The Somerset Herald

WEDNESDAY.....January 29, 1879.

GOVERNOR HOYT is pronounced by the New York *Tribune* "a conscientious, public-spirited, thoroughly able man, and has faith in the moral force of political society. He will make, we are quite sure, an admirable Governor."

A PARTY of bankers in New York have agreed to subscribe for and take five million dollars a month of the four per cent. bonds. These are intended for the European market, and will take the place of our six per cents. held on the other side of the water.

IT is estimated that the pension arrearages bill which Congress has passed, and which is now before the President for his sanction, will take from fifty to one hundred million dollars out of the Federal Treasury. As no provision is made for the money wherewith to pay this large sum, it is more than probable the bill will be sent back to Congress for further consideration.

ONE of the first official acts of Governor Hoyt was to nominate his predecessor—Governor Hartranft—Major General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. This graceful and deserved compliment was promptly responded to in the Senate, by the suspension of the rules, and immediate and unanimous confirmation of the appointment.

WEDNESDAY last was a memorable day for the election of United States Senators. No less than eight were chosen out of the ten voted for in the different States. Those chosen are Conkling, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Logan, of Illinois (Republicans); Voorhees, of Indiana; Vance, of North Carolina; Vest and Shields of Missouri, and Call, of Florida, (Democrats). General Shields has represented two different States before in the Senate, and Mr. Voorhees is chosen to fill the short and long term both.

SPEAKER LONG, of the House, has had the unusual luck of pleasing nearly every member in the make-up of his committees. We find that our members are both well placed, and will have ample opportunity to honor themselves and constituents in assisting to shape the legislation of the present session. Mr. Colborn is on the committee on "Constitutional Reform," "Judiciary" (General); "Manufacturing," "Elections, and "Library," and Mr. Schrock on "Constitutional Reform," "Judiciary" (Local); "Accounts;" "Library, and "Insurance."

In the Senate Mr. Grof is on the committee on "Accounts." "Retrenchment and Reforms," and to "Compare Bills."

EVERY now and then a few Democratic scoundrels get their dues. The latest case in point is the conviction and commitment to the penitentiary of the canvassing board of Brevard county, Florida. These "bully boys"—one of them is a State Senator too—are of that virtuous class who so indignantly swore that Tilden had carried three States, but had been "counted out" by the canvassers, and now the fact that after a trial in the U. S. District Court they have been found guilty of a crime they charged on others, proves just how much credence their charges against the Republican canvassers are worth. Lee, the County clerk—now State Senator—get three years, Wright, the Sheriff, and Johns, a Justice, two years each, in the Albany penitentiary.

THERE is a tremendous effort being made in Washington by a number of lobbyists to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress, after the fourth of March. The Democracy are very anxious to force the calling of such a session to enable them at once to reorganize the Senate by ousting every Republican officer. It is proposed to delay some of the most important appropriation bills, and thus necessitate the calling of Congress early in March. It would be a calamity if the lobby and the Democracy succeed. The President will be powerless if the appropriations are not made, but if the money is withheld to run the Government, it seems to us that he has power to pay for such expenses until the time comes for the regular meeting of Congress, out of any money in the Treasury not appropriated to other purposes. If this is correct, the Democracy may be headed off in their own game by a proceeding warranted by the Constitution.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* publishes a letter received by a gentleman of that City from General Butler. In this letter Mr. Butler makes this extraordinary statement:

In the Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1860, I voted fifty-seven times, as I remember it, for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, afterward President of the Confederate States, as candidate of the Democratic party for President. He was not before the convention as a candidate, for my vote and that of one of my colleagues were the only ones he had. I believed him to be a representative man of the South, and subsequent events have shown that I was right. And I believed then, and believe now, that if he could have been nominated for President and elected, the war would have been saved and the attempted disunion prevented, for he would have chosen to be President over thirty-two States rather than fifteen, and my experience has been that the North always got more consideration on questions of human liberty from a Southern statesman as President before the war than it did from a Northern dough-face, and that remains true down to the present time.

Yours, truly,
B. F. BUTLER.

AT the November election Mr. Bisbee, Republican, was elected to Congress from the Second District of Florida. Up to the time of the meeting of the returning board no one doubted that Mr. Bisbee had been elected by a fair majority. But strange to say when the official returns were opened by the canvassing board they showed a small majority for Hull, the Democratic candidate. A letter written by this same Hull has been unearthed and shows just how he happened to get the votes that gave him the certificate of election. This is the letter:

FORT REED, Nov. 8, 1878.—MR. NATT. POYNTZ: *My Dear Sir:* I have a dispatch saying Bisbee's majority, 941. Orange, Volusia, Brevard and Dade to be heard from. This telegram is dated 7th, 7 P. M., which is the latest news. Now, as Orange and Volusia only give me 740 majority, I need a few over 200 to come from Brevard and Dade to give me a majority in the district. Can 202 be had? Will it do any good for you to go to Brevard? I would give anything if this could be accomplished. I leave for Jacksonville in the morning, by steamer Bird, to look after my interests there. If anything is done the cost of the trip is no consideration with me. Think of it

Your friend, N. A. HULL

I am very much mortified at the vote of Orange and Volusia; if they had half performed their duty I should have been all O. K.

No plainer evidence than this letter can be desired that Hull stole his seat in Congress by the most brazen frauds. A spark of decency in the majority of Congress would throw him out, but we fear said spark is wanting.

GENERAL BRAGG, Democratic Congressman from Wisconsin, very nearly precipitated a row in the happy family on Tuesday last, by daring to object to the passage of the Southern claims bill, and criticising the assumed loyalty of the claimant. The fire-eaters were immediately buzzing about his ears like a swarm of angry hornets, and it took a vast deal of parlimentary strategy, and rubbing down of hair the smooth way, to prevent a general rush of the Confederate Brigadiers for the scalp of the rash Wisconsin Democrat. During the flurry Mr. Ellis of Louisiana, fired by the imputation of Southern disloyalty, got in the following definition of genuine Southern loyalty:

"Now, I agree with the member from Wisconsin (Mr. Bragg) that the percentage of 'loyalty' in the Southern States during the war was a good deal less than one per cent. I undertake to say that the Southern man who was born there, who was reared there, and who was identified with the Southern people, could only have been *loyal* when he entered the Confederate army and did his full duty as a soldier in the armies of the South. Such men were the only loyal men in the South. They were *loyal* to their country; they were *loyal* to their God; they were loyal to the noblest and highest and holiest emotions that ever animated the human heart."

It has more than once been predicted that the day would come, when Northern men would be expected to apologize for standing by the National Government during the rebellion, and behold the day has dawned! The Democracy having secured both branches of Congress, the Southern element that controls it boldly avows that henceforth those only will be held as 'loyal' to their country, their God, and to the noblest, highest, and holiest emotions that ever animated the human heart," that did their full duty to the South. How long will it be till the Northern Copperhead will be asking reward for the aid and comfort rendered his Southern master in the struggle for their noble, high and holy cause.

THE ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Hoyt on Tuesday last, were of a very imposing character. Notwithstanding the snowy condition of the streets of Harrisburg, and the biting wintry air, the pageant was the most magnificent that was ever witnessed by the citizens of the State on similar occasions. The streets of the city were literally jammed with strangers and sight-seers, and all the public buildings and many private residences were gay with innumerable flags and other decorations. The procession, consisting of five thousand citizen soldiery, and at least half as many civilians belonging to various civic and political organizations, was a very fine one, and called forth hearty plaudits throughout the entire length of the route.

The inaugural address of the new Governor, (published in another column,) is exceedingly brief, but terse, well conceived, clear in style, frank and bold in expression of his views and sentiments, and in a literary point of views is admirable. Free from all partizanship, it is universally commended.

ELECTIONS for United States Senators to fill the places of those whose term expires on the 3d day of March next, have now been held in nearly all the States. On Tuesday last, the 21st inst., Roscoe Conkling was chosen from New York; Gen. John A. Logan, from Illinois; Matt. H. Carpenter, from Wisconsin; James Donald Cameron from Pennsylvania, and Orville H. Platt, from Connecticut. These gentlemen are all Republicans, and all have heretofore served in the Senate, except Mr. Platt, who is a new member of that body. The Legislatures of Arkansas and Louisiana have such a wealth of Confederate Brigadiers before them for candidates that they have not been able to make a selection, and are still balloting. New Hampshire does not choose a Senator until June, and Kansas has not yet made her selection.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon last, the 21st inst., by a majority of thirty-one in both Houses. Shortly after the vote was announced in either House, an adjournment was had, and a committee of Senators, Members, and citizens, called upon Senator Cameron, informed him of his election, and at the same time tendered their congratulations. In reply Mr. Cameron made the following brief remarks:

Gentlemen: I thank you for this compliment and for the spirit which impels you to pay it. You are here to-day to crown a glorious victory won through the agency of a strong organization, and to inaugurate, as Governor of this State, the gentleman of your choice, whose election was secured by your devotion to the principles of the Republican party he so ably represents. By an accident of time you have, on the same day, witnessed the election of a Senator to represent Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States. Your Representatives have chosen me for that position and I desire to thank them for it, and you for your cordial support of their choice. But I especially desire to impress upon you the necessity of keeping up your organization to carry the State for the Republican candidate for President in 1880, whoever he may be, remembering always that the late contest was but a skirmish to prepare you for the more vital and commanding struggle to come. To win that victory, we must stand shoulder to shoulder. Each member of your organization must be prepared to yield, at all times, a point for the securing of general strength and harmony. Again, I thank you very sincerely for your kindness, and I hope to meet you hereafter to celebrate other victories won by your devotion, your activity and your impregnable discipline.

The Teller Investigation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—The Teller Committee were engaged today in hearing the evidence as to the conduct of the late election in Sumter, Williamsburg and Richland counties. Butler Spears, of Sumter county, colored Republican, testified that he was pursued and fired at by Democrats, and W. H. Singleton testified to finding a package of tissue tickets in the ballot-box at Swimming Pen precinct.

The Democrats then put up C. H. Moise and Marion Moise, white Democrats of Sumter, who testified to the general good feeling towards the colored people in the county, and the non-interference of the Democrats with the Republican meeting on October 12th. The former said he was disgusted with the conduct of the Democrats in offering violence to Sam Lee, and that the tissue tickets in the Sumter box could only have got there by fraud.

S. J. Hanna, colored supervisor, testified to being assaulted and driven from the polls at Kingstree, in Williamsburg county.

Pendergas, colored Deputy Marshal, at the same place, was assaulted by a party of Democrats, who then, without being sworn, voted tissue tickets by the handful. Other supervisors testified to being refused admission to the polling places in the county.

R. E. Blair and J. H. Johnson, Republican supervisors at Camden, in Kershaw county, testified that the polls were crowded by whites, so that the colored people could not vote, and to finding large numbers of tissue tickets in the ballot boxes.

J. M. Cantey and W. M. Shannon, Democratic supervisors at the same place, and W. D. Trantham, county chairman, testified that after 9 in the morning the crowding was over, and that everybody who chose to do so could vote, and that many colored people abstained from voting at the instigation of their leaders.

N. S. Shelton, Edward Benson, Preston Thompson, and other Republican supervisors in Columbia, testified to interference with the United States officers by Democrats. Also, to the voting of tissue tickets wrapped up in large Democratic tickets, and to fraudulent voting extensively and generally.

The New Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There is now no doubt of the bill for the payment of arrears of pensions becoming a law. The Commissioner of Pension, Mr. Bently, says as soon as it is approved he will be ready to send circulars of instructions to all parties interested, and that it will not be necessary to pay any attorney fees. His power, however, is simply to pass upon the claims, Congress will then have to make an appropriation for the amounts required to meet the obligation. He says that not less than thirty millions will be required within the first three months, about ten millions more within the first year, and five millions annually for two years. This sum he thinks will liquidate all the claims which will come up under cases which have passed the Bureau to date. Secretary Sherman fears the effect of such an enormous drain on the Treasury will not be beneficial to the financial interests of the Government and people.

Southern Greed and Northern Duplicity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Democratic leaders held another conference yesterday to avert the dangers of a split on the Southern claims question. The Southern members, however, have their blood up and are damning their Northern brethren up and down for not uniting with them in their raid upon the public treasury. Desperate efforts are being made to prevent this subject from coming up again at this session. The ultras, like Hooker, Blackburn and Singleton, swear that they are ready to meet the issue; that the Northern Democrats held out encouragements and drew the South into rebellion, and then deserted their cause and now they propose the same style of tactics on Southern claims. It is evident that this, sooner or later, will be a fatal issue with the party. Every Northern Democrat knows that his support for any such measure would fix his political doom, and the attractions of office are too potent to be risked on such an issue.

Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 23.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Settle sentenced the Brevard County Canvassing Board, convicted of making false returns of the election. Lee, the County Clerk, was sentenced to three years; Wright and Johns, Sheriff and Justice, respectively one year each in the Albany Penitentiary. Lee is also State Senator from Brevard county. All other election cases have been continued to the May term of court.

A Fire in a Packing House.

CHICAGO, January 25.—A fire occurred at 1:30 this morning in section "C" of Armour & Co's immense packing house, Union Stock Yards. Twenty-eight thousand tons of ice were melted and the building partly consumed. The supposed cause of the fire was the watchman's lamp, which was overturned in some waste stuff in the top story of the building. Loss estimated at fifty thousand; insurance, two hundred thousand dollars.

INAUGURATION DAY.

A Brilliant Spectacle at the State Capital.

Governor Hoyt Inducted Into Office—The Procession and Other Festal Demonstrations.

The City in its Holiday Attire and Crowded With Visitors.

Special to the Commercial Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21.—The most magnificent display ever had in the State Capital has this day been made. The double triumph—the inauguration of a Republican Governor and the election of United States Senator—completed the work of the people, commenced at the ballot box. Harrisburg, in the palmy days of the war, never witnessed so grand a spectacle. The city was covered with flags. The crisp air resounded with music, and the night was brilliant with many colored rockets, whilst the shouts of the people, the reunion of the National Guard, the congratulations of the officers and men, made one of the grandest demonstrations known in Keystone annals.

THE PROCESSION.

The opening note of the day's festivities was heard early in the morning when the various military and civic associations began to make preparations for the procession, which was to be one of the features of the occasion. Nearly all the visiting companies—military and civic—had arrived the evening previous, and the few to come came on the early trains, the last one of which arrived here about eight o'clock. The Pittsburgh boys came in on time, and were assigned to their places promptly. The column should have moved at ten o'clock, but matters were not in ship shape at that time, and it was fully an hour later before the order was given. The column then moved off in the following order:

The Fist division, comprising the National Guard of Pennsylvania

The Second division, comprising the Washington Troop of Chester county and carriages with the Governor, Governor-elect, Chairman and Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and House of Representatives, Heads of Departments, Judges, etc.

The Third division, comprising the Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia; Cameron Club, of Philadelphia; Veteran Club, of Philadelphia; Hoyt Club, of the Twentieth ward, Philadelphia; Old Reliable Club, of Philadelphia; Feronia Club, of Philadelphia, and the Hoyt Club, of Lancaster.

The Fourth division, comprising the West Philadelphia Club, of Philadelphia; Reyburn Club of Philadelphia; Keystone Club, of Washington, D. C; Young Men's Republican Club, of Philadelphia; Continental Club, of Philadelphia; First Ward Republican Club, of Reading and the Young Men's Republican Club, of Harrisburg.

The Fifth division, comprising the Fire Department of Harrisburg and visiting companies.

THE PITTSBURGH BOYS

were in the Fourth Brigade of the First Division, under command of Brigadier General James A. Beaver, in which also were the military representations from other counties in Western Pennsylvania. The Sheridan Troop came first, Knapp's Battery next, the Eighteenth Regiment following, then the Fourteenth Regiment, the Fifth and Seventh Regiments completing this brigade. It made a fine display and was very generally complimented. Our boys fairly divided the honors with the best of the military, even the crack Philadelphia company, the State Fencibles being rivaled by them. Col. Guthrie had command of the Duquesne Greys and Col. Jos. H. Gray of the Fourteenth. Both regiments turned out strong, especially the Fourteenth, and the marching of each attracted universal praise. There was plenty of music in this brigade, which added not a little to the enthusiasm with which it was received. Knapp's Battery also attracted attention, as did the Washington infantry who though arrived late were assigned a good place.

The route was quite a short one—almost too short to give a good display to the column. The line was formed on Market street, at the corner of Second street, and was as follows:

Down Second street to Vine street, out Vine street to Front street, up Front street to Market street, out Market street to Fifth street, countermarch up Market street to Front street, up Front street to State street, up State street to Capitol Building.

THE DECORATIONS

along the line were very general, and in some instances were especially fine. Bunting floated in the breeze everywhere, and many of the hotels and larger private residences were decorated with smaller flags in great profusion. The sidewalks were packed with people all along the route, and the crowds gave frequent complimentary cheers to their favorites as they passed. It is estimated that there were at least twelve to fifteen thousand visitors in town, and that, with the residents made up a goodly array of spectators. Good judges estimate that there were from six to seven thousand men in the procession.

It required about an hour to go over the route, and the head of the column then wound up at the State Capitol grounds. The south portico had been prepared for the accommodation of the distinguished guests and the Governor. The mass of people gathered in front of this, but space was left for the cortege to pass through.

When the head of the procession reached the corner of Third and State streets the First Division formed in line on the south side of State street, facing north. The Second Division, with the Governor-elect, ex-Governor Hartranft, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, &c, passed up State street to the Capitol, whilst the bands were playing and the arsenal Battery fired a salute. Gratolie's Seventh Regiment Band was stationed on the platform, and played a number of patriotic airs whilst Governor Hoyt and the others were taking their place on the portico. When comparative quiet had been restored, the proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Pittsburgh, after which the Welsh Glee Club, of Hyde Park, sang several songs. By this time the people had become pretty well settled, and Chief Clerk Cochran, of the Senate, came forward and read the certificate of election, which was the official announcement of Gov. Hoyt's election. Judge Warren J. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, then administered the solemn oath of office to the new Governor, and the cannon belched forth the announcement that the baton of authority had passed from the hands of one faithful officer to another. The cheers of the people welcomed the glad news, and the newly qualified Governor commenced his inaugural address.

After Governor Hoyt had ceased speaking, a national salute was fired by the arsenal battery, the benediction was pronounced and the ceremonies being over the people quickly dispersed. The Governor-elect was then escorted to the Executive Mansion by the Chief Marshal and his aids, and thus commenced the new Administration.

The whole demonstration passed off well, and was a conspicuous success—both as to numbers and the grandeur of the display.

WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.

A rare incident in the history of this State occurred to-day. Owing to the inauguration being delayed until 1:20 P. M the State was without a Governor for an hour and twenty minutes, Gov. Hartranft's term having expired at noon.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

As soon as the inauguration ceremonies incident to the induction into office of Gov. Hoyt had been completed, the members of the Senate repaired to their chamber, and Lieutenant Governor Charles W. Stone was brought in and duly sworn into office. Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath. After taking the oath Lieutenant Governor Stone took the chair and delivered a brief address, in which he said the result of the campaign was not a triumph of individuals, but of principles. He said the faith and expressions of May and November must not be forgotten in January or March. After his brief address he assumed the duties of President of the Senate, and occupied the chair for the remainder of the brief session. The only business transacted was the passage of a resolution of thanks to the retiring Lieutenant Governor, and a recess was then taken until three o'clock, when the Senate reassembled and voted on the Senatorship, with the result as elsewhere noted.

SERENADING.

In the evening the various visiting clubs, headed by their banner bearers and mingling music with the people's glad acclaim, visited Senator Cameron and Governor Hoyt and serenaded the Governor, and were in turn presented to him. Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, ex-Sheriff Leeds and every active politician in Philadelphia were among the visitors.

Gov. Hoyt gave a public reception in the evening, which was largely attended. Many prominent citizens were serenaded, among others Gen. Simon Cameron.

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY,

under the supervision of Prof. Jackson, of Philadelphia, in the evening, was witnessed by fully ten thousand people, and passed off successfully. The most notable pieces were Niagara Falls and the State coat of arms, with the words, "Henry M. Hoyt, Governor."

A Noble Speech From a Noble Old Man.

Among the many serenades tendered General Cameron on Tuesday was one by the West Philadelphia Club, marshaled by W. Ellwood Roman. After the band had played a selection of beautiful airs, the General was introduced to the club and made the following brief reply: "I have lived here for sixty years, and never met with anything but kindness from the people. I came here without fortune, without power, and distinguished only by poverty and, perhaps, a little honesty. I have been elected four times to the United States Senate, and have held nearly every office that my fellow-citizens could elect me to, and I had nothing to give in return but my love for my native State and my labors in its interest. Of course, to-day should be the proudest of my life. My son has been elected to the United States Senate, and I hope he will always be as true to his friends as I have tried to be to mine. If he does not, he will suffer, not you. I thank you for calling on an old man. I am proud that I am a Pennsylvanian, and I hope that no son, or woman, either, descended from me will ever forget what they owe to their State."

Murder.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—The following particulars of the bloody tragedy committed on Tuesday at Sunflower Landing, Miss., were received this afternoon: Lawson Wooldrige and R. N. Glover, two young men, had a difficulty last Saturday which resulted in Wooldrige felling his antagonist. Peace between the two was apparently made, as they parted friends. On Tuesday Wooldrige, who was clerking in E. L. Hudson's store at Sunflower Landing, had returned from the interior, whither he had been sent on business. When about entering the store, Wm Glover, brother of the man with whom Wooldrige had a difficulty on the Saturday previous, deliberately, without warning, fired a double barreled shot gun at Wooldrige, killing him instantly, nine buckshot taking effect in his breast. After the assassination Wm. Glover and his brother coolly walked out of the store, the brother remarking he was sorry he hadn't been permitted to do the killing. After the excitement of the murder had partially subsided a party went in pursuit of the murderers.

Illicit Distilleries.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., states that Deputy Collector Morris, who is among the mountains, has destroyed three distilleries and 250 gallons of whisky. He had a fight with the Moonshiners, in which a bullet struck the officer under the eye. Two other distilleries are to be destroyed.

Died at 100 Years of Age.

ERIE, PA., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Capt. Daniel Dobbins died here to-day in her hundreth year. She was living in Erie when Commodore Perry fitted out his fleet that defeated the British at Put-in-Bay in 1813. Mrs. Dobbins, whose husband helped to equip the fleet, was well acquainted with the Commodore and his officers. Lafayette was a guest at her house when he visited Erie in 1824. Her mental vigor was remarkable for one of her age, and she retained vivid recollections of the past up to within a short time previous to her death.

An Escaped Prisoner Wounded.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—William Reed, one of the escaped prisoners from the Shelbyville, Ky., jail, was found mortally wounded, one of the jailer's shots having taken effect.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Immediately after the inauguration of Governor Hoyt, on Tuesday last, both Houses of the Legislature assembled in their respective chambers, for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator. The following are the routine proceedings:

SENATE.

The Senate reconvened at two P. M.

Mr. Lawrence announced that the Governor-elect, General H. M. Hoyt, had been sworn into office in the presence of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Herr introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the Hon. C. W. Stone, Lieutenant Governor-elect, and escort him to the Senate chamber to take the oath of office. Messrs. Herr, Reyburn and Clarke were appointed the committee.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Stone by Judge Paxton of the Supreme Court.

Lieutenant Governor Latta introduced the new Lieutenant Governor to the Senate, and expressed the hope that the same courtesy and kindness would be shown him that was extended to his predecessor.

Lieutenant Governor Stone made a few remarks, in which he thanked the people for electing him, and said that though he owed his position to the Republican party, he would administer the duties of his office without regard to party.

Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Senate to the retiring Lieutenant Governor for the impartial manner in which he administered the duties of his office.

Mr. Smith paid a handsome compliment to the late Lieutenant Governor Latta.

The President of the Senate stated that the special order was to vote for United Staes Senator.

The balloting then commenced. The following named Senators voted for J. Donald Cameron:

Messrs. Butterfield, Cooper, Davies, Elliott, Fisher, Gazzam, Gilfillan, Grady, Greer, Herr, Jones, Keefer, Lamon, Lawrence, Lemon, Meily, M'Neill, Mylin, Newell, Reyburn, Roberts, Royer, Seamans, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Wadhams, Wright—28

The following named Senators voted for Heister Clymer:

Messrs Alexander, Beidelman, Clarke, Cochran, Craig, Crawford, Ermentrout, Grof, Hall, Hereter, Holben, Jackson, Paulson, Ross, Schnatterly and Wolverton—16.

Mr. Everhart, Republican, voted for M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Kauffman, Republican, voted for Edward M'Pherson.

Mr. Lee, Republican, voted for Galusha A. Grow.

Messrs. Nelson, Democratic greenbacker, and Parker, Republican greenbacker, voted for Daniel Agnew.

Mr. St. Clair, Republican, was absent.

The President announced that as J. Donald Cameron had received a majority of the votes he was the candidate of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned until eleven A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met at 3 o'clock, Speaker Long in the chair.

The first business in order was the election of United States Senator to serve six years from March 4, 1879. The roll was called and the voting proceeded with.

The following members voted for James Donald Cameron.

Messrs. Ackerly, Bailey, Baldwin, Barrett, Blackmer, Boone, Bordner, Brooks, Burgess, Burton, Butler, Campbell A. B. Caughey, Clarke, Colborn, Davis E. W., Demuth, Dorrance, Dunham, Eberly, Edwards, Elliott, Emery David, Emery Lewis, Etter, Evans, Farr, Flinn, Frezer, Fullerton, Fulmer, Fulton W. T., Fulton A. H., Gantz, Garrett, Gatchell, Gaus, Gearing, Gillespie, Gordon, Graham W., Greenwalt, Hall, Harkness, Hazlet, Hewit, Hill W. Hill John, Hill Jos. M., Holgate, Holman, Hoverter, Hoyer, Huhn, Jarecki, Kincaid, Kochersperger, Landis Jos. H., Landis John H., Law, Leigh, Lewis, Lowing, Maclay, Madill, Magill, Maneely, Matlack, M'Candless, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Miner, Mitchell, Myers, Neal A. C., Neil James, Nichols, O'Lenihan, Patterson W. H. (7th dis.), Patterson W. H. (9th dis.), Petroff, Pollock, Redfern, Reynolds John A., Reynolds T. J., Roberts, Rumberger, Schrock, Sholner, Silverthorn, Snavely, Souder, Stephens John W., Strien, Thompson, Underwood, Vorgley, Walker James D., Walker Alex., Walter, Watson, Wheeler, Wilson, Worthington, Yager, Long, Speaker.

The following Members voted for Heister Clymer:

Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Bennett, Bowman, Bradford, Brant, Campbell Wm. Cassidy, Crawford, Daunehower, Davis A. C., Donahue, Drum, Earley, Elder, Eldred, Fabel, Faunce, Fenlon, Foster, Gammell, Gentner, Gephart, Gilland, Graff, Graham Geo. H., Hackett, Hallowell, Heller, Humphreys, Jones, Kirk, Kniffle, Kuhl, Leighty, Lerch, Marker, McCaghan, McCloskey, McFarlan, Messenger, Moore, Murry, Nakel, Newbaker, Nicholson, Noble, O'Neill, Palsgrave, Patterson Findley, Phillips, Porter Provins, Rhoades, Riegel Scanlan, Schaeffer, Scholl, Sellers, Sherwood D. L., Sherwood George E., Short, Smith J. E., Smith S. J., Smith George F., Smith C. A., Stephens A. W., Sweney, Taylor, Truby, Vanderslice, Warden, Weist, White W. R., Woodruff, Zarn.

The following members voted for Daniel Agnew:

Messrs. Cargill, Conry, Dewoody, Doyle, Foust, Hines, Mooney, Morris, Reeder, Sexton, Shear, Thickston, Welsh, White J. B.

The following members voted for Edward M'Pherson:

Messrs. Mapes and Wolfe.

The following members were absent:

Messrs. Liggitt and John B. Smith.

Majority for James Donald Cameron in House over all, fifteen, all of whom were Republicans except Page, O'Lenihan and Shoener, Greenbackers.

SUMMARY

SENATE.	Cameron.	Clymer.	Agnew.	Temple.	M'Pherson.	Grow.
Republicans	28					
Democrat		16				
Greenback				1	1	1
HOUSE.						
Republicans	104					
Democrats		72				
Greenbacks		3	11			
Total	132	92	11	1	1	1

Cameron's majority over all, 27.

Arkansas' New Senator.

LITTLE ROCK, January 25.—A joint convention of the Legislature to-day elected J. D. Walker United States Senator by a vote of 68 against 47 for Robert W. Johnson, his chief competitor, and five scattering.

THE CHEYENNES' LAST DITCH.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FINAL STRUGGLE OF THE SAVAGES—SURROUNDED BY FOUR CAVALRY COMPANIES, THEY DETERMINE TO YIELD ONLY TO DEATH—TWENTY-THREE KILLED AND NINE CAPTURED.

CHEYENNE, Jan., 23.—Fort Robison (Nebraska) couriers arrived this morning, confirming the news received late last night of the battle between Capt. Wessell's command, consisting of four companies of the Third Cavalry, and the escaped Cheyennes. Yesterday morning trails were discovered leading in the direction of the large range of hills some eighteen miles northwest of Bluff Station, a distance of forty-six miles from this post, and were followed by Captain Wessells until he was within three miles of the hills, when he halted and formed skirmish lines. All four companies were deployed as skirmishers, Company F, Lieutenant Baxter, moving from the south to the northeast side, Company H, Captain Wessells, directly opposite, and Company E, Captain Lawson, closed in at the mouth of the ravine where the Indians had entrenched themselves. Company A moved to the rear, thus hemming them in on all four sides, leaving no possible avenue of escape. The Indians had placed themselves in a deep washout, keeping under cover. As soon as the skirmishers were within one hundred and fifty yards of the savages' stronghold, the latter opened a deadly fire, killing Sergeant Taggart and privates Brown and Nelson, of Company A, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounding private Deboisse, of Company H. Despite the dreadful volley poured into the troops they steadily advanced, and when within seventy-five yards of the savages' position, fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. At this moment Capt. Wessells, leading his company, and loudly cheering them forward, received a light scalp wound from a pistol in the hands of one of the blood-thirsty Cheyennes, rendering him completely insensible. Lieutenant Chase, Company A, seeing the commanding officer fall, rushed forward, instantly seized Captain Wessells and carried him beyond the range of the enemy's fire, then dashing to the head of his own company gallantly led them to the very edge of the washout, where they fought the enemy with unabated fury. Meanwhile the intrepid Wessells, having regained consciousness, again came to the front, and seeing the ground strewn with the dead bodies of the savages, implored his men to cease firing, with a view to getting the remaining Cheyennes to surrender, but the latter stubbornly refused, rushing at the troops with formidable hunting knives. Having expended all their ammunition, they determined to surrender to death only, but ere they had advanced many paces a volley from the troops and all was over. Companies F and E were in a bad position to accomplish much, while Col. Evans, with B and D companies, remained on the opposite bluff from where Capt. Wessells started, and not knowing the position of Wessell's command, arrived too late for action. On the cessation of firing, the dead bodies of twenty-three Indians were found in the rifle-pits occupied by them, including seventeen bucks, four squaws and two papooses. Nine remained, of whom one buck and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws unhurt. Of the troops but the three heretofore mentioned were killed, and Captain Wessells and one private of his company wounded. The latter cannot live. Ambulances left here at an early hour this morning to bring in the dead and wounded, and are now moving back slowly. They are expected here with the troops to-morrow afternoon.

CHICAGO, January 23.—General Crook, at Omaha, telegraphs General Sheridan an account of the affair with the Cheyennes, substantially as already recorded. He says the Cheyennes fought with extraordinary courage and fierceness and refused all terms but death.

Kentucky Killings.

DANVILLE JUNCTION, Ky., Jan. 25.—At a primary election for Jailer of this county, held at Shelby City today, George Phillips, white, and John Givens, colored, got into a fight. Givens knocked Phillips down with a club. Phillips then drew a revolver and shot Givens twice—once in the arm and once in the groin. The last shot will prove fatal without doubt. Phillips was arrested by the Marshal and placed in the stage for Danville jail, when a mob of armed negroes surrounded the stage and demanded the prisoner. A conflict between the Marshal's posse and the negroes seemed imminent, when the stage-driver whipped up his horses and started at full speed for Danville, the negroes, armed with muskets and yelling like fiends, in hot pursuit. The horses proved the faster and left them behind. They followed the stage for over a mile, then gave up the chase, returning to town murmuring threats against the whites, and saying the end is not yet. Prospects for more shooting to-night are very favorable, as both parties are arming, and the slightest provocation will bring on a bloody riot.

Burned Alive.

The rumor that two men had been burned alive by revengeful enemies, in Nebraska, is verified by later investigation. The origin of the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight ensued, in which Mitchell and Ketchum killed Olive. A sheriff arrested the two homicides in an adjoining county, but their conviction of the crime was improbable, as they had acted in self defense. Olive's brother offered $1,000 reward for the return of the prisoners to the county in which they lived, and the sheriff accepted the offer. Olive's object was to get them in his power. He and the sheriff, with their victims securely bound, started ostensibly for a place called Plumb Creek. A can of coal oil was taken along. On the following day the charred bodies of Mitchell and Ketchum were found where they had been tied to stakes and tortured. The oil had been smeared over them and then ignited. Olive is under arrest, but the sheriff escaped.

A Brutal Murder.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 23.—A special from Riverton, Ky., says: Solomon Jackson, a young school teacher, was brutally murdered near Robison Creek, in Pike county, by Jas Bentley, who, failing to incite him into a quarrel, crushed his skull with a heavy club. Bentley escaped. A large number of country people are on his track, and it is thought he will be lynched if caught.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 27.—1879 Just at present there is very little to write about from Washington. Congress is occupied with bills and debates that are the reverse of interesting and exciting, except to the special classes they affect. Of course, they affect all indirectly through taxation, but the American citizen is in the habit of paying his taxes doggedly when he cannot avoid them, indifferent as to how much money goes to the President of the United States, to the disabled and pensioned veteran, or to improve the navigation of the North Fork of Little Muddy Run. The army bill is a tolerably live subject, but this bill, so popular when it was first introduced, and which almost all parties agreed had excellent features, it is feared, has been already killed by pre-legislative discussion. I believe that one of the greatest objections to the bill is the great authority it confers on the unpopular General of the Army. General Sherman is the antithesis of Grant in that he talks, and talks. If Gen. Grant must be called the silent sagacious man, then Gen. Sherman is the noisy loquacious man. Not that he does not talk well, and convincingly, but he is devoid of magnetism, and, while his ability is conceded, he is not loved either in or out of the army. The American world sees and hears too much of him. He is too conspicuously ubiquitous. If he would only fold himself in his military cloak, and affect the trick of mystery, he might go down to posterity as a great man, and have a bronze equestrian monument in which he would be almost as heroic as the horse. But General Sherman prefers to enjoy the present rather than posterity. His motto is *vivo dum vivo*; so he talks incessantly, is the hero of a thousand interviews, writes letters and books, dances at public balls, occupies the most conspicuous box in the theatre, the most prominent seat on the platform when Henry Ward Beecher lectures, until the army, congress, and the people begin to feel that the commander in chief has lost novelty and dignity, has in short become vinegar. When the Czar of Russia asked the first Napoleon, at a ball in Paris, if it would be prudent for him to dance with a popular actress, the French Emperor told him to dance if he wished to read comments of his salutatic performance in all the Paris papers. The Czar kept out of the papers. But the newspaper penalty would not deter General Sherman. He would have his dance.

Perhaps the only way in which a real reform can be effected, a reform that will change the top heaviness of the army, and reduce the disproportion of one officer to every five men, will be to elect a congress that has no desire for a second term. Every member has the right to nominate one cadet to West Point this is one of his perquisites.

The son of the most influential constituent in his district gets the nomination. In this way the M. C. strengthens his own political fortune, and, to a certain extent, insures his re-election. It is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that politicians will vote disinterestedly on a subject that so nearly affects their personal fortunes. And the West Point mill will continue to grind out high pay officers, at the rate of 75 per year. There are too many other abuses, local and national, crying for reform, for the masses to concentrate on this as an issue. And even if it should be embodied in the national platforms, Congress would find some way to evade it.

History shows that all reforms may be evaded so long as men and women have bread, and, in a Republican form of government, where it is impossible to fix responsibility reforms of what are called minor abuses, are less attainable than in monarchies. A parliament will more readily apply the pru