

THE CROWNING INFAMY.

As will be seen by the report of the Electoral Commission elsewhere, that very conscientious body has given the State of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler, in the face of the undisputed fact that Tilden had nearly 10,000 majority and was fairly, legally and morally entitled to the eight electoral votes of that State.

Another Witness.

Congressman Purman, the Republican member of Congress from Florida, and a candidate for re-election, in a speech in the House, when that body was considering the Electoral Commission's decision on that State, started his colleagues by appearing as a witness against the fraud perpetrated by his brethren in returning that State for Hayes, when it was known that it rightfully belonged to Tilden.

An Important Step.

The land department of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, says the Standard, have taken charge of the Oregon department of the permanent exhibition at the main Centennial building at Philadelphia. They propose to take charge of and exhibit, free of expense, any of the products of the fields, forests, mines and manufacturing of Oregon.

A Strict Party Vote.

The Republicans are glibly prating about the triumph of principle in the decision of the Florida and Louisiana electoral votes by the commission, by a strict party vote. They might as well brag about the acquittal of the convicted thief Belknap on a strict party vote, or Grant's pardon of whisky thieves on a strict party vote," says the Democrat.

The half million majority of voters who elected Samuel J. Tilden will never be persuaded to believe that the unprincipled action of this electoral commission is anything more than a continuation of the programme of the infamous Southern returning boards which stole nineteen electoral votes from Tilden and gave them to Hayes.

Stultified Himself.

Bradley, the modern "Warwick," perhaps thought he was hoodwinking the people when he voted with the Democrats to enquire into the eligibility of Humphrey, the Florida elector, where the Republicans had almost a plain case; but he conveniently forgot to carry out the precedent he established when the time arrived to consider the cases of the Louisiana ineligible. He not only stultified himself, but evinced to the country his intention of coinciding in the partisan and unjust rulings of his Republican colleagues, who have determined on counting in Hayes at all hazards.

THE OREGON DISPATCHES.

The Associated Press still continues to send dispatches concerning the Oregon case, which are untruthful and libelous in character and calculated to do gross injustice to several eminent men who are more or less connected with it. It seems very evident that there is a desire to prejudice the case in the eyes of the people at any cost, and thereby attempt to avert public condemnation of any inconsistent action the Republican Electoral Commission may take in the premises.

There are grave doubts as to the genuineness of the telegrams, and some of them were perhaps concocted under directions of the Republican managers. The fact that so many are published without signatures or with fictitious ones is evidence of that. Senator Kernan, a member of the Oregon Committee, says the cipher dispatches from which the translations are made are what purported to be copies of the original dispatches, which have never been in the hands of the committee.

A contemptible effort is made to smirch the fair names of Senator Kelly and Senator-elect Grover by insinuations of corruption and perjury; but these efforts are so puerile as to fall of their own accord. We are sorry that the former should have taken occasion to notice the mean attempts that have been and are being made to bring him into disgrace. Any one can readily see the falsity of the charges that he had attempted to buy a Republican elector. If such a thing had been attempted, why is it that this fact was not elicited at the examination of Cartwright and Odell by Morton's Committee? And why is it left to be divulged by these telegrams?

Senator Grover, through these telegrams, is made out a perjurer, as he swore before the Oregon Committee that he never sent a dispatch to Mr. Tilden, and the inference is left by the Republican telegraph and press that he is the author of a couple of telegrams purported to have been sent to that gentleman, signed "Gable" and "Governor." Mr. Grover, however, meets the case squarely and telegraphs the following emphatic denial, which will be deemed very satisfactory by all fair-minded persons:

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 16th. To Hon. James K. Kelly, Washington, D. C.: Deny that I sent any telegram to Tilden. I never sent a cipher in my life. L. F. GROVER.

The papers who are thus endorsing and giving notoriety to these base calumnies on public men are in a very small business. They had better attend to matters in their own household and regenerate their Mitchipple before they parade the shortcomings of others.

Acted in Bad Faith.

When the "Compromise Bill" was up for consideration, it was universally conceded that the Commission to be formed under its provisions would have a right to go behind the returns Senator Thurman, in his speech on the bill, said as much, and Morton admitted and lamented this fact in his argument against it. Every Democrat who voted for the bill doubtless labored under this impression. In fact, there would otherwise have been no real necessity for the "Compromise," and the Democracy would never have favored it only on the supposition that the Louisiana and Florida frauds would be investigated. It is evident that the Republicans who assisted in framing the bill acted in bad faith and went back on their word when they found they had a majority of the Commission. This so-called "Compromise" is a Democratic blunder and a Republican lie, and no justice or honor can come from it.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

WASHINGTON, February 16th. The electoral commission in secret session this evening adopted the resolutions submitted by Morton, to-wit:

Resolved, That the persons named as electors of the State of Louisiana and their votes are the votes provided by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President.

Yeas—Bradley, Garfield, Morton, Edmunds, Hoar, Frelinghuysen, Miller and Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

Justice Miller and Bradley and Representative Hoar were then appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision with a brief statement of the resolutions therefore to be signed by the members agreeing thereto, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses.

Recess of about an hour was then taken, to afford time for drafting the report, which, upon the reassembling of the Commission, was presented and after being read, signed by Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield and Hoar. The report is to the following effect: The Electoral Commission, having received and read the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of Louisiana, and certain papers accompanying the same, and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has elected to do hereby decide the votes for William Pitt Kellogg, G. H. Brewster, Levisse, Carr, Jaffree, Peter, Joseph J. H. Bireh, L. A. Sheldon and Morris Marks, named in certificates of Wm. P. Kellogg, and for the State of Florida, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by certificates submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and marked number one, are votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States. The same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, eight votes for R. B. Hayes for President, and eight votes for Wm. A. Wheeler for Vice President.

The commission also decides and reports the eight persons first named were duly appointed electors in and by said State. The ground of this decision, stated briefly, is that it is not competent to go into evidence of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than these regularly certified by the Governor of Louisiana, in order to the determination and declaration of the electoral votes, had been eligible to go behind the certificate of the Governor, so far as it is founded upon the action of the returning board. The report will also state the commission could not receive any evidence in this respect, as the law is not applicable on the 7th of November, on the ground that it was not essential to show an elector was ineligible on that day, so long as he was eligible when he cast his vote in the electoral college, and appears in the list of eligible electors. Brewster and Levisse, were chosen to fill the vacancies caused by their own absence from the college, and there was no allegation of ineligibility at the time they cast their votes.

The following are the resolutions acted upon by the commission in their secret session, and afterwards reported to counsel: Here submitted the following: Ordered that the following be read: Abbott offered the following as a substitute: Resolved, That evidence be received to show that so much of the act of Louisiana (relating to the election) as is unconstitutional, and the acts of said returning board are void.

This was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7. Nays—Bradley, Garfield, Morton, Edmunds, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Abbott offered another substitute, as follows: Resolved, That evidence will be received to show the returning board at the time of the canvassing and compiling of the vote of that State at the last election in that State was not legally constituted under the law establishing it, in that it was composed of four persons of one political party instead of five persons of different parties.

Rejected by the same vote. Abbott then offered another substitute: Resolved, That the commission will receive testimony on the subject of frauds alleged in specification of counsel for objection to certificates one and three.

Rejected by the same vote. Abbott then offered a fourth substitute: Resolved, That testimony tending to show that the so-called returning board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction to canvass votes for electors for President and Vice President is admissible; received by the same vote.

Abbott offered a fifth, which was rejected by the same vote: Resolved, That evidence is admissible that the statement and affidavit purporting to have been made and forwarded to said returning board in pursuance of section 25 of election law of 1872, alleging riot, tumult, intimidation and violence at or near certain polling places in parishes, were forged and fabricated, forged by certain disreputable persons under direction and knowledge of said returning board; that said returning board, knowing said statements and affidavits to be forged, and that the mode of such statements and affidavits were made in manner of form within the time required by law, did knowingly, willfully and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile and return the votes as shown by the commissioners of election.

Hunton offered a sixth substitute, as follows: Resolved, That evidence be received to prove established and given at said election on the 7th of November last, as shown by return made by the Commissioners of election for said polls and voting places in said State, have never been compiled and returned to said returning board never pretended to compile or canvass returns by said commissioners of election, but only pretended to canvass returns made by the State supervisors of registration.

Rejected by same vote. The seventh substitute was offered by Bayard, as follows: Resolved, That no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States is eligible to be appointed elector, and this commission will receive evidence tending to prove said ineligibility, as offered by counsel for objectors to certificates Nos. 1 and 3.

Rejected by same vote. Justice Field offered the 8th and last substitute, as follows: Resolved, That in the opinion of the commission, evidence is admissible upon several matters which counsel for objectors to numbers one and three offered to prove.

Rejected by same vote and the question on the original order submitted by Hoar, came up, viz.: that evidence offered be not received. Payne moved to strike out the word "not" rejected by same vote.

Vote on original order was then taken and was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

The Latest.

The Electoral Commission took the Oregon case into consideration on Wednesday last, and up to the time of going to press had come to no decision. Saville's troupe has disbanded and his employees say that they have been bilked out of their salaries. Within the last few months the English language has been enriched by a new word. It is Hayesism. It means counting in a President by stolen electoral votes.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

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The Louisiana case was argued before the commission by Carpenter, Trumbull and Campbell, for the Democrats; Stoughton, Everts and Shellabarger, for the Republicans.

New York, Feb. 13th.—The Tribune's Washington special thinks it impossible to finish business in Congress before March 4th, and that an extra session being called for April is indispensable.

New Orleans, Feb. 17th.—The people are open in expressing their determination not to submit to the imposition of the Packard State Government, should it follow as a consequence of Hayes' declared election.

Washington, Feb. 14th.—The House today adopted the majority report of the Florida Investigating Committee, declaring Tilden and Hendricks electors elected, by 142 yeas, 82 nays; a party vote with the exception of Purman, who voted in the affirmative.

New Orleans, Feb. 17th.—The general opinion is that Weldon, Packard's would-be murderer, is a monomaniac and a Wilkes Booth in temperament. All desire a thorough investigation, but the Democrats are confident politics and politicians of their party will not be involved.

From 1867 to 1876 inclusive there arrived in San Francisco 125,300 Chinese; 54,800 having returned to the Flowery Kingdom in the meantime, leaving 70,500 as the net gain for ten years. The total arrivals in 1876 were 16,100, to 18,400 in 1875 and 17,000 in 1874. The number who left last year was 7,700, to 6,900 in 1875 and 7,900 in 1874.

President Grant speaks the truth when he says that the Democrats are united and unshaken in their belief that Tilden was fairly elected, while there is a great diversity of opinion among Radicals with regard to Hayes. This is an important point, which the people will not lose sight of, although the Electoral Commission does count him out.

A California farmer, named Tassey Stewart, has been arrested on complaint of Secretary of the Interior Chandler for attempting to bribe him with \$300, to give a decision in his favor in a pending land suit. Your intentions were good, Tassey, but your price is hardly up to Zachariah's figure. Three hundred dollars could not buy a smile from such a grander.

The twelfth Industrial Exhibition, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, of San Francisco, will be opened on August 7th. Every preparation for the exhibition is making on a grand scale, and it is intended to make it one of the most interesting displays ever presented in any State. Special seats are to be provided for 4,000 guests, and the building, which is 200 feet wide by 550 feet long, will be illuminated by 6,000 gas jets.

A Republican Speaks.

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, for many years a Republican leader and an extreme partisan, in opening his address before the Electoral Commission, spoke as follows:

I desire to say, in the first place, I do not appear for Samuel J. Tilden. He is a gentleman of whose acquaintance I have not the honor, with whom I have no sympathy, against whom I voted on the 7th of November last; and if this tribunal could order a new trial I should vote against him again, believing, as I do, that the accession of the Democratic party to power in this country to-day would be the greatest calamity that could befall the people, except one, and that one great calamity would be to keep him out by fraud and falsehood. Carpenter said he appeared for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana, who had been disfranchised by four villains whose official title is returning board of Louisiana. Upon the very basis of the bill creating this tribunal, your decisions are to be reported to both houses, and the two houses of Congress can set them aside. There is an end of saying this tribunal is exercising judicial power, or that, whether you decide that the votes shall be counted for Hayes or Tilden, that decision precludes the question between these two. It does not. It cannot. In no possible aspect of the case can it be maintained that this tribunal is anything on earth but a legislative commission of investigation.

Hewitt Arraigns the Commission.

A New York Times dispatch of Feb. 19th says Mr. Hewitt says that there will be no effort to defeat or detain the final decision of the tribunal, but he is terribly severe upon the commission, and has prepared a speech which he will deliver to-morrow when the Louisiana case shall be under consideration, in which Hewitt will assail the commission generally, Hoar particularly. He will declare that when the bill creating the commission was before the committee appointed to frame it, Hoar distinctly and unequivocally stated that under this measure it would be the duty of the tribunal not only to decide cases of contest, but in making its decision it should examine all evidence upon which the contest was under. Hewitt says he can substantiate the assertion that Hoar made these statements by all the Democrats who were on the commission, and he expects to be followed in his arraignment of Hoar to-morrow by Hunton and Springer, who were his Democratic colleagues on the committee.

The Commission a Failure.

It was reported by telegraph that there was a possibility that the minority members of the Electoral Commission would withdraw and leave the partisan majority to themselves. This course would be entirely justifiable under the circumstances, and would be upheld by a large majority of the people of the country. This commission was organized for the special purpose of investigating the Florida and Louisiana frauds—for this purpose and no other. When they refused to investigate they virtually pronounced their own dissolution, and their decision is entitled to no consideration whatever. The people wanted the bottom facts in the Florida and Louisiana cases. To get at those facts they assented to the appointment of this Commission, and the Commission having decided that it cannot investigate ends its work, and leaves the matter just where it was before the Commission was organized. The radical schemers may find before they get through with this business that they have gone a step too far. Thus far the majority of the Commission have maintained the position taken by Morton in support of the scheme to count Hayes in at all hazards, ignoring entirely the investigations for which it was specially organized.

Another Exposure.

A New York Herald Washington dispatch of the 19th says that Knott's committee has subpoenaed Collector Orth, Marshal Sharpless, the Collector's private secretary, and has called upon Secretary Chandler in his capacity of Chairman of the National Republican Committee and upon M. Cormick, Secretary of the Committee, to produce their bank accounts and all accounts relating to receipts and disbursements of money for election purposes. The House committee intend to show that a very great sum of money, nearly \$100,000, was sent into Ohio by the Republicans to carry that State, and that Hayes' indorsement is on some of the checks. Thus sent, the meaning of which would be that he handled the campaign funds in his State. Both sides have somewhat reluctantly opened these matters, and there have been rumors that an agreement was originally suggested at the instance of prominent Republicans and that Democrats have been for some time in possession of facts which now they mean to make public.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come: WHEREAS, The undersigned, heretofore elected Secretary of State for the State of Oregon, for a period of time not yet expired, having been notified by Governor L. F. Grover of his resignation of the office of Governor of the State of Oregon, to take effect on the first day of February, A. D. 1877, and requested, as his Constitutional successor, to take possession of the Executive office, its records and archives; Therefore, I, Stephen F. Chadwick, do issue this proclamation, and notify all whom it may concern that I did assume the office of Governor of Oregon, made vacant by the resignation of Governor Grover, on this first day of February, A. D. 1877, and will henceforth discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining thereto, until my successor shall have been constitutionally elected and qualified. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Salem, State of Oregon, this first day of February, A. D. 1877.

S. F. CHADWICK, Governor. By the Governor: S. F. CHADWICK, Secretary of State.

Dispatch from Senator Grover.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 17th. To Agent Associated Press: I desire to state through your columns that I have never sent to Gov. Tilden any telegram signed "Gable" or "Governor," and I denounce all such pretended telegrams as base fabrications as far as I am concerned. I have never used a cipher nor a fictitious signature in letter or dispatch in my life. (Signed) L. F. GROVER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York.

LIME FOR SALE.

BRICK-LAYING & PLASTERING DONE

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD HEREBY inform the public that he has ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of superior Jackson Creek Lime for sale cheap. Persons wishing Brick-laying or Plastering done in the best style and at reasonable rates will do well to call on me. For further information inquire at the Franco-American Hotel. G. W. HOLT. Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1875.

K. KUBLI,

Old Fellows' Building, Jacksonville, Oregon

DEALER & WORKER IN

TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, LEAD, etc.

Pumps,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NAILS,

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF STOVES

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

POWDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Fuse and Caps.

Wooden and Willow Ware

ROPE, NAILS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS

CUTLERY, WIRE,

Shot, Brushes, Chains and Hose,

ETC., ETC.

I have secured the services of a First-class Mechanic, and am prepared to do all repairing promptly and in superior style.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, I am receiving and have constantly on hand a full and first-class stock of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, Gum Boots, TOBACCO,

Ready-Made Clothing,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, Etc., Etc.

Everything sold at reasonable rates. Give me a call. K. KUBLI. Jacksonville, Feb. 15, 1875.

A FINE STOCK & LOW PRICES.

J. S. HOWARD'S STORE.

UNION LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the above establishment, which will be henceforth conducted under their guarantee personal supervision, and they guarantee satisfaction on to all who may favor them with their patronage.

These stables are centrally located, and within convenient distance of the various houses of public entertainment. Horses and mules will be boarded and cared for at moderate charges. They have one of the largest and finest stocks in Oregon, south of Portland.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES, With single or double teams, for hire on reasonable terms. Also good Saddle Horses and Mules, which will be hired to go to any part of the country at moderate rates. Animals bought and sold, and broke to saddle or harness.

CARDWELL & McMAHON.

FOR RENT.

THE BARANELLES HOUSE AND farm is offered for rent. Enquire at Chavner's ranch or the Rogue River Store, THOS. CHAVNER.

SEND 25c. to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

AXES, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Broad-axes, Mattocks, Picks, all sizes of Hammers, etc., for sale by JOHN MILLER.

POWDER—Grant, Blasting or gun powder, all kinds, and caps and fuse, for sale in quantities to suit, by JOHN MILLER.