FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The consideration of the bill to repeal the Civil Tenure Act was continued.

Mr. Morton made an argument in favor of the unconditional repeal of the act. He could not see any reason for suspending it until the next session of Congress, which was not even probably good reason for suspending it during the whole term of President Grant. He considered the language of the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee was the language of distrust. It proposed to put the President on probation until the next session of Congress, saying to him: "If your conduct during the interval has been satisfactory, we may then, if we choose, go again into full force." For himself he felt the land stand uncleared from under just the last half of the act. Up to the enactment of this law there had been great unanimity of opinion among the leading men of the country in favor of the right of the President to remove from office without consulting the Senate; and at the time of its passage this act was regarded as innocuous, a piece of sentimental legislation, designed to meet a special occasion, the like of which had never before occurred in the history of the country, and probably would never occur again. It was but intended to govern all future Presidents, but only as a temporary protection against the malicious administration of President Johnson, as was shown by the debate upon the bill, if the law had not been called into existence by the conduct of President Johnson, no Senator or Representative would think of proposing such a law at this time. Why then continue the law after the occasion had ceased to pass? He believed that its immediate repeal was demanded by the interests of the country, because the administration of the Government could not be carried on successfully under its operation. He would go further, and say that the country could not be saved by the law, even during the administration of President Grant, if the Republican party had gained nothing by it. It had been a disgrace from the beginning. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe), in the course of his argument in the law, had spoken in favor of the law, had said that the President might just as well be left to be removed by a Police Court Judge at pleasure as to remove a Cabinet officer. The cases were entirely dissimilar, because, according to the theory of our system of government, the judiciary is a separate department of the Government, and is independent of the Executive, while a Cabinet officer is dependent upon the Executive for his tenure of office.

Mr. Howe explained that he had been replying to the argument that in order to secure an efficient administration of the Government it was necessary that Cabinet officers and heads of departments should be removable at the will of the President, and had said in reply that if the argument was sound it was equally sound in the Senate; clearly, because it was equally necessary, in order to secure an efficient administration of the public service, that the President should have power to remove judges.

Mr. Morton said that his statement of the view of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) was substantially correct, and that the explanation did not affect the force of his reply to it. He then proceeded to discuss the question of the law as it stands, and to show that, instead of purifying the public service, it actually served to keep corrupt men in office. Under it the President could not remove any officer, except for cause, and the result was that, although he might have evidence entirely satisfactory to his own mind that an officer was unfaithful and corrupt, yet not having legal evidence of it he would let him remain undisturbed rather than take the risk of full pay and damages. He asked the Senate, and subjecting himself to the question of asking the severe judgment of his relatives. He (Mr. Morton) had talked a short time ago on this subject with his relatives, some of whom had embarked, in the internal revenue service, a great many officers were left undisturbed for many months after they were strongly doing, while the moral evidences of it were most convincing.

Mr. Yates, without going into an argument as to the constitutionality of the tenure of office act, expressed the opinion that it ought to be unconditionally repealed. He thought that the matter, whether with reference to the interests of the whole country or the interests of the party, Congress ought to be governed by the same considerations that it would be in the ordinary business transactions. When a man had employed an agent the first thing he did was to try and satisfy that agent, if he had any, that he had confidence in him and was willing to trust him, and so in Congress, instead of trying to do something the people, ought to do all its power to satisfy the lately-elected President that he was quite trusted him. The Administration ought to be given fair play. The reputation for removals from office rested with the President, and he should be left free to make them and be held responsible. If he (Mr. Yates) were to consult his personal feelings, he would rather fight against any Administration at any time than support it; but he was, nevertheless, determined to give to the present Administration his hearty support until he should see reason to change or withdraw it. This Tenure of Office act was an obstruction in the way of the President and he (nothing else upon his mind) in reforming the public service.

Mr. Pessenden said that he would vote for the repeal of the law. He would not do so, however, upon the ground that the Senate therefore would exhibit a distrust of the President of the United States; but because it proposed the law from the first. He had foreseen and foretold that it would produce just the evil it has done. He had not opposed the law because he thought it unconstitutional. On the contrary, he believed that Congress could constitutionally prescribe the terms of President—the restriction which this law did impose, was the thought, not to be found in already a sufficient check on the action of the President in the matter of the nomination of his nominations. He had been unable, therefore, to support this law at the time of its enactment, because it was designed to be dominated for that particular occasion, he had never been in the habit of framing his legislation for particular occasions. The great evil which had attended the operation of the law was that it had increased, substantially, the power of appointment to office from the Executive to the members of the House of Representatives; this transfer, he thought, had been attended with great mischief, and had therefore prepared to vote for the repeal of the law. He would repeal, however, that he would not be given for repeal on the ground that he vote obtaining for and indicate a want of confidence in the President. He did not think it necessary or dignified to be continually assuming the confidence of the people and of Congress in the President. The people had been recently elected—him, and it was to be presumed that they had confidence in him. He did not mean to lecture the Senate, thought it was not necessary, or in good taste to be continually flaunting the President with praise and talking about his battles and victories. General Grant had conquered the rebellion, and had become President of the United States, and was likely to have a hard time of it, if he (Grant and he (Mr. Fessenden) expected to stand by the President, to support a policy, and a policy that that seemed to him good, as he expected most of it would be, and to excuse all that he might do, and the President would be more than mortal if he did not make some mistakes. He was not in the habit of determining his action upon all measures of legislation that came before him without regard to persons, or his probable effect upon them, and only with regard to what he thought was right. Senate, and to the great constituency which he represented. He would vote for the repeal of the law because it was a bad one, and not with the effect upon any person or persons.

Mr. Yates said that whether the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) meant to lecture anybody or not, he (Mr. Yates) did not intend to be lectured. The Senator from Maine said that in legislating it began to the difference of the Government to be over considered the person holding an office, and that he was willing to vote for the repeal because that Senator in voting for the tenure of office bill had done so with the confidence of the person who then held the office of President.

Mr. Fessenden—I did not vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yates—Well, others did, and they voted with reference to the person then holding the office of President of the United States, and he maintain that we ought to consider the person who holds an office when legislating with reference to that office.

Mr. Yates also insisted that it was proper to refer in the Senate to Gen. Grant's battles.

Mr. Howard protested against the imputation of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) that to vote against the repeal of the suspension of this law would indicate a want of confidence in the President. The legislation was without precedent, and entirely gratuitous. The law itself he thought an emphatic one, and the chief object in voting for it had been not to restrain Andrew Johnson, but to put upon the statute-book a salutary enactment necessary in his judgment to the Executive and to the public. It was true that the misconduct of President Johnson had given the occasion for enactment, but occasions always suggested the enactment of laws. No one could have a higher sense than he of the patriotism and brilliancy of Gen. Grant's military career, and he trusted that his civil career would be as admirable. He expected that it would be so, and he intended to give his support to every act and suggestion of the President that he could approve, but he would not be swerved from the line of his duty as a legislator by regard for President Grant or any other human being. He had never been and never would learn "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." The constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act seemed to him as clear as to hardly admit of debate. It required the concurring action of the President and the Senate to put a man into office. How, then, could the President alone undo that which he had been unable to do without the advice and consent of the Senate? The consideration alone seemed to settle the question, but his view was sustained also by reason of the great statesmen this country had produced—Webster, Clay, Benton and Calhoun.

In conclusion, Mr. Howard denied that the vote against the repeal of the law indicated want of confidence in the President, and expressed the opinion that the President himself would hirl back the legislation if he heard it. He (Mr. Howard) was willing for the sake of being in harmony with the Executive, to vote to suspend the law for a time, but he felt that in doing so he did a great evil, and that it was not under any circumstances agree to its repeal.

Mr. Edmunds said that a discussed speech, tator, if there were any such, would have some curiosity to know the occasion for the Senate to strike off the statute-book a law for which some of the best patriots in the history of the country had struggled, and for the want of which Congress had passed, and which was, by direct intervention, been used to control and coerce the will of the people. The suggestion of the attempt to repeal the law were of two classes. The Democratic party in the Senate advocated it as a solid Democratic measure, and by one principle, but others no doubt in hope that by repealing the law the Republican party would get itself in the wrong, and would stand before the people of the country, and be, as a party which had resorted to a mean and unconstitutional contrivance against a President who it did not like, and which now made haste to abandon that contrivance in favor of the Executive that it did like. Acting with the Democratic party were some of the most able and eminent members of the Republican party, who honestly were acting in this case as if ours were a Government of one branch, and that Congress. He was not being this combination for the repeal of the law, it was worth while for Senators seriously to consider what it was that they were asked to do. He would remind them that history was not silent on this question; it was the subject of long and bitter power against the power of the people, as represented by their own agents.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and the Senate soon adjourned.

The Park Bill.

The following is an act which has passed the House and is now in the Senate:

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia," approved the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Fairmount Park Commissioners, in the name of the city of Philadelphia, to present and maintain the damage to the Park by cutting any trees and shrubbery upon the premises within the boundaries of the Fairmount Park by the supplement to the act creating said park, approved the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, although the compensation to the owners may not have been actually paid.

Sec. 2. That the Fairmount Park Commissioners shall have power from time to time to appoint a solicitor, whose duty it shall be to attend to the assessments of damages, and to such other matters of a legal nature connected with the park as they may require. The solicitor shall hold his office for such term or time as the said commissioners shall think proper, and shall be removable at their pleasure. The remuneration of the solicitor, to be fixed by the commissioners, and entirely gratuitous. The law itself he thought an emphatic one, and the chief object in voting for it had been not to restrain Andrew Johnson, but to put upon the statute-book a salutary enactment necessary in his judgment to the Executive and to the public. It was true that the misconduct of President Johnson had given the occasion for enactment, but occasions always suggested the enactment of laws. No one could have a higher sense than he of the patriotism and brilliancy of Gen. Grant's military career, and he trusted that his civil career would be as admirable. He expected that it would be so, and he intended to give his support to every act and suggestion of the President that he could approve, but he would not be swerved from the line of his duty as a legislator by regard for President Grant or any other human being. He had never been and never would learn "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." The constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act seemed to him as clear as to hardly admit of debate. It required the concurring action of the President and the Senate to put a man into office. How, then, could the President alone undo that which he had been unable to do without the advice and consent of the Senate? The consideration alone seemed to settle the question, but his view was sustained also by reason of the great statesmen this country had produced—Webster, Clay, Benton and Calhoun.

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CITY BULLETIN.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.—The druggists, chemists and pharmaceutists of this city and vicinity held a preliminary meeting at the hall of the College of Pharmacy, Tenth street, above Cherry, to consider the bill recently laid before the Legislature, relative to the adulteration of drugs and medicines. The object of the meeting being to consider a more comprehensive and efficient law. The following officers were chosen: President, Robert Shoemaker, Vice-Presidents, Thomas H. Powers, Charles Ellis, J. M. Maris, Jr., Secretary, Edward Z. Ellis, T. Morris Perot, William C. Henszey, Secretaries, Alfred B. Taylor and W. C. Bakes.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and said that he did not presume that any person present was opposed to the appointment of an inspector of drugs, but he thought that the dealers in drugs should have some voice in the appointment, in order that an incompetent person shall not be selected for the important position.

Mr. Edward Parrish said that the substitute for the bill now before the Legislature provides that all retail dealers in medicine and poisons shall be registered pharmaceutists. Those eligible to be registered must either be graduates of pharmacy, practising or assistant practising pharmacists. Any applicants for registry are to be examined by a Board of five pharmaceutists, to be appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The bill also provides for the appointment of a chemist by the Governor, and who shall keep a record and list, etc., and issue licenses, and shall analyze all drugs and designated plainly on the labels, and that none drugs shall be sold, examined or analyzed, at special license from the registrar, unless they are sold in the original packages, with a report on the registered or wholesale dealer from which it was obtained.

Mr. Parrish then offered a series of resolutions in the spirit of the meeting. Among the resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That the use of substances dangerous to human life should be especially restricted by law, and connected with precautions against mistakes, accidents, and lead to the detection of any cases of accidental or criminal injury or homicide.

Resolved, That "The Pharmacy and Poison Act," prepared and now in the hands of a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, with the view to procuring uniform legislation in all the States of the Union, in the leading features, meets our approval, and we pray for it, when perfected by further comparison with the laws of other countries, and by consultation with leading pharmaceutists in this and other States, for the consideration of the Legislature, and of the community for whose benefit and protection it is designed.

Resolved, That the adulteration and sophistication of medicines and poisons, as shown by the special examination provided by the United States Government at the several ports of entry and by the reports of the leading pharmaceutical colleges and associations, and any just and practicable measures which may tend to the suppression shall have our earnest and hearty support; and we pledge our mutual aid in the diffusion and spread of pharmaceutical science, and the mere theoretical knowledge, and the organization of dealers in and compounders of drugs and medicines, as the surest guarantees of the purity and efficiency of remedial agents.

Resolved, That we have no desire to be either of the bills recently introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania; the one looking to the appointment of a State Inspector of Drugs and the other authorizing pharmacy prosecutors searching pharmaceutical stores and the arrest of their owners at the instance of irresponsible informers, as we believe the former will not improve efficient or useful, while the latter especially would be a dangerous weapon in the hands of petty litigation.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.—Samuel McClintock, who was arrested on the charge of assaulting Policeman Hudson, on Sunday morning last, in Second street, above Thirteenth, had a hearing at the Central station yesterday, on a charge of the same nature. Officer Hudson testified that some time ago he was called on to disperse a crowd of boys in front of McClintock's hall, and was fired at three times by McClintock, but the balls missed fire. The last ball, however, was held for his appearance at court to answer both charges.

TEMPERANCE BLESSING.—The Temperance Blessing meeting in Independence Hall last evening was largely attended. Mr. Joseph Parrish presided. Interesting addresses were delivered by Elias Hicks, Dr. Lyman, Mr. Collins, Dr. Ellis and several others. Alice Rutter, a sprightly child of nine years, recited a temperance piece, which was listened to with great interest by the audience, and received a hearty encore. Alice Rutter, a sprightly child of nine years, recited a temperance piece, which was listened to with great interest by the audience, and received a hearty encore. Among the resolutions were the following:

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SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate:

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1 Ogden street, South Tenth street, 14 feet 10 inches front, subject to ground rent, $3,050 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 639 Catharine street, 16 feet front, 1,950 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 619 Catharine street, 16 feet front, 1,050 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 21 Godey street, 16 feet 3 inches front, 925 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 23 Godey street, 16 feet 3 inches front, 925 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 25 Godey street, 16 feet 3 inches front, 925 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1005 Godey street, 16 feet 3 inches front, 925 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1007 Godey street, 16 feet 3 inches front, 925 00

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1009 Godey street, 16 feet 3 inches front, 925 00

North Beverly street, 16 feet front, 6,700 00

Lehigh Mines, Allentown, Pa., machinery, &c., Allentown, Pa., 20,000 00

Twenty-first street, No. 91 South Twenty-first street, 9,700 00

100 sha Pacific and Atlantic Tel. Co., 1,000 00

5 sha Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 520 00

5 sha Lehigh Valley R. R., 29 50

10 sha Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., 50 00

5 sh Potter Brewer Park, 100 00

5 sh Mechanics' Bank, 187 50

5 sha Academy of Music, 425 00

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20 sha Reliance Insurance Co., $46 50, 930 00

5 sha Western Bank, 125 00

1 sh Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 75 00

9 sh Bank North America, $133, 1,142 00

30 sha Consolidation Nat. Bank, $45 50, 1,365 00

10 sha American Bitumen Co., $6 37½, 63 75

10 sha Dover Transportation Co., $37, 370 00

20 sha Union Transportation Co., $75, 1,500 00

1 sh Mercantile Library, 7 00

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

BOYS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday three boys were before Mayor Cox, charged with throwing stones, rowdyism and disorderly conduct in the streets. They were fined, and after a reprimand from the Mayor they were discharged. Three men were taken out for other boys who were implicated in the same disorderly proceedings, and who were most likely be pinched. The Mayor deserves great credit for his promptness in endeavoring to suppress these disorderly proceedings. He has instructed his officers to arrest all such evil-behaved boys.

THE NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.—To-morrow, the 17th inst., the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence its annual session at Burlington. Extensive arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Bishop Ames and the large number of ordained ministers belonged to the Conference, and it is said quite a number of changes will be made in the appointments this year.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Yesterday a man was held to answer for stealing a large quantity of brass tacks from a store in Camden.

THE WOMAN WITH THE BAG.—Mrs. Lydia Ann Hall, who was arrested on the charge of assaulting Policeman Hudson, on Sunday morning last, in Second street, above Thirteenth, had a hearing at the Central station yesterday, on a charge of the same nature. Officer Hudson testified that some time ago he was called on to disperse a crowd of boys in front of McClintock's hall, and was fired at three times by McClintock, but the balls missed fire. The last ball, however, was held for his appearance at court to answer both charges.

Mr. McGinnis said that he had not known that there were any there being testimony until after they had left.

Mr. Joseph declared that he had known the case some months, personally, and one of them for years past. This man had been at the poll in his ward, and had voted, and he (Mr. J.) was, on election day, and had electioneered and voted at the election. The ticket, however, he had given himself by swearing before the committee that he had been in the upper part of the city at that same time, voting at different other polls. This was the only election he had voted, asked Mr. Joseph(a) to sign a petition to get him upon the jury.

Messrs. Strang, Bunn, Davis, and other Republicans, endorsed the decision of the Committee and the statement of Mr. McGinnis, as having been sustained by the evidence. They farther argued that the witnesses were entitled to payment according to law.

The decision of Mr. McGinnis having been declared out of order, the resolution of payment was adopted.

Afternoon Session.—The afternoon session was occupied in the reading of various petitions and bills, none of which were finally acted upon. Adjourned.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The President yesterday, in a brief message, invited the attention of Congress to the accompanying communication received from the Secretary of the Interior, viz.:

To the Secretary of the Interior—SIR: Under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, it is made the duty of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad at any time to report to the Secretary of the Interior such information as should be in possession of their department. Section 6 of the act provides that "if it shall come our duty now to report the following accounts are hereby submitted, viz.: Act of Congress of December, 1867, the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met in the city of New York, and proceeded to the election of directors for the ensuing year, when an injunction was served by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New York, upon the officers of the meeting, and upon the directors, some of the stockholders, and certain of the Government directors, restraining them from and proceeding an election of any officer or directors upon the ground that the Federal law of December 20, 1867, for the ensuing year.

The whole number of votes thrown we have ascertained to be 267,430 shares, of which 205,860 were given for the gentlemen whose names are hereto annexed, and no other votes could have been given that would change the result. Under this injunction, attachments, some of them not bailable, were issued, and the inspectors of the election were arrested and ordered to deliver the result, proprietary for park purposes within the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 7. No Park Commissioner and no solicitor shall be eligible for said commission, and no person exercising any office, or holding any appointment under such commission, shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any compensation for any service rendered to any party having suits against the city, or claims for land damages or in any other manner arising against said commission or the city, excepting only the proper salary, fees or pension, if any, attached to his office; and any offence against the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. The first section of an act of Assembly, approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act supplement to an act entitled "An act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia," approved the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight," is hereby amended so that the same, in describing the boundaries of the Fairmount Park, shall read as follows: "Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of property leased by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company, near the city bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the falls, where the said northeasterly line was intersected by the line dividing the property of H. Dunlap from that of Isaac H. Shoemaker and T. Johnson, if the same were extended from thence in a southwesterly direction upon said Dunlap's line, and prolongation to the middle of the Ford road, and to the opposite side of said road, and so forth as in said first section is described. And, furthermore, it is hereby declared to be the intent and meaning of the fifth section of said act that all the property belonging to Fairmount Park, mentioned and described in any of the sections of said act of Assembly, shall be subject to all the powers, control and authority, which is by force of law conferred upon the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Sec. 9. The said Park Commissioners shall have power from time to time to appoint a solicitor, whose duty it shall be to attend to the assessments of damages, and to such other matters of a legal nature connected with the park as they may require. The solicitor shall hold his office for such term or time as the said commissioners shall think proper, and shall be removable at their pleasure. The remuneration of the solicitor, to be fixed by the commissioners, and entirely gratuitous. The law itself he thought an emphatic one, and the chief object in voting for it had been not to restrain Andrew Johnson, but to put upon the statute-book a salutary enactment necessary in his judgment to the Executive and to the public. It was true that the misconduct of President Johnson had given the occasion for enactment, but occasions always suggested the enactment of laws. No one could have a higher sense than he of the patriotism and brilliancy of Gen. Grant's military career, and he trusted that his civil career would be as admirable. He expected that it would be so, and he intended to give his support to every act and suggestion of the President that he could approve, but he would not be swerved from the line of his duty as a legislator by regard for President Grant or any other human being. He had never been and never would learn "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." The constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act seemed to him as clear as to hardly admit of debate. It required the concurring action of the President and the Senate to put a man into office. How, then, could the President alone undo that which he had been unable to do without the advice and consent of the Senate? The consideration alone seemed to settle the question, but his view was sustained also by reason of the great statesmen this country had produced—Webster, Clay, Benton and Calhoun.

In conclusion, Mr. Howard denied that the vote against the repeal of the law indicated want of confidence in the President, and expressed the opinion that the President himself would hirl back the legislation if he heard it. He (Mr. Howard) was willing for the sake of being in harmony with the Executive, to vote to suspend the law for a time, but he felt that in doing so he did a great evil, and that it was not under any circumstances agree to its repeal.

Mr. Edmunds said that a discussed speech tator, if there were any such, would have some curiosity to know the occasion for the Senate to strike off the statute-book a law for which some of the best patriots in the history of the country had struggled, and for the want of which Congress had passed, and which was, by direct intervention, been used to control and coerce the will of the people. The suggestion of the attempt to repeal the law were of two classes. The Democratic party in the Senate advocated it as a solid Democratic measure, and by one principle, but others no doubt in hope that by repealing the law the Republican party would get itself in the wrong, and would stand before the people of the country, and be, as a party which had resorted to a mean and unconstitutional contrivance against a President who it did not like, and which now made haste to abandon that contrivance in favor of an Executive that it did like. Acting with the Democratic party were some of the most able and eminent members of the Republican party, who honestly were acting in this case as if ours were a Government of one branch, and that Congress. He was not being this combination for the repeal of the law, it was worth while for Senators seriously to consider what it was that they were asked to do. He would remind them that history was not silent on this question; it was the subject of long and bitter power against the power of the people, as represented by their own agents.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and the Senate soon adjourned.

The Park Bill.

The following is an act which has passed the House and is now in the Senate:

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia," approved the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Fairmount Park Commissioners, in the name of the city of Philadelphia, to present and maintain the damage to the Park by cutting any trees and shrubbery upon the premises within the boundaries of the Fairmount Park by the supplement to the act creating said park, approved the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, although the compensation to the owners may not have been actually paid.

Sec. 2. That the Fairmount Park Commissioners shall have power from time to time to appoint a solicitor, whose duty it shall be to attend to the assessments of damages, and to such other matters of a legal nature connected with the park as they may require. The solicitor shall hold his office for such term or time as the said commissioners shall think proper, and shall be removable at their pleasure. The remuneration of the solicitor, to be fixed by the commissioners, and entirely gratuitous. The law itself he thought an emphatic one, and the chief object in voting for it had been not to restrain Andrew Johnson, but to put upon the statute-book a salutary enactment necessary in his judgment to the Executive and to the public. It was true that the misconduct of President Johnson had given the occasion for enactment, but occasions always suggested the enactment of laws. No one could have a higher sense than he of the patriotism and brilliancy of Gen. Grant's military career, and he trusted that his civil career would be as admirable. He expected that it would be so, and he intended to give his support to every act and suggestion of the President that he could approve, but he would not be swerved from the line of his duty as a legislator by regard for President Grant or any other human being. He had never been and never would learn "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." The constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act seemed to him as clear as to hardly admit of debate. It required the concurring action of the President and the Senate to put a man into office. How, then, could the President alone undo that which he had been unable to do without the advice and consent of the Senate? The consideration alone seemed to settle the question, but his view was sustained also by reason of the great statesmen this country had produced—Webster, Clay, Benton and Calhoun.

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