

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A Great Discourtesy.

When the Democracy discovered that the election for President was close they set up the cry of fraud in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. We'll be cheated in those States," they shouted.

"Quick! let us send a committee down there to look on when they count the vote, to see how it is done." The whole country partook in a measure of their excitement.

President Grant also asked that certain men take up the journey to Louisiana to witness the canvass or count of the vote; and thus two sets of men went to Louisiana to see the vote counted. They had no legal right in that State, but they were courteously received.

The Democratic committee, as soon as it was possible for it to do so, sent despatches of the count to all parts of the country, and when the work was done, it had a part of the work of the Canvassing Board, such as the face vote of the returns, published all over the country, wherever the printers would publish them.

Not so with the Republican committee. They took up their report, with the evidence of systematized intimidation that existed for weeks before the election, that prevented thousands from voting as they conscientiously desired to do, and came on to Washington, and did what the other committee should have done, handed their report to the President of the United States, so that he could lay the whole matter before Congress.

It was a monstrous breach of courtesy to not hand their report over to the President, so that he could have presented the two reports to Congress for its consideration, and so that the two could have been printed, and considered together by Congress.

President Grant submitted the report that he received immediately to the Senate, the body to receive such reports, and that body, as is the custom, ordered the report to be printed.

And then the Democracy of the Senate threw itself into a most ludicrous position, that of opposing the printing of the report, and condemning the President because the report of the Democratic committee did not occupy it.

It is a mild expression to say that it was a great discourtesy to the President to not send their report to him for presentation to Congress, and the country will know how to express the condemnation of the men who now censure Grant for not doing what they would not let him do, by keeping their report out of his hands.

highest Tilden elector. If Congress can go behind a certificate regularly signed by recognized State authority, the matter will be adjusted to give Hayes what he is entitled to, namely, the whole electoral vote of Oregon.

It is amusing to note the conflicting attitude of the Democracy on the situation. In the case of the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, many of their leaders maintain that Congress shall go behind the certificates of the regularly constituted State authority and examine the case, but in the case of Oregon the certificate of the State authority must be taken just as it is presented.

They have a queer way of applying their doctrine of State sovereignty. In one case the State is supreme, and no power dare touch it, and in the other case Congress is supreme and State authority is nothing.

If this middle will lead to a final and just settlement of these disputed questions, the country will after all be the great gainer by the election of 1876.

President Grant's Message. On the 5th inst. President Grant submitted his eighth and last message to Congress.

The introductory refers to his inexperience as a civil ruler when he was first elected to the chief magistracy of the Republic, admits of "mistakes," and leaves comparison to history, and maintains that every act came from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the best interests of the whole people.

From the introductory the President passes into the consideration of the following subjects: 1st. Reconstruction and Taxation. 2nd. The Indians. 3rd. Our Foreign Relations. 4th. Diplomatic and Consular Service. 5th. The Alabama Claims Commission. 6th. Foreign Treaties. 7th. The Troubles in Mexico. 8th. The Mexican Claims Commission. 9th. Fraudulent Naturalization. 10th. Expatriation. 11th. Colorado, the manner of annexation as part of Congress. 12th. The Army. 13th. Contingencies. 14th. Rivers and Harbors. 15th. The Navy. 16th. The Post Office. 17th. Agriculture. 18th. District of Columbia. 19th. Our Centennial Exhibition. 20th. The Money Appropriation. 21st. The Method of Choosing and Declaring the Election of a President. Under the 21st heading the President says: Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partial, no doubt, in the enlightenment of electors. The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take interest enough in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws nor to select those who do. 22nd. Santo Domingo. 23rd. The Cuban Question. 24th. Farewell. With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me, further than as a citizen of the Republic always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1876.

The Standpoint from which the Louisiana Board of Canvassers Acted. The following statement, if read carefully, will give the reader quite a correct idea of the standpoint from which the Louisiana Canvassing Board acted.

The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana claims first of all that under the provisions of law they are returning officers of all elections held in the State.

Resolution to change the time of holding the Presidential election to October, and for the meeting of the Electoral College in January. The House.

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The 16th day of this month was set apart as a proper one to receive resolutions in memory of Mr. Kerr, late Speaker, deceased.

The Speaker announced the following select committees: On Louisiana—Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, Jenks of Pennsylvania, McMahon of Ohio, Lynde of Wisconsin, Blackburn of Kentucky, Meade of New York, Howe of Tennessee, Phelps of Connecticut, New of Indiana, Ross of New Jersey, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Danford of Ohio, Hurbit of Illinois, Crapo of Massachusetts, and Joyce of Vermont.

Congress, the Past Week. Congress opened on the 4th instant. Precisely at 12 o'clock Mr. Ferry, President pro tempore, called the Senate to order.

Jerome B. Chaffee and Henry M. Teller, United States Senators from the State of Colorado, Samuel Price, appointed United States Senator from West Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. T. Caperton, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine, whose appointment was laid before the Senate last session, advanced to the desk of the presiding officer and were sworn in by him, Mr. Price taking the modified oath. The Colorado Senators drew by lot for the long and short terms. Chaffee drew the long term.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President, to inform him that a quorum of Congress had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

Resolution by Edmunds, of Vermont, to inquire into the alleged violation of the rights of citizens, by intimidation, to vote at the elections of 1875 and 1876, also to inquire into the ineligibility of electors of the electoral colleges, and the rights of Congress under the Constitution, ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

A resolution by Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, providing for a National Convention to amend the United States Constitution, ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

In consequence of no Speaker the House was called to order by the clerk, Mr. Adams. Two hundred and forty members reported to the roll call. An effort was made to seat the Congressman from Colorado, James Belford, well known to a number of Juniata and Millin county people, and the member from Maine, before organization, but the effort failed.

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