In a discussion on the Louisiana question Mr. Bogy (Dem.), of Missouri, made charges against Gov. Packard which were applauded by the galleries, and these were at once cleared by the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, and Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, sustained

THE COMPROMISE ELECTORAL FILL.

In the Senate Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, made the opening speech on the bill for counting the electoral vote, or, as it is now known, the Compromise bill. The galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded and every senator in Washington was present in his seat. The speech was listened to with strict attention. The speaker entered upon an explanation of the several provisions of the bill, describing them at some length. He made an onset against the allegation of the right of the president of the Senate to exercise judicial power in the counting of the vote, and his denunciation of those who alleged this right was strong. His point against those who declare the bill unconstitutional was this: That there is not a single section of the Constitution, save one, which has enforced itself without Congressional legislation. The excepted section is the one which recognized slaves as property, and in a notable case, cited by the speaker, this constitutional provision was decided by the supreme court to allow a master to recover a slave as property wherever he could find him. As to the matter of precedent, the senator declared that in point of fact the votes had been counted by tellers at the clerk's desk after each Presidential election for a period of forty years. No such crisis as this had ever arisen to necessitate the action of Congress in the matter, and the Congress was now called on to exercise a right which had merely lain dormant. He urged senators neither to stimulate doubts in their own minds nor to let their wishes outrun their deliberate judgments, and exhorted the chamber, in behalf of the country, not to leave it in danger of tossing anarchy, resembling mountains tumbling evermore into seas without

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, followed Mr. Edmunds in the discussion. Mr. Morton was the only member of the Conference committee that did not sign the report and he did not make a minority report. He spoke in opposition to the bill. He knew that there was great uneasiness in the country and apprehensions are felt of violence. The bill, he declared, was presented for the reason that members of the two houses believed that danger threatened the country. He did not believe in the reality of the danger. The real danger to be apprehended was in not standing up and doing our whole duty. For one he was not afraid that if this vote should be counted as it was for the first seventy-two years in the history of our government there will be any revolution. He believed that any one who attempts it will be ntterly destroyed. He regarded the bill as a compromise, and that it should take its place alongside the notable compromises in the history of the country—the compromise of 1820 and the compromise of 1850. He believed that Rutherford B. Hayes was fairly elected President, and if counted in he would be inaugurated without violence and there ould be no revolution. He closely abrupt lation the president of the Senate must count the votes to prevent a deadlock. He did not hold that this power should be exercised in opposition to the will of the two houses, but its exercise he held to be no more of a usurpation than had been committed in every count down to the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule. His chief objection to the bill was that it gave the commission power to go behind the returns and ascertain what electors were duly appointed, which he held to be unconstitutional. and regarded besides as a change of the existing status in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, followed Mr. Morton in a written speech in favor of the bill. He denied that it gave the commission power to go back of the papers submitted to it to see how returning boards performed their duties. Here were two diverse Republican opinions at the outset as to the most important feature of the measure. Mr. Cameron (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, made a five minutes' speech against the bill, denouncing it as a Democratic affair. framed by three or four Republicans to gratfy their political opponents. It created, he said, a political court, to cheat one party or the other. by trick or lot. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, declared that prompt action was neces- of Representatives. sary, and that he should push matters to a

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, held the floor of the principles enunciated in the resolutions, for an hour, during which he delivered a speech against the Electoral bill. He traveled over the same ground traversed by Senator Morton, and dwelt chiefly on the points assailed by the Indiana senator. He maintained that the Constitution clothed the president of the Senate with the power to count the electoral votes, and asserted that the legislation proposed by the conference committee of the two houses was not only unconstitutional but antagonistic to the spirit of our government. What the president of the Senate did was in the presence and under the scrutinizing gaze of the representatives of the States and the people, in open day and with the eyes of the nation upon him, while the incongruous tribunal created under the provisions of the proposed bill would sit in secret and, unseen by mortal eye, pass judgment that concerned the weal or woe of forty millions of people; and this judgment, after all would be but the opinion of one man, the fifth judge, who would doubtless have to be selected by lot by his four colleagues of the supreme bench designated by the bill.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, spoke at length in favor of the bill. He attacked the assumption that the Vice-President had or was intended by the framers of the Constitution to have any power whavteer in regard to the electoral vote, except to open the certificates, and alluding to the language of the Constitution which says that "the president of the Senate shall open the electoral certificates, and they shall then be counted," he turned aside, and, with one hand outstretched to the senators, the other stretched toward the president's chair, exclaimed: "By him!" in a tone which set the galleries fluttering. "If it had been intended that the vote should be counted by him, those two little words," said he, "as two senators have said before me, would have expressed that intention. "Is a President, then, to be chosen," asked Mr Conkling, "by counting forged votes; votes for a man condemned to lasting disgrace and inability by the Senate on impeachment; votes for a dead man? Was it intended by those who framed the Constitution that votes for a dead man should fill with an aching void the Presidential office? To count my fingers," he said, "that is a purely ministerial office; to count a pile of paper is the same ; to count bank notes, here forty-five electoral votes they would not be of this House might select a presiding officer force or more trustworthy than the wisdom of the two houses?"

chief magistrate of this country, and he asked him to take a title to his great office that no one could question. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law or of right, he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and, above all, it did not compromise right principle or the Constitution. To contest a claim was not to compromise it. To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the elector-al votes was not a compromise. A Presiden-tial election had occurred, and unless there was a tie somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise. The bill surrendered the rights of none, but asserted and maintained the rights of all. It submitted to lawful authority the solution of the pending question. The bill might be desounced by partisans on one side or the other. It might be derided by the adventurers and the thoughtiess. It might not for the present receive the less. It might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful or patriotic, but he would vote for it because he believed it advantageous and within the Constitution. It would be beneficial to the people of all the States, including that great State whose interest

might be divided now, but time, at whose great altar all passions and all prejudices must bow, would at last vindicate the bill and those who

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, presented and read a number of telegrams from the people of Indiana, against the passage of the bill, and said that he had received more than 200 of them from his own and other States. He declared that leading Republican papers were against it. In reply to this Mr. McDonald (Dem.), of Indiana, said that he was at Indianapolis three days before and heard but one opinion relative to the bill and that was in

Mr. Bayard (Dem.), of Delaware, spoke for two hours on the bill and in its favor. Mr. Christiancy (Rep.), of Michigan, also spoke in fayor of the bill, closing with a strong protest against the charge that the judges will disregard their oaths and decide according to their political predilections. He said that the party which should reject this bill without offering one equally fair would necessarily for-

feit the support of the people.

Mr. Dawes (Rep.), of Massachusetts, wanted the scope of the bill defined so that the commission should not claim the right to invade the State of Massachusetts and take from the governor and council the power of determining who the State has appointed as her electors.

Mr. hurman (Dem.), of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill. He maintained the constitutionality of the measure, and argued that the question was of such importance that the perpetuity of the nation depended upon its solution. There never was greater reason than now to constitute such a tribunal as the bill proposed, beneath which in importance all others sunk into insignificance. As a member of the joint committee he would say, Democrat as he was, that he would be willing to submit the decision of the question to the committee itself, for he felt in the atmosphere which surrounded the special committee that when the day of trial came men could rise above party and perform he wished an autopsy.

At seven o'clock in the morning, after a night session, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 47 yeas to 17 nays. The vote for and against the bill was as follows: Affirmative-Alcorn, Rep.; Allison, Rep.; Barnum, Dem.; Bayard, Dem.; Bogy, Dem.; Booth, Ind.: Boutwell, Rep.; Burnside, Rep.; Chaffee, Rep.; Christiancy, Rep.; Cockrill, Dem.; Conkling, Rep.; Cooper, Dem.; Cragin, Rep.; Davis, Dem.; Dawes, Rep.; Dennis, Dem., Edmunds, Rep.; Frelinghuysen, Rep.; Goldthwaite, Dem.; Gordon, Dem.; Howe, Rep.; Johnson, Dem.; Jones, of Nev., Rep.; Jones, of Fla., Dem.; Kelly, Dem.; Kernan, Dem.; McCreery, Dem.; McDonald, Dem.; McMillan. Rep.; Maxey, Dem.; Merrimon, Dem.; Morrill, Rep.; Price, Dem.; Randolph, Dem.; Ransom, Dem.; Robertson, Dem.; Saulsbury, Dem.; Sharon, Rep.; Stevenson, Dem.; Teller, Rep.; Thurman, Dem.; Wallace, Dem.; Whyte, Dem.; Windom, Rep.; Withers, Dem.; Wright, Rep.

Negative-Blaine, Rep.; Bruce, Rep.; Cameron, of Pa., Rep.; Cameron, of Wis., Rep.; Clayton, Rep.; Conover, Rep.; Dorsey, Rep.: Hamlin, Rep.; Ingalls, Rep.; Eaton, Dem.; Hamilton, Rep. ; Mitchell, Rep. ; Morton, Rep. ; Patterson, Rep.; Sargent, Rep.; Sherman, Rep. ; West, Rep.

A good deal of time was occupied in deciding the question as to whether the House shou after holding the floor only fifty minutes. Mr. | proceed to the consideration of the resolutions | modest invalid exempt from the most trying of Morton maintained that in the absence of legis- reported from the committee on the privileges ordeals-a personal consultation with a physiand duties of the House in counting the electoral votes, or to that of a compromise plan. The Republicans favored the latter and the many diseases to which her peculiar organiza-Democrats the former. The House decided, by a vote of 141 to 81, to proceed with the resolutions reported by the committee on privileges, which are as follows:

on the president of the Senate power to ex- domestic treatment, which will often render the amine and ascertain the votes to be cast as the electoral votes.

Second-That the only power which the Constitution does confer on the president of the Senate in the matter is to receive the sealed list transmitted to him by the several electoral colleges, keep the same safely, and open all certificates (or those purporting to be such) in the presence of the two Houses.

Third—That the Constitution does confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes.

Fourth-That in the execution of such power the House of Representatives is at least equal with the Senate : and Fifth—That no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, addressed the House in support

concluding with these words: Believing that this House has a high power counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, in my humble judgment, any attempt on the part of any men or body of men, executive, legislative or ministerial, to coerce this House to count a vote which in is judgment is invalid or void, or to coerce this House to throw out a vote which, in its judgment, is legal and valid, or to interfere in any manner whatever with the peaceful discharge of its constitutional functions in this high regard, would be an utter subversion of our constitutional government, and, if accompanied by armed and organized force, would be treason to

Mr. Burchard (Rep.), of Illinois, a member of the committee, offered, on behalf of the four Republican members of the committee, the following as a substitute for the resolutions by the

the United States of America.

First-That it is the power and duty of the House, conformably with the Senate, to provide by law or other constitutional method, a mode for fairly and truly ascertaining, and properly counting the electoral vote of each State, so as to give effect to the choice of each State in the election of President and Vice-President.

Second-That in the absence of legislative provision on the subject, or authoritative direction from the Senate and House of Representatives, the president of the Senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of

the United States. Mr. Hunter (Dem.), of Virginia, from the Judiciary committee, reported a resolution discharging Wm. Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Adopted.

Mr. Ellis (Dem.), of Louisiana, offered a tion in regard to the rival governments in

Louisiana. Referred. Two of the members of the Louisiana returning board, J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson, were brought before the bar of the House to answer to the charge of contempt. They asked for and were granted further time.

Messrs, Willis and Tarbox expressed their hostility to the Electoral bill, and Mr. Chittenamong which may be counterfeits, and to sort | den, of New York, followed with a speech in its the true from the false, that requires the exer-cise of judgment. If New York should send that he had ascertained that the House confained only ninety-one members who were not counted; they would have to be sorted." lawers. He was, he said, one of the ninety-one "Government," said he, "rests on the consent —a layman—and while he had great respect for of the governed. Is a majority of Congress less the Constitution, and listened usually with great to be trusted then one man? A bare majority interest to the discussion of very nice and fine Constitutional points by the eminent legal for the express purpose of counting in a candi-date. Is such a creature of an hour of more layman, having the interests and prosperity of be two houses?"

Mr. Conkling said, in conclusion, he believed the country at heart, wishing to see confidence and prosperity restored, and great calamities averted; begged them not to dwell too long the Republican nominee had been chosen the on those recondite niceties of law in which they naturally delighted, but to set the country at

ease by passing the Electoral bill.

Mr. Lamar (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the
Pacific railroad committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. Referred.

resolution that the message of the President Parsons' Purgative Pills and fail of relief and relative to the use of troops in the South be re- satisfaction. ferred to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the Constitution and laws

Thirty persons in Leeds recently attended the wake of an Irish girl who died of typhus fever. Every one of them has since been sick with the fever, and whose honor was so dear to him. The bil and nine of them have died.

Conscientious Scruples.

Years ago there was a very queer old clergyman in the diocese of Canterbury, England, named Patten, of whom a hundred anecdotes are told. Going one day to order a wig, the barber, young in business, readily accepted the order, and then ventured to ask his guest to dine. The invitation was accepted, a bowl of punch followed to which the divine did full justice. After it was over, the barber was beginning to measure, but Patten said: "No, no, you sha'n't make the wig." "Why not," exclaimed the astonished host, "have I done anything to offend you?" "Quite the contrary. you're such a good fellow that I haven't got the heart to take you in. I'll go to somebody else. You know if you'd made the wig you'd never have been paid for it." If report be true there are in New York just now divers milliuers, tailors, hatters, and possibly wig makers, who had much rather have given their guests half a dozen dinners than taken their liberal orders for the last three years.

A medical book is now in press which was ready a year ago, but the author held it back all this time to wait for the death of a man of whose singular case

### Cloud Banners of the Alps.

Among the most exquisite scenes which delight the eye of the European traveler are those rose colored cloud banners, floating from the Alpine cliffs. But it is only in the sunlight that nature hangs out these beautiful tokens. So it is only in the glow of health—the sunlight of our inner being-that nature reveals those physical cloud banners, the "rosy cheek" and cherry lip," to praise which every poet of the earth has invoked the Muse to aid him. But they are as rare as the cynical Hood conceived Christian charity to be. Woman, eager to retain this charm, resorts to French art and The effect is similar to that which would be produced by substituting auctioneers' flags for the delicate, glowing cloud-banners of the Alps. If woman would aid nature instead of adopting art, would seek health instead of vainly trying to mask disease, she would not only win the greatest charm of womanhoodhealth-but she would avert much misery both from herself and others. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received the highest praise from thousands of pale, delicate, suffering women. One bottle often affords more relief than months of treatment by caustics and other medicines. It is harmless in any condition of the system, and its use often renders the cian. It is the duty of every woman to become familiar with the causes and symptoms of the tion renders her liable, and also to learn the proper means of preventing these maladies. The People's Medical Adviser contains an extensive treatise upon "Woman and her Dis-First-That the Constitution does not confer cases. The author also advises courses of services of a physician unnecessary. Every woman should read it. A copy of the Adviser can be obtained by addressing the author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y. Price \$1.50 (postage prepaid). Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

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### Popularity.

The popularity of Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co.'s soaps, manufactured in Chicago, is shown by the unprecedented sale which their hereafter pass thro goods have reached during the year 1876. This by far is the largest soap manufacturing concern in the United States, producing and selling in all parts of this country, from the Red river of the North to New Orleans, and from 1 ortland, Me., to San Francisco, 25,000,000 pounds annually. No so-called greases enter into these soaps. Only pure refined tallow and vegetable oils are used, containing no adulteration. Fair and square weights always reliable. This is why their soaps are so popular with all good and economical housekeepers.

Since our last issue we have heard of several persons who have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism; and all pronounce it a success. It comes to our market highly recommended; and as it is the only reliable remedy now in use, it will have a large sale. It is taken internally. Price, \$1; six

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And the Tar of Abie's Balsama, or Balm of Gilead Tree, combined with Honey and the Extract of Horehound, in the form of Hale's resolution calling on the President for informa- Honey of Horehound and Tar, is the most potent remedy for colds, coughs, hoarseness and influenza, ever administered in this or any other country. Sold by all druggists.

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It is now generally admitted by honest hysicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne

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to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, etc., and a remedy which I coasider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, Sold by all drugRetrenchment, Reduction, Reform.

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Twenty-Ninth Annual Report

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Assets..... \$5,940,006.37 United States five and six per cent. bonds, Philadelphia, and city loans, seven per cent. mortgage, railroad bonds, bank and other at \$1,000,000. 2,313,662.53 Premium notes, secured by policies. 722,384.33 Premium notes, secured by policies.

Loans on collaterals, etc...

Agents' balances secured by bonds...

Premiums on policies not reported, net...

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Furniture at home offices and agencies...

Taxes, advertising, etc...... 23,582.61

LIABILITIES. 

\*Surplus for policy-holders 4½ per eent. basis. \$1,362,978.93

Number of policies in force. \$1,362,978.93

Amount of risk. \$31,055,730.00 4,707,028.14 \*The Penn has the largest ratio of surplus to liabilities of any Mutual Life Company in the country. SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

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HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small, catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, "promises, as far as I can see,

Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 16th,

1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Hon, HORACE GREELEY, late editor of the New York Tribune, wrote: "DR. J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition." Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old

steel peu. ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I h reby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of lifeninety years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied.

ADOLPH BIORNBERG. M. D."

June 5th, 1873, personally appeared Adolph Biorn berg, made oath to the following certificate, and by aim subscribed and sworn before me. WM. STEVENS, J. P. LAWRENCE CITY, Mass, June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biernberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNE, Ex-Mayor, S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor, GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M., ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas,

REV. W. D. JOURDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use our Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Putent Eye Cups I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction." Reader, these are a few cert ficates out of thou-

sands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision, and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

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