transpired. The law limited the evistence of the Board to ten days, exclusive of Sunday's—in that time they must finish their work—after its expiration they would have no legal powers. This limitation was close at hand, and there was no order of the Court before them restricting their action in anywise. They therefore proceeded to canvass the vote for members of the Legislature, threw out Laurens and Edgarfield Counties, issued their certificates of election, and adjourned. When the new order of the Court, above mentioned, issued, the Board was no longer in existence. Usurping, therefore, as the course of the Court was, the Board had not, in a single instance, disobeyed it.

We pause, here, briefly to note the reasons which impelled the Board to throw out Edgefield and Laurens Counties. They were border counties, the scenes of outrageous violence by the White-Liners. Of the three canvassers in each county two were Republicans and one a Democrat. The counties had always been Republican by very heavy majorities. The White-Liners compelled two of the Republican canvassers to flee for their lives. They then stuffed the ballot-boxes to suit themselves, and compelled the remaining canvassers, under peril of their lives, to sign returns showing Democratic majorities. But the Republican canvassers, faithful to their trust, sent to the Board affidavits of these facts, and, of course, no choice was left but to throw out the counties. The subsequent proceedings of the usurping Court are fresh in mind. The members of the Returning Board were arrested for contempt, and imprisoned. They were taken out on application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to a United States Court, and the case is yet undecided.

This brings us up to the assembling of the Legislature on Tuesday of last week. The bloodthirsty and armed White-Liners, from 6,000 to 10,000 strong, were gathered at the capitol to carry things by force. Governor Chamberlain, who is the Governor of the State now (whatever the result of the election), and remains so, under the Constitution, until his successor is inaugurated, applied to the United States Government for assistance to maintain the peace. The President with his usual wisdom and firmness, at once issued the required order, and the 300 Federal troops at Columbia were placed at the disposal of the Governor of South Carolina. Their disposal about the Capitol has undoubtedly prevented scenes of the greatest horror and bloodshed.

The throwing out of Laurens and Edgefield Counties (entitling to nine Representatives) left 115 members in the lower House, of whom the Republicans have 60 and the Democrats 55. Finding themselves in the minority, and thus unable to count Hampton in (the Republicans have a majority in the Senate even if the two counties were admitted,) the Democrats determined upon revolution. They therefore copied the *mandamus* of the Supreme Court (the one which never reached the Board) and, together with the Democratic candidates from Laurens and Edgfield, demanded admittance to the State-house, presenting the copies of the *mandamus* as certificates of election. The Laurens and Edgefield claimants were of course rejected, whereupon all the Democrats went with them, read a buncombe protest, and proceeded, in a hall of the city, to organize a "rump" House.

In the Senate the Democrats clung to their seats, and that body was regularly organized, and a Republican President elected. In the House the Republican members, bearing proper certificates, assembled. The Clerk called the roll, showing 59 members present. The Constitution declares that "a majority of the members" shall be a quorum. The rejection of Laurens and Edgefield Counties, left but 115 members and of these 59 was a clear majority, so the Clerk declared a quorum present,

electing a Republican Speaker. The Senate then recognized the House, and the Legislature adjourned. The organization was regular, complete and unassailable.

The point upon which the Democrats propose to hang is this, to-wit: That the majority of 115 was *not* "a majority of the members," inasmuch as it should have been a majority of 124 (counting in the 9 members from Laurens and Edgefield). But this point has been repeatedly adjudicated both in Congress and in the State. Where members and districts are excluded, they are not considered in the basis from which a quorum is estimated.

On the succeeding day Wednesday, the House assembled and the Committee on the elections appointed at the first day's cession reported in favor of seating the five Republican candidates from Barnwell county on the ground of fraud, violence, and intimidations. The addition of these five votes gives the Republicans in the House sixty five votes a clear majority even if 124 be declared a full House. On Thursday the Democratic managers, finding they were making a bad mistake in attempting to keep up a bogus House of Representatives, made a new move. The whole body of Democratic members marched into the hall of the State-house an hour before the regular time of meeting, and organized, with Gen. Wallace in the chair as Speaker. The Republicans came in an hour after, and Speaker Mackey took his place beside Wallace, while the Clerk called the roll. Both parties continued in session, each fearing to adjourn, as the vote of Gevernor was to be counted in joint session at noon. Wallace was notified from Gen. Ruger during the afternoon that persons who did not hold certificates of election from the Board of Canvassers would not be permitted on the floor next day. The Democrats were badly demoralized by this, and sent a long letter of protest to the General. At 9 o'clock at night the Hall of Representatives presented a most disgraceful scene, and a serious riot seemed to threaten. The Democrats were extremely violent in their speeches.

On Monday, as will be seen by later dispatches, the Democrats finding that they would be ejected by a force of State constables organized for that purpose by Governor Chamberlain, surrendered possession of the House. And thus stands matters as far as we yet have received information.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democrats Vacate the State House

In Fear that There Would be Bloodshed.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 4.—After the two Houses were called to order, Speaker Wallace announced that as there were one hundred special constables in the State House to eject Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resisted and bloodshed ensue, he adjourned his House, to meet at Carolina Hall, where they are now in session.

The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House. The town is full of people, and great excitement prevails.

LATER.

The Democratic House continued in caucus all this afternoon. Whatever action was taken is unknown. The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus previous to the regular hour of meeting of that body which was not harmonious, and lasted until 1 p. m., when the Senate met. The session was unimportant until just before 2 p. m., when it was moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 ayes to 14 nays. This action is regarded as important, as two o'clock to-day was the hour set for counting the vote for Governor, and as the Senate adjourned without considering that question, or postponing it to some future day, it is virtually disposed of in that body, and must originate in the House to come up again. The question is now whether the Senate will will recognize the Mackey House as a constitutional body, with a membership of fifty-six only, holding certificates from the Board of State Canvassers, while sixty-three is necessary to a quorum. The Democrats have sixty, requiring only three to make a quorum.

The city to-night is full of people, and others are arriving.

The Supreme Court heard argument during the entire day on the application for a mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to deliver the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to Speaker Wallace, and adjourned at 7:30 P. M. As this question involves the other question as to which is the legal House of Representatives, the action of the court is looked forward to with great interest.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—The State Canvassing Board, consisting of Governor Pillsbury, Secretary of State Irgens, and Chief Justice Gilfillan, to-day officially canvassed the vote. Hayes's majority over Tilden is 24,104, being the largest majority ever given in Minnesota.

Assassination of a Bank Watchman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Patrick Taft, watchman in the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, was found shot through the heart when the office was opened this morning. The door was unlocked and the key was in the lock, but no property was disturbed. He is the second watchman shot in the same place.

Sale of Exposition Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Twenty-four buildings belonging to the Board of Finance and a dozen belonging to individuals were sold at auction to-day on the Exposition grounds. Machinery hall, Memorial hall and Horticultural hall were not includedin the sale. The International Exhibition Company of Philadelphia bought what buildings they will

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, December 4, 1876.

Probably the most desperate set of men that ever existed are the Democracy of New York. The certainty of Hayes' election has maddened them, for they were near enough the plunder to smell it, and to have it taken from their very claws is a little too much for their patience. They do not propose to give it up, and have already fixed up their programme. They propose to deny the legality of the election; the Democratic House will assert that there has been no legal expression of the will of the people, and that consequently the House must, as in case of a failure to elect, proceed to the election of a President. It will refuse to join the Senate in counting the returns, and will go on and elect Tilden and inaugurate him. They claim that he can be inaugurated anywhere, and the House will recognize him as the President, refuse to recognize Hayes, and will call upon the Governors of the States to recognize their Government. That this programme has been determined upon by Tilden, is shown in the fact that every Democratic paper in the city that is owned by Tilden, had articles simultaneously, insisting that if the three doubtful States were counted for Hayes it would be an usurpation which no Democrat could possibly accept, and resistance by force was not at all dimly hinted at. And Tilden's editorial bureau, which he personally directs, is sending off articles to picked democratic papers in strong democratic sections of the most inflammatory character, and calculated to fire the Democratic heart. They reiterate the statement that Hayes will be counted in by fraud—that Tilden will resist, and they call upon all good Democrats to be ready to sustain him. Add to this the fact that the rifle clubs in the South, another name for organized militia, are 350,000 strong, and that arms were sent to them from the Democratic National Committee, and some notion of their designs may be formed. It has been established beyond a peradventure, that the National Democratic Committee, did sell New York State cannon at a nominal price to South Carolina, and that very large shipments of muskets have been sent to the same parties from this city. They either mean business or they are indulging in a remarkable game of bluff. The Republicans take it all very quietly. Grant, not Buchanan, is President, and he knows how to stamp out rebellions. He had one large one on his hands once, and it will be a very small matter for him to mash this little one. Despite the brag and bluster of the Democracy, Hayes will be inaugurated; if he is declared elected, and he will serve his four years. It is a significant fact that while the Republicans here insist that they will not have the Presidency unless Hayes is fairly elected, the Democratic leaders say nothing of the kind. They have declared in advance that the count must necessarily be a fraud, and that they will have the control of the Government whether they are entitled to it or not. And as nothing is done in Democratic circles except by the direction of Tilden himself, all this inflammatory talk may be charged directly to him. If we have any trouble he will be responsible for it.

THE MENZIES LIBRARY

which was sold at auction, taking five days of last week was one of those collections which give the ordinary reader new ambitions in the world of books. To give some ordinarily appreciable idea of its value to begin with, the library brought nearly $75,000 at auction, not one fourth its real worth. Some black letter books brought over a thousand dollars apiece, being a matter of 300 years old, and among the earliest specimens of printing in existence, but these would not compare in the sight of enthusiastic Americans with the original manuscript order book of Valley Forge, faded and the pages tender with time and handling, but preserved in a case of heavy morocco. There were many specimens of the earliest printing in this country, but in any eyes save those of a book collector the prizes of the library were an Abbotsford edition of Walter Scott, and one of Ruskin's works with proof engravings. Such luxury of type and delicacy of illustration as sent the poor book lovers, who cannot afford editions at three and four hundred dollars, away saddened but glad to have rejoiced their eyes with such elegant volumes.

Mr. Menzies had what had cost him over $200,000 in his library, and in ordinary times it would have realized twice that amount, for some of the books were the only ones extant, and were priceless. But books, like real estate, have felt the effect of hard times, and so the whole lot sold for what collectors would call "a song."

It is understood that the owner was compelled by stress of sad financial weather to part with a collection that it had taken a life-time to get together.

The champion thief of the nineteenth century, is once more in New York, and in durance vile. He landed last Thursday morning from the United States steamer Franklin, and was turned over to Sheriff Connor, from whose custody he escaped two years ago. He got away in a yacht, landed in Cuba, was protected by the Governor General of that island, at a cost of $300,000, and when so closely pursued by the American officials that hiding was impossible, he fled to Spain where he was apprehended and returned. His history is suggestive. A few years ago, he was worth his stolen millions, he was surrounded by parasites who flattered him to the top of his bent. Tilden was his obsequious tool and partner. He made Governors, Legislatures, Senators and Representatives, he disbursed millions unquestioned, and his ambition went beyond his State and he was reaching for the control of the country. Now he is a poor, old, broken-down man. Gone are the friends who shared his prosperity—gone is his money, gone is his power, the man whom he befriended, and who shared in his plunder, is at the head of his organization and is trying to steal the Presidency, and of the throng of followers and flatterers who drank his wine and took his money, three years ago, there is not one so poor as to do him reverence. It doesn't pay to be a thief. The old man is well aware of what is before him. There are indictments enough on him to keep him in the penitentiary three times as long as he is likely to live, and he will get the full benefit of them, for no one dare say a word for him. It is curious how that party went. Fisk was shot, Genet, Sweeny and Connolly are skulking about Europe, and as a broken man, Tweed will die in the penitentiary, and Tilden will die [illegible] about him. [illegible] want to borrow something.

the better. It may be a little troublesome to be honest, at times, but it is better, in the long run, to keep on that side.

FASHIONS.

The felt bonnets are almost quakerish in their snug fit and close trimmings. Bottle green, black and dark ash-gray are stylishly worn, trimmed with heavy silk, or silk and velvet. It takes a nice hand to adjust the trimming which looks so modest, and is so precise. A silk binding or piping finishes the brim even when there is a velvet facing; three eights of bias silk at least, is laid in four or five folds close round the crown, reversed on the right side, and the ends snugly tucked under on the left where they meet, two standing loops in front and a feather or two lying demurely over on the crown finish the most stylish bonnets. The face trimming of some rich soft-hued velvet between these close bonnets that are entirely in quiet French taste, and the flowing plumes and grace of Gainsborough hat, there is complete contrast; and yet when well-worn, the latter is as modest as the other. The Gainsborough needs only a scarf of soft rich silk drawn close about the crown set off by the very softest of curling feathers. For a last item, the newest dress trimming is a button with three drops, to be liberally sprinkled over costumes and cloaks, making a combination effect of buttons and fringe together.

BUSINESS AND MONEY.

Business is terribly dull. No one seems disposed to do anything till the Presidency is settled. If Tilden steals Louisiana, it will continue so, for no one will know, till after the meeting of his Congress what will be his policy. If Hayes is elected business men will breathe free, for they know what his policy is, and can calculate. Buyers are cutting closely and dealers are equally indifferent, for unless a man has cash it may possibly be unsafe to deal with him. Theatres are full, for the strangers keep them fed, but I notice fewer rich dresses and less display of wealth than usual. I observe furs two seasons old, dresses that have been made over, and hats that new trimming has made presentable. Women haven't the money to spend, and economy is the rule. We want to know who is President.

THE LAST SCANDAL

is the old one. Rich Cuban—young and beautiful lady slips and falls—Cuban picks her up—acquaintance—Cuban fancies he has a young, innocent, virtuous girl—calls, makes love and finally takes her to his house in Poughkeepsie, as housekeeper. Intimacy—girl blossoms out not quite so innocent as Cuban supposed—demands of money-scheming old father—Cuban bleeds awhile, but finally refuses. Shyster lawyer—suit for breach of promise in which the girl swears everything blue one way, and Cuban swears everything black another. Crowds every day in court, and—but the trial is not over yet. This, in brief, is the history of the Del Valle Martinez case, now in progress. While there is but little doubt that Del Valle fell into the hands of an experienced schemer, I am glad to see him fleeced. He supposed her an innocent girl and set about to ruin her without any compunction. When such get hoist with their own petard, a good lesson has been taught the world. PIETRO.

Col. McKenzie's Report of the Recent Battle.

CHICAGO, December 1,—The official report of Col. McKenzie, Colonel of the Fourth cavalry, was received at military headquarters here to day. It states that about noon on the 24th inst., while marching in a southwesterly direction toward the Sioux pass of the Big Horn Mountains five advance scouts met him reporting that the main camp of the Cheyennes was about fifteen or twenty miles distant. About sunset the command began moving toward the hostiles, reaching the village after daylight, completely surprising the Indians and compelling them to vacate the village suddenly and take refuge in a ravine. After a brisk fight, lasting an hour, and skirmishing till night, they capitulated. The entire village, having 173 lodges, with all the contents, was destroyed. Five hundred ponies were captured, and twenty five Indian bodies were found. It is almost certain that a much larger number wes killed. Five soldiers and one officer were killed on our side, and twenty-five wounded besides one Shoshone scout belonging to us. Fifteen cavalry horses and four horses of the Indian scouts were killed. The command moved to camp on Powder river, whence this report was made on the 26th inst. Lieutenant McKenny, Fourth cavalry, who was killed, was one of the most gallant officers and honorable of men. General Crook, in transmitting his report, says: I cannot commend too lightly this brilliant achievement and gallantry of the troops. This will be a terrible blow to the hostiles, as these Cheyennes were not only the bravest warriors but have been the head and front of most of the raids and devilitry committed in this country.

Matters in South Carolina.

The President received the following dispatch, last night:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., November 29.

"*His Excellency, U. S Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.*

"The House and Senate organized, to-day. The Democrats, on the refusal to admit the members from Edgefield and Laurence Counties, withdrew, leaving sixty members in the House, a quorum of all members chosen.

"The House then proceeded to business. The Senate organized without delay. General Ruger has preserved the peace, and acted with perfect impartiality and good judgment.

[Signed] D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carlina.

Great Scare—Little Hurt.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—About half-past three o'clock this afternoon, the floor of a store room adjoining the south wall of City Hall, which was used for storing iron ties and cotton seed, gave way and the roof fell in with a terrible crash. James Newgome, Controller of the city, his brother William, and Thomas McKeer occupied rooms in the second story, and their cries for help soon attracted a large crowd. Controller Newsome was roon released, and found to be slightly hurt by falling debris, but two hours' hard work were required to extricate the others, who were found to be considerably bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Solitude is well enough till you

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Nation's Law Makers Again in Session.

BOTH BRANCHES FULLY ORGANIZED.

Mr. Randall Elected Speaker of the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The interest of the public in the opening preceedings of the Senate was not so great as that in the House, though the galleries were well filled before noon. Many Democratic Senators were in their seats before the body was called to order, but the Republican Senators, being in caucus, did not occupy their seats till a few minutes before twelve. A change in the arrangement of desks to accommodate the new Senator from Colorado, and to give Senator who occupied seats under the gallery more desirable ones, was made by placing three desks upon either side of the fourth or last platform. The seats on the Republican side were assigned to Messrs. Blaine and Chaffee and Teller, the new colored Senators, and on the Democratic side to Mr. Price, the new Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey.

When the Senate was called to order the new members were sworn in, and the two from Colarado drew for their respective terms. Mr Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 4, 1879, and Mr. Teller the short term, ending 1877.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Committees were appointed to notify the President and House that the Senate was ready for business, and a recess was taken till one o'clock.

HOUSE.

The opening of the session of the House was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. There were very few members absent. The Speaker's chair was draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr. There being, therefore, no presiding officer, the House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams, who thereupon called the roll of members.

The call showed 249 members present, the whole number on the roll being 287. As soon as the call was finished Mr. Holman rose to offer a resolution for the election of a Speaker, but Mr. Banks interposed as a question of superior privilege the right of the member elect from Colorado to have his name placed on the roll, so that he might participate in the election of a Speaker, and sent up the credentials of the Colorado member.

Discussion ensued on the question of precedence, Mr. Holman and other Democrats contending that the organization of the House was necessarily the first business in order, while Mr. Banks and other Republicans contended that all members have a right to participate in the election.

Mr. Frye claimed the same right for his colleague elected in place of Mr. Blaine.

Finally the Clerk decided that the resolution offered by Mr. Holman took precedence.

From that decision an appeal was taken by Mr. Banks, which appeal Mr. Cox moved to lay on the table. Agreed to—yeas 165, nays 84.

Mr. Holman's resolution then came up for action, and it was adopted without opposition. It was as follows:

The House being informed that since its last adjournment M. C. Kerr, who at the commencement of the present Congress was elected Speaker of the House, had departed this life, creating a vacancy in the office of Speaker, it is therefore ordered that the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*.

Samuel J. Randall was nominated by Mr. Cox, and James A. Garfield by Mr. McCrary. Messrs. Clymer, Banning, Banks (Mass.) and Wilson (Iowa) were appointed tellers. The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 246; necessary to a choice, 124; Samuel J. Randall received 161; James A Garfield, 82;

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause in the galleries. Messrs. Cox and McCrary conducted Speaker Randall to his chair, when he read his speech from manuscript.

Tilden was to have been elected by a tidal wave; Pennsylvania was to be swept clean by his partizans from the Delaware to Lake Erie, and one of the most prominent Democratic leaders habitually predicted that the majority for his party in this state would be large; we were not to have a foothold on the Pacific Slope; Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin were sure to go by the board. These prophecies were as common then as Democratic threats are to-day. Mark the reply: Pennsylvania goes Republican by 17,044; Ohio by 7,516; Illinois by 59,000; Wisconsin by 5,141; Oregon by 1,286; California by 5,400; Nevada by 1,100; while the great Republican citadel, Iowa, goes Republican by 59,238 majority (majority in 1875, 22,028); Minnesota by 24,008 majority; Kansas by 40,039; Nebraska by 10,060; Michigan by 23,400 and Colorado, which was really admitted into the Union by Democratic votes under the sure expectation that it would go for Tilden goes Republican by 2,204. The only Northern States that voted against the Republican party are Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, the three first unmistakably by a packed foreign vote, and the last by notorious rebel colonizing and repeating. Where, then, we ask, is the tidal wave that was to give this country over to the men who fought for its destruction?—*Forney's Press*

Broke Jail.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—Ralph Rolland and B Johnson, sentenced last April to ten and eight years respectively for robbing the National Bank of Chambersburg, escaped to-day.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—The official vote of Indiana is: Tilden, 213,526, Hayes, 207,971; Tilden over Hayes, 5,555; Cooper's vote, 9,533.

Any person who wishes can be miserable.

Hampton's Tactics Defeated.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—In Republican circles here it is asserted by men who usually know what is going on inside of politics that the course of the administration in sustaining the Chamberlain party in South Carolina was largely influenced by information that the Democrats, acting under instructions from New York, did not mean to rest satisfied with the inauguration of Wade Hampton, but intended to carry out a scheme for stealing the electoral vote of the State. The programme was, it is believed, for the Legislature to create a new Returning Board, and for the board to set aside all the decisions of its predecessor, and give certificates to the Tilden electors. With the control of the Legislature the Democrats, it is asserted, could have successfully played this game, and thus have rendered any further question as to how Louisiana has gone a mere matter of idle speculation. With South Carolina, Tilden would have the one vote wanting and six to spare.

Conflagration in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—A fire broke out early this morning on the corner of St. Bernard and Claiborne streets. It has reached and crossed Esplanade street, and is still burning. Three blocks have been destroyed. As far as could be ascertained the following is the number of houses destroyed: Twenty on Columbus street, twenty-four on Robertson street, thirty-two on Tillere street, three on Morris street, ten and a church on Esplanade street. The dwellings of Messrs. August and Amadee Courtier, Abrams, Rocca, Clark and Crozat, superb residences on Esplanade street, were consumed. Most of the buildings burned were small cottages and hundreds of poor people lost all they possessed. Leon Dirlieux, member of the fire department, broke his leg in three places. A negro who was detected setting fire to one of the houses during the conflagration was shot and instantly killed.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of the will of Jacob Zarfoss, late of Shoopcreek Tp., deceased, and by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset Co., Pa., to us directed, we will sell at public sale on

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1876,

the homestead of deceased, situate in Shoopcreek Tp, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Zarfoss, Levi J. Long, Emanuel Pile and Cyrus Raymond, containing 126 acres and allowance. The improvements are about 110 acres cleared, 20 acres in meadow, and apple orchard, three dwelling houses, a large barn, also a stable and other outbuildings thereon erected, good running water in abundance. There is coal on the premises and limestone is also believed to be on the same, also good timber on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day on the premises.

TERMS.—One third in hand, $200 thereof to be paid when the property is knocked down and the balance on the first day of April 1877 when possession is given the purchaser in six equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by judgment bonds.

CYRUS RAYMON,
MARTIN BRANT,
Executor's.

Nov 29.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1876,

at ten o'clock a. m. in Berlin, the following real estate, late the property of Henry Snider deceased:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Brothersvalley Tp., containing 68 acres more or less with a two-story frame dwelling house, large stable with threshing floor, about 15 acres clear, balance in timber, adjoining Amanias Lundis, E. C. Lundis and John Snider.

No 2. A tract of land in same Tp., is called the Amawalt tract, containing 50 acres more or less, with a log house and bank barn thereon erected, about 20 acres clear, adjoining lands of Uriah Bowman, Benj. Walker, and No. 1.

No. 3. Four acres of land adjoining Simon Hay, David Dickey and Henry G. Hay, with a one and one-half story house and stable thereon erected.

No. 4. The undivided moiety of 48 acres more or less situate in Allegheny Tp., with a one and one-half story house, small barn, about 10 acres clear, balance well timbered.

TERMS.—Possession to be had on the 1st day of April 1877. Balance in three equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured on the premises; 10 per cent. of hard money to be paid at sale as property is knocked down.

JOHN SUPER,
Trustee.

Nov. 29.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

At Pittsburgh the 21st day of Oct., A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Rudolph J. Ritner and John Grierson of Unitas, county Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

KIRK G. BIGHAM,
Assignee.

10x13

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The undersigned Trustees for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Lohr, late of Summerhill Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd, will expose to sale on the premises in said Tp., on

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1876,

the farm of decedent, containing 124 acres and 145 perches strict measure, about 75 acres cleared, and 40 in meadow. Adjoining lands of John Lohr, A. Wolf and others. Large frame house, bank stable, two-story log dwelling house, log barn, and other outbuildings. There is on the farm a good spring, excellent young orchard and sugar camp, a good lime quarry and coal bank. This farm is 2 miles from Stoystown, and 12 miles from Berlin, on Pub'ic road leading.

We will expose to sale at the same time and place, the following personal property of decedent: 5 feeders and three iron kettles.

Terms to be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

PETER F. GARDNER,
CHARLES A. LOHR,
Trustees.

Nov. 29.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co., Pa., to me directed, I will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in Somerset Boro., on

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1876,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

The undivided one-half of a certain tract of land situate in Paint Tp., Somerset Co., Pa., containing 60 acres