

now entitled to such standing; the amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Eldridge, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely to the bill to create a new State out of a certain portion of Louisiana and Texas; laid on the table.

Cessna, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely to the bill for the relief of the Southern States by a compromise and settlement of their debts; laid on the table.

Potter, from the judiciary committee, reported a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, fixing, from and after the next presidential election, the term of the president and vice-president at six years, and making the president, and vice-president, when the office of president has devolved upon him, ineligible for re-election. Potter said the amendment would not affect the next presidential term, and he moved the previous question, which was seconded and the main question ordered, but finally, on motion of Hoar, the vote ordering the main question was reconsidered and the question was open for debate. Hoar, while questioning whether there would ever be any occasion when he should favor, or when he believed the American people would favor, the continuance of any person in the presidential office beyond two terms, was opposed to depriving the people of the right to elect a person as often as they choose.

Kasson offered an amendment to the resolution, so as to make the ineligibility only applicable to those next succeeding the present term of office.

Butler, (Mass.), defended the judiciary committee from the implied censure of Hoar in regard to passing the resolution for a constitutional amendment under the previous question; the proposition was simply offered to the people, and if they did not want the amendment they could vote it down. He argued that the people ought to have the right to elect a man for President as many times as they choose, but they ought also to have the correlative right to say they will not elect a man more than once. He argued the benefits to be derived from having one session of congress, which could attend to business, instead of being, as is charged, engaged in seeing how it can make a new president, so as to get officers under him. This amendment would take away the temptation which now besets a V. P. who succeeded to the presidential chair of figuring for re-election; he, however, believed that circumstances might be such that the re-election of a President for a second and for a third term would be necessary, as in a time of commotion, a time of rebellion, a time when thousands and thousands are being murdered in one section of the country, without any punishment for their murder, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election, then said he can conceive the possibility of the people coming up as one man to the election of a strong hand that will hold the government in the future, as it has held it in the past.

E. H. Roberts said, "As I read history, republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity and in times of great excitement, and I declare, in cold blood, that the American people shall have the opportunity to say whether or not they are willing in an emergency to re-elect a president for a third term. As I read history, dangers to republics come, not as the gentleman from Mass., Butler, suggests, from below, but always from above, always on the pretence that the country needs a strong man, or on the pretence that there is disturbance somewhere, and that there is need of an army and a military chieftain." He declared that even in the case of the re-election of Lincoln, it would have been better to have elected another rather than to have established the principle of a continuous executive. He could not conceive a contingency in which he would be willing for a continuous executive of this republic, and he called upon the gentlemen on his side of the chamber to consider whether they are willing to be put upon the record, as willing to invite such a contingency in future. When they shall be called upon to meet the question of disturbance, with a continuous executive, his faith was not in strong men, it was in the American people.

Ward (Ills.) argued against the amendment, and moved to lay it on the table; negatived, yeas 98, nays 138. He then moved to recommend it to the judiciary committee; lost, 110 to 123. The joint resolution was then rejected, yeas 134, nays 104, less than two-thirds yeas. All the democrats voted for it, and the following republicans: Albright, Buffington, Cannon, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Darrell, Dawes, Durrell, Field, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckle, Harrison, Hawley, (Ct.) Hazelton, (N. J.), Haskins, Hunter, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lawrence, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Monroe, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Pollard, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Scudder, (N. Y.), Smith, (N. Y.), Smith, (Va.), Smith, (O.), Southard, Stanard, Straif, Strawbridge, Thornburgh, Tremain, Willard, (Vt.), Willard, (Mich.), Williams, (Mass.), Wilson, (Ind.).

Randall, on the introduction of Butler's motion, raised the question of its consideration, and supplemented it by a motion to adjourn. Eldridge supplemented this by making the next meeting of the committee on Friday. For many hours the House voted on these questions. It appeared that a number of republicans were determined to force a vote on the civil rights bill, which the democrats were as decidedly opposed to. At one time McCrary, of Ia., seemed to have an offer of a compromise to submit, but he was prevented by calls for the regular order of business. Butler finally proposed to have the bill considered and debate allowed, and also amendments. McCrary's resolution was read. It was, that on a motion to reconsider, two hours should be allowed for debate, which was all but thirty minutes that should be allowed the opponents of the measure, and when the bill came before the house four hours should be allowed for debate, of which half should be given to the opponents of the bill. Six amendments to the bill should be allowed. Randall objected to Butler's motion because the appropriation bill was the regular order, this civil rights bill was only a question of physical endurance. Calls for the regular order were here made, and the roll call on the usual dilatory motions resumed.

10 a.m. The situation is unchanged. The republicans are determined to hold out till Monday, when the rules may be suspended; they hope by that time that the refractory republicans will yield. The house has not been without a quorum since the contest commenced; the democrats can spare about half their number for rest.

Noon. The roll calls still continue. There is no probability of any understanding; the members show little signs of weariness. A hundred and ninety voted the last call.

There was no change throughout the afternoon, McCrary asked when it would be in order to move to amend the rules, so as to break the dead lock.

The speaker said not till Monday.

McCrary then gave notice that, on Monday, he would make such a motion. This was objected to, and the roll call was continued. This indicates it to be the policy of the majority to renew, next Monday, the motion which was made and defeated last Monday, to amend the rules so as to prohibit, for the rest of the session, the speaker from entertaining dilatory motions whenever such a measure is before the House. Under such a rule, the passage of the civil rights bill and other acts having the support of a majority of the members, would be plain sailing.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Sargent made an argument before the senate committee on public lands, today, in advocacy of his bill to reduce the price of even-numbered sections on forfeited railroad grants, to the same figure as odd sections, namely, \$1.25 per acre.

The postal telegraph bill introduced by Butler, of Mass., today, proposes to declare telegraph lines post routes, and the Post Master General is authorized to advertise for the transmission of government dispatches, as carrying the mails are now advertised for. The bill also requires that the rates for special news despatches and commercial news be the same, and in

no case shall exceed the rates charged the press associations on the first of January, '75; and the rates are to be uniform to all parties for similar service.

The Secretary of the Treasury, this p.m., sent the ways and means committee tabulated statements showing the increased revenue attainable from replacing the duty on tea and coffee and repealing the ten per cent deduction on certain articles in the tariff bill of '72, and imposing a duty on a number of articles now on the free list. In regard to the latter the secretary makes no recommendation, but merely enumerates a large number of articles which are now imported free, to the aggregate of some forty million dollars per annum, and from which the committee may select, with this information before them, such as can most properly in their opinion be made to contribute to the custom revenue. The secretary also transmitted similar statistics and estimates of the commissioner of internal revenue, in regard to increased revenue to be secured by the increase of the whisky tax.

The President, to-day, sent to the senate, in further response to a resolution of inquiry, a large mass of correspondence relative to the Louisiana troubles. The correspondence dates back to Oct. '74, and begins with the translation of cipher despatches from General Emory to the war department, expressing strong disapproval of Major Merrill's action in making affidavits against the citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the enforcement act. Emory informed Merrill that his action, in violation of the rules of the service, was mischievous in its tendency, whereupon Merrill explained that his action was on account of the fact that no citizen could have made the affidavit except at the risk of his life, and he submits voluminous reports of the lawless condition of the Red River region, these reports being all to the department. Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed, Dec. 7, 1874, through the headquarters of the army department, that he considered his conduct justified by the circumstances. Among the papers is the report of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Morrow, detached by General Emory to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the Red River country. Morrow says there is not the slightest disposition to oppose the general government, but the opposition to the State government is determined and affects all the departments of business. The country has a look of poverty and neglect; law has fallen into disregard and disrepute, and the judges are openly charged with corruption; U. S. deputy marshals have used United States soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them, and in some parishes have discharged their duties in an unnecessarily harsh, if not cruel, manner. Col. Morrow gives the following as his deepest convictions. That the present State government cannot maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of federal troops, and even with this protection they will not be able to collect taxes and perform the functions of a government; the state government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community, he says, if the expressions of the people are to be believed, and I do believe them. There is a very sincere desire to live quietly under the protection of the constitution of the U. S., and to enjoy the blessings of the national government, but there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the federal administration to the government of the present state executive is the cause of bitter personal and political feeling in the breasts of nineteen-twentieths of the white inhabitants of the state.

CHICAGO, 25.—General Emory, in transmitting his report, calls attention to the difficulty of the army keeping peace, without the power of removing the causes of disturbance, and he recommends that, if possible, the powers of the military commander be greatly increased, or that some other measure be adopted to attain the desired end. General Sherman endorses this report under date of Jan'y 4, '75. He says—"This paper is now respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with a request that he submit it for the personal perusal of the President. I know of no officer of Col.

Morrow's rank, who is better qualified to speak and write of matters like this, and his opinions are entitled to great consideration. I profess to have some knowledge of the people of that section, both white and black, from a long residence among them before the war, and several visits since, but I shall not intrude my opinion in the confusion in which the subject is now enveloped.

(Signed) "W. T. SHERMAN, General."

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—The congressional committee is still investigating as to the returning board; the evidence is substantially the same as before the sub-committee. The Secretary of State has been required to furnish the papers that were before the returning board. The McEneryites have again proposed to hunt on the election of 1872 to the arbitration of the congressional committee.

CHEYENNE, W. 25.—Dr. Saville, Indian agent at Red Cloud, arrived here to-day, en route to Washington. He reports everything quiet in the upper country. Several of the Kiochs, a band which recently went south to hunt on the Republican, had returned, and were badly frozen; three were frozen to death. He reports that Col. Henry and his company were recovering from the effects of their freezing in the expedition to the Black Hills, and that there were no cases requiring amputation.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The House judiciary committee, this morning, agreed to report and recommend the House to pass a resolution, directing the commissioner of the General Land Office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government of the United States, against the New Idra mining company, for the recovery of quicksilver mines now held by it, and of seven million dollars alleged to have been illegally taken from said mines; also allowing all persons to appear in these proceedings, and given an opportunity to establish their title. This is intended for McGarrahan's benefit. The resolution also provides for proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, and directs the Interior department to withhold the issuance of patents to the New Idra Company, and to stop proceedings on the Cerro Bonita, Johnson, and Fourth of July and Boston quicksilver mining claims until the suit to be instituted by the commissioner of the General Land Office shall have been finally determined. This action of the committee is a total surprise to all the California delegation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 26.—General Burnside has been elected U. S. Senator, Dixon having withdrawn, Burnside receiving 62 votes to 42 scattering.

NASHVILLE, 26.—Andrew Johnson was elected on the second ballot to-day, Brown having refused renomination. Johnson had 52 against Gustavus A. Henry 11, Stephens 23, Ewing 9, Key 3.

BALTIMORE, 26.—Mrs. Kate Clark, until recently a seamstress in the family of Senator Stewart, at Washington, was arrested to-day, charged with the robbery of Mrs. Stewart on Saturday of bonds, diamonds, laces, &c., valued at \$6,500; the property was recovered and, with the accused, sent to Washington. Two trunks were also secured, containing between \$10,000 and \$12,000 worth of plate, laces, velvets, and other valuables.

CHICAGO, 26.—A St. Paul special says that resolutions will be introduced in the Assembly to-day, both from the republican and democratic cities, calling upon congressman elect King, to appear before the congressional committee and make a defense of himself against the charges of corruption and bribery, with a full revelation of all he knows as to the use of the Pacific Mail lobby fund, or else resign, at once, the office to which he was elected through gross deception of the people. The democratic resolutions will include accusations against Senators Windom and Ramsey, of having aided the nomination, and knowingly assisted to deceive the voters into electing King.

The Post & Mail's Washington special says that strange rumors are afloat concerning the fire in the navy department. The democrats boldly allege that it was intended to destroy ugly papers which congress had called for; an investigation is talked of.

This morning's Republican contains a leader reflecting severely on

Blaine, Foster and Phelps; the article is believed to indicate the policy of the administration to antagonize Blaine determinedly.

BOSTON, 26.—A fire in some furniture and warerooms, at the corner of Fulton and Richmond Sts., last night, damaged the stock \$25,000, and the building \$10,000.

At the Harrison Square station, on the Old Colony road, last evening, the southern shore train ran into a local train filled with people going to various places of amusement; the engines and boiler of the former train were demolished, and the seats ripped up and the windows shattered of the latter train. Several passengers were seriously injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—The losses to the merchants and business men of Marysville by the flood amount to four hundred and sixty-five thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The news of the election of Andrew Johnson, as senator, was received with great rejoicings by the democrats, and while some of the republicans express their satisfaction that he has defeated his ex-confederate opponents, all agree that he will probably make things lively.

The negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands are practically completed, and it will be sent to the senate in the course of a few days. At the instance of the Hawaiian Island commissioners it has been provided that the treaty shall not go into effect until the House of Representatives gives its sanction by appropriate legislation. The question raised by resolutions of the Vermont legislature, as to the right of the President and Senate alone to decide such matters of commercial policy will thus be avoided. The Hawaiian commissioners have also suggested the insertion of a clause prohibiting the levying of export duties on any article named in the treaty. This has been done in view of the action of the government of Brazil, which, when the U. S. removed the import duty on coffee, levied an export duty of five cents a pound, which has since been added to the profits of foreign producers and paid by the consumers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the attorney-general that the Central branch of the Union Pacific, the Sioux City and Pacific, the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Central Pacific Railway Companies have failed to comply with the demands made by the treasury department for five per cent on their net earnings, after sixty days notice to them, accordingly the attorney general has commenced preparations for bringing a suit against them, but has not yet quite decided where the proceedings shall be commenced.

Another fire was discovered in the Navy Department this afternoon, in a lot of kindlings in the basement, but it was suppressed without damage.

Sutro states that he has effected financial arrangements in Europe, which have lifted the mortgage of \$8,000,000 on the Sutro Tunnel property and its franchises, and he has been provided ample means to complete the tunnel within two years; he says the company does not owe a dollar, and he is entirely satisfied with the present position of his contest with the Comstock mine owners.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 26.—Judge T. J. Mackey, republican, sent by Governor Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield County, has made a report, in which he lays the blame chiefly on the gross abuses in the county government. He declares that no English speaking people have been subjected to like inflictions since the Saxons wore the Norman collar; he says the officers of the colored military have been in the habit of calling out their men wherever a personal quarrel arose between the whites and blacks, and he recommends the immediate disbanding and disarming of the militia. It is said the governor will act upon the recommendation.

The supply of black walnut in the United States will not last ten years for the full demand. It is not used nearly so lavishly as it was a few years ago.

The Afton, Iowa, News does not like "this fervid, furious, fidgety, fearful, fluctuating, fool-fan-tangled newspaper twaddle about the Beecher-Tilton trial."