

WASHINGTON.

Opposition to Senator Bayard's Resolution Taking Shape.

POSITION OF SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MEN.

Purposes and Policy of the Inflationists.

"THE GRAB GAME FOR THE PRESIDENCY."

Views of the New York Congressional Delegation.

ANY CHANGE IN THE LAW DISAPPROVED OF.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1879. THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE—THE OPPOSITION TO MR. BAYARD'S RESOLUTION SUMMARIZED AND ANALYZED—A DEBATE ON THE MEASURE CONTINUED.

It is a significant fact, of which the Northern public of both parties will do well to take notice, that these Southern men who have been ranked among the extreme inflationists are just now very hostile to Senator Bayard's resolution for the repeal of the legal tender clause. These Southern inflationists do not pretend to say that there is a constitutional warrant for making paper money a legal tender for private debts. On the contrary, more than one of them has pointed out with pride that the rebel government did not make this blunder. But they are opposed to repealing the legal tender clause at this time. "By and by," they say, "after a while, in a year or two," they smilingly say, "they will be ready to help, but just now they will oppose Mr. Bayard. Now, it cannot be that they urge delay because they fear to lose any Southern State or district by supporting the immediate repeal of legal tender. Some Western men, republicans as well as democrats, see the plan with a shrewd eye. They are not so far from the truth as they seem to be. They are not so far from the truth as they seem to be. They are not so far from the truth as they seem to be.

SENATOR BUTLER'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who to-day introduced an amendment to the Bayard resolution, is not an inflationist. On the contrary he has been hitherto a very able opponent of the inflation process, but he is known to be amenable to partisan influences in the South Carolina which do not affect Senator Hampton, and which, in fact, are very hostile to Mr. Hampton; and it is at least very probable that Senator Butler has acted under these influences. However that may be, it is certain that all those Southern men who have in the last two or three years taken strong ground for "more greenbacks" are now combining to defeat the Bayard resolution, and what makes their action in this regard the more marked is the fact that most of these men were until a very recent period strongly inclined toward the repeal of the legal tender clause. They are now just as hostile to him, and talk of him as though they had suffered some grave injury at his hands.

WESTERN OPPOSITION.

The Western opposition to the repeal of legal tender does not come entirely from a desire or intention for a new inflation and repudiation of debts, though some or it has undoubtedly that source. The Western Congressmen of both parties are very timid; they have seen their people go wild for "more greenbacks" quite recently, and they would like to leave all currency questions untouched until the next election. Some Western republicans fear the loss of important States next year if they allow the question to come up; some Western democrats fear defeat in their districts. Among the Western men of both parties there are, however, individuals who are hostile to the repeal of legal tender simply and entirely because they see that this is a death blow to inflation and repudiation. The Southern opponents of the Bayard resolution are almost entirely animated by this motive and their opposition should show Northern men of both parties the absolute necessity as a matter of security to public and private debts of adopting Senator Bayard's resolution. Senator Hampton spoke wisely when he told his people in the Herald that they ought to support Mr. Bayard because by doing so they could slay the suspicion in the North of the good faith of the South. Unfortunately so far only a few Southern men agree with him, the larger number of them oppose the repeal of legal tender, and a very considerable number do so only and conscientiously because they hope to have the power in Congress, with the assistance of the greater part of the Western men, of starting a new inflation on a very grand scale and creating a so-called era of good times, with a general clearing of debts and payment of obligations in watered paper money. Opposition to the immediate repeal of legal tender means with them simply the hope for an opportunity for general repudiation. Hence the fear with which all on a sudden they denounce Mr. Bayard, who has hitherto one of their prime favorites.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

As for the republican opposition it arises partly, as before said, from their fear of losing some important Western States next year; partly from hatred of the administration and unwillingness to follow its recommendations and thus acknowledge its wisdom and merit, and to a considerable extent from the influence which speculators and speculative interests have brought to bear upon republicans here, and to which these are far more subject than the democrats. There are distinct traces here of the power of this influence in attending republican Senators and Representatives, whose opinions are well known, and who, it has been generally supposed, would give a hearty and open support to the repeal of legal tender.

MR. BAYARD'S VIEWS.

Senator Bayard says he is more convinced by the attitude of both parties since he introduced his resolution than he was before that it is necessary to the country's prosperity to repeal the legal tender clause at once, and he will not rest until he gets his resolution before the Senate. In that body there is no "previous question" to gag members, and debate goes on while any one desires to speak. It is fortunate, therefore, that the question is first to come up there. Secretary Sherman's position and timely declaration to your correspondent, that he thought it far better that Congress should repeal the legal tender clause than that it should be left to the Supreme Court, has had a very good effect here in giving heart to these republicans who favor the repeal. His financial plan is getting discussed and gains adherents, and his unhesitating and bold course on the question has made him strong friends.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1879.

NEW YORK ELECTORS—VIEWS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE METHOD OF CHOOSING.

The report that the proposition had been seriously discussed here to introduce a bill in the New York Legislature, providing for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts in that State, has been most warmly received by the New York delegation in Washington. It has had a very good effect here in giving heart to these republicans who favor the repeal. His financial plan is getting discussed and gains adherents, and his unhesitating and bold course on the question has made him strong friends.

DEMOCRATIC EXPRESSIONS.

S. C. Cox, of the Sixth district of New York (democrat), said:—

"I think it was gotten up by the republicans in New York to hold in terror over the democracy who might be tempted to do something like it in the Southern States. As there is no real apprehension of such a thing being attempted in the South, even under the provocation which came out of 1876, and as any such attempt in New York would be resented by the American people almost with unanimity, no politician or statesman who can even see through a glass, darkly would risk his reputation in endorsing such a scheme or device. No doubt it can be done. I can jump off the dome of the Capitol and break my neck and mutilate my body for various domestic and public reasons. I do not propose to do it while I have my senses. The day for making elections by ballot is gone to the dead past. If it were done, however, my district would elect unanimously, but I do not think it is saying for the Sixth New York district that the republicans would be best with their own plan in the city of New York. No, no! The people are not ready for any such change, and all changes would be looked upon with suspicion. As to the constitutionality of such an act I would not like to say until I have examined it carefully. The constitution has been so variously interpreted of late that, like the good book, it has been prostituted in support of the worst heresies."

FORGOTTEN WOOD, of the Ninth district of New York, said:—

"What I have to say is prefaced solely on the assumption that it is true that such a measure is seriously discussed, though I do not believe any intelligent man can do it, and that is that those whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad." Daniel O'Reilly, of the Second district of Brooklyn, would be glad to see the subject discussed in connection with his own in Maine, but he had not given it the consideration it deserved. While his district was largely democratic, he did not believe the effect of such a measure would be limited to the democratic districts. There would naturally be feelings of the deepest indignation against a party that would attempt such a programme for political purposes, and it would unite the democracy of the State as surely as a foreign war would unite every section of the country in a brotherhood of arms. The New York State Legislature is to-day republican, not through the strength of the party in that State, but because of personal quarrels in our ranks on purely local affairs. When these differences are harmonized New York is a democratic State, and at least one branch of the Legislature would be democratic. He did not favor the change, and he would be glad to see the subject discussed in connection with his own in Maine, but he had not given it the consideration it deserved.

VIEW OF MR. COVERT.

The first member of the delegation interviewed was James W. Covert, of the First district, democrat. In reply to the question as to what he thought of the proposed change, he said:—"As a matter of cold, naked law, I have no doubt that our State Legislature has the power to make the change suggested. While I think this I feel convinced that the change will not be made." "What are your reasons for so thinking?" "Simply this. Down deep in the hearts of a majority of thoughtful American people and of the people of our State is a desire not to disturb existing conditions, predicated upon organic law and governing the methods of exercising the franchise, and very naturally where many years' experience has shown the merits and demerits of the present, a particular form of action in this regard." "What strength do you think the proposed measure has gained?" "Outside the circle of a few daring and interested politicians I cannot believe the measure is or has been seriously considered. I am quite sure the people, and I mean by this those who are not active and interested politicians, would most earnestly object to any such proposition."

"What do you think will be the effect of the measure if put through?"

"If in spite of what I believe to be the wishes of the people in this matter our Legislature should persist in making the alteration suggested I believe the people at the polls would resent and condemn their action. We have in this State a very large class of thoughtful and conservative voters, men who vote on principle, who weigh the questions upon which they are to act, and who are not coerced into voting for any man or measure simply because the man was nominated or the measure promulgated by either of the two great political parties. The correctness of this was shown last fall, especially by the vote for State Engineer and Surveyor. By these men, who do their own thinking, the change proposed, although there would be a warrant of law for it, would be regarded as a party measure intended for a special and partisan purpose. This large class of voters, who, above everything else, favor the utmost fairness in elections, would, I am sure, condemn the change, and their action at the polls would result unfavorably to the party which engineered and carried out the change. I think that in my section, at least, this opposition would fully offset any advantage which might otherwise be gained to the party under whose spur the change was brought about."

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION.

Elwin Einstein, of the Seventh district, republican, says he is personally opposed to the project as present, as it might look to the country like trying to take advantage while his party is largely in the majority. He is opposed to making radical changes when the people have not had an opportunity of giving expression to their views on such a proposition. He thinks that if it had been an issue at the last election and the republican party had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on it he would be willing to go to the limit so expressed. Anson G. McCook, of the Eighth district, republican, has not considered the question. He thus far does not see any special objection to the system of selecting electors by Congressional districts. He is inclined to believe that it is a better mode than by the Legislature. The present system he considers unfair and thinks the new method more equitable than the present one. The only objection he has to the new one is that a partisan Legislature might gerrymander the State when it is legislated. He expressed strong objection to the Legislature casting electors.

LEVI F. MORTON, of the Eleventh district, republican, declined to speak on the subject at present, as he is not prepared to express an opinion.

JOHN H. KETCHUM, of the Thirteenth district, republican, says the mode of selecting electors should not be interfered with at all.

JOHN W. FERDIN, of the Fourteenth district, republican, has not given the subject the consideration probably it deserves, and therefore is not prepared to express an opinion. He is inclined to the belief that it would be unwise to make any change at this time in the mode of selecting electors, as the country is on the eve of a Presidential election, and the change would show conclusively that such a change

was for political effect. A change as proposed, he said, should be made some time before a Presidential election.

Water A. Wood, of the Seventeenth district, republican, says he had not looked the question up, and cannot definitely speak on it at this time.

David Wilber, of the Twenty-first district, republican, does not see the necessity for a change in the custom of electing Presidential electors that has been long established. He thinks it better to leave it as it is, as a change would be very bad policy. He thinks New York makes a change other States will follow. He does not think New York should start the movement.

John H. Camp, of the Twenty-sixth district, republican, says he is half inclined to think it is unwise to make the change at this time. He would be in favor of it if it was not just before a Presidential election. He does not think it ought to be done at this time, as it would look like the republicans were endeavoring to obtain political advantage without having it passed upon by the people. This Legislature was not elected with anything of the kind in view. Otherwise the project would be a good thing to take away temptation for repeating in New York.

Bridges G. Lapham, of the Twenty-seventh district, republican, says New York is republican, and the party never resort to any such makeshifts as would look like political strategy. Let well enough alone, he said, as no State is more certain of casting its electoral vote for the republican party than New York, and without that vote the solid South and all possible democratic States in the North could not secure the 185 votes necessary to a choice.

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ture passing any such measure or one more sweeping in its provisions if it saw fit to do so. He thought the subject had risen into importance since it was talked of that the Maine democrats had hopes of securing the State Legislature and it was thought it might be done in New York by way of retaliation. There was nothing to prevent the republican Legislature from enacting any law and having the Governor sign it; but it would be very bad policy. The dangerous precedent such legislation would establish. It would, in his opinion, tend to unite and solidify the democratic party throughout the country. But he really did not think the republicans would be so desperate as to undertake such a measure. When the National Convention meets, which would be shortly after such a law would be enacted, New York would appear for the first time in fifty years shorn of its greatness. With the fact established that her republican vote would be less than that of Ohio or Indiana, her imperious name would be nothing in the campaign, and it is hardly probable the republicans of New York will sacrifice their greatness, not only for coming year but for future Presidential elections; but by fabricating a bill that would neutralize her power in the Electoral College, instead of maintaining her position of the Empire State.

ONE MAN WHO FAVORS IT.

Frank Hancock, of the Twenty-fifth district, republican, says he is decidedly in favor of it, on the principle that he believes that the smallest practical constituency should have a voice in the election of the President in the Electoral College, a representation just such as they have in Congress when the will of the people is undoubtedly fairly expressed. Another reason for being in favor of it is that he believed the inducement for the perpetration of frauds against the elective franchise in large cities would be lessened, especially in a great State like New York, with its four millions of people; that such a method of electing electors would have the effect to prevent a possible disfranchisement of Western and Central New York by the frauds and chicanery of a few New York city. He would not be the remotest idea whether it would be brought up in the Legislature or not. So far as he was concerned it was no new thing to him, but it was a plan he had entertained for a long time. One of the principles, the prevalence of which has resulted in States casting electoral votes as a unit, was the doctrine of States' rights—that States, as States, should maintain their honor as a unit in the Electoral College. So far as he was concerned he had no sympathy with that idea. There was no question whatever in his mind about the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide for the appointment of electors in the manner proposed. So far as he had heard it discussed the objections urged by democrats and by some republicans were of the order of an important election might be changed to the benefit of the republican party. This argument has no weight with him. He would say that he believed in the justice of the measure and soundness of the change proposed, and that in his opinion the time was now at hand to make the change for the reason that the result of last fall's election in the State of New York demonstrated that it was altogether likely that the republicans would carry the State next fall. This, in his opinion, was a complete answer to any charge that it was partisan in its purposes or because the Legislature and Executive of the State were assured republicans.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—THE BIDDING HIGH FOR THE CONVENTION—THE CHAIRMANSHIP QUESTION.

The delegations from the West in connection with the affairs of the Republican National Committee have nearly all arrived, and they have been exceedingly busy throughout the evening. Cincinnati and Chicago are both bidding high for the Convention; both offer to pay all expenses of the Convention, and Chicago adds to the liberal offer in regard to hotel prices and even promises considerably in the way of railroad transportation. Cincinnati will make a better offer in some of these respects, though her delegates have no instructions in regard to railroad passes. The West is arguing strongly against Saratoga, on the ground that the trunk lines of road do not reach it, and that transfers necessary to make railroad connections will be very annoying. The question of the chairmanship is receiving much more attention than it was supposed would be given to it. The duty of the present chairman would only be to call the Convention to order, but the attempt will be to select a chairman now who can be re-elected, and so the friends of the different candidates are working actively in the matter. The candidacy of Mr. Don Cameron appears to have the greatest strength. The Grant men seem to be in the lead, and they also look upon Mr. Thomas Platt with much favor, and think it a good plan to compliment New York with his selection. The Blaine men do not like Mr. Frye as their choice. Mr. McCormack appears to stand second with them. It is authoritatively stated here that Mr. William H. Kemble has resigned from the National Republican Committee, and that Senator J. Donald Cameron would be selected to fill the vacancy.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Ex-Senator Bartram, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was here to-day and said that the committee would select the place for holding the democratic convention on next Washington's birthday. Saratoga had no show and Indianapolis no hopes. "You see," said the ex-Senator, "we must go where there is plenty of hotel accommodation and where the democratic press is in the majority, and you can judge for yourself how difficult it will be for the committee to find such a place." It is understood that Louisville will have the preference.

FALLING OFF OF ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The last quarterly reports received at the War Department from the various recruiting stations throughout the country show a very significant falling off in the number of enlistments. The decrease for the last quarter has been so great as to make the enlistments reported fully forty per cent below what they were at any time for the past two years. This is attributed to all the stations to the return of good times. For two years the grade of applicants has been higher than at any former period of peace. Young men of business education and habits and graduates of colleges have often been found applying for enlistments, all being driven there by the hard times. For the same reason the number of the native born have been much greater than at previous periods. The reports are held here to be excellent indications of the return of prosperity.

THE NEW ORLEANS SURVIVORSHIP.

It having been announced that J. Madison Wells will not be reappointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, the reason for it was made known to-day when it was stated that the office would be given to P. B. S. Pineback, who is a member of the National Republican Committee.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPACHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1879.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE—BILL INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE HAMPFORD.

Mr. Sanford's bill, introduced in the House to-day, regulating the manner of counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, provides that the two houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon on the second Wednesday of February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice President, and that one Senator and two Representatives shall be appointed tellers, to whom shall be handed, as opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates purporting to be lists of persons voted for for President and Vice President. If, after all the certificates are opened and announced, there shall appear no more than one result notified to from each State, then the tellers shall announce the successful candidate and the President of the Senate shall immediately declare the result.

BEFORE THE SYNOD.

The Brooklyn Presbytery Defends Its Acquittal of De Witt Talmage.

During the progress of the count there appear two or more apparently legal certificates from any State certifying to different results the count shall be immediately suspended, and the Senate and the House shall retire to their respective chambers, and at once, without debate by yeas and nays, decide which of the certificates shall be counted. If both houses agree as to which of the legal on the votes of the State shall be counted. If they disagree the count shall be again suspended, and both Senators and Representatives shall repair to the Senate Chamber, and, without debate, decide by a majority vote which certificate is legal; and if one of the certificates shall receive a majority of such vote then the two conflicting returns which received the two highest numbers of votes shall at once in like manner be voted upon again, and the one receiving the majority vote shall be announced to the joint house as the legal one. In the event of an equal number of votes for each of the two conflicting returns then one-half of the electoral votes of said State shall be counted in accordance with the tenor of one of good conflicting returns. Provided, if after the appointment of electors for President and Vice President in any State a contest shall arise as to who are the legal electors and the Supreme Court of said State shall determine such contest before the joint assembling of the two houses, as provided in this act, and shall under the seal of said court certify the decision thereof to the President of the Senate, then such decision shall be final, and the certificate thus ascertained to be the legal one shall then be accepted and as such counted.

UNSUCCESSFUL MOTION TO QUASH.

Debating Knotty Points of Church Discipline.

AN OMINOUS CALM.

The contest over the "common fame" of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was renewed last night before the Synod of Long Island in the old Presbytery Church at Jamaica, L. I. The Synod opened at seven o'clock in the evening. The struggle between Dr. Talmage and the Brooklyn Presbytery, or rather a portion of it which was inimical to him, has become so famous that every reader of the HERALD is familiar with its every aspect. The fact of his acquittal of the charges of falsehood and deceit at the hands of the Presbytery was not in any sense, it appears, a cessation of hostilities. It was only a truce until the appeal should be heard. The case before this high court. The choice of a meeting place for the struggle was peculiar. Jamaica is rather a pretty suburban town, and the Presbytery church there is an ancient and honored building, as well as a comfortable one; but the knowledge that by far the greatest number of interested parties lived in Brooklyn would seem to have suggested to the managers the propriety of meeting in that city. Perhaps, however, it may have been in the minds of those who chose the Jamaica Presbytery Church as a meeting place to impress upon the contestants that they were raising a hubbub in an organization which for many generations had never seen the like among its members, for a congregation in an old one and a strict one. Yesterday the venerable structure was decorated as if for a festival. A pillar of evergreens on either side of the memorial pulpit upheld a basket of rare plants, from which, in graceful folds, hung a mass of trailing arbutus. On the wall was a marble memorial stone, on which was cut the names of the pastors of the church from the days of Zachariah Walker, in 1663, to the time of Edwin Spencer, in 1870, and this reminder of these rigid, but peaceful old men, looked down upon their successors sitting with faces set and stern in the pursuance of their bitter quarrel.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY—REPORT OF GENERAL A. M. D. MCCOOK.

General Major General A. M. D. McCook, in charge of education in the army, has submitted to Secretary Ramsey a consolidated report of the post schools for the month of October, 1879. The report shows that at a number of posts the appointments of officers for President and Vice President in any State a contest shall arise as to who are the legal electors and the Supreme Court of said State shall determine such contest before the joint assembling of the two houses, as provided in this act, and shall under the seal of said court certify the decision thereof to the President of the Senate, then such decision shall be final, and the certificate thus ascertained to be the legal one shall then be accepted and as such counted.

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STATE VS. FEDERAL COURTS.

A DECISION SPECIFYING CASES THAT CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES COURTS—THE MEYER-DENISON CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1879. An important case was decided by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to-day, which settles the question as to the removal of certain cases from State to Federal courts. The decision referred to the Meyer and Denison suits. The Delaware Construction Company, in error to the Supreme Court of Iowa. The litigation out of the conflicting claims of the construction company, which acquired a mechanic's lien on the property of the Delaware and St. Paul Railroad Company, and of Meyer and Denison, who were trustees for the holders of certain bonds secured by mortgage on the same property. Meyer and Denison filed a petition, under the terms of the act of March 3, 1875, for a removal of the cause on the ground that this construction company and all persons who had come in as intervenors were citizens of the State of Iowa, while Meyer and Denison were citizens respectively of New York and Ohio. The State court refused to suspend proceedings, denied the motion for removal and ordered judgment in favor of the plaintiff. Upon appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the decree below, when a writ of error was issued to this court. Subsequently Meyer and Denison filed the record in the Supreme Court of Iowa for the purpose of having the decree set aside and the rights of the State court established. The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the State court giving the mortgage priority over the mechanic's lien and the title of the Delaware company, which case the present opinion also covers.

IN RE, MEYER & DENISON.

The provision of the second section of the act of March 3, 1875, under which the petition for removal was made reads:— "In any case of a civil nature at law or equity now pending in any State . . . in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, any party may remove such suit into the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district. This provision, in the opinion of this Court, means that when the controversy about which the suit is brought is brought in this Court, either party to the controversy may remove the suit to the Circuit Court, without regard to the positions they occupy in the pleadings as plaintiffs or defendants. For the purpose of removal the master in dispute may be ascertained, and the parties to the suit arranged on opposite sides of the dispute. If in the arrangement the plaintiff of the State court is all citizens of different States from those on the other the suit may be removed. Under the old law the jurisdiction was looked at and the rights of the parties in respect to a removal were determined solely according to the position they occupied as plaintiffs or defendants in the suit. Under the new law the mere form of the pleadings may be set aside, and the parties placed on different sides of the matter in dispute, according to the facts. This being done, when all those on one side desire removal, it may be had if the necessary citizenship exists. The court holds that before the trustees of the mortgage were actually brought into court by service of process the dispute between the construction company and the mortgage company had been finally disposed of, and there remained only the controversy between the mortgage trustees, citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the one side, and the construction company, and railroad company, citizens of Iowa, on the other. Under the construction given by the Court to the provisions of the statute the mortgage trustees are removable by reason of that provision. This, the Court holds, makes it unnecessary to give an interpretation to the remainder of the same section of the act referred to until a proper case shall arise. With regard to the second question this Court holds that the petition filed was sufficient in form to entitle the applicant to the writ. In fact, Third, as to the priority of liens, this Court holds that the mechanics' lien for work done under contract takes precedence of all other liens, including the property by mortgage or otherwise after the work was commenced, as the construction company claims, and that the mortgage company is entitled to a mechanic's lien, and that the Circuit Court establishing the superiority of the lien to the mortgage were wrong and must be reversed.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FULTON, MANHATTAN AND WESTCHURCH RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The stockholders of the Fulton, Manhattan and Westchurch Railroad Companies met yesterday separately, and discussed the question of the consolidation of the seven gas companies of the city. There was considerable opposition manifested at both meetings, still a majority of the stockholders of each company favored the scheme.

BEFORE THE SYNOD.

The Brooklyn Presbytery Defends Its Acquittal of De Witt Talmage.

During the progress of the count there appear two or more apparently legal certificates from any State certifying to different results the count shall be immediately suspended, and the Senate and the House shall retire to their respective chambers, and at once, without debate by yeas and nays, decide which of the certificates shall be counted. If both houses agree as to which of the legal on the votes of the State shall be counted. If they disagree the count shall be again suspended, and both Senators and Representatives shall repair to the Senate Chamber, and, without debate, decide by a majority vote which certificate is legal; and if one of the certificates shall receive a majority of such vote then the two conflicting returns which received the two highest numbers of votes shall at once in like manner be voted upon again, and the one receiving the majority vote shall be announced to the joint house as the legal one. In the event of an equal number of votes for each of the two conflicting returns then one-half of the electoral votes of said State shall be counted in accordance with the tenor of one of good conflicting returns. Provided, if after the appointment of electors for President and Vice President in any State a contest shall arise as to who are the legal electors and the Supreme Court of said State shall determine such contest before the joint assembling of the two houses, as provided in this act, and shall under the seal of said court certify the decision thereof to the President of the Senate, then such decision shall be final, and the certificate thus ascertained to be the legal one shall then be accepted and as such counted.

UNSUCCESSFUL MOTION TO QUASH.

Debating Knotty Points of Church Discipline.

AN OMINOUS CALM.

The contest over the "common fame" of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was renewed last night before the Synod of Long Island in the old Presbytery Church at Jamaica, L. I. The Synod opened at seven o'clock in the evening. The struggle between Dr. Talmage and the Brooklyn Presbytery, or rather a portion of it which was inimical to him, has become so famous that every reader of the HERALD is familiar with its every aspect. The fact of his acquittal of the charges of falsehood and deceit at the hands of the Presbytery was not in any sense, it appears, a cessation of hostilities. It was only a truce until the appeal should be heard. The case before this high court. The choice of a meeting place for the struggle was peculiar. Jamaica is rather a pretty suburban town, and the Presbytery church there is an ancient and honored building, as well as a comfortable one; but the knowledge that by far the greatest number of interested parties lived in Brooklyn would seem to have suggested to the managers the propri