

The Democratic House at Washington has again put itself on record by refusing to sustain an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of rebel claims.

We trust that our Democratic friends are satisfied with the President's message as to the use of troops in the Southern States. That John Brown precedent ought to soothe their fevered minds.

Two distinguished Republican Senators who supported "The Plan," are, as some wily ally said of George W. Curtis, gentlemen of that, having a piece of bread-and-butter, he would toss up with another fellow which of the two should have it.

During the last week the Democrats elected Judge Davis (Independent) of Illinois, to the United States Senate, to succeed Logan, (Republican) McPherson (Dem.) of New Jersey, to succeed Frelinghuysen, (Rep.) Ben Hill (Dem.) of Georgia, to succeed Norwood (Dem.) Davis (Dem.) of West Virginia to succeed himself, and Hereford of the same State to fill a vacancy.

In the matter of the quo warranto against the Hayes electors, before the Supreme Court of South Carolina, the Court on Friday last rendered an opinion dismissing the proceedings as illegal. This disposes of the dispute in that State, and settles the fact that the vote is to be counted for Hayes.

There really remains nothing for the great board of arbitrators to pass upon, except the vote of Louisiana and the transparent bribery fraud in Oregon.

As it is assumed on all hands that the President will sign the bill, there now remains nothing to be done by the arbitrators in operation on Jan. 30th, but to select the members of the board. As the members of both houses were to hold party caucuses on Saturday evening for the purpose of making these selections, and the Judges of the Supreme Court are to choose their man on Monday, we will probably have the names of the arbitrators this afternoon before we go to press.

It is a noteworthy fact, that Edmunds, Conkling, and we believe all the other Republican Senators who spoke in favor of, and afterwards voted for the surrender, declared their firm belief that Hayes was undoubtedly elected President. And yet with this belief, they agreed to abandon a certainty, and remit the final decision to a board of arbitrators, whose empire to be chosen by chance, will in case of a division among the others, have the power to make Tilden President.

Mr. Eaton of Connecticut was the only Democratic Senator who voted against "The Plan" when on its passage in the Senate. Does any one suppose this, almost solid Democratic vote in favor of the measure, has no significance?

The magnanimous Republican Senators who thus gave Hayes away, will ere long have an account to settle with an outraged party. It is very evident as Mr. Morton alleged that "the shadow of intimidation was over the Republican portion of the Senate."

The outcome of the Senatorial struggle in Illinois is the defeat of Logan (Rep.) and the election of Davis (Independent). A few thousand or so called Reformers, threw Indiana into the hands of Tilden, and now a handful of the same impracticables have given Illinois a Democratic Senator for six years. The compensation in the matter is that it takes an ambitious, scheming politician of the bench of the Supreme Court, and thus prevents the probability of his becoming the umpire in the National arbitration, whose vote would have elected Tilden.

The election of Judge Davis to the Senate of Illinois, takes him out of the list, as the probable umpire, (chosen by the Supreme Judges) in the National board of arbitrators. All the Judges now left to choose from are Republicans, and in this much are the chances increased in favor of Hayes. It is the lack of backbone in Senators like Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen that is to be principally feared. Our main reliance, however, is in the strength of the case in favor of Hayes, which we think will send judgment from the board despite clamor on one side and timidity on the other.

Fifty thousand dollars is all a Democratic banker offered a Republican Elector of South Carolina, if he would vote for Tilden. An anxious public would like to know whether the money came from the same bank in New York that furnished the cash that was sent to Oregon, and in which Mr. Tilden kept his money.

The compromise plan, or bill, to provide for the surrender of the President to the Democrats, passed the Senate on Tuesday last, by a vote of 47 yeas to 17 nays, but one Democrat, Eaton of Connecticut, voted against it. On Friday it passed the House 191 yeas to 86 nays. Eighteen Democrats only voted. The vote, politically divided, shows that 21 Republicans in the Senate voted for the bill, while 17 voted against it. In the House 33 Republicans voted for and 68 against it. The fact that out of 263 Democratic votes cast in both houses, but 19 voted against the bill, is very significant of the confidence with which that party views chances for Tilden under its operations.

The bill, or compromise bill was regularly bill-dozed through the Senate, Senator Edmunds who had it in charge, having held the Senate in all night session in order to force it through. Public sentiment was setting in so heavily against the bill, and letters and telegrams were being poured in upon Senators so rapidly that it became evident if it was not hurried through, before the sober second thought of the people had a chance for expression, it dare not be passed. The men who drove this bill—by long odds the most important that ever was passed—through the Senate in hot haste, as well as those Republicans who voted for the cowardly surrender, have assumed a fearful responsibility, and should it result in the election of Samuel J. Tilden the great mass of the Republicans from Maine to California, will never forgive the makers or supporters of this tripartite tribunal, for giving away a victory which they had gained by a hard-fought battle.

From an article in the Baltimore American on the "Precisions of the Compromise Electoral Bill," we take the following lucid and comprehensive analysis of its stipulations:

The provisions of the Compromise bill in which the people of the United States are more particularly interested are found in the second section, which enacts "that if more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate purporting to be the certificates of Electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision as to which is the true and lawful Electoral vote of such State" to a commission constituted in the manner therein prescribed. The commission is to consist of fifteen members—namely, five Senators, five members of the House of Representatives, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—four of the latter being designated by the districts in which they reside, and these four are to select the fifth.

The bill provides that each House during its session on next Tuesday (January 20) shall elect by a vote of yeas and nays five members of the Commission who are to represent each body. No provision is made for the dividing the Commission between the two political parties, but we presume that the majority in each House will take care that there is an equal number of Republicans and Democrats on the Commission. If the House insist on electing five Democrats the Senate will elect five Republicans; but it would be more equitable and just if there should be three Republicans and two Democrats and each party should be allowed to make its own nominations. The Republicans might have decided objections to being represented by such members of their own party as the Democrats should elect.

As already stated, four members of the judicial bench of the Commission are designated in the bill by the circuits in which they reside—namely, Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field. The Justice "longest in commission" is to be President of the tribunal, and this honor according to the bill devolves on Judge Clifford, who was appointed by President Buchanan in 1858. Judge Clifford is a veteran Democrat, who not only voted for Tilden, but for all the other Democratic candidates for President that have been in the field since the days of General Jackson. Judge Field is also a Democrat. Judge Strong and Judge Miller are Republicans, and are supposed to have voted for Hayes and Wheeler. The election of Judge Davis to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Illinois disqualifies him from acting as a member of the Commission. The three Justices from whom the fifth member of the tribunal is to be selected are Swayne, Bradley and Hunt, all of whom are supposed to have voted for Hayes and Wheeler. The advantage will probably fall on Judge Bradley.

No mode of proceeding is prescribed for this tribunal, and there are no limitations of jurisdiction except that no member is sworn to give "a true judgment, according to the Commission and the laws." During the

debate on the bill the Republicans in both branches of Congress maintained that it conferred no authority on the tribunal to go behind the certificates from the several States, but by an amendment to this effect, offered by Mr. Morton, was voted down in the Senate. It remains, therefore, for the tribunal to determine for itself the extent of its jurisdiction. When objection is made in the joint convention to the counting of the returns from any State which has sent two sets of certificates, all the papers relating thereto are to be referred to this tribunal. The joint convention will immediately adjourn, and the Commission will proceed to consider the disputed returns. When it arrives at a decision the joint convention is to reassemble, the judgment is to be read, and unless a majority of both Houses decide to the contrary it must stand. The counting of the votes will then be proceeded with by the Clerk resuming the calling of the States at the point where he left off when objection was made. There will be no debate in the joint convention, or in either House, while these proceedings are going on.

The bill fixes no date at which the Commission must make a report upon the disputed returns, although it contemplates the finishing up of the count before the 4th of March. It is quite plain that no extended investigation can be made in the brief time that intervenes, should the Commission decide to go behind the face of the certificates.

The Plan Fineses Nasty. CONFEDERATE X ROADS. WHICH IS IN THE STATE V. KENTUCKY, January 20, 1877.

I most heartily endorse the plan for leaving the Presidential question to a Joint Commission to be made up of the Senate and House, and the Supreme Court, to be determined by lot. This thing is injected into the element of chance into a game where your opponent has the dead wood on you, is pleasant and very kind. By doing this we are playing on even terms, the Republicans have no more to lose, the gambler which wouldn't take such chances, is not worthy of the name. By this plan the Presidency is made a matter of chance. All I ask now is a slight change in the method. Under the Joint Committee's plan, if we are lucky enough to get the odd number of the Supreme Court, Tilden and Reform goes in, and I get my Post Office. I am trusting my forces to the blind god, if it is to be made a matter of chance, it is the worse you go through all these moths' wings so many men? Two kind decide it or well as a dozen, and instead of hevin so many I beg to make the foller's selections:

1. That the Democracy select a strikingly representative Democrat, and the Republicans a strikingly representative Republican, with two umpires and one bottle holder, which shall be me.

2. That them be set down, and play seven-up, yooker, or the more nuskuler game of freeze-out, to determine whether Tilden and Reform or Hayes and oppression shall be President for the next four years.

3. The two representative men may determine for themselves the game and its conditions. If freeze-out, they may make the amount of large or small, or they may make it any other game they may make it the best two in three, the best three in five, or the best four in seven, or the first fifty-one in a hundred, or they may choose, so that they get thro by the 4th of March I should not want to struggle with a longer than that, for the most interest in the Corners is sufferin. My bill at Bascom's is runnin up enormously, and I owe all the citizens, trade is blocked till I get the Postoffice, so ez to pay suckin, and put some money into circulation. I must have that Postoffice or perish, or else bankrupt Bascom.

4. The winner to name the President and the people to acquiesce without a murmur. I would select ex the representative Republican for this purpose. Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. For the representative Democrat their ain't no need for my namin him at all. The entire Democracy in one voice would exclaim, "John Morrissey." If it was seven-up, for a shoor, I should give Isaac Davis, or if it was freeze-out, I should give him at the crinkle pin when both sides has six and he has the deal, is well known at the Corners; but ez the other party should have some voice in decidin what game is to be played it is safer to give the deal to the Democrat at the head of the Democracy in New York so long that all games is alike to him, and with him the Democracy may rest in perfect securiority. This way we settle the matter in more simple and easily understood terms than the bill, and it would make things exist for a while. Spoke it was agreed to be seven-up, and the best two in three. Think of these reports from the Associated Press: "The Presidential Games!—Frelinghuysen two—Morrissey one—The Democrats in the majority."—The Freedmen's Journal. "Morrissey turns Jack, and Makes High, Low Game!—Eaton of the First Game!—Morrissey Shows Out on High and Low!—Frelinghuysen Accuses Him or Cheat!—A Day or Fagan Ordered, and the Gills Hill Hilarity!"

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1877. There has been no lack of exciting topics and lively debates in both the Senate and House during the past week. While the Senate was fighting over a set of resolutions regarding the compromise bill, the House was quite as earnestly debating the question of the removal of the Capital. The matter of endorsing the electoral bill was principally settled in the negative by its reference to the committee on Federal Relations. There was a loud cry to the effect that two or three of the Republican members of this committee would unite with the Democrats and report the resolution to the Senate with a favorable recommendation and that then enough Republican Senators would vote for it to secure its passage in that body. At last, however, the resolution still hung fire in committee, and the general opinion is, that they will never emerge from their present seclusion. Similar resolutions were offered in the House, but they were referred to a committee on Federal Relations that body without debate.

The debate upon the bill submitting to a vote of the people of the State the question of removing the State Capital to Philadelphia, drew upon a crowd of interested spectators. The friends and opponents of the bill grew very warm in their arguments, and both Harrisburg and Philadelphia, in turn, received some compliments of a very dubious character. Harrisburg was called a little insignificant, one-horse, island village, that lived upon the summit upon what it made of the Legislature in the winter, and Philadelphia was alluded to as the sink-hole of corruption, full of snares and temptations, that would beguile simple legislators from the rural districts and ruin their country. The friends and opponents of the bill grew very warm in their arguments, and both Harrisburg and Philadelphia, in turn, received some compliments of a very dubious character. Harrisburg was called a little insignificant, one-horse, island village, that lived upon the summit upon what it made of the Legislature in the winter, and Philadelphia was alluded to as the sink-hole of corruption, full of snares and temptations, that would beguile simple legislators from the rural districts and ruin their country.

Also the Part the Troops of the United States Played in the Capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. In their Rage the Democrats Revive the Impeachment Talk.

THE ANSWER THEY GOT AND HOW THEY LIKE IT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Grant sent another ringing message to the House today in answer to Fernando Wood's resolution regarding the use of troops in the South, and the Democrats were indignant. Fernando Wood introduced a resolution to raise a special committee to examine into the matter, and report to the House on or before the 1st of March. Mr. Wood wants still to impeach the President, and he sees a ray of hope here. The resolution went over until to-morrow under a point of order.

THE RESOLUTION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 17th of December, 1876, requesting the President to transmit to that body copies of all orders or directions emanating from him or from the executive departments to any military commander or civil officer relating to the service of the army in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida since the 1st of August last, together with all reports from any of said military or civil officers, the President today sent to the House of Representatives the following message: After stating that the House resolution reached him on the 9th of December, the President says:

THE MESSAGE. It was immediately, or soon thereafter, referred to the Secretary of the House of Representatives, the custodian of all retained copies of the orders or directions given by the executive department of the government covered by the above inquiry, together with all information upon which such orders or directions were given. The information it will be observed, is voluminous, and, with the limited clerical force in the Department of Justice, has consumed the time up to the present. Many communications accompanying this have already been made public in connection with the messages heretofore sent to Congress. This class of information includes important documents referred to by the Governor of South Carolina, and sent to Congress with my message on the subject of the Hamburg massacre. Also documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the House of Representatives in regard to soldiers stationed at Petersburg. There have also come to me and to the Department of Justice from time to time other earnest written communications from persons holding public office, and others, in regard to the South, which I append hereto as bearing upon the precarious condition of the public peace in those States. These communications I have reason to regard as made by respectable and responsible men. Many of the names are involving danger to them personally. The reports heretofore made by the committee of Congress of the result of their inquiries in Mississippi and Louisiana, and the newspapers of the several States representing

THE MESSAGE CONTINUED. have also furnished important data for estimating the danger to the public peace and order in those States. It is enough to say that these different kinds of reports and communications have left no doubt whatever in my mind and in that of the members of the House, that insurrection has been used, and actual violence, to an extent requiring the aid of the United States, where it was practicable to furnish such aid. In South Carolina, Florida, and in Louisiana, as well as in Alabama, and Georgia, the troops of the United States have been but sparingly used and in no case so to interfere with the full exercise of the right of suffrage. Very few troops were available for the purpose of preventing or suppressing violence or insurrection in the States above named. In no case, except that of South Carolina, was the number of soldiers in any State increased in anticipation of the election, saving that twenty-five men and officers were sent from Fort Pote to Petersburg, Va., where disturbances were threatened prior to the election.

NO TROOPS WERE STATIONED AT THE VOTING PLACES. In Florida and Louisiana, respectively, Small numbers of soldiers in said States were stationed at such points in each State as were most threatened with violence, where they might be available as a posse for an officer whose duty it was to preserve the peace, and prevent the intimidation of voters. Such a disposition of troops seemed to me reasonable and justified by law and precedent, while it has not been in the least inconsistent with the constitutional duty of the President of the United States to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The statute expressly forbids the bringing of troops to the polls, except "where necessary to keep the peace," implying that to keep the peace it may be done; but that even so far as I am advised, has not in

President Grant's Message to the Confederate House Relative to the Use of Troops in the South.

A Document That Will Well Pay Perusal at the Present Time by Weak-kneed Republicans.

He Declares That Intimidation and Fraud Contributed to Defeat the Election Laws in Several States. He Reminds Them of What a Positive Show Was Returned to His Master, Enacted by the United States Troops Through the Streets of Boston.

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STATE CAPITAL. Proceedings of the Legislature.

SENATE. The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The following bills were reported favorably from their respective committees: By Mr. Gazzam, from the Judiciary General Committee, an act abolishing the rule in Shelley's case. By Mr. Davies, defining limitations in prosecuting for perjury. By Mr. Yerkes, to prevent delay in reviewing capital cases by the Supreme Court. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Gillilan, authorizing railroad companies to issue transportation bonds and secure the same. By Mr. Butterfield, granting equal rights to all citizens in borrowing and lending money. Mr. Dill, Democrat, of Union county offered the following resolution: That the passage of the electoral bill in the Senate of the United States meets our hearty approval. Mr. Cooper moved to refer it to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Dill moved to postpone this motion indefinitely. A lengthy discussion followed, occupying the remainder of the session, when the resolution was referred by a vote of 25 yeas to 20 nays. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House met at seven o'clock. Mr. Long presented a remonstrance of the Pittsburgh Sportsman's Club against the bill prohibiting fishing and hunting for ten years. The following bills were read in place: By Mr. Graham, making appropriations for the Western Penitentiary and Dixmont Hospital. By Mr. Wise, to promote the establishment of district school libraries. Mr. Hubb reported affirmatively from the Ways and Means Committee the act to create a five per cent loan for the redemption of maturing State loans. Mr. Schaffer's bill abolishing the State Board of Public Charities was reported negatively. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at eight o'clock. Mr. McNeill presented a petition from Sewickley borough, favoring the Local Option bill; also from citizens of Glenfield against the same. The following bills were read in place: By Mr. Jones, declaratory of the law referring to the collateral inheritance tax. By Mr. Yerkes, preventing delay in reviewing capital cases by the Supreme Court; also, prescribing the duty of the Superior courts in the use of the writ of habeas corpus in cases of county, city and borough superintendents. By Mr. Clarke, defining the limitations in prosecuting for perjury. Mr. Everhart, (Republican), of Chester county, offered the following Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania favors the enactment of the bill reported by the select committees of Congress and now before that body, providing a method for reporting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States—a measure calculated to settle an unprecedented difficulty consistently with the peace and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That the above resolution be transmitted to Congress for its consideration, with the Committee on Federal Resolutions without debate, Yeas 23, Nays 16. The act repealing the law of 1871 relating to opinions of the Supreme Court was killed, yeas 13, nays 26. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House met at eleven, Speaker Myer in the chair. The bill providing for the appointment of women prison inspectors was reported favorably with a negative recommendation. The session was principally consumed in discussing the act providing for the payment of costs before appealing cases from aldermen or justices' dockets, etc. On second reading the bill was passed, yeas 93, nays 93. Pending the consideration on second reading of the Capital Removal bill, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Frazer introduced a supplementary auditing courts of quarter sessions to divide boroughs and wards. HARRISBURG, January 24, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The following bills were read in place: By Senator Gillilan, relating to township supervisors and treasurers. By Senator Jones, to facilitate the collection of debts. By Senator Lawrence, a supplementary act increasing the salaries of quarter sessions judges from \$1000 to \$800 to \$900 per annum each. The following bills passed second reading: Act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the common pleas courts in all cases of mortgages of property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil or mining, manufacturing or transportation companies. Authorizing courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases. Regulating appeals from common pleas courts to the Supreme Court in cases of distribution of funds in the hands of assignees or trustees for the benefit of creditors.

Authorizing the purchase of six copies of Purdon's Digest for the Senate and twelve for the House. HOUSE. The House met at eleven o'clock. The following bills were reported favorably: A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. Act making the verdict of a jury in a civil case final. Supplementing the act relating to companies to secure their bonds, etc., by mortgages. Supplement to the act regulating boroughs. To change the time of organizing district school boards. Regulating the rate of interest and forbidding usury. Repealing the act relating to county commissioners' pay. The following bills were read in place: By Mr. Frazer, an act prohibiting the keeping of any rooms for receiving bets or wagers, and preventing pool playing. By Mr. Mitchell, making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute. Providing for the better security of life and property from danger of coast and typhoon gales. Relating to the registry of dogs, and making their owners liable for damages. Authorizing courts of common pleas to appoint borough collectors. Act creating a commission to revise the school laws. Requiring corporations to pay their employees monthly. The Capital Removal bill was considered on second reading. Several speeches were made for and against it. The House adjourned without voting.

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at ten o'clock. Mr. Roschuk reported from the Finance committee the bill creating a State Board of Health. Mr. Jones introduced a bill repealing all laws imposing a tax on bonds and mortgages. Also a bill relative to the writ of error. Mr. Yutzoff offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the number and salaries of officers, etc. Adopted. Mr. Stone introduced a bill authorizing courts to correct defective certificates and acknowledgments in certain cases. Mr. Holben, a bill repealing the act to define and suppress vagrancy. The following bills passed finally: An act conferring additional powers upon the Councils of the several boroughs of this Commonwealth. An act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas in all cases of the mortgages of coal, iron, property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil, mining, manufacturing or transportation companies. A number of other bills passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE. The House met at ten o'clock. Mr. Walker, of the Military Committee, reported favorably the bill giving artillery companies \$500. By Mr. Graham, authorizing the Adjutant General to furnish ordnance for soldiers' monuments to the State and national banks taxes and charges illegally assessed and collected, and to provide for the assessment and settlement of the same. By Mr. Osbourne, of Philadelphia, fixing judges' salaries. The House passed resolutions endorsing the passage of the company measures, which the House returned to read the second time by a vote of yeas 93, nays 93. Mr. Shafer reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, the act relating to the regulation of male waiters in saloons with amendments. Mr. Miller, from the same committee, reported the act preventing cruelty to children with amendments. Mr. Lockwood introduced a bill providing for the regulation of saloons by three commissioners, one appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The House then adjourned till Monday evening.

Electors Travel to Ohio. CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Investigation of the October election frauds in this city has led to interesting developments. It followed the evidence which was produced, that the frauds were given the seal of the Second District in the last Congress to Judge Stanley Matthews. The man Kelley who is now on trial at Philadelphia for the murder of Prof. Casey, a colored man, proves to be identical "Clayton Young," who had a large share of revenues on election day, 60¢ after his arrest, was run off by some of the leading politicians involved. He knows the inside workings of the conspiracy, and will talk. Parties left here today for Philadelphia to make his deposition. His testimony and other facts which have been gathered, comprise a chain of evidence that will make a profound sensation here when it is published. It will get the Democrats in a pretty tight place, and perhaps awe Congress. It is hinted that the disclosure will show the extent of the conspiracy, and in the connection there is much information here as the summary details of the Democratic members of David Dudley Field's committee to look into the matter of the \$5,000 check from Tilden which was sent to this city for election purposes.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Sull has been commenced on a capias in the United States District Court against ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden to recover \$150,000 alleged to have been due to the Income Tax. The afternoon capias was issued and served on Mr. Tilden. It is possible to say if any of the records were taken or destroyed. The burglar broke into the band-ear house, stole a hand-car, and escaped on the Grand Rapids and Ludiana Railroad into Michigan, where all traces of them are lost.

AN IOWA HORROR.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, of the 18th inst., gives an account of a terrible tragedy near Alloway, Mo., enacted just across the line in Iowa. The paper says: About one year ago a man by the name of Hall, and his wife, lived in a neighborhood, bringing with him a wife, a little child and his sister-in-law. He secured a small piece of land and erected upon it a neat two-story dwelling. For a time all things appeared to go on nicely. Inside the family mansion, but soon became evident to those who grew acquainted with the Ameses that there was a skeleton in the house, and that all was not so lovely as it should be, or in other words, the love of the household was scattered around among the many women. There was a young girl, a sister of the husband, who was not so lovely as it should be, or in other words, the love of the household was scattered around among the many women. There was a young girl, a sister of the husband, who was not so lovely as it should be, or in other words, the love of the household was scattered around among the many women.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill preventing frequent changes in school boards. It provided that books in use in June next shall be kept six years. The Capital Removal bill occupied nearly the entire session. Mr. Hubb leading as the champion of the bill, and Messrs. Schanert, Jackson and others opposing it warmly. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 26, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at ten o'clock. Mr. Roschuk reported from the Finance committee the bill creating a State Board of Health. Mr. Jones introduced a bill repealing all laws imposing a tax on bonds and mortgages. Also a bill relative to the writ of error. Mr. Yutzoff offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the number and salaries of officers, etc. Adopted. Mr. Stone introduced a bill authorizing courts to correct defective certificates and acknowledgments in certain cases. Mr. Holben, a bill repealing the act to define and suppress vagrancy. The following bills passed finally: An act conferring additional powers upon the Councils of the several boroughs of this Commonwealth. An act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas in all cases of the mortgages of coal, iron, property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil, mining, manufacturing or transportation companies. A number of other bills passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE. The House met at eleven, Speaker Myer in the chair. The bill providing for the appointment of women prison inspectors was reported favorably with a negative recommendation. The session was principally consumed in discussing the act providing for the payment of costs before appealing cases from aldermen or justices' dockets, etc. On second reading the bill was passed, yeas 93, nays 93. Pending the consideration on second reading of the Capital Removal bill, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Frazer introduced a supplementary auditing courts of quarter sessions to divide boroughs and wards. HARRISBURG, January 24, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The following bills were read in place: By Senator Gillilan, relating to township supervisors and treasurers. By Senator Jones, to facilitate the collection of debts. By Senator Lawrence, a supplementary act increasing the salaries of quarter sessions judges from \$1000 to \$800 to \$900 per annum each. The following bills passed second reading: Act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the common pleas courts in all cases of mortgages of property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil or mining, manufacturing or transportation companies. Authorizing courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases. Regulating appeals from common pleas courts to the Supreme Court in cases of distribution of funds in the hands of assignees or trustees for the benefit of creditors.

Authorizing the purchase of six copies of Purdon's Digest for the Senate and twelve for the House. HOUSE. The House met at eleven o'clock. The following bills were reported favorably: A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. Act making the verdict of a jury in a civil case final. Supplementing the act relating to companies to secure their bonds, etc., by mortgages. Supplement to the act regulating boroughs. To change the time of organizing district school boards. Regulating the rate of interest and forbidding usury. Repealing the act relating to county commissioners' pay. The following bills were read in place: By Mr. Frazer, an act prohibiting the keeping of any rooms for receiving bets or wagers, and preventing pool playing. By Mr. Mitchell, making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute. Providing for the better security of life and property from danger of coast and typhoon gales. Relating to the registry of dogs, and making their owners liable for damages. Authorizing courts of common pleas to appoint borough collectors. Act creating a commission to revise the school laws. Requiring corporations to pay their employees monthly. The Capital Removal bill was considered on second reading. Several speeches were made for and against it. The House adjourned without voting.

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1877. SENATE. The Senate met at ten o'clock. Mr. Roschuk reported from the Finance committee the bill creating a State Board of Health. Mr. Jones introduced a bill repealing all laws imposing a tax on bonds and mortgages. Also a bill relative to the writ of error. Mr. Yutzoff offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the number and salaries of officers, etc. Adopted. Mr. Stone introduced a bill authorizing courts to correct defective certificates and acknowledgments in certain cases. Mr. Holben, a bill repealing the act to define and suppress vagrancy. The following bills passed finally: An act conferring additional powers upon the Councils of the several boroughs of this Commonwealth. An act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas in all cases of the mortgages of coal, iron, property or franchises of coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil, mining, manufacturing or transportation companies. A number of other bills passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE. The House met at ten o'clock. Mr. Walker, of the Military Committee, reported favorably the bill giving artillery companies \$500. By Mr. Graham, authorizing the Adjutant General to furnish ordnance for soldiers' monuments to the State and national banks taxes and charges illegally assessed and collected, and to provide for the assessment and settlement of the same. By Mr. Osbourne, of Philadelphia, fixing judges' salaries. The House passed resolutions endorsing the passage of the company measures, which the House returned to read the second time by a vote of yeas 93, nays 93. Mr. Shafer reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, the act relating to the regulation of male waiters in saloons with amendments. Mr. Miller, from the same committee, reported the act preventing cruelty to children with amendments. Mr. Lockwood introduced a bill providing for the regulation of saloons by three commissioners, one appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The House then adjourned till Monday evening.

Electors Travel to Ohio. CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Investigation of the October election frauds in this city has led to interesting developments. It followed the evidence which was produced, that the frauds were given the seal of the Second District in the last Congress to Judge Stanley Matthews. The man Kelley who is now on trial at Philadelphia for the murder of Prof. Casey, a colored man, proves to be identical "Clayton Young," who had a large share of revenues on election day, 60¢ after his arrest, was run off by some of the leading politicians involved. He knows the inside workings of the conspiracy, and will talk. Parties left here today for Philadelphia to make his deposition. His testimony and other facts which have been gathered, comprise a chain of evidence that will make a profound sensation here when it is published. It will get the Democrats in a pretty tight place, and perhaps awe Congress. It is hinted that the disclosure will show the extent of the conspiracy, and in the connection there is much information here as the summary details of the Democratic members of David Dudley Field's committee to look into the matter of the \$5,000 check from Tilden which was sent to this city for election purposes.