



were out against him for murder, and he would not have dared to testify as he had

in his (Josephs) presence. He knew him well, and he was not worthy of cre-

The joint resolution passed finally un-

lence.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17. 1869.

NUMBER 67

Bazette.

TWELVE O'CLOCKIM.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature-Bills Passed in the Senate-**Bills Introduced in the House** -Witness Fees in Witham-**Bunn Contested Election Case** -The Constitutional Amend-

ment. (By Telegraph to the Pitisburgh Gazette.] HABBISBUEG, March 16, 1869. SENATE.

PRIVATE CALENDAR. Bills on the private calendar were

called up by the Senators named and passed finally, as follows:

Mr. KERR: Extending the limits of Butler borough; relating to elections of school directors in Kittanning township, Armstrong county; authorizing the Lawrence county Commissioners to refund - certain taxes-being all House bills. Mr. LOWRY: Regulating the salaries

of Crawford county Auditors; extending

the Venango Mechanics Lien law of 1865, upon lease-hold estates, to Craw-ford, Warren aud Clarion counties; au-thorizing the Meadville Council to fix the place of holding general, special and municipal elections; protecting livery stable keepers of Crawford—being House

Mr. SEARIGHT: Regulating the mode of voting at spring elections in Salt Liok township, Fayette county; authorizing the election of an additional supervisor of Salt Lick township: relating to tax on ales of lands in Fayette county; suthor-izing the Register's Court of Greene county to hear oral proof of the will of Thomas Calvert; authorizing the Con-nellsville School Board to sell school property; authorizing the managers of the Uniontown Gas and Water Company

to transfer its franchises; repealing the liquor laws of West Newton and Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland, county-being all Senate bills; also House bill relating to Coroner's fees in Westmoreland

Mr. ERRETT: Authorizing the School Board of Hampton township, Allegheny county, to levy a tax to pay Robert Kel-ly commutation money; providing for the better assessment of taxes in Allesheny county; incorporating the Pitts-burgh Land and Homestead Company-being all Senate bills; also the House bills authorizing the grading and pav-ing of Ormsby borough, and conferring the chartered privileges of East Birmingham nnon Millvale borough.

Mr. GRAHAM: Senate bill extending the time for the collection of bounty tax in Tarentum borough.

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The afternoon session (f to m rrow was dispensed with, which postpones the Constitutional Amendment till to-morrow evening. PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House in the alternoon considered the private calendar, embracing about two hundred and fifty local bills, on first reading, but took final action on several only. The bill from the Senate relative to The following bills were objected to and lle over one week :

For grading and paving in Tarentum. Relative to certain ordinances in Allegheny city. Incorporating the East End Gas Com-pany, Pittsburgh. Mr. McCULLOUGH called up the bill arthoping milliond compression to in

authorizing railroad companies to increase the number of directors to seven-teen by a vote of the stockholders. Passed

finally Adjourned.



GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, March 16 .- A slight shock o an earthquake was felt in the eastern part of Lancashire this morning. No

damage. LONDON, March 16 .- In the House of • LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons this evening the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and pre-sented petitions praying for the estab-liahment of religious equality in Ireland, and that amnessy and pardon be granted from Mr. Torrens, the House was in-formed by Mr. O:way, under Secretary of Forcian Denvertment that the Gui, the 30th regiment with the 8th; 27th regiment with the 9th; the 22d regiment with the 10th; 24th regiment with the 29th, and will there-after be designated the 11th; the 45th regiment with the 16th; the 11th regiment with the 34th; and thereafter will be des-ignated as the 16th; the 44th regiment formed by Mr. Ocras, the House was in-formed by Mr. Ocras, under Secretary of Foreign Department, that the Gov-ernment would soon bring in a bill es-tablishing a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

SPAIN. MADBID. March 16 .- In the Cortes ves

terday, a motion was made by a Repub-lican member that the Cortes take ground in favor of legalizing civil marriages, and several Republicans spoke in sup-port of the motion. At the conclusion of

FRANCE.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 16 .- The Reichsrath

MARINE NEWS,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

tract Swindle.

The Georgia Klu-Klux-Klan,

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette,]

the debate it was announced the Government intended to introduce a bill on that ubject. A discussion arose concerning cononstrations egainst it. Sagosta, Tapete and Prim accused Orenz and Pirrad of and Prim accused Orenz and Pirrad of making speeches to the people on Sun-day last subversive of the Government. Orenz was charged with inciting the people to oppose the authority of the Cortes and Pirrad was accused

ities.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazatte.] WASHINGTON, March 16, 1869. VIRGINIA OFFICES.

The object of the joint resolution passed by the Senate to-day, postponing removals in civil offices in the Provisional Government of Virginia until thirty days from joint resolution expires this week. Gen. Stoneman, who is now to be succeeded by Gen. Canby, will not have time to make changes before his retirement.

ARMY ORDERS-CONSOLIDATION OF IN-FANTRY REGIMENTS, &C. The following general order has been issued by the War Department:

Washington City, March 10th, 1839.-In ompliance with section two of an act of compliance with section two of an act of Congress entitled "an act making appro-priations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1870, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1869, the infantry of the army will be consolidated into twenty-five regiments, as follows; The 43a regiment will be consolidated with the 1st; the 16th regi-ment with the 2d; half of the 37th with the 3d; the 30th regiment with the 4th; half of the 37th with the 5th; the 42d regiment with the 6th; the 36th regiment ignated as the 16th; the 44th regiment

with the 17th; the 25th regiment with the 19th; the 28th regiment with the 19th; the 32d regiment with the 21st: the 31st regiment with the 22d; the 38th regiment with the 41st, and thereafter it will be designated the 24th; the 39th regi-ment with the 40th, and thereafter it will

be designated as the 25th. Second—The field officers of the 25th regiment will be selected hereafter and will be announced in general orders from the headquarters of the army. Third-The senior company officers of

each grade present for duty with any two regiments to be consolidated, and fit for active service, will be the officers of the consolidated regiment; the super-numerary officers will be ordered to their homes to await further orders, and super-homes to await further orders, and super-numerary non-commissioned officers Stewart, two-thirds of Congress would will be honorably discharged, unless they elect to remain in the service in a law which had become obsolete and use-

lower grade. Fourth—The places of all officers of the

of the act, it becomes our duty now to port the following facts : In obedience to the call of Congress of December 27, 1867, the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad met in the city of New York, and proceeded to the city of New York, and proceeded to the election of d rectors for the ensuing year, when an injunction was served by Judge Barnard, of the Superior Court of the city of New York, upon the officers of the Company, some of its directors, some of its stockholders, and certain of the Government directors, restraining them from and prohibiting an election of any officer or directors upon the day designated by the Federal law of Decem-ber 20th, 1867, for the ensuing year. The whole number of votes given. we have ascertained to be 207,240 Navy Passed.

y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] The whole number of votes given we have, ascertained to be 207,240 shares, of which 205,840 shares were given for the gentlemen whose names are hereto appended, and no other votes could have been given that would have changed the vote. Under these injunctions and attach-ments, some at them not ballable, and threats of imprisonment if disobeyed, the inspectors of the election were resolution was passed.

the inspectors of the election were advised not to declare the result, though believing themselves authorized so to do by the Federal laws. And since the new board thus elected remains in abeyance, under injunctions and attach-

abeyance, under injunctions and article ments which may endure a year or more, and thereby render the company and stockholders liable to expensive litigation, and thus endanger and obstruct the progress of the road, fearful of these refor the facts to the road, learning in these re-sults, we as government directors, have felt it our duty to make an early report of the facts to the Secretary, with the view of his calling attention thereto of the President and of Congress in order in the cases of the steamer Labuan and the schooner Sybil; also decrees of Louisthat such legislation may be had as may be deemed necessary to protect the inter-ests of the United States and to keep un-

interrupted this great national work. [Signed] JAS. BROOKS, of New York. J. L. WILLIAMS, of Indiana.

D. L. HABRIS, of Springfield, Mass. J. D. WEBSTER, of Illinois. H. PRICE. of Iowa. New York City, March 11, 1869. The names of the Directors are ap-

izing the consolidation of certain rail-road companies and to provide home-steads for laborers on the road. keended. The document was referred to he Pacific Railroad Committee of both Houses.

THE TREASURYSHIP.

The New York *Herald's* correspond-ent says: It was the "Treasury Ring." and not the law of 1769, that ruled out Secretary Stewart. That law, the cor-respondent says, has been a dead letter on the books for years. It provides no Sec retary of the Treasury shall purchase public lands, or public securities, and yet the official records show that Secre-tary McCullough, since he took the office nurchased one thousand and ten arres of land. The correspondent insists that were it not for the weakness of some of the President's friends, who qualled before the clamor of the "Treas-

> SECRETARY OF STATE. Mr. Fish qualified as Secretary of State

ing, to provide for the survey of public lands therein. Referred to the Com-mittee on Public Lands. instances referred to had occurred during The Senate restimed the consideration recess? The Commissioner had been ex-amined before the Committee of which which all the members were present. YARIOUS NATTERS.

of \$15,000 of bonds per mile.

to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

to meet a special occasion, the like of which had never before occurred in the history of the country, and probably would never occur FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. and probably would never occur again. It was not intended to govern all future Pre-idents, but only as a tempor-The Tenurc-of-Office Act in the Senate-Extended Discussion of the Propusitions for Sus-was shown by the indefeasible fact, that if the law had not been called into ex-istence by the conduct of Johnson, no pension and Repeal-Adjournment Without a Vote-Senator or Representative would think **Bill for Reorganization of the** of proposing such a law at this time. Why, then, continue the law, after the occasion for it had passed? He believed its immediate repeal was demanded by the immediate repeat was demanded by the best interests of the country, be-cause the administration could not be carried on successfully under its operation. He would go farther, and say the country had gained nothing by the law, even during the administration of President Johnson, and that the Re-publican party had gained nothing by it. It had been a mistake from the begin. WASHINGTON, March 16, 1869. The House resolution to adjourn on the 8th was received and laid on the table. The joint resolution amending the Virginia and Texas Provisional Government It had been a mistake from the begin-ning. The Senator (Mr. Howe) in the course of his argument in the last Con-gress in favor of the law, had said the President might just as well be allowed Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to Minnesota to improve the Mis-sissippi river near St. Anthony's Falls. Referred to Public Lands Committee. Also, to incorporate the United States to remove a Supreme Court Judge at pleasure, as to remove a Cabinet officer; Postal Telegraph Company postoffices. Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint re out the cases were entirely dissimilar, solution authorizing the recognition of because, according to the theory of our system of government, the Judiciary is a the independence of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint reseparate department of the government, wholly independent of the Executive, while a Cabinet officer is dependent upon solution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad. Tabled. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee the Executive for his tenure of office. Mr. HOWE explained he had been on Foreign Affairs, reported favorably bills to carry into effect the decrees of replying to the argument, that in order f the New York Southern District Court to secure an efficient administration of

the public service, it was necessary that Cabinet officers and heads of departand Flying Scud. Mr. RIUE introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the International Pa-cific Rairoad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas or Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast; author

the view of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) was substantially correct, and that the explanation did not affect ferred to Committee on Pacific Railroad. It proposes a guarantee of interest to the the force of his reply to it. He then pro-ceeded to discuss the operation of the Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to grantlands to the Northern Michigan Railroad Company, in the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred, law as it stood, and to show that instead of purifying the public service, it actu-ally served to keep corrupt men in office. The President could not remove any offi-The President could not remove any offi-cer, unless for cause, and the result was, that although he might have a charge entirely satisfactory to his own mind, that an officer was unfaithful and corrupt, yet not having tangible proof he would let him remain undisturbed, rather than take the risk of failing to make out a case hefore the Senate and subjecting Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees ap-pertaining to proceedings in United States Courts. Referred to Judiciary Committee Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to re-new certain grants of lands to Alabama. Referred to Committee on Public Lands. Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to decase before the Senate, and subjecting himself to the suspicion of asking the removal from unworthy motives. He (Mr. Morton) had talked a short time on this subject with Commissioner Rollins, who had told him that in the Interna ine the qualifications of voters in Utah. It establishes woman suffrage. Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Wyom-Revenue service a great many officers were left undisturbed for want of tangl of tanglble proof of wrong doing, while th moral evidence was most convincing.

OBJECTED OFF. Mr. LOWRY objected to the bill to prevent the running of oil, tar and refuse matter into Oil Creek or its tributaries being a House bill. the Constituent Cortes. the subject was BILL DEPEATED.

The bill from the House prohibiting journed. auctions and gift enterprises of certain classes in Crawford and Warren countie was defeated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ors who were recruited in the year 1882. REMONSTRANCES. Mr. MORGAN presented remonstrances and naval depots.

from Sharpsburg and Mount Washington against the improvement bills for said toroughs.

PASSED FINALLY.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill enabling Raitroad, Canal and Siack-water Navigation Companies to straighten, deepen, widen and improve lines. Passed finally.

er Moravian, from Portland, arrived to-day, BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny: Relative to soldiers' orphans, covering St. Pauls and other asylums not included in the law; supplement to an act consoli-dating the wards in Pittsburgh for edufor money and 93 for account. Ameri-can securities quiet. Five-twentles, 831/2. cational purposes, which confers upon the Central Board of Education the right

Erie, 25; Illinois, 971/4; Atlantic & G. eat Western, 81. Tallow active at 47-4, 4d. of collecting their taxes. Sugar, 39s 6d. Linseed, cakes of 10 By Mr. KERR, of Allegheny: Amendpounds, at 10@15s. ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum at ing Allegheny county road laws by an entirely new bill; extending the time

entirely new only extending the time for the payment of enrollment tax on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Browns-ville railroad charter. By Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong: it 87 %.

Limiting the time for relieving mort-gages, extending the act to mortgages and other securities of Armstrong county Mr. AMES, Crawford : Authorizing parties to testify in their own behalf in certain cases; regulating granting of lienses in Titusville. Mr. BEATTY: Regulating the assess

ment of taxes in Crawford county; de-claring Woodcock creek, Crawford county, a public highway; r elative to billiard salcons in Crawford county. Mr. EDWARDS; Lawrence: Extend-6d. Linseed oil, £30.

standard white. ing the law relative to maintenance of children in Western House of Refuge to Arkansas Legislature-Penitentiary Con-

Lawrence county. Mr. FERRY, of Philadelphia: Extendbit. FERRY, of Philadelphia: Extend-ing the right of trial by jury to certain Rairoad cases. This is intended to pro-tect. owners of lands along the Alleghe-ny Valley Rairoad, by bringing all rail-roads chartered prior to 1849 under the Rairoad act of 1849. Mr. MYERS, of Philadelphia: Incor-norating the Correct Character

porating the Central Telegraph Company Line, to run from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The corporators and interested parties are operators and employes in Mr. RODGERS, of Philadelphia: Re

pealing all laws specially exempting private property from taxation. CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango: Providing for the appointment of a police force for Petroleum Centre and Rouseville, Vemango county. Mr. STRANG: Joint resolution pay-

ing Wm. M. Bunn \$941 67 for witness fees, and Joseph M. Cowell \$179 for sum-moning witnesses in the contested elec-[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]-

This gave rise to considerable discus-sion, in which Messrs. McGINNIS and JOSEPHS assorted the witnesses had perjured themselves. The latter gentle-man assorted that one named Rowan, while voting in the Witham district, re-sided in his (Josephs) ward, and voted the same day with him at the polls for the Democratic ticket. Two warrants

bey the orders of their officers. A first twenty-five regiments, who are ab-violent scene cnsued in the Cortes. sent from their regiments on detached The exasperation of both parties render-ed discussion impracticable, and after more than thirty days, will be received. words from Deputy Figures, pledging the Republican party, whatever its polit-ical desires, to submit to the decision of above. Fifth-All vacancies that may hereaf

ter occur in the twenty-fine Infan-try regiments will be filled by assigndropped and soon after the sitting adments of the senior officers of the same grade from the list of officers awaiting

rders. Sixth-No new enlistments will be TouLon, March 16.-By orders re-ceived from Paris, all soldiers and sallmade until the number of men is reduced to the maximum number authorized by law for the twenty-five regiments, but have been discharged from the military reenlistments will continue to be made in the twenty-five authorized regiments

according to existing regulations. Seventh-Commanding officers of the veteran reserve regiments are authorized strongly favors the proposal recently made by the Government to subject the to grant honorable discharges, on appli-cation, to any of the enlisted men of Landwehr to the regular military authortheir regiments, who are unfit for active

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War. By command of Gen. Sherman. LONDONDEBRY, March 16.-The steam The following order was issued this a

ernoon [GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.]—Head-quarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 16, 1869.—By direction of the President of the United States the following charges around the LONDON, March 16 .- Consols, 92% for States, the following changes are made of military divisions and department

command ommanders: *First*-Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command of the Mili-tary Division of the Missouri. Second-Major General H. W. Halleck

FRANKFORT, March 16 .- Bonds easier is assigned to command of the Military Division of the South, to be composed of LIVERPOOL, March 16.-Cotton quiet; LiverPool, March 16.—Cotton quiet; sales of middling uplands at 12@12%d; Orleans, 12%@12%d. Wheat-sales of 3,000 bush California white at 9s 10d; red Westerp, 8s 5d. Flour at 23s 6d. Corn the Departments of the South, Louisiana, the Fourth Military District and the States composing the precent Department of the Cumberland, headquarters at at 30s for old, and 29s for new. Oats at at 35s 4d. Barley at 5s. Peas at 41s. Pork at 98s 6d. Beef at 90s. Lard at 75s. Louisville, Ky. Major General Halleck will proceed to his new command as soon as relieved by Major General Thomas. Third-Major Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 62s. Common rosin, 5s 6d; fine do, 15s. Petroleum un-changed. Tallow, 46s. Turpentiue, 31s assigned to the command of Military Division of the Pacific.

Fourth-Major Gen. J. M. Schofield is ANTWERP, March 16 .- Evening .- Peassigned to the command of the Depart-ment of the Mirsouri. The State of Illi-nois and the Post of Fort Smith, Arkantrolum closed at 551/@56 francs for

sus, are transferred. Fifth-Brigadier and Brevet Major General O. O. Howard is assigned to the command of the Department of Louis-MEMPHIS, March 16 .- The Avalanche' ana. Until his arrival the senior officer. has Phis, march 10.—116 Avalance's Little Rock special, to infin tasys the Governor sent a message to the Assem-bly to day notifying that body that the Board of Commissioners had awarded the State aid, including the Memphis and Little Rock and other roads left out in the Omnibus bill. Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, will command, according to his brevet rank. Sixth-The Department of Washington will be discontinued and merged in the Department of the East, The records will be sent to the Adjutant General of

the Omnibus bill, Investigations into the penitentiary contract make startling developments. It appears that Hodgers and Weeks, the

contractors, who recently notified the Governor that they would vacate the grounds on the first of April, have drawn. Eighth-As soon as Major General Thomas is ready to relinquish the com-mand of the Department of the Cumber-land, the Department will be disconfrom the State Treasury \$10,090, none. of which has been returned as the contract tinued and States comprising it will be added to other Departments. The rec-ords will be forwarded to the Adjutant specified. Their bond for \$10,000 has been 'purloined from the Secretary's

General of the Army. By command of General Sherman, E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

UNION PACIFIC BAILBOAD. UNION PACIFIC BALLBOAD, The President to-day, in a brief mes-sage, invited the attention of Congress to the accompanying communication to the Secretary of the Interior, namely: To the Secretary of the Interior. Under an Act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, it is made the duty of the Goy-ernment Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad at any time to vany the the Size. ATLANTA, March 15 .-- On Friday night

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The resignation of Gen. Rawlings has been accepted, to date from the 12th inst. The usual large crowd of members of Congress were received this morning by

the President. A few others had inter-views, Generals Schofield and Negley among them. The position of additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, lately held by Mr. Cooper, has been tendered to W. A. Richardson, of Boston. It is understood no change will be made in the Assistant

Secretary position now held by Mr. Hartley, The resignation of Third Auditor Wilson has been accepted, and until his suc-cessor is appointed Chief-Clerk Gange-mer will perform the duties of the office.

The Revenue Office was besieged to-day by crowds having business with the Commissioner. None but members of Congress were admitted, other parties

being referred to the Deputy Commissioner. Applications for Assessorships and Collectorships are becoming greater in number every day. They are filed in the order of their receipt for reference. The following midshipmen have re-

The following midshipmen have re-signed; W. G. Scott, Charles H. Brokes, D. Whipple, D. S. Little, Ed. Lloyd, Walter Frazer, F. L. Green, W. S. Long, D. L. Worsley, W. L. Baldwin, J. H. Burns, J. D. McCarty, H. B. Brown, Francis Winslow, Z. S. Babcock, J. D. Carnahan and G. H. Saunderson, Commander B. B. Taylor is detailed from the Naural Academy and placed or

from the Navai Academy and placed on waiting orders. Commander Greer is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Academy. Commander Ralph Chandler is de-

tached from ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Commanders Austin, Pender-grast and D. L. Brain are ordered to ordnance duty respectively to Philadel-phia and New York Navy Yards.

Several delegations were at the Execu-tive mansion this afternoon awaiting an interview with the President, which, however, they were obliged to postpone, owing to the great length of the Cabinet

The Judges of the Supreme Court paid their respects to the President this afternoon. Colonel James R. O'Brien has resigned

the office of Register of Wills for this District, and will be succeeded by Colo-nel Webster, of General Grant's staff. the Army. Seventh-The first Military District for the payment of temporary clerks in the Treasury. Department, about eighty of this class will be dismissed on the first of April, unless the necessary appropria-tions for their salaries be made before. The President sent to the Senate to day several nominations for naval pro-motions. The Senate confirmed only one nomination, J. Lindsey, as pension agent at St. Louis.

agent at St. Louis. A large number of citizens of lilinois this evening, by appointment, called upon the Secretary of War, Gen. Raw-

tories they seek to govern, when proper men can be found. This decision, how-Railroad at any time to report to the Sec-retary of the Interior such information as should be in possession of the De-partment. According to the provisions.

ment providing that the pay of mid-shipmen shall be \$1,000 per annum. Agreed to. Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment,

[FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE.

which was agreed to, limiting the office or Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General until June 30, 1869.

The bill then passed. A message was received from the President, transmitting the report of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the resolution providing for a joint ommittee on retrenchment, and asked

committee of conference. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was taken up.

The Secretary read the bill with the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee yesterday, striking out the word "repealed" and inserting instead "suspended until the next session of Congress." Mr. TRUMBULL briefly reviewed the

practice and legislation in regard to ap-pointments and removals from office in the past, and said that while the Judiciary Committee were satisfied the pres-ent administration ought to be relieved from the embarrassment caused by the Tenure-of-Office act, yet they thought a regard for consistency to the principle underlying the bill required it should not be abolished, but only suspended.

Mr. THURMAN said in the Judiciary Committee he had not voted to amend in any way the bill of the House to repeal the act, because he believed it ought to be repealed. Either the Con-stitution vested in the President the unqualified power of removal from office, or it made the concurrence of the Senate necessary. If the power of the Senate to remove from office was absolute, Congress had of course no right to restrict it. And if, on the other hand, according to the theory of the Tenure-of-Office Act. the Constitution provided that the joint action of the President and Senate should be necessary in order to remove them, Congress had no right to evade that provision by suspending the law. The pro-posal to suspend the law implied a theory of the Constitution which was wholly untenable. If the Tenure-of Office Act was a good and Constitutional law, to suspend it would be to disregard the Constitution, and the people would nat-urally come to the conclusion that Congress interprets the Constitution to mean one thing when one man is President and another thing when another man is President.

Mr. MORTON made an argument in Mr. MORTON made an argument in favor of the unconditional repeal of the sot. He could not see any reason for sus-pending it until next session, which was not an equally good reason for suspend-ing it during the whole term of President Grant, or for repealing it. The language of the amendment reported by the Judi-ciary Committee was the language of dis-trust. It proposed to put the President on probation until the next session of Congress, saving to him. it your upon the Secretary of War, Gen. Raw-lins, at army headquarters. President Grant, in reply to an appli-cation by an Ohio Representative for the appointment of Hon. James M. Ashley, who has the endorsement of the entire Republican delegation, as Governor of Montana, said it was his intention to se-lect the nominees for that and other like positions from the residents of the terri-tories they seek to govern, when proper infavor of the right of the President to men can be found. This decision, how remove from office without consulting the Senate, and at the time of its passage

he (Mr. Edmunds) was a member, and stated he could not get the President to remove anybody from office during the. session of Congress. Mr. MORTON did not think the ques-

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether the

tion pertinent to his argument. He had been talking on this subject with Com-missioner Rollins, and he had expressed the opinion that the law was a prety good one for a bad President, but a very bad one for a good President. He (Mr. Morton) believed if the Government was to be carried on for the benefit of the public, and not merely for the benefit of officeholders, the Executive should be left free to make removals at pleasure. Mr. WILLIAMS thought that having een a member of the Finance Committee since the passage of the Tenure-of-Office Act, he knew as much as any one of its action on the revenue service, and stated, so far as he knew, whenever an officer was to be confirmed or rejected, the opinion and advice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had always been taken. The difficulty complained

of by the Commissioner lay in the fact that the President did not bring the cases to the attention of the Senate. Mr. MORTON insisted that this statement did not affect the force of the argument against the law. The difficulty was, that under the act the President could neither remove an officer himself, or ask the Senate to remove him, without making such charges against him, which, if sustained, would ruin his rep-utation, and if not sustained, would subect the President himself to the charge of recklessness or malice, and that the officer and the President were personally interested in the result. If the law should not now be repealed, the President, in carrying on his work of reform, would probably have to make so many suspensions during the recess, that Congress, at its next session, would be wholly occupied in consider-ing them, or what was more likely, would be unable to consider them at all. The principle of expediency and the general sentiment of the people demanded that the law should be unconditionally repealed, and that the President should be left free to inaugurate and carry out the great reforms demanded and expected of hich by Congress and the people.

Mr. YATES, without going into an argument as to the constitutionality of the law, expressed the opinion that it ought to be unconditionally repealed. He thought that in the matter, whether with reference to the interests of the whole country, or merely to these of the party; Congress ought to be governed by the same considerations that influence party, congress ought to be given and the same considerations that influence men in their business transactions. Where a man had employed an agent, the first thing he did was to try to satisfy that agent that he had confidence in him and was willing to trist him. So the Congress of the United States, repre-senting the people, ought to do all in its power to satisfy the lately elected Presi-dent that the people rusted him. The ad-ministration ought to be given fair play. The responsibility for removals from office rested with the President, and he should be left free to make them, and then be held responsible. He (Mr. Yates), if he were to consult his personal inclinations, would rather fight against an administration at any time than support it; but he was determined to give to the present administration his hearty suppresent administration his hearty sup-port until he should see good reason to withdraw it. The act was an obstacle in the way of the President, and an incum-brance upon him in reforming the public service Mr. EDMUNDS called the attention of

Mr. Yates to a legal opinion which he

