Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature —Bates' Military History— Large Number of Private Calendar Bills Passed—Constitutional Amendment Discussed in the House.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1869.

SENATE.

BILL RECONSIDERED.

Mr. BECK made a statement that on Monday night he was absent from the Senate chamber when one of the grossest outrages was perpetrated by the Legislature. The bill repealing the act creating the Twenty-Ninth Judicial District, and putting Lycoming county in the Fourth, and Elk county in the Sixth Judicial District, passed both houses by a conspiracy, in his absence. After further statements from other gentlemen the bill was reconsidered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Authorizing the School Directors of Birmingham borough to borrow money and issue bonds for the erection of school buildings, and to levy a tax for the liquidation of the same; incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank.

By Mr. ERRETT: Prohibiting the sale of liquors in Patton township, Allegheny county; incorporating the Union Club Company of Pittsburgh.

PASSED FINALLY.

Mr. ERRETT called up the House bill authorizing four additional supervisors in South Fayette township, Allegheny county. Passed finally.

The balance of the session was occupied in discussing the Senate bill allowing interested parties to testify. Passed finally.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

A large number of unimportant local bills passed, including bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Butler County Railroad, supplement to Kittanning Turnpike, relative to grading and paving streets in Temperanceville, allowing voters of Tarentum to decide for or against liquor license, incorporating Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company, relative to grading and paving streets of Ormsby borough, relative to selling by sample in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BATES' HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The special order was the bill reported on Monday evening, authorizing Mr. Bates to continue the history of Pennsylvania Volunteers—to include only three volumes, and ten thousand copies of each—a synopsis of which was given in the dispatches of Monday evening.

The bill was discussed at length and passed to second reading, the Democrats all voting no, except Messrs. Josephs, McCullough and Nelson, who voted aye.

SENATE BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

For grading and paving in East Birmingham, Allegheny co.

Authorizing East Birmingham to exempt its coupon bonds from municipal taxation and levying a tax for the maintenance of fire department and payment of gas.

Extending the grading and paving act of Allegheny City to Tarentum.

Relative to municipal liens in Allegheny City.

Authorizing the School Directors of East Birmingham to borrow more money.

Enabling the Allegheny county Commissioners to improve the public buildings of said county and pay for the same.

Further extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the First Methodist Church, Sharpsburg, to remove dead bodies.

Relative to the collection of State mercantile licenses by the Treasurers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Relating to interments in Trinity Church yard, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to repay certain moneys to Samuel Allinder, late Treasurer of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the United Presbyterian Church, Tarentum, to remove dead bodies to Prospect Cemetery.

Changing the time of holding Courts in Butler county.

Providing for the registry of lots in Allegheny City.

Relative to plank walks in Allegheny City.

Authorizing Allegheny City to issue water bonds.

Authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to apply so much as needed of bonds authorized by act of April 11, 1867, or proceeds, to payment of indebtedness not secured by mortgage and improvement of facilities.

Giving new wards in Allegheny City the right to compensation from old wards for school property.

Relative to liquor licenses in Robinson, Scott, Chartiers, Union and North and South Fayette townships, Allegheny county.

Authorizing Bellevue borough to levy extra tax and prohibit the sale of liquor.

Prohibiting the sale of liquors in Finley township, Allegheny county.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed finally:

Repealing the act of April 10th, 1867, changing venue from Allegheny to Jefferson county.

Authorizing First M. E. Church, Meadville, to borrow money.

Exempting Meadville firemen from payment of city taxes.

Aiding Southwestern Normal College.

Changing the minimum occupation school tax in Penn township, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the school board of the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money for building purposes.

Incorporating the Allegheny Valley Fire Insurance Company of Kittanning.

Incorporating the Westmoreland County Agricultural Society.

For the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Millvale, Allegheny county.

BILL DEFEATED.

The bill authorizing Sharpsburg to borrow money was defeated.

Adjourned till evening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In the evening the special order, the Constitutional Amendment, was taken up. The lobbies in the House were crowded.

Mr. ROGERS, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution submitting the question of ratification to the people.

Declared out of order, because it was no amendment or substitute for the bill before the House.

Messrs. REA, WILSON and GATCHELL spoke in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. CORNMAN, PORTER, (York,) and BROWN, (Clarion,) against it.

Pending the question the House adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1869.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

The hotels are crowded with office-seekers, and the arrival of every railroad train increases the number. The public departments and lobbies of the Capitol are alive with them, and members of Congress are continually called from their seats by those seeking positions of some character. Both Senators and Representatives are overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country on the same business, and it is impossible to give prompt responses.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day was the House Committee on Military Affairs, headed by the Chairman, Mr. Logan, who called to be introduced to the President.

The usual order about visitors was observed. Those received were mainly Senators and Representatives, who were present in large force.

MINISTER TO HAYTI.

Additional efforts are being made to secure the appointment of Ebenezer D. Bassett, colored principal of a school in Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti. He is endorsed by the National Committee of Colored Men, Fred. Douglass, Downing, Langston, and many other blacks and whites.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Joint Commission of the British and American governments to settle the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound difficulties, will meet in New York to-morrow. Present, for the British government, Hon. Jno. Rose; for the United States, Hon. Alex. S. Johnson; Hon. B. R. Curtis, umpire; counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing; for the British government, Hon. Charles D. Day, of Canada. The counsel will be heard orally to-morrow on the testimony and briefs already submitted. The united amount of the claims of the two commissions is $6,000,000. The treaty of 1856, negotiated under ex-President Buchanan and Lord Packenham, stipulated for the protection of the rights of those commissions during the continuance of the license granted by the British government. It is now sought to found on that license a claim in fee to the territory so occupied, which the United States resists.

NAVY ORDER.

A Naval general order, issued to-day, calls the attention of officers to the regulations of the Navy forbidding applications for duty through persons of influence. All such applications are ordered to be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy.

GEN. SCHOFIELD

Leaves for his new command to-morrow. He will be accompanied from here by Col. Wherry, Capt. Ennis and Lieut. Bathbone, of his staff, who have been on duty in the War Department. Col. Campbell remains at the Department.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent several nominations to the Senate to-day, but it is said they are not of an important character.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Frank Moore, of New York, second Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Jno. T. Forbes, Pension Agent at Philadelphia. There were no other confirmations.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

The following nominations of Postmasters were sent in: Elizabeth Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., in acknowledgment of important services to the Union army during the rebellion, *vice* Alexander Sharp, resigned, and since confirmed as Marshal for the District of Columbia; Eliza F. Evans, at Ravenna, Ohio; Emily J. C. Bushnell, at Sterling, Ills.; George T. Matthews, at Dubuque, Iowa. C. E. Carr, at Galesburg, Ills.; Wm. A. Carr, at Van Wert, Ohio; Omaziah Ballou, at Hancock, Ohio; H. W. Farnsworth, at Topeka, Kansas; Rufus P. Millen, at Amboy, Ills.; Warren W. Huntington, at Galena, Ills.; Richard J. Tompkins, at Mount Carroll, Ills. Six or seven of the above are re-appointed.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The President has also nominated J. C. Smith as assessor of internal revenue for the twenty-first district of Pennsylvania, vice Frost, deceased; Israel Washburne, Sr., collector of customs for Portland, Maine; C. C. P. Clarke, collector of customs of Oswego, N. Y.; Henry D. Moore, collector of customs at Philadelphia.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN

Will postpone his departure from this city until to-morrow. He will proceed to New York and pass a few days, and afterwards visit St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth. It is understood the General has determined to establish his headquarters at Chicago. A department of supplies will be continued at St. Louis to furnish the posts of the Upper Missouri. The Lieutenant General called on the President this morning and had a lengthy interview.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The first section of the amended bill to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment in Georgia, reported by the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Trumbull, repeals so much of the act of June 25th, 1868, as relates to Georgia; section second revises the military government of Georgia; section third continues the government of the State as provisional, and declares null and void each act ejecting African members of the legislature and restores them to their seats, the persons admitted to their places to vacate the same, and prohibits any person disqualified under the fourteenth amendment from holding a seat in said Legislature; section 4th makes it the duty of the President to station such part of the land and naval forces of the United States in such States as shall be sufficient to carry the act into full execution, and all officers in command of such forces shall, on demand of the acting governor, render military aid and assistance in the administration of the government and protection of life and property, and administration of justice.

MINISTER FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Senor Garcia presented his credentials to the President to-day, as Minister of the Argentine Republic. In response to his address the President said: Mr. Garcia, I welcome you as the diplomatic representative of the Argentine Republic in this country. It shall be my endeavor during your mission to reciprocate the kind sentiments which you express on behalf of your Government, and its desire to strengthen those relations of friendship and commerce which now unite both nations. I notice that your letter of credence is signed by your predecessor, now the Chief Magistrate of the Argentine Republic. The personal and official character which he maintained while here warrants the assumption that in selecting you as Minister of that Republic he was actuated by his usual discretion and had no reason to apprehend that your career would not justify his choice. A similar confidence is entertained by me.

MARSHAL FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF PA.

A special says the President informed Hon. O. J. Dickey this morning that he had not settled upon any appointments for Pennsylvania except that of Mr. Murdock, United States Marshal for the Western District. He has ordered Mr. Murdock's name to be sent to the Senate. The other appointments for Pennsylvania will not be considered by the President for several days.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 17.—The annual contest for the championship between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities eight oared boat crews took place this afternoon and resulted in a victory for Oxford by four lengths. The race, over a distance of about five miles, from Putney down the Thames, was rowed in twenty minutes and six and a half seconds.

Large meetings have been held in Dublin and Belfast, at which petitions to the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were adopted.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 17.—General Prim announced to the Cortes yesterday that the Monarchists were prepared with their candidate for the throne. His name will be announced soon.

MADRID, March 17.—The Cortes has appointed four permanent Committees to supervise the business of the Assembly. It is said the draft of the new Constitution, which is to be submitted to the Cortes, establishes complete civil and religious liberty, but retains Catholicism as the religion of the State.

A serious disturbance, growing out of the opposition of the people to military conscription, is reported in Andalusia. At Xeres and Montana barricades were erected and there was some fighting between the people and the troops. In the latter place two men were killed and six wounded. No disorder has occurred in Cadiz. Minister Sagosta has advised the Cortes not to enforce the conscription. Members of the Cortes, without distinction of party, have offered their assistance and support to the government to maintain public order at any cost.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 16.—A bill has passed the Parliament securing freedom of speech in all the districts of Germany.

MARINE NEWS.

HAVANA, March 17.—The United States flag ship Contoocook, Admiral Huff, sailed to-day on a cruise.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 17.—*Evening*—Consols for money, 93; for account 93¼; 5-20's, 83¼. Stocks firm; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 96¾. Tallow 49s. 3d., Sugar 30s. 6d. Linseed Oil £30 10s. Calcutta Linseed 60s.

ANTWERP, March 17.—Petroleum 55f. holders ask 55½.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—Bonds dull at 87¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands at 12@12¼d; Orleans, 12¼@12⅝d; sales of 8,000 bales. California white wheat 9s. 10d; red western, 8s. 9d. Flour 23s. 5d. Corn 30s., for old, 29s. 3d. for new. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 6s. Peas 41s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 62s. 6d. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 46s. Turpentine 31s. Linseed Oil £32. Linseed Cakes £10 10s., 10 pounds 15s.

Georgia and the Amendment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, March 17.—The Senate to-day took up the fifteenth amendment, and a motion to indefinitely postpone resulted in a tie vote, 17 to 17. Benj. F. Conley, the Republican President of the Senate, having the casting vote, voted yea. Governor Bullock to-day issued an executive order setting forth that he has received information of the voluntary absenteeism of a large number of members of the House, in order to prevent a quorum, and that as no appropriation bill for the year 1869 has yet been perfected or submitted to him, it is ordered that no money shall be paid to members on account of per diem or mileage until an appropriation bill is perfected and receives his approval.

Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.—The afternoon express train from Boston for New York *via* this city had a narrow escape from a serious accident, in consequence of a broken rail, while running at full speed, one mile east of Palmer. The engine passed in safety, but two baggage and four passenger cars were thrown off and dragged twenty rods. One of the baggage cars was turned bottom side up. Fortunately, of the two hundred and fifty persons in the train, no one was seriously injured. The rail was broken by a large rock which fell on it from a ledge above and then bounded to the other side of the road.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE: Tenure-of-Office Act —Further Discussion Without Action—The Case of Georgia. HOUSE: Important Omission in the Enrollment of Appropriation Bill of Last Session—An Animated Debate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1860.

SENATE.

A memorial of the citizens of Texas, protesting against the organization of State government and suggesting the State be divided into several States or Territories, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment in Georgia, with an amendment, was reported from the Judiciary Committee.

The same Committee reported back the names of Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller, claiming to be Senators from Georgia, with a recommendation that they lay on the table until action was taken on the joint resolution relative to Georgia.

The bill granting land to a railroad from the southern boundary of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides for the continuing of the educational and collection departments until January 1, 1870.

The bill providing the mode of settlement of certain claims was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for the appointment of two additional Judges of the Court of Claims, whereupon the Chief Justice shall designate any three of the Judges to constitute a chamber of Indian Claims, to adjudicate claims against the United States of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, growing out of any treaty or stipulation made with them by the Government.

A Bill granting lands in aid of New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad was referred to Committee on Public Lands.

A bill granting lands in Florida to aid in the re-building of the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the New York and Antwerp Steamship Company was introduced.

A joint resolution prescribing the mode of procedure by State Legislatures in ratifying the Constitutional Amendments was introduced and laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted requesting of the President copies of correspondence between Buchanan and Cass as to the policy to be pursued to avert the then impending rebellion.

A joint resolution relative to light houses on the coast of Oregon was passed.

A joint resolution allowing the Newfoundland Telegraph Company to land cables on American soil was taken up. An amendment applying the bill to all other Cable Companies was discussed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued against it.

Mr. THAYER offered a substitute for the pending bill, providing that the act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers is hereby made and declared to be inoperative and void from and after the passage of this act; provided, however, that the President shall report to the Senate, within ten days from the beginning of each session, all the appointments made by him during the preceding recess of the Senate which require confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke briefly in favor of the repeal of the act. He considered the true constitutional principle to be that the President has power to make absolute removals from office during a recess of the Senate, but can only make temporary appointments to fill such vacancies, to be confirmed or rejected by the Senate at its next session. The great reason for passing the Tenure-of-Office was that President Johnson sought by a trick to evade, and did in many cases, this Constitutional provision. If it should be found necessary, Congress might enact a civil service law, general in its provisions, and thus might guard against the abuse of Executive power by improper removals. If it was right to suspend a law for a year, it was of course equally so to repeal it. If the law were repealed for a year General Grant might, if he choose, remove everybody now in office, and after that should be done, how could Congress deny the same right to succeeding administrations. The public opinion of the country demanded the repeal of the law. The House of Representatives, which had concurred with the Senate in passing it, had already manifested its willingness to repeal the law, the occasion for it having passed. The Senate, in considering the question of repeal, was really sitting as a judge in its own case, and if it insisted upon the law in force, it might plausibly be accused of doing so from a design to maintain for itself exceptional powers, conferred upon it two years ago to meet a special emergency, now happily passed away. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) had spoken much of the danger to the liberty of the country from the love of power in the Executive, but it should be remembered that Senators were no more willing than the President to yield up power once obtained. He (Mr. Sherman) thought it wrong to refer, in the discussion of this question, to the character of General Grant, or his wishes on the subject. The Senate was not required to grant him any special favor, but only to put him in this respect upon the same footing with all other Presidents, from Washington to Johnson.

Mr. COLE spoke in advocacy of the substitute.

Mr. CARPENTER said, owing probably to his inexperience in legislative debate, he was surprised at the course of this discussion. Much had been said about the high character and great services of Gen. Grant. No one appreciated them more highly than he, but they had nothing to do with the question before the Senate, which was a dry question of law, namely: Where is the power of removal under the Constitution? Mr. Carpenter then made some argument to show that the President has no constitutional right to remove a public officer, except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There were, he said, a few maxims of constitutional law so elementary and obvious that they were often forgotten. Among these were some which bore directly on the question under discussion. It should be remembered, first, that the Government of the United States, and its several departments and officers, possess no power not expressly granted or resulting by necessary implication from the words of some express grant in the Constitution. If the administration of the Government disclosed any deficiency of necessary power in any department of the Government, the remedy was by amending the Constitution. The mere discovery of the defect did not authorize the department to assume needed power. If the President might usurp powers, because they seemed to him necessary, he would soon become the people's master, instead of their servant. There were but two provisions of the Constitution applicable to the determination of the extent of the power of the President in appointing and removing from office. The first was authorizing the President to appoint Ambassadors and other officers, for whose appointment the Constitution itself did not provide. This provision contemplated two things, nomination and appointment. The nomination was to be made by the President alone; the appointment by and with the consent of the Senate. There being no express provision for removal, that power was evidently to be regarded as a mere incident of the powers of appointment, it being necessary that a vacancy should exist before it could be filled. Then, since the power of appointment did not belong to the President alone, but to him and to the Senate, the conclusion was inevitable that other powers implied in this power of removal also belonged to the President and Senate together, and not to the President alone, and, therefore, that the President could not constitutionally make removals during the recess of the Senate. This view seemed to be sustained by the other provisions authorizing the President to fill a vacancy that may happen during the recess, and by implication denying he has power to create vacancies when the Senate is not in session. In conclusion he said it was the duty of the Senate to preserve this law, because, if once repealed, no matter how great the necessity for it might be at any future time, it probably could never be re-enacted. He would vote for its suspension, because he thought it required certain modifications which could not be considered this session, and not at all for the reason given by other Senators, that if the law was left in force it would embarrass the President, because he did not believe that with the law or without it the President would have any right to make removals during the recess of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON thought all the arguments in favor of the law far-fetched, based solely on technical grounds, and sufficiently answered by the history and practice of the government for seventy-eight years. The position of Senators who made long and ingenious arguments to show the constitutionality, wisdom and necessity of the law, and then announced they were willing to suspend it, reminded him of the well known gentleman who was strongly in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.]

At four the Senate, on motion of Mr. DRAKE, went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to state the present condition of the St. Louis Custom House.

The resolution extending the time for taking testimony in contested elections was adopted.

The Indian appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

A joint resolution supplying omissions in the enrollment of some of the general appropriation bills of last session was reported. One of them requires the bonded warehouse owners to reimburse the Government for salaries of Storekeepers.

Mr. BLACK argued against the bonded warehouse proposition.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., explained and advocated the proposition, which he said had been unanimously agreed upon by the Committee of Conference at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March, and which was at that hour the law of the land. But it being a matter which took one million five hundred thousand dollars out of the pockets of whisky dealers, of course the provision dropped out in the enrollment of the bill. He didn't know who was to blame.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Wisconsin, asked whether he meant to charge that it was omitted intentionally?

Mr. BUTLER, in reply, recited the anecdote of the fool, who told the miller he knew the miller's hogs were always fat, but didn't know on whose corn they were fattened.

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that it was a very serious matter. If the enrolling clerks were guilty of the offense, it should be known, and he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would take means to have it made known.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not know who was responsible. He was informed that it was an accident which had happened over and over again in former Congresses. He did not think it proper to discuss the merits of the question now. It had been the law, but either through a blunder or something worse, the law had been altered.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the enrolling clerk from any imputation on his integrity. The principal enrolling clerk, whom he knew to be a worthy officer, had informed him that he and the other clerks had been working for forty consecutive hours and were completely exhausted when the Conference report on this particular appropriation bill was sent to them from which to make up several items in enrolling. The report as presented to them was confused and difficult to be understood, and hence the clause in question had been overlooked. He (Mr. Schenck) had no knowledge of any such item being in the bill, but he undertook to say from his knowledge of the principal enrolling clerk, that he was as incapable of having designedly omitted anything proper to be inserted in a bill as any member of the House, no matter who. He protested against all such legislation in appropriation bills, and argued particularly against returning to the system of making inspectors creatures and tools of distillers.

Mr. BUTLER held up the managership of the Conference Committee, and called attention to the omitted paragraph, which he said was underscored with heavy black lines. He also commented on the fact that the opposition to the resolution came from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, from the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Beck,) who represented one of the largest distilleries in the United States, from the Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, (Mr. Holman,) who had made a point of order upon it, and whose duty it was to see that the bill was properly enrolled.

Mr. SCHENCK explained how easily such a mistake might be made, without imputing any improper design, and remarked that so far as he knew of the officers of the House and members of the Committee on Enrolling Bills, they were at least as little likely to attempt to commit fraud on anybody as the gentleman from Massachusetts. The gentleman might talk about the necessity of imposing more and more tax on distilled spirits and tobacco, but all he had to say was that Congress had fixed what that tax was to be. The people should know by general system how much tax is charged on whisky and how much on tobacco, and not have to go to appropriation bills to find out what additional burdens are imposed on these articles.

Mr. HOLMAN replied to the remark of Mr. Butler, that the suggestion was entirely unworthy of any gentleman occupying a seat on the floor. It was the first time in his experience that any gentleman had thought proper to couple such a mistake with the presumption that by any possibility it might have been the result of design to defeat the will of Congress by corrupt dealing in the enrollment of an act. He did not know by what authority or command of position the gentleman from Massachusetts indulged in such insinuation. The intimation was not only false, but could only have been suggested by a willingness to perpetrate just such a fraud on the legislation of the country.

Mr. DAWES remarked the Committee on Appropriations had looked into the matter and found no occasion to intimate lack of integrity on the part of any officers connected with the enrollment of bills.

Mr. KNOTT argued the proposition to impose additional burdens on manufacturers of whisky and tobacco was bad faith on the part of Congress.

Mr. ALLISON believed the present tax was sufficiently high, without imposing additional burdens; but still he should vote to make the correction, because both Houses agreed to the paragraph. It could be repealed, if it was deemed right to do so.

Mr. LYNCH moved to amend the paragraph by making it apply only to Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouses.

Mr. DEWEES presumed there would be no objection to the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON said there would be.

Mr. LYNCH explained the omitted paragraph was intended only to apply to the revenue warehousas, but its language was broad enough to make it apply to custom warehouses.

Mr. SCHENCK preposed that when the House was called on to correct a blunder of a clerk, it correct also a blunder of legislation. Such a provision should not have been in an appropriation bill. The reduction of the tax on whisky had worked well, and should not be affected in such a way. Last year the tax had produced $13,000,000, but now it was producing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year. The Government could, therefore, well afford to pay its own officers to do its own business. The fact that it was doing so now had probably had much to do with the larger collection of revenue from that source. He protested against this whole system of legislation in appropriation bills about taxes, about offices, about finances, and about everything else.

Mr. BUTLER said that the question was whether an enrolling clerk, by accident or design, should be allowed to change a law taking millions from the treasury; and whether, when it comes back to the House for correction, there can be a lobby brought into requisition to prevent such correction. He did not know that there was a lobbying pressure in favor of keeping this provision out of the law.

Mr. SCHENCK—Will the gentleman state from what source that pressure comes, and on whom it has been directed?

Mr. BUTLER—Every man can see as well as I can see; every man can understand as well as I can understand; and I am not to be diverted from any argument by any attempt to get up a side issue.

Mr. SCHENCK—No side issue at all. The gentleman intimated that there is a lobby here pressing to prevent this paragraph being put back. I want him to reduce this flying of his, if he dare, to the shape of a direct charge against anybody.

Mr. BUTLER—I dare stand up for the Treasury of the United States. The gentleman from Ohio has high courage to stand up for the whisky ring. The country may judge between us.

Mr. SCHENCK—The gentleman may state that which he knows to be untrue, if he knows anything about it.

Mr. BUTLER—I supposed the result would be that we should get into some such discussion. I understand the gentleman from Ohio thoroughly. I know all his ins and outs, and some day he shall have them investigated when he desires it.

Mr. SCHENCK—When you please.

Mr. BUTLER—I shall take care it shall be done.

Mr. SCHENCK—Just when you please.

Mr. BUTLER—But let us not be diverted from this question. I find that the clerk who dropped out this item in the enrollment of the bill has been, before the question came up in the House, stating his case to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and has found an advocate in him.

Mr. SCHENCK—I never heard of the case before that clerk came to my seat, while the gentleman from Massachusetts was making an abusive attack upon him, or somebody, for doing what his own colleague (Mr. Dawes) admits was nothing but an accident.

Mr. BUTLER—I am confined to parliamentary language, and yet I have not received it. I made no abusive attack on anybody. I stated the facts, and I state them again. At three o'clock in the morning this provision was in the law; at five o'clock it was not in the law. There was a million and a half dollar a year interested in having it fail, and it

(Continued on Eighth Page.)