

offered an amendment confining the operation of the clause in regard to the qualifications of jurors in U. S. courts. He argued that Congress had no power, under the fourteenth amendment, to prescribe the qualifications of jurors in State courts.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Morton contended that the fourth section did not establish the qualifications of a juror, it simply provided that he could not be disqualified on account of color, and only made all equal before the law.

Thurman said there was only one State or Territory in the Union that permitted women to sit on a jury, yet they received the equal protection of the laws in every State; the equal protection of the laws was one thing and political privileges another. He would never be willing to give the colored men of the country more privileges than white women.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Vice-President appointed, as a committee during recess, the several branches of the civil service, Allison, Boutwell, Conkling, Merriman and Eaton.

Morrill, of Vt., called up the resolution requesting the President to make inquiry as to the best point for the establishment of a branch mint, and it was agreed to.

The consideration of the civil rights bill was resumed. Carpenter said that after thoroughly considering the bill he would be compelled to vote against it, but he was not willing to record his vote against measures supported by so many of his associates in the Senate without giving his reasons for so doing, so he then spoke at length against the bill.

At 2 p.m., a vote was taken on Thurman's amendment to the civil rights bill in regard to the qualifications of jurors, and it was rejected, yeas 26, nays 40, Carpenter, Ferry, of Conn., Hamilton, of Texas, Schurz, Sprague and Tipton voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Carpenter was listened to throughout with the closest attention both by the senators and those in the galleries. He concluded as follows: "I can understand how an orator like the Senator from Indiana could inflame the passions of a popular assembly, and rally it to support the provisions of this bill; but I confess my astonishment and my sorrow that he can carry along with him the highest court of the land, the Senate of the U. S., and pass the bill throughout all the forms of its enactment. I am consoled, however, by the confidence that if it shall become a law, the judicial courts will intervene to vindicate the constitution." At the conclusion of Carpenter's speech a brief colloquy took place between him and Morton, the latter repeating his argument of yesterday, that the exclusion of colored men from the jury box was a denial of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

The bill was finally reported to the Senate, and no amendments having been made, the question was upon the third reading, and the bill was read a third time and passed, yeas 38, nays 26, the same republicans who voted for Thurman's amendment voting against the bill.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Vice-President presented the credentials of J. P. Christianity, senator elect from Michigan; placed on file.

The force bill was received from the House, and Edmunds asked that it be read the first time and referred.

Hamilton, of Md., objected to its reference after the expiration of the morning hour; the Vice-President overruled the objection and the bill was read by its title.

#### HOUSE.

At the evening session Garfield moved to go into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill; rejected, 93 to 100.

Poland called up the report on the Arkansas case.

Coburn wanted the caucus force bill taken up. Considerable excited colloquial discussion ensued, the more advanced republicans declaring their willingness to have an extra session of congress rather than permit the caucus bill to be left unacted upon. Poland's motion was defeated, and Garfield renewed his motion to go into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill; rejected 94 to 153, only

twenty-six republicans voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

Randall moved to reconsider the last vote, and called for the yeas and nays.

Cessna gave the democrats notice that every minute of time occupied in dilatory motions would be deducted from the time left for the discussion of the bill, a statement which provoked a general laugh among the democrats. The democrats refrained from voting and the result was that no quorum appeared to be present. This new style of filibustering eluded the rule against it.

Butler, of Mass., wanted to know of Speaker Blaine, in the chair, if there was no power to compel a member to vote, as there was evidently a quorum present; the Speaker replied that it was the duty of every member present to vote.

Butler—"Is there no way to compel them?"

The Chair replied that he knew of no way to make a horse drink, though he may be led to the water. (Laughter.)

Hynes said it was an attempt to defeat the recent amendment to the rules to prevent filibustering, and asked if members could not be compelled to vote.

The Speaker asked if he would indicate a mode by which a member can be compelled to vote. He thought he could, and moved that Randall be required to vote. (Contemptuous laughter from the democrats.)

Hawley, of Ills., sought the same information from the Speaker asked for by Butler and Hynes, and received the same answer.

Butler, of Mass., Maynard and others insisted that there ought to be some way to compel members to vote. The Speaker replied that he knew of no way, and remarked that whenever a majority of the House was willing to proceed to business it could do so; the trouble was that certain members of the House, whose duty it was to be present, were absent. Finally the roll was called and showed 217 members present, largely more than a quorum.

Butler then moved to close the doors and send for the absentees. This opened a new door for filibustering not covered by the rule, namely, that individual members be excused, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, and the speaker ruled such motions in order. Before issuing a warrant to the sergeant-at-arms the speaker recognized that the admission of motions to excuse absentees before their being sent for would practically defeat the call. The House indicated its willingness to decide in favor of such motions, although it found no precedent for them. The space in front of the clerk's desk was filled with a crowd of members making suggestions and creating great confusion. During the colloquy, the speaker said he knew of no case where absentees were sent for while there was a quorum present. During the evening several democrats asserted that the evening session was with the understanding that it be for the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and said that they had been willing to devote time to that business, as was agreed; finally, at 12.15, Wheeler, of Maine, said it was plain that the night would be frittered away and the members be incompetent for work to-morrow, he therefore moved an adjournment; negative, 94 to 115. There are now enough dilatory motions pending to preclude the idea of any legislation to-night.

The House is still in session, and is precisely where it was at three this morning, so far as business is concerned. Most of the members are completely worn out. Butler is asleep in his seat, and a score of members are stretched on the sofas in the cloak rooms and around the chamber. The clerk is calling the roll in a dreamy tone. Butler (Mass.) is leader of the republican side, but while the roll was being called, Cessna, his first lieutenant, took his place, rallying and strengthening his forces. The opposition is led by Randall, seconded by Spear. The Speaker occupied the chair throughout the session, deciding promptly the many difficult points constantly arising.

Noon.—The house seems no nearer out of its difficulty than at midnight. The all-night session was consumed in getting round in a vicious circle, and when the question, "Whether the house shall now consider the caucus force bill," came to be voted on, the democrats re-

frained from voting and, as the republicans could not get in the hall a full majority from their own ranks, the vote would discover no quorum present, and a call of the house would follow, and so in a monotonous round throughout the night and so much of the day; still, notwithstanding the disgust of the party leaders, there was no exhibition of temper on either side.

At one o'clock a democratic member moved an adjournment. Butler raised a point of order that this was a dilatory motion; but the Speaker ruled that it was not, and the vote resulted in yeas 69, nays 154.

Hereford offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, the House adjourn to the first of March. The Speaker decided it out of order, and refused to entertain an appeal from the decision, ruling that the pending motion to suspend the rules was made by Cessna, and that only two motions could be entertained.

Eldridge then moved to adjourn till Saturday and the yeas and nays were ordered. The result of the call was yeas 81, nays 174.

Coburn then moved to take up the force bill, upon which Eldridge raised the question of consideration, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were again ordered, and the vote stood—yeas 170, nays 89.

Eldridge then moved to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to consider the force bill, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Eldridge's motion was defeated, yeas 85, nays 161, and the bill was then taken up and read.

Niblack made a point of order that as the bill provided for the creation of new officers it should be first considered in committee of the whole. The Speaker refused to entertain the point, and Niblack appealed. Conger moved to lay the appeal on the table; carried, 142 to 56.

Coburn, at 4 p. m., rose to open the debate, but said that on account of the lateness of the hour and the weariness of the members he would yield to have some amendments offered. Amendments were thereupon suggested by Cannon, Hawley, of Ills., and E. R. Hoar. Hoar's amendment was to strike out the first, second and third sections, and Cannon's to strike out the 13th. The House then adjourned.

Immediately after the meeting of the House this morning, Randall made a proposition that if the republicans would agree to take up the sundry civil appropriation bill and discuss it till 5 o'clock, and then take a recess till 7.30 and take up the force bill for debate only, the opposition would not insist upon the reading of the journal, which would consume several hours.

Coburn gave notice that he would, to-morrow, at one p. m., call the previous question on the force bill. Randall's proposition was then accepted and the House went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

When the clauses were reached appropriating ten thousand for the purchase of Miss Ransom's picture of General Thomas, and twenty-five thousand for Carpenter's painting, "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation," objection was made that the appropriations were not authorized by existing laws. Garfield suggested that the points were not well taken, but the Chair (Hoskins) ruled that they were, and the clauses were stricken out.

In the evening there was an average attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded. Coburn opened the debate on the force bill by an argument in its favor, as absolutely necessary for the preservation of the peace of the south and the life of the government.

Buckner characterized the bill as extraordinary, revolutionary and anti-republican, and asserted his belief in the correctness of a statement made in the editorial columns of the *National Republican*, the President's organ, to-day, that the passage of the bill was requisite to preserve to the republican party the electoral votes in the Southern States.

Willard, of Michigan, made an earnest, eloquent, and impassioned speech against the bill. He deprecated any legislative action that would result in further inflaming the public mind, and that did not restrain the present initiation, by which the country was made the mere prey of opposing extremists.

Albright advocated the bill as

necessary to protect the colored citizens of the South.

Sever opposed it as unnecessary for any purpose.

Hayes, of Mo., made a personal defense in connection with the Hawley letter, and confessed that he had been misled as to some minor acts, but the general charges of lawlessness and murder had been sustained.

Hawley, of Conn., said that he had been a radical in politics all his life, but the time had come for him to consider whether he could continue with his radical associates. He did not like to part company with them, but he had to, for he could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President. He knew there were wrongs in the South, but they could not be righted by such laws. He argued that the federal government, while it could not interfere to protect American citizens in foreign countries, had no right or power to interfere with the exercise of the civil law within the States. He appealed to Southern men to give the assurance that the Ku Klux and white leagues should be put down, and everything done to preserve peace, in order to prevent a re-kindling of the spirit of discord, which might again provoke civil war. At midnight, Berry rose to advocate the bill, but there were few members left to hear him.

Kasson submitted the report of the ways and means committee on the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation, with resolutions to the effect, first, that a copy of the evidence taken by the committee upon the question of the corrupt use of money to procure the passage of the bill giving a subsidy to the China mail, be delivered to the clerk of the House, to be by him laid before the House at the first session of the forty-fourth Congress, to the end that they make further inquiries and take such action thereon as they may deem proper in regard to William King and Schumacher; second, that the clerk of the House shall transmit to the U. S. district attorney for the District of Columbia, a copy of the evidence taken before the committee, with a request to lay so much of it as relates to the truth of the testimony given by King and Schumacher before the grand jury; third, that any reporter or correspondent who occupies a seat in the reporters' gallery of the House, and who received any portion of the money used in procuring the subsidy be censured and deprived of his seat in the gallery. The resolutions and report were ordered printed and re-committed.

The consideration of the force bill was resumed; Cook, Pierce, of Mass., and Poland opposed its passage.

Luttrell opposed the bill, and said that white republicans and negro agitators were largely responsible for the disturbances and discontent in Alabama.

Eldridge appealed to the republican leaders to halt in this course of legislation, which will lead to the destruction of the liberties of the country.

Lamar admitted the existence of political disquiet in some sections of the South, sometimes culminating in riot, but said it was owing to abnormal conditions, and was not the result of a desire to obtain political advantage.

Cannon, of Ills., spoke in opposition to the bill.

Butler (Mass.) defended the constitutionality of the bill.

Coburn then called the previous question.

G. F. Hoar offered an amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operations of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Finally the debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and the amendments.

Berry suggested that the title of the bill should be changed, to a bill to elect the President for a third term. The bill was then passed, 135 to 114.

In accordance with an agreement made on Saturday, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and after the passage, by consent, of two local bills, Hoar moved to suspend the rules and take up and pass the resolution of the Louisiana select committee recognizing Kellogg government, and recommending the House to take measures to reseat the members of the Louisiana legislature. The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 124, nays 85.

Hear then moved to suspend the rules so as to debate the resolutions,

and take a separate vote on each carried, 172 to 85.

That part of the resolution in regard to reseating members was then agreed to without division, and a resolution sustaining the Kellogg government was adopted, 162 to 89.

#### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—It is probable that the fight over the caucus force bill will continue till the 4th of March.

Burke, Zacharie and Leonard, the committee representing the conservatives of Louisiana, have informed the House select committee on Louisiana affairs of the acceptance of the plan of settlement proposed by Wheeler, of the latter committee, on two conditions, first, that the members of the select committee shall act as arbitrators; second, that there shall be an extra session of the General Assembly of Louisiana on or before the fourth Monday in March next, to give practical effect to the award when made, and to consider and pass upon certain reform measures absolutely essential to the peace and prosperity of the State. In announcing the acceptance they state that it is given under protest, and that they have been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that no other terms could be obtained.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., 25.—The river is forty feet above low water mark, and is rising rapidly; mills and bridges have been swept away in all directions.

NEW YORK, 25.—The wall of the store on Duane street, burned a few days ago, fell this evening, on, and crushed through the roof of, St. Andrews church, which was filled with people at vespers; six were killed, and twenty-five seriously injured.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—An effort in the conservative caucus to reconsider the vote of yesterday accepting the Wheeler compromise, failed. Speaker Wiltz entered a protest against the conservatives returning to the hall of the house from which they were driven by hostile bayonets, until they can do so without stultification or any concession whatever; about thirty members afterwards signed the Wiltz protest, adopting its sentiments.

OMAHA, 26.—The weather is clear, the thermometer five below zero.

CHEYENNE, 26.—The weather is clear.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—Hudson E. Bridge, a wealthy and prominent citizen, and senior member of the firm of Bridge, Beach & Co., died to-day; he was formerly president of the Missouri Pacific Road, and has held many important offices.

ERIE, Pa., 26.—John A. Tracy, first president of the Erie and North Eastern Railway, many years a director of the Lake Shore and Chicago and Rock Island Railroads, and one of the most prominent business men in Western Pennsylvania, died here this morning, aged 78.

NEW YORK, 26.—Great crowds linger in the neighborhood of St. Andrew's church, the scene of the calamity last night, but only reporters and officials are allowed to enter the edifice. Shreds of clothing scattered through the church bear testimony to the terrible nature of the panic which seized the congregation, and through holes in the roof brick and plaster continue to fall.

The following card, from Henry C. Bowen, will be published this afternoon:

"The statements made by Mr. B. F. Tracy, in his opening address to the court and jury in the Brooklyn scandal case, so far as said statements refer to me, as having been engaged in any conspiracy whatsoever, are malignant falsifications from beginning to end, destitute of even one particle of truth, as said Tracy can learn if he will call me to the witness stand, in which event he will find out that I do not believe in the doctrine said to have been taught to him, that lying is justifiable, under certain circumstances.

(Signed)  
"HY. C. BOWEN."

#### PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank.

SALT LAKE CITY, Mar. 1, 1875.

Buying at \$1.12; selling at \$1.14 1/2.