THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 88

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Memphis cotton, 11 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 5-8c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising barometer, cooler northwest winds and clearing weather.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, April 14, 1879, 10.08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.68	74	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.65	74	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.53	61	W.	Fresh.	Storm.
Memphis	29.62	63	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Nashville	29.63	70	W.	Brisk.	Storm.
New Orleans	29.70	69	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.65	61		Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.68	74	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chattanooga	29.56	65	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

GEO. H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CONVENTION OF SANITARIANS.

The Tennessee State medical society has called a conventionto be held in this city on the thirtieth of this month. This convention will be composed of delegates from State and municipal boards of health, and will be one of great importance—especially to the people living in the valley of the Mississippi, as one of the questions to be determined by this convention will be that of inter-State quarantine during epidemic invasions. It would be highly gratifying if the National board of health would meet here at the same time; such a co-operation would certainly be highly proper. As we have already said, the meeting to be held here on the thirtieth of April will be one of great interest, as it will discuss a subject which vitally concerns the southern people. This body will be composed of men prominent in the medical profession, and the physicians of Memphis, as well as our citizens generally, should unite in making the visit of these distinguished strangers pleasant and agreeable.

SILVER RELIEF.

Mr. Kelly's Bill which Proposes to Relieve Workmen and Retail Dealers of the Accumulations of Silver—A Trade-Dollar Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Judge Kelly has prepared and will to-morrow introduce in the house of representatives under a call of the States, if Pennsylvania be reached, a bill which is designed to remedy the inconveniences and losses occasioned to workmen and retail dealers by the accumulation in their hands of certain denominations of silver coin. It proposes to compel the treasury and all sub-treasuries of the United States to redeem with legal-tender money auxiliary silver coin whenever presented for redemption in sums of five dollars or multiples thereof, and also provides that further coinage of trade-dollars shall be stopped; that they shall for twelve months be receivable at par for customs or any other obligations due the United States, and that when so received they shall be received into standard silver coins of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains.

THE EGYPTIAN ROW.

The London Observer Indulges in a Few Sentences Commentary upon England's Position.

LONDON, April 14.—The *London Observer* understands that official circles, both in London and Paris, consider that the Khedive should not be had to the sultan's authority, in order to solve the Egyptian difficulty, except after very careful deliberation. No step will, therefore, be taken until France and England have had full opportunity of concerting a common course.

A dispatch from Cairo states that business is completely suspended, and is likely to remain so until the decision of England and France is known.

The Egyptian government is collecting money throughout the provinces, and is using every means of compulsion.

An immediate levy of ten thousand soldiers has been ordered.

A special envoy has been sent by the khedive to Constantinople. He took large sums of money with him as a present for the sultan.

A COURT-MARTIAL

Based Upon the Conduct of Federal Officers at the Battle of Shiloh—General S. L. Crittenden's Testimony.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The defense began to-day in the Hazen-Stanley case, at the department headquarters. General S. L. Crittenden was the first witness. He said his division, at the battle of Shiloh, formed on the right of General Nelson's, and there was fighting when he got there. The battle ended about three o'clock, and the Confederates retired. General Nelson asked him if he had said anything in his report about General Hazen's right being turned, and that he had nothing to do with Hazen; that the latter belonged to Nelson's division. The witness was asked if Hazen's misconduct was frequently discussed in Buell's army after the battle of Shiloh, and replied that he would not say misconduct, but he heard that Hazen was back at the landing when the battle was going on; an officer told witness that Hazen had been seen there. The witness heard insinuations from many officers about this not being Hazen's proper place. The witness was present at the Belknap trial, when Hazen was a witness, and his examination was discussed by the officers. The question being asked the witness as to the impression on the officers' minds by the testimony given, the court objected to executive session, and judge-advocate objecting to the question, it was decided to admit the question, and witness replied that he did not remember what impression was produced. No other witnesses being present, specification six was taken up.

NEW ORLEANS.

Not a Case of Yellow-Fever Heard of so Far—Extraordinary Efforts being Made to Effect a Sanitary Condition.

The following letter was sent by Dr. Balling A. Pope, of New Orleans, to W. A. Wheatley, of Memphis, by whose permiss on it is published:

NEW ORLEANS, April 10—There is no question as to the absence of yellow-fever at this time in New Orleans. All such rumors are started by interested parties. There is no advantage in concealment, and it is so understood here. The first case that occurs will be announced by the authorities. There is no reason to suppose that we are going to have an epidemic. Of course the fact that we have had one before makes its recurrence a possibility, but we have had only two epidemics in twenty years. I am basing all my calculations upon the idea that the city will remain healthy. It has been remarkably healthy since last summer. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and there is not the slightest doubt that the cleanliness will be simply unprecedented in its history. The city government, the board of health and the citizens' sanitary association have united their means and plans, and are working together. The citizens will raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a voluntary contribution, and this will be spent according to a general plan, to which the means of the board of health and the city means will be contributed according to their ability. The feeling is growing in the community that we will escape an epidemic, since all classes of the community are lending their aid toward securing the best sanitary condition possible. Do not watch affairs in New Orleans to the neglect of precautions at home, for it is well established that you may have epidemics at other points while New Orleans remains healthy. There is no excuse for having fever in Memphis. The city could be drained at a small expense by means of the bayou, but I suppose that funds are wanting on account of the rapacity of city and State governments, nothing being left for the public good.

B. A. POPE.

Earthquake in Nevada.

NORFOLK, N. Y., April 14.—A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning.

A REMEDY resting on the basis of intrinsic worth demands the confidence of all. Dr. Bull's cough syrup is known and used most satisfactorily throughout the land, as is attested by its great sales. Your druggist

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Important Cases Disposed of in the Supreme Court—Buckner's Coinage Bill—The Cheyenne-Outbreak Humbug—The House Discussing Silver Coinage—The Senate on the Army Bill.

Blaine Blows his Bugle about the Bulldozing Clause of the Army Bill—He Labors Hard, but Produces the Weakest Effort of his Senatorial Life.

Wallace Severely Rebukes the Bloody-Shirt Senator for his Silliness in Endeavoring to Pervert the True Intent of the Democratic Congress—Other Speeches.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Sherman has appointed George N. Lamphere, of Cincinnati, appointment clerk of the treasury department, in place of J. Vance, resigned. Lamphere has been assistant-appointment clerk since 1875.

SUPREME COURT MATTERS

With the consent of counsel the hearing of argument upon the petition of Virginia for writs of *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, in the Rives mixed jury cases, has been postponed until the first Tuesday of next term, or until a full bench of justices is present. The attorney-general desires that the argument shall be heard by a full bench. The case from Tennessee involving similar questions will be argued at the same time.

Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati transportation company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* City of Wheeling—In error to supreme court. Appeal from the State of West Virginia. This is an action for the recovery of taxes paid under protest by plaintiff in error to the City of Wheeling upon four steamboats, owned by it and plying on the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Wheeling. The plaintiff in error denied the right of the State to impose taxes upon such vessels, and argued that such taxation was in violation of the constitutional provision, that "No State shall levy any duty on tonnage." This court holds that the taxes levied in this case are not duties of tonnage within the meaning of the constitution, and that the enrollment of a ship or vessel under the laws of the United States does not exempt the owner from taxation thereupon as personal property. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed with costs.

THE CZAR CONGRATULATED ON HIS ESCAPE FROM HIS WOULD BE ASSASSIN.

The department of state to-day received a telegram from the United States *chargé d'affaires* at S. Petersburg, announcing that this morning an attempt was made on the emperor's life, while he was walking near the palace. The assassin discharged five shots at the czar, but none of them took effect. The assassin was arrested. Secretary Evarts has telegraphed to the United States minister to Russia to convey to the czar President Hayes's congratulations upon his escape from assassination.

BUCKNER'S COINAGE BILL.

Referring to Representative Buckner's proposed bill for the coinage of six million dollars silver bullion monthly, the director of the mint says this amount is not only beyond the present capacity of the mint, but largely in excess of the production of the mines of the country, which is estimated at fifty millions annually, from which should be deducted three millions used in the arts and manufactures, which would leave twenty-five millions to be imported under Mr. Buckner's bill.

THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK HUMBUG.

The commissioner of Indian affairs to day received a telegram from Fort Sill, saying that there is not the slightest foundation for the report of a Cheyenne outbreak.

CONFIRMED.

The senate has confirmed Arthur L. Thomas, of Pittsburg, to be secretary of Utah Territory. Postmasters—W. F. Smith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Gettings, Carrollton, Missouri.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker called the States for bills for reference, beginning with Maine.

Mr. Ladd introduced a bill to put the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Conger, that the introduction of bills requires one day's notice, and that no such notice had been given. The speaker, after quoting the several rules bearing on the subject, overruled the point of order.

Mr. Conger took an appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Coy moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The question was debated by Mr. Stephens, who expressed the opinion that the decision was clearly right, and that, at all events, the object of the bill could always be attained by presenting a petition on the same subject.

Mr. Conger continued the discussion, thus indirectly claiming his object, the construction of the existing rule of the house.

Mr. Conger finally called for tellers on the motion to lay on the table.

Thereupon Mr. Springer remarked that he wished to expedite the decision of the question and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Conger said he was glad to see the delay was being consigned by the action of the Democratic side of the house.

The appeal was laid on the table. Yeas, 139; nays, 75. But the morning hour was used up in objections, discussion and taking the vote.

Mr. Monroe moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the house the business interests of this country require that no legislation changing the law in regard to the currency or tariff shall be undertaken at the present session of congress.

The resolution was defeated—yeas, 108; nays, 117.

The members of the committee of ways and means voted as follows: Affirmative—Morrison, Crafield, Cooper, Frye, and Dunnell; negative—Packer, Felton, Gibson, Phelps, Mills, and Carlisle; not voting—Kelly and Wood.

The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Monroe's motion:

YEAS.

Aldrich, R. J. Aldrich, Jill.), Anderson, Baker, Barber, Barlow, Bayne, Belford, Bicknell, Blake, Bliss, Bowman, Boyd, Brewer, Briggs, Brigham, Browne, Burrows, Butterworth, Cannon, Carpenter, Caswell, Chittenden, Claflin, Clark (Iowa), Conger, Covert, Cowgill, Crapo, Dargett, Davis (Ill.), Dewitt, Dwight, Dunnell, Dwight, Ermentrout, Farr, Ferdon, Field, Frye, Garfield, Godshalk, Hall, Hammond (N.Y.), Harris (Mass.), Haskell, Hawk, Hawley, Hazy, Hazelton, Henderson, Hoik, Humphrey, Hurd, James, Johnston, Joyce, Keifer, Kasson, Lapham, Lindsey, Loring, Marsh, McJowan, M Kinley, McLane, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Newberry, Norcross, O'Neill, Orth, Osborne, Page, Pelton, Phelps, Pinster, Pound, Prescott, Price, Reed, Rice, Richardson (Ill.), Robeson, Robinson, Ross, Russell (Mass.), Rum (Kans.), Sapp, Saylor, Shelhabarger, Sherwin, Stone, Tulbitt, Thomas, Townsend (Ill.), Tyler, Updegraff (O.), Updegraff (Iowa), Urner, Valentine, Van Aken, Voorhis, VanVoorhis, Wert, Ward, Washburn, Wilber, Williams (Wis.), Willits, Wood, W. A., Young (O.)—108.

NAYS.

Acken, Aigfield, Albright, Atkins, Blackburn, Blount, Brigit, Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell, Cutts, Chalmers, Clark (Mo.), Cobb, Colerick, Converse, Cravens, Culberson, Cox, Davis (Miss.), De La Mayr, Dickey, Dunn, Eden (Ill), Ennis, Ewing, Felton, Finley, Ford, Forney, Forsythe, Frost, Gaddis, Gibson, Gillette, Gode, Gunter, Hancock (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatch, Henkle, Henry, Herndon, Hill, Hooker, Hostetter, House, Hull, Hunton, Jones, Kenna, King, Ladd, Lefevre, Lewis, Love, Manning, M'Cord, M'Kenzie, M'Millen, Mills, Mobley, Muldrow, Myers, Myers (Nev.), Nicholls, Pegram, Phelps, Pinster, Wright, Young (Tenn.)—117.

The following pairs were announced: Overton and Davis [N. C.], Jorgensen and Beale, Hiscock and Bragg, Hoar and Houk, Bingham and Nott, M'Cook and Dibrell, Miles and Morse, Ballou and M'Mahon, Mason and Buchanan, Harmer and Klotz, Smith [Pa.] and Clymer, Einstein and O'Brien, Dick and Jay.

Mr. Kelley said that finding a divided house he declined to vote.

Mr. Atkins then moved to go into committee of the whole on the legislative bill.

Mr. Ewing demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon Mr. Atkins withdrew his motion and moved to adjourn, pending which, Mr. Young [Tenn.] introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the National board of health and to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases; referred.

Mr. Atkins's motion was then agreed to—yeas, 123; nays, 92; and the house adjourned.

PETITIONS, ETC., FILED.

The following bills were filed, under the head of petitions, in the house of representatives:

By Mr. Vance: Providing for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy, of the standard value. The same to be a legal tender at its nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and, further, that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such bullion as is deposited under the existing laws.

By Mr. Springer: Authorizing and requiring the secretary of the treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, to any amount that such bullion may be offered; provided, that such bullion is the product of any mine within the jurisdiction of the United States. He shall cause the bullion so purchased to be coined into standard silver dollars to the capacity of the mints, in connection with other coinage. He is also required to issue silver certificates in denominations corresponding with the denominations of United States treasury notes to the amount of silver bullion purchased, as provided by this bill; such certificates shall be accepted in the treasury and shall be deemed a part of the current revenue of the United States and shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, they shall be redeemed by the United States on demand, in silver bullion or standard silver dollars, at the option of the government, and an amount of such bullion and coin equal to the outstanding silver certificates shall be retained in the treasury for such redemption.

It authorizes the secretary of the treasury and director of the mint to make such regulations for carrying this act into effect as will best protect the interests of the United States, and a sum sufficient to purchase the bullion authorized is appropriated.

A petition, signed by Warner, Atherton, and Geddis, of Ohio; Manning, Money, and Muldrow, Mississippi; Ladd, Maine; Steeley, North Carolina; Speer, Georgia, and Young, Tennessee, was filed, embracing the bill authorizing the owners of silver bullion to have it coined into standard silver dollars. The provisions of the bill are substantially the same as those contained in the petition of Mr. Springer.

A petition, embracing a bill presented by A. J. Warner [O.], asking that the revised statutes relating to the assessment of taxes to admit silver to coinage on the same conditions as gold.

All the above measures were referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, which, under the rules recently adopted by the house, have leave to report at any time.

Among other petitions filed to-day by Representative Reagan, embracing bills, were the following:

To regulate inter-State commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

To amend the revised statutes concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

Authorizing the immediate payment of money appropriated in 1877 to pay mail contractors of the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

With the exception of the commit ee on coinage, weights and measures, and the foreign affairs committee, the house committees have not yet formally organized for the transaction of business. The two mentioned organ zed this morning.

Members of committees on accounts and epidemic diseases held an informal conference to-day. These committees, together with the committees on appro riations and agriculture, expect to organize to morrow morning.

IN THE SENATE.

Various memorials and bills were introduced and appropriately referred. Among them were the following:

By Senator Vance: To amend so much of the civil appropriation act of 1878 as provides for the pay of mail contractors in the southern States before the rebellion.

By Senator Morgan: To amend the constitution in regard to appropriations.

By Senator Ingalls: For the payment of the Indian war bonds of the State of California, and a bill to establish a judicial district in the Indian Territory.

Senator Carpenter introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes in regard to the election of United States senators. The bill is designed to remedy a defect in the existing law which was recently brought into public view by the New Hampshire case.

Senator Cameron addressed the senate until the expiration of the morning hour on the bill for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid the n in obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization. The bill was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending question being on Senator Blaine's amendment prohibiting the appearance within a mile of the polling places of any person armed with a deadly weapon of any kind.

Senator Blaine addressed the senate.

He said the method adopted in the pending section to get rid of the eight closing words of the section of the revised statutes, proposed to be repealed, namely: "for to keep the peace at the polls," was an unusual and extraordinary method. The ordinary way to repeal a single sentence is to strike out the particular words objected to, but the mode chosen in this bill is to repeal and repeal the whole section except the last eight words. He was persuaded this unusual course was not taken accidentally, but designedly. If he might so speak, it came of cunning. The intent being to convey the impression that the Republicans in the administration of the general government had used the troops right and left, in every direction, and that as soon as Democrats got into power they proposed to enact this prohibitory sixth section, and the inappropriate stump speakers were doubtless make general political capital out of this item, whereas every word of it, from first to last, was the enactment of the Republican party. Whether intentional or not, the issue thus presented was a dishonest one. The law was passed by a Republican majority. There were forty-six senators sitting in the senate chamber at the time, of whom ten, or, at most, eleven, were Democrats, and the house of representatives was overwhelmingly Republican. We were in the minority of a year. The Republican administration had a million, or, possibly, one million two hundred and fifty thousand bayonets at its command, and, under the circumstances, with the ample power to interfere with elections, had they so chosen, with soldiers in every congressional district and county in the United States, the Republican party themselves placed that on the statute-book and Abraham Lincoln signed it. He asked attention to the fact that this was the first instance in the legislation of the United States in which any respective clause whatever was put upon the statute books in regard to the use of troops at the polls, and that it was passed by the Republican party and signed by Abraham Lincoln when he had more troops under his control than Napoleon Bonaparte ever had. But the point is, said Senator Blaine, to strike out the few words authorizing the use of troops to preserve the peace at the polls, and the country is alarmed, or he would rather say, amazed at the effort made to create the impression that the Republican party relied for its popularity upon the use of bayonets. This Democratic congress has attempted, by raising an issue false in every detail, to create the impression, not only in America but in Europe and throughout the civilized world, that elections in this country are attempted to be controlled by the bayonet. He denounced the same as false, and though not at liberty to say that any gentleman making it knew its falsity, and though he hoped they did not, he proposed to prove its utter lack of foundation. He held in his hand an abstract of all the troops of the United States east of Dunlap, including the States bordering the Mississippi river on the west, embracing a Territory populated by forty-one millions at least, out of the forty-five millions supposed to be in this country to-day. By this statement he showed that in all this great territory, only two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven soldiers are stationed. Within this domain forty-five fortifications are manned, and eleven arsenals protected. To every million people there are about sixty soldiers. The honorable senator from Delaware was alarmed about the overrunning of the power of the United States, but there is not a single Federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable senator from West Virginia [Hereford] had spoken of his State being trodden by the iron heel of military despotism, but there is not a solitary man in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In Maryland there are one hundred and ninety-two artillerymen at Fort M'Henry to guard the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia there is a school of practice at Fortress Monroe, and outside of that school there is not a Federal soldier in the State. There are but thirty soldiers in North Carolina, guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear river. In South Carolina there are one hundred and twenty artillerymen to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor. There are twenty-nine soldiers in Georgia and one hundred and eighty-two in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky or Mississippi. There are fifty-seven in Arkansas, thirty two in Alabama and two hundred and thirty-nine in Louisiana. The great State of Mississippi has not one on its soil; nor has Texas, except those guarding the frontier and the Rio Grande. "In the entire south," said Mr. Blaine, "there are one thousand one hundred and fifty five soldiers to intimidate, overrun, oppress and destroy the liberties of fifteen millions of people in one thousand two hundred and three counties, or not quite one soldier to each county, and one soldier to about seven hundred square miles of territory. There was an old saying," he continued, "that there were soothsayers in Rome who could not look each other in the face without smiling, and no two Democratic senators on this floor can go into the cloak-room and look each other in the face without smiling, or rather blushing, over this talk—the whole thing was such a miserable pretense, such a miserably manufactured false issue. In New England they had three hundred and eighty soldiers, or about one hundred and twenty to every million people, whereas the ratio in the south was not quite seventy. Yet the people of New England never complained of military power." The tendency of this talk, as he had said, was to misrepresent the United States abroad, and the Democratic party stood indicted, and he hereby charged them with public slander of their country, creating the impression in the civilized world that we are under a military despotism. But, continued Senator Blaine, the real motive of the Democrats must be looked for elsewhere. It is simply to get rid of Federal supervision at Federal elections; to get rid of the civil power of the United States in the election of representatives to congress; and, therefore, this bill connects itself directly with the bill which was before congress at its last session, known as the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. He was aware that parliamentary rules forbade him to discuss a bill pending before the house of representatives; but he also knew that nothing forbade him to speak of what was not done in the house, but in Democratic caucus, when this legislation was forfeited.

Senator Blaine discussed the legal questions involved, and continuing, said that the design now is to get rid of all the civil officers of the United States, under the pretense of keeping troops away from the polls; and the amendments which will be offered will test the sincerity of the Democratic side on this point, and show whether the Federal government would be allowed representation at the polls at all, except by two men of straw, without any power, who can merely look on. He would go far to say that, if the bill as it went through in its present form, the remainder of the law in regard to marshals and supervisors would be worth nothing. "We are told," said Senator Blaine, "and it is rather a strange thing that if we do not agree to the bills as offered, we are not to have appropriations." That has been announced in both branches of congress, he supposed, on the authority of the Democratic caucus. It was not merely the army appropriation bill. They don't stop there; but in the legislative appropriation bill, as it came from that caucus, there was an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the supreme court, circuit courts and district courts of the United States, provided that certain sections of the revised statutes should be repealed. He had always understood that the government was divided into three distinct departments—legislative, executive and judicial. But, now, the legislative branch of the government steps forward, and says if the executive does not sign it will starve the judiciary. This was carrying the matter further than he had ever known it to go before. And besides starving the judiciary, the other side would refuse to appropriate a dollar for the expenses of the capital building and grounds, for public printing or for the congressional library. The department of state, of which the country had reason to be proud for its conduct of our foreign affairs, was to be disabled, and our diplomatic relation must cease unless the President signs these bills. The beacons and warning lights on seventeen thousand miles of coast must go out; the mints of New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Philadelphia must stop; the pension bureau must suspend operations; all the executive functions of the government are taken by the throat in highwayman style and commanded to stand and deliver in the name of the Democratic caucus. A leading Democrat, an eloquent man, who had courage, frankness and many good qualities, boasts publicly that the Democrats are in power for the first time in eighteen years, and that they do not intend to stop until they have wiped out every vestige of the Republican war messages. 'Forewarned is forearmed,' and the Democrats began properly on a measure signed by Abraham Lincoln. The picture was a striking one, and a strange time had come when men fresh from the battlefields of the rebellion took their seats here and proposed to repeal laws enacted while they were trying to destroy the Union. The Vice-President of the Confederacy had stated that for sixty or seventy years preceding the rebellion, or from the foundation of the government, the south, although in a minority, had, by complaining with what he termed the anti-centralists in the north, ruled the country; and in 1856, the same gentleman said in a speech before the Georgia legislature that by patient endurance the south might repeat the experiment with the same success. He [Blaine] had read that speech at the time of its delivery, and had little thought he would live to see the prophecy fulfilled. But now we see those measures matured in a Democratic caucus, in which there could be an overwhelming majority of two-thirds in the house, and thirty out of forty-two senators, twenty three of whom, a positive and pronounced majority, participated in the war against the Union, either in civil or military power, so that our legislation is shaped and fashioned by a caucus in which the ex Confederates have a majority, and Mr. Stephens's prophecy realized. Very appropriately the process controlled by the south says to the President, the remaining branch of government, elected on Republican principles in opposition to the party now in power, that he shall not exercise his power to veto a bill. They say if he will it revolutionary, continued Senator Blaine, to put amendments on appropriation bills? Of course not. There have been a great many amendments put on such bills, some mischievous and some harmless, but I call it the audacity of revolution for any senator or representative, or any caucus of senators or representatives, to get together and say that they will have certain legislation or stop the departments of the government. That is revolutionary. I don't think it will be a revolution. It will be a revolution that won't revolve. It won't work. It is a revolution, if persisted in, and if not persisted in it must be backed out from ignominiously, and the latter will probably be the result. Senator Blaine concluded as follows: I do not profess to know, Mr. President, what the President of the United States will do when these bills are presented to him, as I suppose in due course of time they will be. I certainly should never speak a solitary word of disrespect of the gentleman holding that exalted position, and I hope I shall not speak a word unbecoming the dignity of the office of a senator of the United States, but as there has been speculation here and there on both sides as to what he would do, it seems to me that the dead heroes of the Union would rise from their graves if he should consent to be intimidated and outraged in his proper constitutional power by threats like these. "All the war measures of Abraham Lincoln are to be wiped out," say the leading Democrats. The Bourbons of France busied themselves, I believe, after the restoration in removing every trace of Napoleon's power and grandeur, even chiseling the letter "N" from the public monuments raised to perpetuate his glory, but the dead man's hand, from St. Helena, reached out and destroyed them in their pride and in their glory. And I tell the senators on the other side of this chamber, I tell the Democratic party north and south—the south in the lead and the north following—that the slow, unsparing finger of scorn from the tomb of the martyred President which Lincoln restored and preserved, I can think of only one appropriate response from his lips or his pen. He should say to you, with all the scorn befitting his station: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Senator Withers replied to Senator Blaine's remarks concerning the number of troops in the southern States as a futile attempt to divert attention from the fact.

Senator Wallace, in reply to Senator Blaine, said the bill came from a committee; it did not come from a secret consultation of the Democrats. He spoke clearly because he was one of the members of that committee. He would not now occupy the floor if he had not been charged by the committee to give reasons for the insertion of the section of the bill disputed by the senator from Maine. The bill came here from the house, was taken to the clerk's desk, and thence was sent to the committee on appropriations. It had been reported back from that committee; that this was the very bill almost in word and letter that was reported by the committee of conference during the last session, and would have been agreed to by the two houses and passed but for their disagreement on the amendments. The bill was now here on its passage. It contained a single disputed section, to which he would now address himself. The war caused many departures from the principles which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made the people bear the subjection of the civil to the military power, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the presence of armed troops at the polls. These pass away with the necessity that produced them. The single issue in this bill was: Shall the executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls. Their presence was a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It came to us from England and is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests on the States, and the Federal government has nothing to do with it. This is, said Senator Wallace, the only issue in the contest, and we will not be diverted from it. On this line we stand; by it we fall. It is whether the Federal government shall place troops at the polls, or whether the States, free from Federal interference, shall preserve the peace and secure free elections. I repeat that the placing of troops at the polls is a menace and a threat, and no free people can bear it. In the bill of rights of nearly every State "free elections" are guaranteed, while no such power is given to the Federal government anywhere in the constitution. The statutes of many States assert and protect this right. In 1803 Pennsylvania asserted it by statute. New York, Maryland and many others have like provisions. No attempt was made to exercise it by the Federal government until it was exercised in the south border States under the war power. The exercise of this power was force alone. It became oppression, and in 1864 Senator Powell, of Kentucky, introduced the act of 1865. As introduced, it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restricted to the civil power control over all the machinery of the government. A free system of government cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain of power. Why shall we not restore this right? No senator will deny the right or its value. None asert that troops under partisan control conduce to free elections. The legislation of 1864 was the first instance of the mail-clad hand of the Federal government at the ballot-box.

Senator Hill (interrupting)—Does the senator present the idea that the amendments put on by Republican senators were to control the elections in Kentucky, where the Democrats had a right to vote, or will he accept the suggestion that it was to keep rebel Kentuckians from coming back to control the elections? or were they Democratic voters, who fought against the Union under Jeff Davis, and came back to defend Union voters?

Senator Wallace, continuing, said: "The senator from Maine has injected into my remarks the assertion that Federal power was a war power." He said that the people want free elections, without the shadow or substance of military power, whether State or Federal. He said the government of this constitution to be the law of the land. In the name of the people he in part represented, he asked that this menace be removed, and that the States have control in the present two thirds, the legislative branch may decline to act. It has that right, or it has not the independence of action. It alone of itself must judge of the fitness, necessity and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot coerce the Executive, nor can the Executive coerce. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusions and actions, and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode (to wit) by the majority would be controlled by the minority. The patronage of an unscrupulous President and the minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose is intended by the constitutional negative. The defensive power of nonaction is the protection of the liberties of the American people. Henry Clay, in 1817, expressly asserted the right of non-action by the legislative power. It has limits to its use. It is an appeal to the people. Its power for the destruction of unconstitutional or of hasty legislation is invaluable, but it was never intended nor used to keep a yoke upon the people, or to prevent the repeal of any statute. It was never intended and never used to deprive the people of free elections or strike down the rights of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose the people will correct the wrong. This legislation places a check on the military power. That duty is placed upon us, and in the interest of the people we must restore the original principles from which four years of war have diverted the government, bring the military to a strict subordination to the civil power; permit a free system of laws to be used upon a free ballot and expunge the standing menace upon free institutions.

Senator Wallace, in the course of his remarks, asked whether the senator from Maine or any other senator would deny the right to restore to the people their own system of election. Would the senator deny that it belonged to the people? If not, why not restore it? The senator from Maine said there are so many troops, and you have not been interfered with, but there is a law which gives the President the power to interfere at elections. Nobody contends that partisan control is right. The senator from Maine said that the bill was the dictate of a Democratic caucus, but he [Wallace] asserted that no caucus ever saw this bill. It was the production of the house committee on appropriations.

Senator Blaine (interrupting) said the admission came from the senator from Kentucky [Beck] that a committee of the Democratic caucus was preparing these measures. It was an issue of fact between the senator from Pennsylvania and the senator from Kentucky.

Senator Blaine read from the *Congressional Record* in support of his assertion.

Senator Wallace, resuming, repeated that no Democratic caucus ever saw the pending bill, and, in conclusion, said that its only object was to restore to the people the rights of which they had been deprived; and he and others desire that the same law, after being in existence fifteen years shall still control the people.

Senator Logan obtained the floor, but gave way to Senator Ferry, who moved that the senate proceed with the consideration of executive business.

Senator Davis [W. Va.] thought the senate might remain in open session an hour longer. If any senator was ready to speak on the pending bill, let him do so; if not, let the senate vote.

The senate, by a vote of 36 to 17, went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

FRIGHTFUL WIND-STORM.

Collinsville, Ill., Nearly Swept to Destruction—A Child Killed, Several Persons Severely Injured, Ten Buildings Demolished, and about a Hundred Others More or Less Damaged.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from Collinsville, Illinois, about eleven miles from here, says that a terrible cyclone from the northwest struck the town at a quarter to three o'clock this afternoon, and taking a zigzag course, with a general direction almost due east, tore through the place, demolishing ten buildings, ruining about thirty others, and damaging more or less some seventy-five residences and business houses. A slight rain prevailed during the storm, and nearly everybody was indoors when the cyclone struck; but notwithstanding ten houses were leveled with the ground, only one person was killed, a girl named Annie Reynolds, and one or two others badly injured. The storm lasted but two or three minutes, but was frightfully severe. After it passed, the people rushed out of their houses in all directions, mothers looking for their children, and husbands, fathers and brothers who were away from home hastening to their houses to see who were hurt. The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed for some time, but upon the appearance of Major Woodworth and several other prominent citizens on the streets, quietness began to prevail, and ready hands and strong arms went to work to search the ruins for those who might have been caught by the falling houses. From a double-tenement occupied by John Reynolds and Pat Donor, a six-year-old boy of the latter was taken in an unconscious condition and with a broken leg. The boy was soon revived and placed in charge of a physician. Little Annie Reynolds was also taken from this house dead and crushed almost out of resemblance to a human being. Mrs. Jacobs, aged seventy, and two children of Thomas Nelson, aged twelve and nine years, were quite badly injured, but beyond these no one is now known to have been hurt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Boston, April 13: Arrived—Victoria, from Liverpool.

New York, April 13: Arrived—Necker, from Bremen.

Liverpool, April 14: Arrived—Bulgarian, from Boston.

New York, April 14: Arrived—City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

Constantinople, April 13: It is denied that the sultan offered to depose the khedive.

Berlin, April 13: General Manteuffel has declined the governorship of Alsace and Lorraine.

London, April 14: Trichinosis has appeared, for the first time in Italy, at Brescia and Verona.

London, April 14: The steamships City of Chester and D. Stinman, from New York, have arrived out.

London, April 13: In the midland counties the master glass-makers have accepted the compromise offered by the men.

Charlottsville, Va., April 14: The anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday was celebrated here to-day in an appropriate manner.

Antwerp, April 13: Belgium is considering the advisability of a customs union with France in opposition to the German protective system.

London, April 13: A dispatch from Alexandria says a great fire is raging in Cairo and has destroyed blocks of buildings hundreds of yards long.

Boston, April 14: John P. Phair, who was hanged in Vermont last Thursday, has left a statement declaring his innocence, and that justice was not done him.

Cincinnati, April 14: Slack & Degruytop's brewery, at Charleston, West Virginia, has burned. Loss, ten thousand dollars; insurance, five thousand dollars.

Fredericksburgh, April 13: The statement that the negroes along the Rappahannock river had caught the emigration fever is without the slightest foundation.

Scranton, Pa., April 14: The directors of the Scranton trust company and savings bank have made an assingment to President Pierce for the benefit of the creditors.

Columbus, Miss., April 13: A fire this morning destroyed the county jail and all the buildings in the block. Loss, ten thousand dollars; insurance, seven thousand dollars.

Richmond, Va, April 14: The grand jury of the United States circuit court adjourned sine die. No action was taken in the matter of indicting the county judges of this county for not having mixed juries.

Chambersburg, Pa., April 14: Hezekiah Shaffer, sentenced to be hanged Thursday for the murder of his wife, opened the veins in his legs and arms to-day with the wire of a broom handle. His recovery is doubtful.

Tcronto, April 13: A fire to-night destroyed P. C. Allen's stationery store, R. B. Rutland's store and dwelling, and W. G. Gibson's printing office. Loss, thirty-five thousand dollars; insurance, fifteen thousand dollars.

New York, April 14: Madame Berger, convicted of causing the death by malpractice of Cora Summs, last February, has been sentenced to twelve years' confinemeat in the State's prison. Her counsel will move for a new trial.

Lahore, April 13: Bad feeling is growing against the British among all the tribes interested in the Kyber pass. They complain that the British are acting as though they intended to keep the pass in spying out the hill fastnesses.

Watertown, N. Y., April 13: A building at Cape Vincent, owned by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, occupied by the customhouse, American express and telegraph offices, was