

who, although enjoying the right to "go into democratic caucuses, know that but for the greenback vote in their districts others would have occupied their places. You have but to threaten war by invading the Constitution to find your party crumbling in the south as it will crumble in every northern State.

Kelly—I have no fear of war or threats of war. Behind us all lie the people, the depository of power, and they will see to it that if they have mistaken their man for once they will not make such a mistake in future. Nay, they will see to it that our voices shall re-illuminate the lighthouses along the coast and set the government in all its branches, in motion again. Our country is filled with discontent and murmurs. Capital finds no profit and seeks shelter in the vaults of your treasury at 4 per cent. per annum; while labor, ill-requited wanders through the country seeking work at any price. The country needs repose. Nothing can be more baneful to it this time than agitation. A nation cannot prosper in the midst of impassioned agitation, nor in a great country like this can you prevent party degenerating into faction when you propose to entertain the people for two years on the simple question as to which is blacker, the democratic pot or the republican kettle. Kelly drew a picture of the distress in the land, and apostrophized "free-trade England" as a nation in a desperate condition of want and suffering. Germany assessed a fabulous sum as war indemnity, and adopted free trade, and is now in a worse condition than France. The latter is building up trade and commerce successfully. Italy is doing the same. These are questions for discussion, and from which instructive lessons may be drawn. He strongly urged that no further retirement of legal tenders and sequestration of the nation's life blood in the Treasury vaults be permitted.

Carlisle saw no force in the republicans' claim that the precedent in this case should be disregarded and legislation not engrafted on the appropriation bill. His party was thoroughly united on the question that these laws must be repealed. This power of the executive to control the election of the people's representatives must be taken away. (Applause on the democratic side.) This contest will go on until all these questions are settled. If they are not settled in this House they will pass to that great tribunal where the people themselves pronounce and execute judgment upon public men and public measures. It requires no gift of prophecy to predict the result. The history of the anglo-saxon race is an almost continuous record of heroic struggles against arbitrary power, and of splendid triumphs over the oppressors of the people. In my judgment no two institutions have contributed more to preserve the spirit of liberty, of order, and self-government among men than the trial by jury and the elective franchise. So long as these can be preserved in their usual strength and vigor, the anglo-saxon will be a free man. "Impartial juries and free elections" are words to be inscribed on every banner that leads the people in this contest (Applause on the democratic side). With a profound confidence in their virtue, their intelligence and their pride, I shall not hesitate to stand by my convictions in this matter until the end comes, whatever the end may be, nor shall I hesitate to take my share of the responsibility which belongs to those who have inaugurated this contest for free elections and impartial juries. (Renewed applause.)

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The members of the House continued filing petitions, to day, accompanied by bills of all descriptions for the purpose of having them referred to the appropriate committees and in order to secure the consideration of the present Congress. No financial measures were placed in the petition box to-day.

The House, in committee of the whole, to-day, completed its consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill except as regards the political clauses. The debate on them will probably continue until the Senate

discussion of the army appropriation bill draws to a close, which is not now expected before the end of next week. In addition to the appropriation for the San Francisco and Carson mints, already reported, the House has granted, in the legislative, executive and judicial bill, the following items for the Pacific Coast:

San Francisco sub-treasury salaries—assistant treasurer, \$5,500; cashier, \$3,000; book-keeper, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,400; assistant cashier and assistant book-keeper, \$2,000 each; one clerk, \$1,800, and four watchmen at \$720 each.

Assay office, Helena, Montana—salaries, \$6,000; wages, \$7,500; incidentals, \$5,500.

Boise City assay office, total, \$5,000.

Government of territories—salaries of governors and judges, each; secretaries, \$1,800 each. Legislative expenses—Utah \$15,600; Washington territory, \$15,800; New Mexico, \$18,700, and about \$2,000 each for the other territories as their legislatures do not meet during the next fiscal year.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—This afternoon a hail storm raged for 15 minutes. The ground was literally covered with stones, very large, some measured three and four inches around. A similar hail storm occurred in St. James' Parish, yesterday.

NEW YORK, 17.—A loan of \$2,000,000 was secured yesterday, on six per cent bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad for extending the road 200 miles, from Bismarck to Yellowstone.

The Academy of Music was well filled last night, on the occasion of a game of chess with living pieces. The spectacle was a gorgeous one, and the kings, queens, knights, bishops, and even the pawns were arrayed in silks, satins, velvets and blazing jewels. The game was played by Captain MacKenzie and Eugene Delmar, and was won in three quarters of an hour by MacKenzie by a move of the queen to knight's second square.

There is only 20 of the original 40 on the track at Gilmore's Garden. Panchot was still ahead at midnight, 255 miles; Merritt 243. The gate money promises well.

The negro exodus still engages the *Tribune's* attention, which says: The blacks have unconsciously adopted the democratic plan of coercion by starvation, and their particular method of withholding supplies is the most effective yet discovered. The negro ultimatum is fair voting or no cotton.

The *Times'* Washington special says: It seems that Fernando Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, is not popular as a leader with his democratic associates of the committee. Col. J. Hemphill Jones is clerk to the committee, and it appears his removal was contemplated by Wood. Jones is an efficient officer, a man of integrity, and justly popular with all the members of the committee except Wood. They held a private conference yesterday, at which they determined Jones should not be removed. Having disposed of this question, the propriety of a movement to elect a chairman of the committee was discussed: Several of the members advocated the election of a chairman, but it was finally determined that it would be better to acquiesce in the appointment made by the speaker, and allow Wood to remain at the head of the committee. Under the rules the committee has authority, by a majority vote, to elect one of its number to the chairmanship, and can also choose a clerk. Wood was informed of the desire of his associates in relation to Jones, and that gentleman will continue to act as clerk to the committee.

YANKTON, 17.—Dr. Livingstone, the ex-Indian agent, has been acquitted of one of the principal charges on which his prosecution and removal was based.

CHICAGO, 17.—The *Tribune* has ciphered out the Keene wheat problem and finds that Keene must pay about \$52,000 monthly for the storage on the wheat; henceforth, provided he has the amount he is credited with, and that unless rates mend materially he will lose in the long run. He has engaged storage to June 1st.

CHICAGO, 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Nothing more horrible has ever been recorded than the ravages of the plague now raging in Morocco. A letter to a gentleman of this city from the United States consul at Tangier, dated March 19, gives the following account of the suffering from fam-

ine and from starvation: All who can are now running away from this most unfortunate country, where famine, cholera and typhus are more than decimating its population. At Tangier alone we are having from 30 to 40 cases of typhus per day, and at the City of Morocco the daily mortality by typhus is from 200 to 250 persons. The ordeal of death is complete. Parents eat their children, and at Mayador, Saff and Cassablanca the starving Arabs eat their dead. The atmosphere is impregnated with deadly poisons emanating from the thousands that are half buried, and the many left out exposed to the sun and rain. European residents take every precaution; nevertheless nearly half have already succumbed to the dreadful disease. The fatalistic Moslems ridicule all such expedients to avoid the contagion, believing that all is written by God, and they must die if so decreed. My time has been very much occupied, being president of the Morocco Board of Health, in organizing lazaretto, hospitals, etc., etc. My daughter has been busied in the work of nursing and organizing help for the afflicted.

Senator Butler who has just returned from Charleston, talks very bitterly against United States Circuit Judge Bond, and asserts that he has not acted justly in administering the test oath to jurors in the Federal election cases now being tried; that the oath was administered to confederates who are democrats, and not to those who are acting with republicans. The result was, it is claimed, a jury was obtained composed almost entirely of republicans. Democrats are so worked up over this alleged action that they propose to take steps looking to Judge Bond's impeachment.

NEW YORK, 17.—The storm of wind and rain which reached this city to-day exists as far south as the Gulf.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Times'* special, illustrating what he calls "Hayes sham sentimentality, towards the negro," mentions that ex-Congressman Rainey has been an applicant for the office of third auditor of the treasury. Yesterday, a white republican ex-member of Congress, Keightley, of Michigan, was nominated for the position. To-day Hayes tendered Rainey the position of assistant appointment clerk in the treasury department. He rejected the offer with indignation.

At Talmage's trial, yesterday, after the opening prayer, the Moderator stated to the immense audience present, that at his suggestion a meeting had taken place on the previous evening between Talmage and Hathaway, and that each had written a letter to the presbytery. They had come together at his invitation, and from the meeting had gone forth friends. Letters were then read, each expressing regrets at the revival of old difficulties and declining to proceed further in self-vindication. All present were much astonished.

Talmage—I wish at this point, before we go any further, to offer Brother Hathaway the right hand of fellowship. We settled this matter last night, and no power under heaven shall now stop it. (Sensation.) Talmage, with hand outstretched, walked hurriedly down the centre aisle toward the pew in which Hathaway sat. The latter rose, and with arm upraised, and a smiling countenance, awaited his coming. The hands were grasped, shaken, and while the great majority of the congregation looked on admiringly, Talmage marched back to his seat again.

The closing scenes of the day were not so harmonious. Some feminine spectator audibly called one of the reverend speakers a liar, and there was much bitterness and confusion.

The *Tribune*, commenting on the proceedings, says: The public will be apt to agree with Talmage's prosecutors that the charge of falsehood and deceit cannot be "settled" by handshaking between the defendant and one of the witnesses.

Only 13 pedestrians were left on the track at Gilmore's last night. Panchot continues to lead, having made, at 10 o'clock, 331 miles, beating Harriman and Ennis' distance. One or two others are well up, but the rest look terribly jaded. Panchot surprises everybody and is in good condition. The garden was well filled.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 18.—Last evening a violent rain storm occurred here which continued through-

out the night. Accounts from the interior show that the storm began with a terrific tornado, which swept through the lower part of the State, causing great destruction of life and property.

In the village of Watterboro more than 100 dwellings and all the churches were swept away. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are homeless. Fifteen persons were killed and many wounded.

At Oakley, a station on the Nerr, all the negro houses were leveled and one negro killed, besides many hurt. Similar casualties are reported from various points in the track of the tornado.

LINCOLN, Neb., 18.—The jury in the Olive murder trial, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, against J. P. Olive and Frederick Fisher. The judge sentenced both to the penitentiary for life.

BALTIMORE, 18.—When the train which left Washington with James Carroll, the negro accused of outraging Mrs. Thomas, at Licks-ville, Md., reached Washington Junction yesterday, 15 or 20 masked men boarded it, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in overcoming the policemen. The prisoner was dragged from the train, a rope thrown over his head, and he was pulled across a field to the nearest tree and hanged.

FOREIGN.

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—Cetawayo has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures for peace. It is thought, however, that this is merely an excuse to obtain information of the movements of the British troops.

The Ekowe relief column, numbering 5,000, started on the 23rd of March. Lord Chelmsford and staff are with the rear guard. All was well with the column up to the 30th of March. Colonel Pearson on that day, signalled from Ekowe that he could see the head of the column entrenching on Amatula River. Col. Pearson signalled, on the 27th of March, that 150 of his garrison were ill and 50 wounded, and that only 500 of his men would be able to assist the relieving column, for which 35,000 Zulus were lying in wait. Adjutant Davidson of the Ninety-ninth regiment, is dead.

Col. Wood attacked Umbeline's stronghold on the 28th of March and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retook the cattle, and on the 29th attacked Col. Wood's camp. The Zulus were repulsed after four hours' fighting, but the British loss was heavy, seven officers and seventy men being killed, including Captain Campbell and Piet Uys, leader of the detachment of mounted Boers, who has several times been mentioned in the dispatches for distinguished services.

There was fighting in Basuto land on the 21st and 23rd of March. A son and two grandsons of Mirost, and eight Basutos were killed and a number of cattle and horses captured. The British loss was insignificant. The Boers, at their meeting, almost unanimously decided never to rest satisfied with less than their independence. It is thought they will adopt the course of passive resistance. Sir Bartle Frere has not yet reached Pretoria. More British troops have arrived at Cape Town.

LAHORE, 16.—An immediate advance of the first division, under Gen. Maude, has been ordered.

Gen. Appleyard, with the third brigade, will remain at Jellalabad.

General Sir Samuel Browne, formerly in command of the first division, commands the army corps, with Col. Pomeroy, private secretary of the Viceroy, as chief of the staff.

An expedition is also organizing against the Mahsudwaziri tribe.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—Replying to the congratulatory address of the Marshal of Nobility, the Czar, to-day, said he wished, notwithstanding all that had happened, to continue to act in accordance with the laws, but the audacity of the recent attempts at assassination forced him, against his will, to take extraordinary measures, not for himself, but for all, for society, for Russia.

VIENNA, 16.—A great storm occurred at Szegedin, on Sunday, which destroyed 60 pile-driving stands and carried away and sunk rafts and lighters laden with materials and provisions. The rivers Theiss and Maros are again rising. Ten more corpses have been recovered.

LONDON, 17.—John Bright ad-

dressed his constituents at Birmingham, last night. He was enthusiastically received. The whole tenor of his speech can be gathered from the concluding sentence, which was "Governments are imbecile at home and turbulent and wicked abroad. I leave them to the judgment of their constituencies and the heavy condemnation of history."

A correspondent with the relieving column for Ekowe, telegraphs from Inyoni River, under date of March 30th: The relieving column, after the first day's march, entrenched here, nine miles north of the Ingala River. On mustering to proceed, the following morning (March 29th), one captain was missing. It is supposed that he went beyond the guards, and was cut off by the Zulus during the night. A few Zulus have been seen watching the advance from distant hills, but no fighting is expected until April 1st.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says: The force which recaptured the cattle from Col. Wood was 20,000 strong. In the fighting on the day on which these cattle were retaken, Col. Wood suffered considerable loss, which is not included in the estimate given in a previous dispatch. Nearly all the natives deserted. The loss of the Zulus in the subsequent attack on the camp was immense.

The official report of Col. Wood confirms the statement that the Zulus who attacked him numbered 20,000. British lost 77 in killed and wounded when the camp was attacked. The Zulus in this attack were entirely defeated and pursued a considerable distance.

The Ekowe relief column is moving by a road which passes through an open country.

Lord Chelmsford telegraphs that the latest reports say the Zulus refuse to assemble by regiments, but will defend their own districts.

The number of the enemy around Ekowe is estimated at 15,000.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: England and Russia have approved the appointment of Aleko Fasha as governor of Eastern Roumelia.

A dispatch from Cape Town states that Lord Chelmsford had detained Cetawayo's messengers, promising to send his terms from Ekowe. A strong force of colonial troops had crossed Orange River to punish the Griqua chief.

A Berlin dispatch reports that Solovieff has said that he was appointed by lot to shoot the Czar.

CAPE TOWN, April 1, via St. Vincent.—The plan for the relief of Col. Pearson's command at Ekowe is to force a passage through the enemy's lines at Ekowe, with all possible rapidity, exchange the garrison and provision the fort for one month, and form another post on Inggingani Heights, leaving it supplied for a similar period. Perhaps a third post will be established at Inyoni River. The relieving column takes the coast road, where there is little brush, and moves under the guidance of John Dunn, formerly Cetawayo's adviser. No tents are taken. Each night there will be a bivouac and the camp will be entrenched.

LONDON, 18.—In the House of Commons, last night, Cartwright moved a resolution declaring the tranquility of the east demands that satisfaction be given to the just claims of Greece as embodied in the recommendations of the Berlin Congress.

The *News* understands that very cordial communications were exchanged between the Czar and Lord Beaconsfield after the Solovieff attempt at assassination. The Czar, replying to Lord Beaconsfield's congratulations, expressed the belief that the preservation of good feelings between Russia and England was essential to the best interests of Europe, and he counted upon Lord Beaconsfield for the maintenance of such feelings.

A Berlin dispatch states that the chief of police of Archangel had been stabbed.

The chief of police of Yalta, in the Crimea, has been arrested as a revolutionist. The reported arrests at Kharkoff and Kieff number several thousand.

Berlin newspapers assert that Russia has demanded the extradition of certain Nihilists from England.

It is rumored at St. Petersburg that Solovieff, the would-be assassin of the Czar, has confessed the names of his accomplices.

Gen. Zuroff, prefect of St. Petersburg, has resigned because of threats to assassinate him.