FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—The Tenure-of-Office act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Scott resumed his argument to show that the power of removal from office may be regulated by legislation. The Republican party made the Tenure-of-Office act, and the Tenure-of-Office act, adopted by the vote on the impeachment trial, and the party platforms. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would stand upon principle, and refuse to repeal the law; he would vote for the repeal, however, with proper qualifications and safeguards.

Mr. Sherman thought that a man might declare himself in favor of repeal or against it without being open to the charge of inconsistency, or the charge of disobedience to the President. Had the question been presented to him simply upon its merits he might have voted for repeal. He believed that the law to be repealed, if repealed, but the constitutional view strictly constitutional, but the constitutional view was not always the only, nor even controlling one, in determining the vote on a question, and in this case there were certain great practical questions to be taken into consideration. The great practical problems presented to the statesmen of the day was how to reform the public service, and root out the degrading and disgraceful corruption and inefficiency now existing there. The main source of that corruption was not to be found in the exercise of arbitrary power of removal by the Executive, but in the system of appointment of public officers at random from personal or political favoritism, or upon the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. While that system was unconstitutional, it would be a question if a sound or wholesome one. He was satisfied from the law that the tenure of office would be secured by a term by preventing salutary removals by a good President than it would do good by preventing the immediate removal by a bad President. When the body politic was daily swallowing poison it was well to have at hand, even if it could be used as a powerful emetic, like the absolute power of removal from not being used. He might be willing to vote for repeal if he believed that the majority of the Senate was in favor of keeping the law on the statute-book in its present form. Lastly, he would say that he was satisfied and believed that if the law were not repealed it would have to be modified at the next session of Congress.

For this reason, paradoxical as it might seem, he would now vote against the repeal. He was satisfied that when the subject should come up hereafter, Congress, having already made one form in the wrong direction and failed, would go to the root of the evil, and at least attempt a reform by establishing a system of open examination, appointment for merit, and removal only for cause, the incumbent having the right of appeal to the public service. He did not expect to bring about the millennium or an act of perfection, but he did hope that at the next session one step at least would be taken in the right direction. If he thought he would vote to suspend the law in order to facilitate the action of Congress, he would be in removing unworthy public officers.

He had confidence that the President and the President felt sensitive on the subject, and would not send any nominations to the Senate which would be rejected. The Senate ought not to listen to any rumors, though designed, without foundation, that it was contemplated to make trouble between the legislative and the executive branches of the government, and was disposed to be suspicious, because although the struggle of Congress with Johnson had shaken the fill of the Union, with the fullest political power and patronage, was in the end powerless against the will of the people and their representatives, yet it was shown that he could insult, and to some extent succeed in the effect of the best legislation. He (Mr. Schurz) could not believe that any such purpose existed. He was not one of those who sailed themselves of every opportunity to fly into a paroxysm of adulation of General Grant, but he had too favorable an opinion of the President to think that he would allow himself with no to believe that he would exert himself with activity of every kind to the utmost of his power, to which, whether that old came in the shape of suspension or the repeal of the tenure of office law.

Mr. Sprague followed with an argument for repeal. A day or two ago the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) had felt called upon, he thought, to lecture the Senate, and had been especially severe upon those who advocated the repeal of the tenure of of office act because of the high character of the President. But he (Mr. Sprague) thought that was a legitimate and an excellent reason for repeal.

He believed that the office which man, occupying a responsible position like the Presidency, might more safely be entrusted to a man who would put the his rests and views of the whole country than an irresponsible, limited and temporary tenure body like the Senate. The great evil in both Houses of Congress was that too many of the members were lawyers—men educated only in one line, in one range of ideas and one profession, and therefore incompetent to represent faithfully the diverse interests and sentiments of the great mass of the people. Of the 66 members of the Senate, 45 were lawyers, and of the remaining 21 five had received a legal education, and most of the few remaining members were guided and influenced by the teachings of the lawyers.

In the House the preponderance of members of this profession was even greater than in the Senate. Some States had no other Representatives. He was a most sad misfortune to the country. He was not one of those who worshipped the political system transmitted to us by our fathers, or attributed to it our great material growth. The main springs of our prosperity had been slavery and foreign emigration. The former had stimulated the industry of cotton-growing and a commercial monopoly, and so had built up the manufacturing and commercial and agricultural interests of the North, and these had in turn invited and grown up to great importance the foreign element, of course, had something to do with the production of such a great material growth. The motion of such a great material was the building up of two great powers for mutual defiance.

The politicians had never been willing to let the people know the true state of the country. They had taken to wars them all the power of the State war, and had plunged them into it unprepared. The politicians still attempted to do another political policy, but he had already done something to let the people know the true condition of the country, and he meant to do more. The object of the industry in Congress seemed to be rather to perpetuate the existence of a party than to promote the welfare of the people. The people could have his support which did not make the prosperity and contentment of the people to the chief object. A party which failed in this failed in its mission, and the people had a right to exist.

In conclusion, he said he was in favor of repealing the tenure-of-office act, in any case; because, if he had to subject himself to any other Miltiade, he preferred the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him, and occupying a responsible position, to the tyranny of a body like the Senate.

Mr. Hye humorously defended the lawyers from the sledge-hammer assaults of the Boanerges from the Granite State.

Mr. Corbett made an argument for the repeal. He wished to see President Johnson vindicated, because he believed that a single man in his position could better do the public service than could the Senate. He reminded the Senate that the war of the Government against the rebellion was a costly failure; that one man and Sheridan, and Sherman, and others, when it immediately began to be successful. He reminded the Senate that the fear of repealing the law, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. The position of the President was other. Johnson had shown his fitness for the place, with the fullest political power and patronage, was in the end powerless against the will of the people and their representatives, yet it was shown that he could insult, and to some extent succeed in the effect of the best legislation. He (Mr. Schurz) could not believe that any such purpose existed. He was not one of those who sailed themselves of every opportunity to fly into a paroxysm of adulation of General Grant, but he had too favorable an opinion of the President to think that he would allow himself with no to believe that he would exert himself with activity of every kind to the utmost of his power, to which, whether that old came in the shape of suspension or the repeal of the tenure of office law.

Mr. Sprague followed with an argument for repeal. A day or two ago the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) had felt called upon, he thought, to lecture the Senate, and had been especially severe upon those who advocated the repeal of the tenure of of office act because of the high character of the President. But he (Mr. Sprague) thought that was a legitimate and an excellent reason for repeal.

He believed that the office which man, occupying a responsible position like the Presidency, might more safely be entrusted to a man who would put the his rests and views of the whole country than an irresponsible, limited and temporary tenure body like the Senate. The great evil in both Houses of Congress was that too many of the members were lawyers—men educated only in one line, in one range of ideas and one profession, and therefore incompetent to represent faithfully the diverse interests and sentiments of the great mass of the people. Of the 66 members of the Senate, 45 were lawyers, and of the remaining 21 five had received a legal education, and most of the few remaining members were guided and influenced by the teachings of the lawyers.

In the House the preponderance of members of this profession was even greater than in the Senate. Some States had no other Representatives. He was a most sad misfortune to the country. He was not one of those who worshipped the political system transmitted to us by our fathers, or attributed to it our great material growth. The main springs of our prosperity had been slavery and foreign emigration. The former had stimulated the industry of cotton-growing and a commercial monopoly, and so had built up the manufacturing and commercial and agricultural interests of the North, and these had in turn invited and grown up to great importance the foreign element, of course, had something to do with the production of such a great material growth. The motion of such a great material was the building up of two great powers for mutual defiance.

The politicians had never been willing to let the people know the true state of the country. They had taken to wars them all the power of the State war, and had plunged them into it unprepared. The politicians still attempted to do another political policy, but he had already done something to let the people know the true condition of the country, and he meant to do more. The object of the industry in Congress seemed to be rather to perpetuate the existence of a party than to promote the welfare of the people. A party could have his support which did not make the prosperity and contentment of the people to the chief object. A party which failed in this failed in its mission, and the people had a right to exist.

In conclusion, he said he was in favor of repealing the tenure-of-office act, in any case; because, if he had to subject himself to any other Miltiade, he preferred the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him, and occupying a responsible position, to the tyranny of a body like the Senate.

Mr. Hye humorously defended the lawyers from the sledge-hammer assaults of the Boanerges from the Granite State.

Mr. Corbett made an argument for the repeal. He wished to see President Johnson vindicated, because he believed that a single man in his position could better do the public service than could the Senate. He reminded the Senate that the war of the Government against the rebellion was a costly failure; that one man and Sheridan, and Sherman, and others, when it immediately began to be successful.

Mr. Sprague spoke in favor of repealing the law, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. The position of the President was other. Johnson had shown his fitness for the place, with the fullest political power and patronage, was in the end powerless against the will of the people and their representatives, yet it was shown that he could insult, and to some extent succeed in the effect of the best legislation. He (Mr. Schurz) could not believe that any such purpose existed. He was not one of those who sailed themselves of every opportunity to fly into a paroxysm of adulation of General Grant, but he had too favorable an opinion of the President to think that he would allow himself with no to believe that he would exert himself with activity of every kind to the utmost of his power, to which, whether that old came in the shape of suspension or the repeal of the tenure of office law.

Mr. Sprague followed with an argument for repeal. A day or two ago the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) had felt called upon, he thought, to lecture the Senate, and had been especially severe upon those who advocated the repeal of the tenure of of office act because of the high character of the President. But he (Mr. Sprague) thought that was a legitimate and an excellent reason for repeal.

He believed that the office which man, occupying a responsible position like the Presidency, might more safely be entrusted to a man who would put the his rests and views of the whole country than an irresponsible, limited and temporary tenure body like the Senate. The great evil in both Houses of Congress was that too many of the members were lawyers—men educated only in one line, in one range of ideas and one profession, and therefore incompetent to represent faithfully the diverse interests and sentiments of the great mass of the people. Of the 66 members of the Senate, 45 were lawyers, and of the remaining 21 five had received a legal education, and most of the few remaining members were guided and influenced by the teachings of the lawyers.

In the House the preponderance of members of this profession was even greater than in the Senate. Some States had no other Representatives. He was a most sad misfortune to the country. He was not one of those who worshipped the political system transmitted to us by our fathers, or attributed to it our great material growth. The main springs of our prosperity had been slavery and foreign emigration. The former had stimulated the industry of cotton-growing and a commercial monopoly, and so had built up the manufacturing and commercial and agricultural interests of the North, and these had in turn invited and grown up to great importance the foreign element, of course, had something to do with the production of such a great material growth. The motion of such a great material was the building up of two great powers for mutual defiance.

The politicians had never been willing to let the people know the true state of the country. They had taken to wars them all the power of the State war, and had plunged them into it unprepared. The politicians still attempted to do another political policy, but he had already done something to let the people know the true condition of the country, and he meant to do more. The object of the industry in Congress seemed to be rather to perpetuate the existence of a party than to promote the welfare of the people. A party could have his support which did not make the prosperity and contentment of the people to the chief object. A party which failed in this failed in its mission, and the people had a right to exist.

In conclusion, he said he was in favor of repealing the tenure-of-office act, in any case; because, if he had to subject himself to any other Miltiade, he preferred the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him, and occupying a responsible position, to the tyranny of a body like the Senate.

Mr. Hye humorously defended the lawyers from the sledge-hammer assaults of the Boanerges from the Granite State.

Mr. Corbett made an argument for the repeal. He wished to see President Johnson vindicated, because he believed that a single man in his position could better do the public service than could the Senate. He reminded the Senate that the war of the Government against the rebellion was a costly failure; that one man and Sheridan, and Sherman, and others, when it immediately began to be successful.

Mr. Sprague spoke in favor of repealing the law, because he believed it to be unconstitutional. The position of the President was other. Johnson had shown his fitness for the place, with the fullest political power and patronage, was in the end powerless against the will of the people and their representatives, yet it was shown that he could insult, and to some extent succeed in the effect of the best legislation. He (Mr. Schurz) could not believe that any such purpose existed. He was not one of those who sailed themselves of every opportunity to fly into a paroxysm of adulation of General Grant, but he had too favorable an opinion of the President to think that he would allow himself with no to believe that he would exert himself with activity of every kind to the utmost of his power, to which, whether that old came in the shape of suspension or the repeal of the tenure of office law.

Mr. Sprague followed with an argument for repeal. A day or two ago the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) had felt called upon, he thought, to lecture the Senate, and had been especially severe upon those who advocated the repeal of the tenure of of office act because of the high character of the President. But he (Mr. Sprague) thought that was a legitimate and an excellent reason for repeal.

He believed that the office which man, occupying a responsible position like the Presidency, might more safely be entrusted to a man who would put the his rests and views of the whole country than an irresponsible, limited and temporary tenure body like the Senate. The great evil in both Houses of Congress was that too many of the members were lawyers—men educated only in one line, in one range of ideas and one profession, and therefore incompetent to represent faithfully the diverse interests and sentiments of the great mass of the people. Of the 66 members of the Senate, 45 were lawyers, and of the remaining 21 five had received a legal education, and most of the few remaining members were guided and influenced by the teachings of the lawyers.

In the House the preponderance of members of this profession was even greater than in the Senate. Some States had no other Representatives. He was a most sad misfortune to the country. He was not one of those who worshipped the political system transmitted to us by our fathers, or attributed to it our great material growth. The main springs of our prosperity had been slavery and foreign emigration. The former had stimulated the industry of cotton-growing and a commercial monopoly, and so had built up the manufacturing and commercial and agricultural interests of the North, and these had in turn invited and grown up to great importance the foreign element, of course, had something to do with the production of such a great material growth. The motion of such a great material was the building up of two great powers for mutual defiance.

The politicians had never been willing to let the people know the true state of the country. They had taken to wars them all the power of the State war, and had plunged them into it unprepared. The politicians still attempted to do another political policy, but he had already done something to let the people know the true condition of the country, and he meant to do more. The object of the industry in Congress seemed to be rather to perpetuate the existence of a party than to promote the welfare of the people. A party could have his support which did not make the prosperity and contentment of the people to the chief object. A party which failed in this failed in its mission, and the people had a right to exist.

In conclusion, he said he was in favor of repealing the tenure-of-office act, in any case; because, if he had to subject himself to any other Miltiade, he preferred the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him, and occupying a responsible position, to the tyranny of a body like the Senate.

Mr. Hye humorously defended the lawyers from the sledge-hammer assaults of the Boanerges from the Granite State.

Mr. Corbett made an argument for the repeal. He wished to see President Johnson vindicated, because he believed that a single man in his position could better do the public service than could the Senate. He reminded the Senate that the war of the Government against the rebellion was a costly failure; that one man and Sheridan, and Sherman, and others, when it immediately began to be successful