

would say that the telegram was not true?

Garfield—"I have not said a word about it, I merely asked what book it was."

Hill—"The extract in the book is taken from the N. Y. Tribune, 1864, but here is General Grant's testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, taken on the 11th of Feb., 1865. You believe that, don't you?" (Laughter.) Hill here read Grant's testimony before the committee explaining the reason why he opposed an exchange of prisoners, and which was, in effect, as given in the telegram quoted from the Tribune, one sentence being, "I do not deem it advisable or just to reinforce the enemy, and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have that effect without any corresponding benefit." He quoted a letter from Junius Henri Browne in the Tribune, that General Butler said, in a speech at Lowell, Mass., that he had been prompted by Stanton to put forward the negro question in order to complicate the exchange of prisoners. Browne's comment being that Stanton was the digger of the unnamed graves, which crowded the vicinity of every Southern prison with never-to-be-forgotten horrors.

Hill summed up his argument and said—"What have we proved? I have proved that federal authorities broke the cartel deliberately, that they refused to reopen the cartel when approached by Mr. Stephens as a commissioner, solely on the ground of humanity. I have proved that they made medicine contraband of war, and thereby left us to the dread necessity of supplying the prisoners with such medicine as could be improvised in the Confederacy; that they refused to allow our surgeons to accompany their prisoners to the South; that the Confederate authorities proposed a return of their sick and wounded without an equivalent in August, 1864; that you never deigned to reply till December, 1864; that your high officers in command gave as a reason why they wouldn't exchange that it would be humane to the prisoners but cruelty to the soldiers in the field; it was part of your military policy to let your prisoners suffer rather than that the Confederacy should have an increase of its military force; that with all the horrors you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in prisons where you held our troops, and that the percentage of death was 3 per cent. greater among our prisoners in your hands than among yours in our hands. When the gentleman from Maine rises again to give birth to that unmitigated effusion of genius without a fact to sustain it, in which he says—"And here, before my God, measuring my words and knowing their full intent and import, I declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the low countries, nor the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumbscrews and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime at Andersonville," let him add, "and that the atrocities there do not compare with those of Elmira, Fort Douglass, or Fort Delaware; and of all, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame."

Hill quoted the speech of Jefferson Davis, to the Confederate soldiers after the relief of General McClelland from before Richmond, in which he said, "The crowning glory of the soldiers is their humanity to the wounded and prisoners fallen into their hands." He also referred to the fact that the Richmond Examiner, which Blaine had quoted as authority against Davis, had stated that the humanity and generosity of Davis would ruin the Confederacy. The gentleman from Maine introduced that witness to prove Davis guilty of inhumanity, but the witness said that, by his humanity Davis would ruin the Confederacy. My message to the gentleman from Me. is this—There are no Confederates in this house, there are no Confederate ambitions, desires or purposes in this house, but the South is here, and here she intends to remain. (Enthusiastic demonstrations on the Democratic side and in the galleries.) Let fanaticism do its work; let it pass its nullifying act, trample on the constitution, abnegate the pledges of the fathers, incite raids on our people, multiply infidelities till they shall be like the stars of heaven or the sands of the seashore, without number. But

know that for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. (Renewed applause.) We are here, we are in our fathers' house, our brothers, our companions, we are at home, thank God. (Enthusiastic applause.) We come to gratify no vengeance, to retaliate no wrong, to resent no past insults, to reopen no strife; we come with a patriotic purpose, to do whatever in our power shall be to restore an honest, economical and constitutional administration of the government. We come charging on the Union no wrong to us; the Union never wronged the South; the Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, every State, to every man of every color in America. We charge all our wrongs to that higher law of fanaticism, which never kept its pledge or law. We sought to leave the association of those who would not keep fidelity to their covenant, and we sought to go by ourselves; but so far from having lost fidelity to the constitution, we hugged it to our bosom and carried it with us. Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Fillmore, Cass and Douglas, you who fought for union, for the sake of union; you who ceased to fight when the battle was ended and the sword sheathed, with you we have no quarrel. We felt your heavy arm in the midst of the struggle, but above the roar of the cannon we heard your voice of kindness calling, "Brothers, come back." We are here to co-operate with you, to do whatever we can, in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore peace, to be a blessing to the country, to make the American Union what our fathers intended it should be—the glory of America and the blessing of humanity. But you, gentlemen, who persecuted us by your infidelities until you drove us out of the Union, you who then claimed to be the only friends of the Union, which you had before denounced as a league with death and a covenant with hell; you who followed up the war when the soldiers who fought it had made peace and gone to their homes; to you we have no concessions to make, martyrs owe no apology to tyrants; and while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, we have but one ambition—to add our political power to patriotic union men of order, in order to compel fanaticism to obey the laws, and to live in the Union according to the Constitution. We don't propose to compel you, by oaths, for you never kept them. We wronged the Union grievously when we left to be seceders; and rent and torn by men who had denounced it as a league with death and a covenant with hell, we, as you of the republican party, desire to rise above all animosities and to forget old sins, and say, let us unite to repair the wrongs that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past; let it be, in future, that we shall be the greatest, truest and ablest patriot who shall do the most to repair past wrongs and promote the glories of the future.

As Hill finished, Garfield took the floor, but the debate was interrupted by a message from the Senate announcing its action in connection with the death of Andrew Johnson.

McFarland rose to offer the usual resolutions of respect, but in view of the intense interest manifested in the amnesty debate, he offered to defer the eulogies till tomorrow. To that, however, Kelly objected as irregular and unprecedented, and the offer was withdrawn, and the proceedings of the day were closed with speeches in eulogy of Mr. Johnson.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows—

By Dibrell, to make it a misdemeanor for U.S. officials to demand contributions to election funds.

By Landers, to establish a mint at Indianapolis.

By Caulfield, to establish a mint at Chicago.

By Faulkner, to prohibit Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits against the U. S.

The House, at 2 p.m., resumed the consideration of the amnesty bill, and was addressed by Garfield, who yielded to Wood, of N. Y., to make an inquiry as to the continuance of the debate. He remarked that over ten thousand bills had already been introduced, and almost none passed. He understood that twenty-three gentle-

men had indicated their intention to speak on the amnesty bill; he wished, in the interest of the country, that the debate should terminate as soon as possible, so that the House might proceed to the necessary business of legislation.

Garfield began his remarks by expressing his regret on the course which the debate, especially yesterday's, had taken.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 11.—During a quarrel last night, between John Knight and his wife, 343 Water St., the wife fell through a glass door and was cut so horribly that she died soon after.

The workmen held a very large mass meeting last night, to urge upon our lawmakers the great importance of promptly adopting such measures as will revive our industries, in order that employment may be obtainable by the tens and hundreds of thousands now in enforced idleness. Peter Cooper presided, and Congressman Kelly and ex-mayor Opdyke sent letters regretting that they could not be present. Peter Cooper in his address said—"Justice cannot be established, and the general welfare of the nation cannot be effectually promoted, without a rescinding of the resumption act of 1875, and substituting a currency bill similar to the one the House of Representatives passed in 1862, which made treasury notes a legal tender for all duties and debts, and made them convertible into interest-bearing bonds of the government. When a true American system of finance is adopted, which shall put all that circulates as money entirely and exclusively under the control of the government, making it receivable for all duties and debts, employment for all the working classes and prosperity for the whole country will be the natural and permanent result." An address to the workmen of the U.S. was adopted, which says—"When the government began to contract its credit systematically and in a large measure from year to year, to pay a debt that was not yet due, all other credits, private and corporate, began to contract also, and brought on a panic in the financial affairs of the country, of which we now feel the most deplorable effects." As a remedy for these evils, the address suggests a currency which will best facilitate the exchange of the products of labor; that this currency be supported by the credit of the whole country; that the present national debt be put, as far as possible, in the hands of the American people, then the enterprise and labor of the nation will be set to work again; and that the national debt be converted into bonds, payable in currency and bearing a low rate of interest.

SANTA FE, N. M., 10.—Great sorrow is felt in this city, to-night, at the death of General Gordon Granger. A few weeks since the General was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, but from which he had nearly recovered. This p.m., about 3 o'clock, he was again stricken by apoplexy, and without regaining consciousness, died at 6 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The Senatorial committee to investigate Ellis' claim to the city tide lands adjourned to-day. The testimony shows a probability that the matter was fixed up by Ellis and his friends and attorneys, assisted by one or more of the members of the board of tide land commissioners to perpetrate a swindle on the city. It is not thought that ex-Governor Pacheco was a party to the fraud, except in signing the deed to Ellis, relying upon the statements of other parties as to the nature of the instrument.

The Overland Monthly has suspended publication.

Information from private sources in this city is that Geo. W. Pinney, the defaulting Naval Paymaster's clerk, left here on the ship *Baron Blundell*, for Liverpool; the ship has arrived out, and reports that he was landed with his treasure at Pernambuco.

WASHINGTON, 11.—John Watson, formerly commissioner of the general land office and third auditor of the Treasury, died to-day, aged 65.

Mrs. Bartley, wife of Judge Bartley, and sister of General Sherman, died last night.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of *Wallack vs. Van Reswick*, establishes the principle that a rebel, whose property has been confiscated, can make no valid title to its purchaser additional to the

latter's interest during the rebel's lifetime, also that on the rebel's death his confiscated estate becomes vested in his heirs.

In the Senate, to-day, Harvey, of Kansas, from the committee on public lands, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries on public lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries are made under the regulations of the land department; placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Tuesday next.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., 11.—A party have just come in from the Centennial mine, bringing in several thousand dollars in gold and a large quantity of very rich quartz, which literally glitters with free gold. This mine is situated twenty-six miles due West from Laramie City and everything indicates that it is the richest gold mine which has ever been found on the continent. The deep snows in the mountains in that neighborhood prevent all the people in this region rushing in there in search of gold.

CINCINNATI, 11.—Mrs. Baker was found dead with her skull crushed in, at her house, six miles south of North Vernon, Indiana, on Saturday; murderer unknown.

COLUMBUS, O., 11.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced imposing a fine of \$50 for taking the name of God in vain.

DENVER, Col., 11.—A meeting of delegates from the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational Christian and German Reformed churches, of this city, ex-Governor Evans presiding, unanimously adopted a petition to the constitutional convention against taxing property used exclusively for religious worship, education, public libraries and for charitable purposes.

A woman suffrage convention has been sitting here since last week. Its sessions, which are interesting and largely attended, disclose an unexpectedly influential element in favor of a universal suffrage article in the constitution, now being framed for the State of Colorado. Mrs. Campbell of Boston, and Mrs. Wilks of Colorado, are among the speakers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—A dispatch from Sacramento says it is reported that a land grab has been unearthed, by which the State is a loser to an enormous amount, and that the matter will be brought to the attention of the assembly to-morrow, and an investigation asked.

ANNAPOLIS, 12.—John Lee Carroll was inaugurated Governor of this State to-day.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The House Committee on the Judiciary, to-day, considered the proposed amendment to the Constitution, limiting the presidential term; some of the members are in favor of fixing the term at six years, with ineligibility afterwards; others are for six years, with ineligibility until six years after the expiration of such term; and others are for restricting the president to two terms of four years, in other words, against a third term. The majority of the committee seem to favor one term only of six years, with ineligibility for re-election.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *Herald* of Panama, just received, contains the following—"Letters from Lima announce the complete destruction by an earthquake, on the 4th of December, of Abancay; between four p.m. of the 4th and 5 a.m. of the 5th no less than thirty-seven shocks occurred. A severe flood inundated the business part of Valparaiso; two lives were lost and one million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed. Several women have been registered in some of the towns in Chili as qualified voters, and they will exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching elections.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says there has been a rumor that the President will send a third term letter to the National Republican Committee; the attention of the President to-day was called to this rumor, when he said it was without foundation.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the grain trade, says—"In Paris, the market reports of the re-appearance of frost have arrested the downward tendency of prices, but trade is stagnant, while in several of the provincial markets the quotations are a shilling lower. Some places

in Holland, Belgium and Germany have been in sympathy, but nowhere has there been a material reduction to the discontent of growers with the present rates. St. Petersburg is unchanged, and Odessa is closed, so shipments from both places must cease for some time. In Adelaide, Australia, whence we were recently led to expect large shipments, prices have suddenly risen five shillings per quarter, and there is great difficulty in securing wholesale quantities."

PARIS, 10.—Speaking of the crisis in the French cabinet, the *Journal des Debats*, this morning, says the ministry was never completely homogeneous, although it had the appearance of concord, maintained only by mutual concessions. Since the opening of the electoral period disagreement has arisen between ministers belonging to the Right and Left Centre respecting the political alliance, and also on the question as to whether the electoral candidates should be patronized by the government. The *Journal des Debats* further alludes to the aggressive tone adopted by some of the journals towards certain members of the cabinet, and to the improper manner in which the President is brought into the controversy for party purposes.

LONDON, 11.—The crew of the notorious *Jefferson Borden* complain of the condition of the vessel, and of harsh treatment by the captain, and assert that they have no doubt that the former crew were driven to mutiny by his cruelty.

Over 300 soldiers have been frozen to death near Dapoz, and many are in hospitals from frost-bite.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reiterates his statement, that Austria is calling out her reserves, and he maintains that it is true, and shows that it has not been officially contradicted.

A despatch to the *Deutsche Zeitung* asserts that the signs pointing to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians multiply, and that the places where the troops are to cross the Una river are already fixed.

MADRID, 11.—General Campos has ordered the local authorities to permit all the inhabitants of Navarre, under sentence of banishment, who are either abroad or with the Carlists, to return to their homes; and he announces that the past conduct of those who come back will be forgotten.

BREST, 11.—Seven of the crew arrested for mutiny on the bark *Lenite* have been acquitted; seamen Vandervoort and Jolly have been detained in custody, and sent before the maritime prefect for trial.

MADRID, 11.—The *Epoca*, in reply to the article in the *London Times*, holding Spain responsible for any injury done to British vessels by Carlist batteries, says that Spain can do nothing beyond punishing the authors of damage to foreign shipping.

CALCUTTA, 11.—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Delhi.

LONDON, 11.—George Augustus Sala is very ill, and his recovery is doubtful.

A Berlin special says that the government has determined to liberate Cardinal Ledochowsky unconditionally, at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, but he will be closely watched, and again arraigned if he attempts to exercise his episcopacy or otherwise infringe the ecclesiastical laws.

LONDON, 12.—A telegram from Vienna says that the Porte intends to confine the reforms proposed by the European Powers to Herzegovina, thus avoiding trouble with the incensed Mahomedan majority in Bosnia.

The foreign office has a dispatch from Commissioner Cave, saying that the Egyptian authorities have, in every way, facilitated his mission.

It is reported that when the Egyptians lately occupied the town of Brava, belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, Mr. Kirk, the British consul, who went to seek an explanation, was obstructed in entering the town by the Egyptian troops, who refused an apology for the insult. He threatened to order up the British man-of-war *Thetis*, and to bombard the town, but the Egyptian commandant sent an apology to the consul an hour before the notice of bombardment expired. The *Thetis* had taken up her position, and was cleared for action. After receiving the apology the consul obliged the commandant to repeat it before the principal chiefs of the town, and informed him that he would be held responsible for any ill-treatment of the inhabitants or pillage by his troops.