

BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Bayard reported, with an amendment, a bill in relation to juries and to repeal sections 801, 820 and 821 and part of 800 of the Revised Statutes:

Be it enacted, etc., that the per diem pay of each juror, grand or petit, in any court of the United States, shall be \$2.50 and that the last clause of section 800 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which refers to the State of Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are hereby repealed, and that such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of the court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in section 800 of the Revised Statutes; which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of such court and a commissioner appointed by a judge thereof, which commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district in which such court is held, of good standing and a well known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the clerk may belong; and said commissioner and clerk are each to place one name in said box alternately until the whole number required shall be placed therein. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any judge in a district in which such is now the practice, from ordering the names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by State authorities in selecting jurors in the highest courts of the State, and no person shall serve as a petit juror more than one term in any one year, nor be compelled to serve as such juror more than two weeks at any term unless it be necessary in order to complete the trial of a cause in which he may have been impeached, and all juries to serve in courts after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith. All general and special laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The bill conferring certain powers, etc., on district commissioners, was passed.

WASHINGTON, 5.

Hampton, in speaking upon the general political issues, said it was true the southern members formed a majority in Congress, and were responsible for what they approved and supported, as well as for what they suggested. Hampton could not claim to speak as a leader of his party, but speaking for himself he would never try to shield himself from the consequences of his action behind any man or party. Continuing, Hampton said: "By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations and upon what conditions those appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done, I regard as immaterial, and in my judgment it would have been best to adhere to the general form, but as it has been deemed advisable to make the necessary appropriations in another manner, I shall, in order to secure unanimity, acquiesce in the decision of the majority. But in no event can I consent to aid in disbanded the army or impairing its efficiency. It is the army of the South as well as of the North. It is the army of the whole country. In its history, from the days of the Revolution, through its achievements of 1812, and the glories of the Mexican war, I have some reason by right of my birth and blood to be proud. In the late civil conflict, on many a bloody field I tested its valor and no word or act of mine shall depreciate its value or lessen its usefulness, because I so regard it that no act of mine shall tend to degrade it from its high rank. I will not so legislate, that against its own honorable instincts and traditions, it shall be an instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party or any Executive, who may be so unscrupulous as to desire to use it. Nor shall I assent because of any difference of opinion between the minority and the majority, to close the courts of justice or embarrass the necessary and orderly life of the government. The Constitution has provided a

country can be determined, and it is for the people to decide whether the presidential veto has been wisely used to defeat the will of Congress, which represents a majority of the people."

Hampton's people remembered that in a critical period of their history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President, by a conscientious construction of his duty, removed the United States troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus enabling the people to restore their local governments to those who represented the popular will, as well as the character, intelligence and property of the two States. For this wise and patriotic action he was grateful, and while in the necessary party differences, which must arise in a free country, it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was the representative.

Hampton thought the war had not changed in any way the relative powers of the States and the Union. One of the principal factors of our success and growth, has been the play of the local government influences. It was not the immediate action of the army that he feared, but that the ultimate effect of its misuse would be centralization and despotism, and he would oppose any legislation to give the general government power to interfere in any way with the elections. It was better to have turbulence in one or two great cities than to have a military despotism in the whole country. It had been complained that Confederate officers were sent here as legislators. Nearly every man in the South bore arms, and she could hardly be blamed for trusting her interests in peace, to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war. He thought if the North had honored in a like manner those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not be embittered by revivals of sectional strife. When the North invited the Southern States to return to the Union was she sincere, or did she only wish them back to govern them as rotten boroughs? If sincere, she should be glad that they sent their best and most honored men to represent them. The South could not, in the nature of things, be long subordinated to a mass of ignorance and inexperience, forced upon them by the hasty action of the republican party. The South had no apology to make for the past. In the heat of the conflict hard blows were struck and hard words spoken, but not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longed. The South asks to have stricken from the statute books laws which are as productive of distrust as much as were armies and navies. If you ask us to come back as States, treat us as States. Join hands with us to establish national liberty as understood by our fathers.

WASHINGTON, 6.

Edmunds resumed his remarks on the bill to repeal section 801, 820 and 821, Revised Statutes.

Edmunds thought a committee ought to be appointed to investigate the matter in all its lights. Then we could get more satisfaction than from mere statements by observers. In regard to the exclusion of jurors who had given a cup of cold water to confederate soldiers, Edmunds declared that the kind of aid or comfort contemplated in the statute and which would call for the discretion of the court, was only accessory aid—that which was intended to further the purpose of the transgressor. He pointed out what he thought the absurdity and viciousness of introducing politics into the jury system. It was the beginning of a practice that would end in recognizing all other mental differences. Presently we would have the Catholic opposed to the Protestant, and we would have to provide for free traders and know nothings, and all shades of political and religious thinkers.

Thurman thought Edmunds was generating another message. He was again furnishing sophistries for people who were not sharp enough to invent for themselves. There was nothing in the bill conflicting with the law of 1875. The words referred to were not worth the ink they were printed with. Of course all acts inconsistent with it were repealed by implication, but there was no possible implication in this bill by which the law of 1875 was affected. The bill simply repeats the qualifications prescribed in section 800, and does not touch the modification contained in the law of 1875. He supposed

ted the repeal of the test oath, excluding Catholics and Jews, from political and judicial rights in Great Britain. Until the millennium arrives there will be men seeking to use test oaths as disfranchises to exclude from public employment, and from liberty itself, those to whom they are politically opposed. But he was surprised to see a test oath defended in the American Senate.

Blaine, in the course of some remarks on the bill, asked Thurman how he knew the President would veto the bill, if passed as reported from the committee.

Thurman said he had no such information, and if he had it would be violating a plain rule of the Senate to state it.

Blaine—The senator has already violated the rule. He has said that the bill should be amended so as to encounter objections at the other end of the avenue.

Thurman—I only spoke of my own inference and those inferences were simply founded on the fact that in my opinion bills have been vetoed, notably the army bill, because members of the republican party in both houses of Congress, are by no means very friendly to the incumbent of the Presidential chair have—I will not use the slang language of the day; I will not talk of bulldozing, but have coerced the Executive.

Edmunds raised the point of order that Thurman was out of order. The words were taken down and read by the reporter.

Thurman referred to his own decision of the point of order raised against Chandler, some time ago, namely, that the charge that senators held their seats by fraud, did not attribute motives to senators themselves. He then said that by coercion he did not mean duress or personal violence; he had used the expression "coerced" because in his judgment—and he would be willing to go to his death upon it—republican senators and representatives, by the course they had taken on these bills, by leaving the merits of the subject, by raising a cry of "revolution," by waving the "bloody shirt," by talking about this being a question between secession and the Union, and by their whole course on the subject, had made a man, he would not say a weak man, for he meant to be respectful to the President, but had made a man veto bills which, in his own judgment, he would not have vetoed.

In the discussion that followed, several democratic senators pointed out cases where republican members had denounced the President as despotic.

Edmunds finally said he was satisfied with Thurman's explanation of the sense in which he used the words objected to, and withdrew his point of order. In doing so, he wished to deprecate the growing freedom with which the actions and motive of the executive were being brought into the debates.

The bill then passed, yeas 28, nays 16, a strict party vote.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Senate amendments to the House grasshopper bill, extending the time of payment by pre-emptors, have been agreed to.

Evans from the committee on postoffices, reported back the Senate bill to extend the time for special postal service, until such service can be obtained by advertisement, with an amendment limiting such extension to one year. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate amendments to the post route bill were concurred in.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 5.

Atkins reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and moved it to be printed and recommitted, and demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The army appropriation bill was reported, ordered printed and recommitted. The House went into committee of the whole upon the bill, making additional appropriations for the post office department.

AMERICAN

HARRISBURG, 4.—The resolution in the House for the expulsion of George E. Smith, member for Phil-

adelphia, on the charge of corrupt practices in connection with the Pittsburgh riot damage bill, was defeated 89 to 79, not the necessary two-thirds.

Immediately after the adjournment considerable excitement was caused by a personal encounter in the House between representatives Sherwood and Bowman, both of York County. Sherwood struck Bowman a heavy blow on the head with a cane. Bowman made no resistance.

BOSTON, 4.—The wool market is buoyant and firm, and trade continues active. The arrival of the new clip is large, but so far, there is no accumulation in the hands of dealers. Old stocks are fast disappearing, and new taken as fast as received, quotations almost entirely nominal. New spring California sells readily at 20 @ 30, and choice clips of northern as high as 32 @ 41. Pulled wools are in demand at 33 @ 40 for super and X, and choice lots of super at 42 @ 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The Workmen's Convention, to-day, adopted a platform repudiating communism and agrarianism, advocating the enforcement of the letter and spirit of the new State Constitution, demanding the restoration to pre-emption and sale of forfeited railroad lands, condemning the desert land bill, advocating the election of President and Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people; no second term for President or Vice-President; demanding legislative examination into the conduct of the recent campaign by the party opposed to the adoption of the new constitution, and asking the workmen of the eastern States to pledge their candidates for Congress to support the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. The platform also contains the usual planks as to economy in the administration, the regulation of corporations, compulsory education, etc. The platform was adopted *seriatim*. A separate resolution was passed condemning the President for the veto of the anti-Chinese bill passed last session of Congress. The new constitution of the party including a rigid pledge for all candidates and forbidding members of the State central committee, officers of clubs, and members nominating the convention, from running for office was presented, but its adoption was delayed till to-morrow. The proceedings continue harmonious.

EASTON, Pa., 5.—At 8 o'clock, last evening, Pardee Hall, one of the Lafayette College buildings, was discovered on fire and at midnight the building was completely gutted. A few years ago, it cost \$225,000, and the fixtures cost \$75,000 more. The loss is almost total. The fire is supposed to have originated in the laboratory, from spontaneous combustion. During the progress of the fire, a man fell from the third story and was fatally injured. Insurance \$120,000.

GALVESTON, 5.—The News' Waco special says: Jesse Allison, colored, was assassinated on Sunday night at Gurley's farm, in the adjoining county. George and Tom Fair, colored, were arrested on suspicion and released on Tuesday. Tom was found near Allison's house, shot and hanging to a tree, and further on George's body was found with his hands bound behind and riddled with shot. There is much excitement among the negroes.

COLUMBUS, 5.—The Democratic Convention nominated the following: Governor, Thomas Ewing; lieutenant governor, A. V. Rice; treasurer, Anthony Howells; auditor, Chas. Reemelin; judge of the supreme court, W. J. Gilmore; attorney-general, Isaiah Pillars, of Allen.

Following is the platform: Free and fair elections, military interference being destructive of the freedom of elections and hostile to free institutions; congressional laws regulating congressional elections; overthrow State laws are unconstitutional, and should be repealed. They are instruments of fraud and corruption, used to coerce naturalized citizens and abridge their rights. Fairly selected juries, and to that end a repeal of the test oath is demanded.

Resolved, That the republican minority in Congress, by refusing to vote supplies to maintain the government, unless the majority would agree to the use of troops at the polls and also the maintenance of the unconstitutional, corrupting, violent and unjust election laws aforesaid, and the President of the United States, by his unprecedented use of the veto power, in order

to perpetuate said laws and the use of armed men at the polls, have shown a spirit of faction and a devotion to party success instead of the welfare of the country and the preservation of its constitution and liberties. That they demand the condemnation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That President Hayes by his frequent interposition of the veto, in order to defeat legislation that was plainly constitutional, that in no way interfered with the independence of any other department of the government, and had received the most mature consideration of Congress, has shown an utter disregard of the considerations and principles that induced the insertion of the veto power in the Constitution and disregard of the wishes of the people. Not a dollar should be appropriated by congress to pay soldiers, marshals, supervisors of elections to interfere with elections.

The platform denounces the efforts of the republicans to keep alive sectional feelings. Reaffirms the financial principles of democracy; opposing national banks and favoring government money equal in value to coin and legal tender for all debts, regulated by the demand; denounces as a monstrous fraud the demonetization of silver and demands a full restoration of silver to its original place. Denounces the increase of the bonded debt and that it be put in process of extinction. Demands a modification of the treaty with Germany regarding the expatriation of our naturalized citizens.

A minority resolution requesting the democratic representatives not to vote the army appropriation bill provision was made that the army should not be used to enforce or intimidate the people the polls was defeated by a heavy vote.

NEW YORK, 5.

Another Roman Catholic Western Colonization meeting was held here last night. The required subscriptions to the required fund of one hundred thousand dollars, now exceed \$32,000. John Kelly, in explaining the plans of the association said, "The land was intended to be disposed of in alternate sections, the intermediate ones to remain the property of the association and by simple emigration and the improvement of other sections the value of the company's land would be so increased as to yield a large profit to the stockholders. Bishops Spalding and Ireland go hence to Boston in the interests of the scheme.

William Sloan, merchant, who died here a few days ago, has left \$33,500 (?) in sums of \$1,000 and \$5,000, to employees, and \$140,000 to religious organizations, among which the Presbyterian board of foreign missions receives \$30,000, the domestic board \$30,000, and the Bible Society \$20,000.

Out of the 1,106 emigrants landed yesterday at Castle Garden, 135 were Mormon converts from England, Wales and Switzerland. They left for Salt Lake last evening. They are to go to work at such employment as may offer, and claim that no inducement was held out to them to emigrate. They report three more batches as about to start.

Debolgne M. Bennett, the editor convicted on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails has been sentenced to thirty months in the Albany penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300.

PORTLAND, Me., 5.—On Tuesday morning, Gracie St. John Clence broke jail in the police station in this city. She had been in custody on a charge of embezzling \$100 from J. E. Spring, of Sacramento, California, and forging a check for \$10,500, which she failed to cash. She also got \$50 from Sweet, of Brownfield.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The President has nominated Simon B. Combs of Florida, to be collector of internal revenue in the district of Florida.

CHEYENNE, 5.—The three men who shot and killed Private Bader and wounded a signal sergeant while en route for Fort Keogh, Montana, and were turned over to the civil authorities at Miles City, Montana, answer a charge of murder, were on Tuesday last, sentenced to hang on the 17th of June. The same evening two of them committed suicide by hanging in the cells of the guard house at Fort Keogh.

Al Davis, a miner, working