

could have spoken upon it to-day if he (Hamlin) had so desired. He earnestly hoped the Senate would finish this matter to-night.

Gordon said he was in favor of the bill and would vote for it, but he thought the Senate should adjourn in deference to a request of this sort, made in behalf of its senior member, who was not prepared to go on at so late an hour.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon Conkling's motion to adjourn, but further colloquy and considerable confusion occurred in the chamber, so that the order for roll call was apparently forgotten by the presiding officer. Ferry temporarily occupying the chair, and he put the question to a vote by sound. One or two members responded "aye" and one or two said "no," whereupon to the astonishment of the friends of the bill and of nearly everybody else, Ferry announced: "The ayes have it, and the Senate stands adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow." The gavel fell and simultaneously at 8:40 to-day's long session ended. The bill has undoubtedly gained strength to-day and most of the democrats who were classed last night as doubtful appear to have made up their minds to vote for it. Several, indeed have so expressed themselves and in view of these conversions and the anticipated good effects of the powerful speeches delivered to-day as well as the influence of earnest representations made in private by the friends of the bill, there seems once more to be a certainty of its passage in the shape desired by its friends.

Hamlin, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, returned his thanks for the courtesy of the Senate in adjourning last evening in order to allow him to speak to-day. The debate on this bill had somewhat surprised him. Friends of the bill charged its opponents with indulging in glittering generalities. There had come down to us traditions that our government was established as the home of the free, where the outcasts of every nation could be free and enjoy our free institutions; yet friends of the bill said these were glittering generalities. Opponents of the bill based their doctrine upon that distinguished senator (Morton), no longer with us, but whose spirit he invoked upon the Senate to-day. Morton was a member of the committee sent by the Senate to investigate the Chinese question, and he had left an imperishable monument in the brief and broken report which he was not spared to complete. Hamlin did not deny the power of Congress to abrogate this treaty. It had the power, but there was as broad a distinction between power and right, as there was between the poles of the globe upon which we live. Congress should be guided by a rule of right, not of power. He asserted that no section of our country was as anxious to secure the treaty of '68, as the Pacific coast. If there was any wrong to be corrected he was as ready as any member on this floor to apply the remedy, but he was not willing to apply the remedy of might for that of right. He would proceed by the ordinary rules of negotiation. He would treat the Chinese Empire as he would any civilized nation on the face of the earth. Was there any senator on the floor who would treat any warlike power of Europe as this bill proposed to treat the Emperor of China. He then referred to the resolution passed at the last session, authorizing the President to open negotiations to secure a modification of the treaty, and said he would drop this bill and trust all to that resolution. If there was not this hot haste to override the duties of the President, a solution of this question would be had under that resolution, satisfactory even to the people of the Pacific coast. He was opposed to legislation upon treaties, except in extreme cases, and this was not one of them. He referred to the treaty of Washington and the fishery clause, and said when the attempt to terminate that part of the treaty was made it was by a resolution brought forward in the Senate to the effect that it was desirable to terminate that part of the treaty. Now, was it right to abrogate a treaty with China by the legislation proposed, and that with Great Britain in another way? He would treat China just as he would Great Britain. In the reply to the argument of his colleague (Blaine) that China had violated the treaty by not providing certain laws in pur-

suance thereof, Hamlin said the Emperor of China did issue his edict against any forcible transportation of Chinese to any foreign country. The penalty for a violation of this edict was death. He could not find in any statute of ours any law similar to that which we should have passed in pursuance of the treaty. He believed that all persons who came here to make this country their permanent home ought to participate in our government, ought to be citizens, and have the right of suffrage conferred upon them. He believed if the Chinese on the Pacific coast were treated with Christian humanity they would assimilate with our people. He then referred to the labor question, and said Chinese cheap labor was a canting cry. It was a cry addressed to the prejudice, and not to the judgment of men. Let us receive the Chinese and teach them the civilization of Christ. If we could not overcome their paganism, then we could abrogate the treaty. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a speech of Mr. Stewart, member of the California Constitutional Convention, supporting his views.

Sargent, in reply to a remark of Hamlin, that the Chinese pay taxes, said the total amount collected from the Chinese in California is \$10,000 less than the annual cost of maintaining Chinese convicts in the state prison. He also said there were probably 500 people in California who agreed with Stewart's speech in the convention.

Eustice, (Louisiana), said he felt it to be his duty to put in a plea for the white people of Louisiana. He was surprised at the attitude occupied by republican senators on this Chinese question. He would vote for the bill, although he believed that the arguments against it were overwhelming, except upon a single point, and that was the race question.

Dawes (Mass.) opposed the bill and said he had lived through one warfare against foreigners and he wanted no more. He claimed that Chinese ought to be admitted to citizenship, and that if they had the votes they would receive vastly different treatment. He insisted that this is a question of the right of manhood, to live and breathe and walk upon the earth, and that our country and especially the republican party should maintain those rights for all men and all races who may wish to seek homes among us.

Mr. Davis, West Virginia, favored Conkling's amendment and said he was ready to abrogate that portion of the treaty which allowed the unrestricted immigration of Chinese, because it was a grievance to our people on the Pacific Coast, but he thought the treaty as a whole, was a benefit to the nation. He would treat the Chinese government as he would the British government and no Senator would say that he would abrogate a treaty with Great Britain in this manner. The short delay proposed by the amendment, July 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880, was trifling.

The pending question being on the amendment that Mr. Conkling submitted yesterday, requesting the President to immediately give notice to the Emperor of China that the articles of the treaty permitting Chinese emigration are unsatisfactory to the United States government, and to propose such modifications of said treaty as will correct the evils complained of, said modifications to be made in a supplemental treaty, to be submitted to the Senate on or before Jan. 1st, 1880, and should the Emperor of China refuse to change the treaty, then the President is to give him notice we will, by laws of our own, correct the evils. The amendment was rejected; yeas 31, nays 33.

Morrill moved to amend so that the bill should not apply to persons who may only seek a temporary residence for educational purposes.

Sargent opposed the amendment unless made more restrictive. He said this bill was, that no vessel should bring more than 15 persons to the United States. Every coolie who came here came for temporary purposes. Many who came here were from 15 to 22 years of age, and any of them might say they came for educational purposes. He moved to amend the amendment so as to add, "and who shall have a certificate from the Chinese government for that purpose." Agreed to, and the amendment of Morrill, as amended by Sargent, was adopted.

Edmunds submitted the following amendment: "That the United

States hereby recognizes the reciprocal right and power in the government of China to regulate, so far as its own dominions are concerned, intercourse between the two countries, according to its own sense of propriety, notwithstanding existing treaties with the United States, and the President is hereby requested to communicate a copy of this act to the Chinese government.

Sargent said this amendment was not objectionable in principle, but it was of no use to the bill. A nation had the right of self-defense, and when it exercised the right, it took the consequences. It was not necessary for us to assure the Emperor of China that he had any such right.

Thurman said the amendment was in effect saying to the Emperor of China, you can stop all commercial intercourse between the United States and China, and we will not take offense. He, for one, was not willing to say to the Emperor of China that on account of the passage of this bill he could close the five Chinese ports against the United States.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 27, nays 39.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the committee were concurred in.

Conkling renewed in the Senate his amendment which had been voted down in committee of the whole, and said he renewed it in the belief that a great nation had better not, by doubtful means, seek to accomplish that which might be done by the means sanctioned and recognized by civilized nations. Suppose there were 120,000 Chinese in California, how much would that number grow between July 1st, '79, when the bill takes effect, and January 1st, '80, when his proposition would take effect? What was that brief period in the life of a nation!

A lively discussion then occurred between Messrs. Conkling and Thurman, in regard to the right of expatriation in which Thurman replying to some comments charging him with speaking in a magnificent complacent and ex cathedra style, replied that to be thus rebuked by a child of nature, by a man who disdained anything theatrical in manner, by one who was simply incarnate, was indeed humiliating, and instructive. It wounded him to the heart. (Laughter.) He was never so impressed with his defects before, and it should be the study of his life to cure them. (Renewed laughter.) Nevertheless he must proceed to teach the Senator (Conkling) a little elementary doctrine concerning the subject in hand.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) said as he understood the Senator from Ohio to argue the doctrine of expatriation, he meant that a bird could leave the parent nest without the privilege of alighting anywhere.

Mr. Thurman said he would buy his friend the cheapest copy of Audobon he could find and send it to him, that he he might see that this had nothing to do with birds. (Laughter.)

Wadleigh favored Conkling's amendment, and said there was a bill now before the Senate to grant \$300,000 subsidy to build up our commerce with Brazil, which was not half so important as our commerce with China. A subsidy of \$500,000 per year had been given to build up Chinese commerce, and it was repealed, not because the treaty was a failure, but because of the corruption in procuring the subsidy. He argued that this country was rapidly gaining the trade of China.

Ingalls said he voted against Conkling's amendment, and he intended to vote against the bill also, but as the bill seemed to have a majority, he would vote for the amendment now, as he believed it would save the honor of the nation.

Conkling's amendment was again rejected by a vote of yeas 31, nays 33.

Anthony, of Rhode Island, then submitted as a substitute for the bill the amendment of Conkling, with the latter part in regard to notifying the Emperor, that we will correct the evil by laws of our own in case he refuses to do so, left off, and it was rejected, yeas 26, nays 33.

Morrill (Vermont) submitted an amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to any master of a vessel seeking harbor in stress of weather; agreed to.

Mr. Whyte (Maryland) submitted an amendment providing that the act should take effect on the 1st of

February, 1880, and in the meantime the President shall negotiate for a modification of the treaty as proposed by the amendment of Mr. Conkling. Rejected.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Edmunds said he wished to express his utter abhorrence of the principles upon which the bill was founded. He hoped that the Constitution had yet provided some means by which this measure, so odious to him, would fail to become a law.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 39, nays 26.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—James Beck, baggage-master on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, between here and Columbus, Ky., was arrested this morning, on a charge of robbing the mail. He was taken to the postoffice, where, on production of proof, he made a full confession. He was taken before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, the entire business being accomplished within four hours. The amount taken was from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

NEW YORK, 15.

A daring highway robbery was perpetrated in Broadway on 5th Avenue yesterday afternoon. The wife of Adolph DeBarry, a wealthy importer, was walking on the avenue with a lady friend, when an elegantly attired man darted behind Mrs. DeBarry, caught both her diamond earrings and endeavored to tear them from her ears. He succeeded in tearing one out, lacerating her ear, and escaped.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 15.—The *Miner's Journal* will publish a letter of President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, exposing the secrets of an organization known as the "Knights of Labor," which has been in existence in Schuylkill County over a year. He says a general miners' strike was ordered by the society to take place on February 16th, in the case men were not paid their wages by that time, but a postponement was ordered until the 20th, by which time all will be paid. He gives the names of a committee called "McNulty's Gang," appointed and organized for the purpose of burning the coal breakers and other property in case of a strike, and gives other details of the organization. The publication of the letter will, it is said, create a sensation only second to the exposure of the notorious Mollie Maguire Society.

Three hundred three track of the Mine Hill branch of the Philadelphia Railroad, yesterday, caved, without a moment's warning, into the workings of the Richardson Colliery, near Glen Carbon. It will take several months to fill the cavity and have the road in order.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., 14.—Knight and Jackson, jointly indicted for wrecking a train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, by throwing the switch open, were found guilty by the jury and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Minister Kasen, writing from Vienna, says: The Russian plague excites great alarm in Germany, Austria, and Hungary. That nearly all the patients have died. That six army surgeons and nearly all who came in contact with the dead had died, although disinfectants were freely used. The mortality among the sick, in some places, was equal to 100 per cent.

BOSTON, 15.—There is no material change in the market. The demand is good and stocks are rapidly passing into the hands of manufacturers at prices indicating no important change in the current rates for some weeks past. If any concession is made it is in favor of cash customers. Four months customers have to pay full current rates, and credits are more closely scrutinized than usual. A large number of buyers have been in the market, including some of our largest mills, and there is a feeling that prices are as low now as they are likely to be for some time to come. Pulled wools are quite active. The transactions during the past week were the largest for some time. California, 11 @ 22½, spring at 22 @ 25.

BALTIMORE, 16.—Henry Bowers, judge of election at the late congressional election, for refusing permission to a United States supervisor to inspect the ballot box before voting, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and fined.

Six other election officers, for violation of the election laws, were also sentenced by Judge Bond to imprisonment and fined.

RICHMOND, 16.—The American Hotel elevator, containing 11 persons, fell to the basement last night, and three of the occupants were severely injured. No guest was in the elevator.

LEAVENWORTH, 16.—Wild Hog, Old Crow, Big Head, and other Cheyenne prisoners, were removed from the Fort, to-day, and sent to Ford County for trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Victoria dispatch says: The steamship *California* left Sitka on Feb. 10th, and arrived at Esquimaux on Feb. 14. There was much excitement in Sitka when she left, the Indians having threatened the annihilation of the whites. The citizens were armed awaiting their attack.

The two Indians, who murdered James Brown, confessed their guilt, were surrendered to the collector, and are now on board the *California*, en route to Portland, to be turned over to the United States District Attorney, to await the action of the authorities at Washington.

Three families came down on the steamer fleeing from danger. The storekeepers are preparing to emigrate by the next steamer.

Father Metropolsky and his congregation, in conjunction with the American citizens of Sitka, have petitioned the commander of Her Majesty's man-of-war, now lying at Esquimaux, to come to their immediate aid, fearful that they cannot allay the disturbances before the United States Government can send assistance.

It is rumored that Cutting and Cosner, about four miles from Sitka, is sacked and burned. No reliance is placed on the rumor because the company have Indians in their employ who seem to be peaceably inclined.

The collector of Alaska has telegraphed to Secretary Sherman for aid. The Indians threaten to kill two white men in retaliation for the two prisoners.

The night before the steamer arrived an alarm was given, through some nervous persons, creating the greatest consternation. The people barred their doors and stood ready for action. The priest's house was crowded with terror-stricken women and children, who couldn't be induced to return to their homes till daylight.

The steamer's arrival created more confidence, but the fear began to gain ground at her departure. The whites are well organized, and in case they cannot conciliate the Indians, will make a desperate fight.

John Brown was murdered in his cabin while asleep. He was hacked to pieces with an axe, and his remains thrown into the ocean. Plunder was the incentive. Much of his property was found in possession of the murderers.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 14.—The *Republique Francaise* energetically protests against permission being accorded Russia to carry out her intention of sending for her volunteer fleet employed in transporting troops in the Black Sea, to Marseilles, to repair.

The medical authorities recommend the careful fumigation of all letters and newspapers at the Russian frontier.

OTTAWA, 14.—The thermometer was 31 below zero. The coldest weather of the season prevails in the valley. At several points the mercury is frozen.

The strike of engineers is extending to Leeds, Plymouth, Dover, and other points.

The 57th Regiment, at Ceylon, is ordered to the Cape of Good Hope as soon as transportation can be obtained. It is hoped the regiment will reach the Cape within a fortnight.

A portion of the force at Candahar has been ordered to retire to Pishan.

Rowell, the Cambridge athlete, sails in the steamship *Parthia*, to-day, for New York, for the purpose of contesting the pedestrian championship with O'Leary.

MADRID, 15.—Two British ships, from Barcelona, from the east are quarantined at Fort Mahon.

A severe storm visited the coast of Galicia yesterday. Two vessels went ashore, and 28 persons were drowned.

VIENNA, 15.—The burgomaster of Vienna urges the government to sanction cremation as a precautionary measure against the plague.