Library Treasury Dep.

National Republican.

VOL. XIII. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1873. NO. 79.

AUCTION SALES.

To-Day.

BY LATIMER & CLEARY,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
Southwest corner of Penn. Ave. and Eleventh street
Star Office Building.

CATALOGUE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c., FROM THE GALLERY OF N. BARLOW, 1325 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

On the EVENINGS of the 26th, 27th and 28th of February, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Paintings, 26th and 27th; Engravings, Chromos, &c., 28th. The Paintings, &c., will be on exhibition for one week before sale, day and evening, free, at the late auction rooms, 1325 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, near the Ebbitt House.

The following artists will be represented in this collection:

D. J. WEST, ELLIOTT, INNMAN, OREY, HEALY, T. WEBB, GANINI, J. WILSON, S. W. GRIGGS, F. SHARLE, SEWELL, STORM, HULS, SCHOLER, SPENCER, CARRIER, G. L. BROWN, G. STEWART, WENDLER, SOLLY, SAGER, D. WASH. IRONS, CASHURE, VILLA MILE, CHAPMAN, MARSHALL, &c., &c.

Among the specimens of the Old Masters will be found Original Pictures by

BOL, DUGHETTY, MEGNARD, VAN DYCK, VAN DYCK, GERARD, JORDAN, ESTADE, POUSSIN, MOLI, RICCHELE, &c., &c.

The Fine Carving after Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Music Table, &c., will be sold at 8 o'clock, second session. LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers.

BY LATIMER & CLEARY,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
Southwest corner of Penna. ave. and Eleventh street.
Star Office Building.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FOLDING TRANSPARENCIES (ALL STYLES AND COLORS), WITH CORRESPONDING FRAMES, TRIMMED LANTERNS, PENNANT FLAGS, WITH NAMES OF ALL THE STATES, WITH NAMES OF GRANT AND WILSON, RED, WHITE AND BLUE, BEVELED GLASS, WITH EAGLE, SHIELD, &c., WITH NAMES GRANT AND WILSON, IN FOUR COLORS, UNITED STATES AND WILSON CHINESE LANTERNS, DECKS WITH WIRES TO HANG LANTERNS UPON ON THE PAVEMENT, WITH NAMES OF GRANT AND WILSON, BEAUTIFUL COLORS, GRANT AND WILSON BADGES OF ALL STYLES, &c., &c., &c.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 27 and 28, and SATURDAY and MONDAY, March 1 and 3, 1873, commencing at 7 o'clock p. m. and at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., we shall sell, within our sales rooms, an immense collection of the above-named goods.

We call especial attention to this sale, as the goods are all fresh and of recent designs.

LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers.
feb26-d

BY JAMES GUILD, Auctioneer,
1014 Pennsylvania avenue.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE, IRON STONE, CROCKERY AND FLINT GLASS WARE.

On THURSDAY, February 27, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell, in my auction room, 1329 Pennsylvania avenue, 6 cross Cuts and Runners, 10 dozen Bowls, 6 dozen Bowls and Pitchers, large set Spittoons, Chambers; Butter, Pickle, Preserve, Milk and Sugar Dishes, Gravy Boats, Bakers' Bread Trays, Napkins, Compart, Salad, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Bar Tumblers, Goblets, Ale and Beer Glasses. Parties getting out for the Ball should do well to attend this sale.

Sale positive. JAMES GUILD,
feb26-2t Auctioneer.

Future Days.

BY B. H. WARNER,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
729 Seventh street, between G and H.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH, WITH EIGHT ACRES OF GROUND, AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Benjamin F. Watkins and wife to Daniel L. Eaton and myself, dated June 16, 1868, and duly recorded in Liber 604, folio 149, one of the land records of Washington county, D. C., I will offer at public auction, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, at 5 o'clock p. m., lots 101 and 102, in square 251, in the subdivision of Washington in the Original City, D. C., containing 8 acres, 1 rood and 10 perches, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: Two thirds cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest, to be secured by a deed of trust upon the property, or the purchaser may at his option, pay the purchase money in full. If terms of sale are not complied with within seven days after sale the property to be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. Conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

GEORGE W. STICKNEY,
feb25-d&4d B. H. WARNER, Auct.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers,
No. 1001 northwest corner Tenth and D streets.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., I shall sell by order of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, the household furniture and personal effects of Carroll Bailey, deceased, consisting in part of Carts, Harnesses, Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Crockery, Stoves, Carpets, Beds, &c., &c., at his late residence, situated on Eighth street, between D and E streets southwest.

Terms cash. MIRANDA BAILEY, Admin'x.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
feb26-d Auctioneers.

BY LATIMER & CLEARY,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
Southwest corner of Penna. ave. and Eleventh street,
Star Office Building.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated May 26, 1870, and by order of the party secured thereby, I will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 5 o'clock, that valuable piece of property situated on the premises, fronting 18 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, between F and G northwest, and described in said deed of trust as part of Lot sixteen of Kingman's subdivision of Square four hundred and forty-two, beginning at the southwest corner of said Lot 16, on the east side of Fourteenth street west, and running thence north with the line of Fourteenth street west 50 feet to ten feet eight inches, thence east parallel to the north line of said lot 16 one hundred and five feet to a ten-foot alley, thence south with said alley as laid down and established by the surveyor of said Lot 16, then west with the south line of said Lot 16 one hundred and five feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in six and twelve months, secured by deed of trust upon the premises, with interest from date. Conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

B. W. DOWNMAN, Trustee.
feb26-d LATIMER & CLEARY, Auct.

BY B. H. WARNER,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 729 Seventh street, between G and H.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE WEST END ON STREET NORTH WEST NEAR THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, IMPROVED BY A FRAME HOUSE, AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, dated October 1, 1871, and duly recorded in liber No. 656, folio 407, one of the land records of Washington, D. C., to secure the payment of the money secured, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, at 5 o'clock p. m., part of lot 4, in Scottel's subdivision of square 121, situate in Washington, D. C., and being known as lot numbered 4, in Samuel Davidson's subdivision of square 121, which said lot 4 is in square No. 120, fronting 26 feet 6 inches on 1 street north, by a depth of 142 feet 7 inches, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame house.

Terms: One third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months, with interest from the purchase money, shall give his promissory notes, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale, payable to the order of the trustee, and secured by a deed of trust upon the property sold. $250 to be deposited on acceptance of bid.

If the terms of sale are not complied with within five days after sale, the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers, first giving three days' notice of such resale by advertisement in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PALMER GLOVER, A. LAMBERT, Trustees.
feb22-d&4d GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

CONSTABLE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *fi fa*, to me directed, by William Marion, J. P., in for the County of Washington, D. C., at the suit of Solon Fisher and company, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of Thomas Thornton in the following named goods and chattels, viz: One Black Horse. I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1873, at 9 o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale at the corner of North Capitol and D streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., the goods and chattels so seized and taken in execution by me, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

B. H. MARYMAN, Constable.
feb26-d&4d

AUCTION SALES.

Future Days.

BY DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
Auctioneers, southeast corner Ninth and D streets northwest.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS AND FIXTURES, CONTAINED IN STORE 1319 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

On FRIDAY MORNING, February 28, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock, I will sell all the stock, &c., contained in store 1319 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, belonging to James Jirdineton, and released to me as assignee. We would mention among the articles:

Fine Imported and Domestic Wines,
Whiskies, Brandies, Gins,
Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
Spices, Flour, Salt,
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn,
Sauces, Pickles, Preserves,
Raisins, Citron, Prunes,
Blacking, Brushes, Dusters,
Baskets, Brooms, Tubs,
Starch, Candles, Soaps,
Olive Oil, Chocolate,
Mustard, Pepper, Vinegar,
Coffee Mill, Platform and Counter Scales,
Shelving, Counters, Show Cases,
Tin Cadies, Trucks,
ALSO,
Horse, Wagon and Harness,

with numerous other articles usually kept in a first-class grocery store, and have been selected for family trade. We would invite the attention of the trade and families to this sale.

A. H. HERB, Assignee.
DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
feb27 Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers,
(Old Marble Building,)
Nos. 406 and 408 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY MORNING, February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell on the first floor of our auction rooms a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c., removed to our store for convenience of sale.

Granulated, Crushed and Yellow Sugars.
Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffees.
Choice and half chests Green and Black Teas.
10 boxes Valencia and London Layer Raisins.
Barrels Mackerel, Herring, Codfish.
Barrels Gin, Hennessy and Monongahela Whiskies.
Barrels, Gin, Brandy, Port and Sherry Wines.
Tobacco, Snuff, Segars.
Canned Fruits, Starch, Rice, Hams, Bacon.
Wooden and Willow Ware.

Together with a full line of goods in the grocery line usually kept in a first-class grocery store.

We invite the special attention of the trade to the above sale.

W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.
feb27.

BY DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Southeast corner Ninth and D streets northwest.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF USE DEEMED PLEDGES, HELD BY S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.

We will sell on SATURDAY, March 1, and continue MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 3d and 5th, mornings and evenings, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., within our salesroom, corner Ninth and D streets northwest, for account of S. Goldstein & Co., a fine and well-selected stock of all kinds of unredeemed pledges, consisting in part of every kind, make and finish of

American, English and Swiss Watches, in solid gold and silver cases, all in perfect order and nearly as good as new.

Solid Gold Chains,
Diamond and other fine Jewelry,

and numerous other articles usually taken at a first-class loan office. Buyers will do well to attend this sale, as the reputation of Messrs. Goldstein & Co. is well known, and every article is guaranteed as represented.

Sale positive and terms cash.

All bills over $100 a credit of 30 and 60 days.

By order of S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
feb27 (Star) Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers,
(New Marble Building,)
Nos. 406 and 408 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Ninth street.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARRIAGES, &c., TO CLOSE ADVANCES, STORAGE AND CHARGES.

On MONDAY, 3d of March, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., we will sell in our auction rooms, corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue, comprising about

Carriages, &c., Victorias, Rockaways, Brotts,
Jenny Linds, Germantowns, Family Carriages,
Park Phaetons, Top and No-top Buggies,
Express Wagons, Carts, Harness, &c.; Pony Phaetons.

Sale peremptory.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in the above sale will please take notice that the stock will positively be sold to the highest bidder, to close advances, storage, charges, &c.

W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.
feb27.

AUCTION SALE
OF
CONDEMNED NAVY BREAD.

14,100 LBS. SHIPS' BREAD, in bags, to be sold to highest bidder, on Naval Academy Wharf, Annapolis, Md., FRIDAY NOON, February 28, 1873.

Terms cash. feb26

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873.

John Mehaig and
Clarice B. Mehaig,
vs.
Elizabeth A. Whittemore and Elisha J. Whittemore.

In Equity, No. 2586, Docket 11.

William W. Cox, the trustee in this cause, having reported to the court that he has sold at private sale lot 6, in the sub-division of lot 3, in square 376, in the city of Washington, beginning for the boundary of the same at the southwest corner of said lot 6, in the sub-division of said lot 3, made by Benjamin Pollard, and recorded in the office of the surveyor of said city; and running thence south 125 feet; thence west 17 feet 6 inches; thence south 125 feet; thence east 17 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances thereto, to Joseph A. Tarkington for $2,600 in cash:

It is by the court, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1873, ordered that said sale be ratified and confirmed, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1873, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 10th day of March next; and this order to be published in some daily newspaper printed and published in Washington city, D. C., once a week for three successive weeks, before said 15th day of March. (Signed,) A. WILDE,

A true copy. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. feb18-Tu&w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLDING A SPECIAL TERM. FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

In the case of James M. Cowling, administratrix of Edward Cowling, deceased, vs. Christiana Hardesty, aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia aforesaid, appointed THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1873, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, so far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: A. WEBSTER,
feb18-Tu&w Register of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD HOBLITZELL, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1873. [feb4-T2w*] THOS. E. MCGRAW.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD HOBLITZELL, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1873. ANN HOBLITZELL,
feb20-Tu&w* Administratrix.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS PURSELL, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1873. CHARLES C. PURSELL, Administrator.
feb14-T2w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD NIXON JACOBS, late of Washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1873. (feb18-3w) R. W. DOWNMAN.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBSCRIBER has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS MITCHELL, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: A. WEBSTER,
feb18-3w Register of Wills.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1873.

On the petition of J. MORRIS ALDEN, of Auburn, N. Y., administrator of Milton Alden, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Milton Alden, on the 26th day of May, 1856, for an improvement in Cultivators:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 8th day of April next; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 15th day of April next, and that said petition be heard on the 22d day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

feb8-17tw M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner.

THE EXPULSION DEBATE.

ANOTHER FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Gen. Butler's Great Argument for the Defence—Oakes Ames in Tears—The Floor and the Galleries Swayed by a Master Hand—The Jurisdiction of the House—Judge Poland's Report Attacked and Defended Without Regard to Party Lines—The Vote to be Taken To-Day—A Graphic Description of the Scenes and Incidents.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

An Immense Attendance—The Points of the Debate—The Contest to be Decided To-Day.

When the House met yesterday the galleries were well filled, though not so densely packed as on the preceding day. The ladies were slighted in not being allowed the privilege of the floor, and were powerless to resent it. The reading of the Journal being concluded a brief discussion ensued regarding the time when the debate should close, which resulted in an agreement that Judge Poland should be recognized for the purpose of calling the previous question whenever he desired to do so. This important preliminary being settled,

MR. RITCHIE OFFERED A SUBSTITUTE

for the committee's resolutions, in the form of a proposition to severely censure all the implicated parties. Mr. Bingham, who seemed to be the watchful champion of the accused, and who was on the alert to ward off any parliamentary complications by which other action than the specific recommendations of the committee might be reached, objected to the substitute, and it was not entertained. Mr. Beck got the floor, and denounced the transactions from which the proceedings arose as conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. He startled his hearers with the sweeping declaration that he could find no distinction between Brooks and Bingham, and embracing the names even of Gen. Butler and Mr. Hooper, who are not mentioned in the report. This led to the anticipation that he would further declare himself in favor of expulsion of all the accused, but he proceeded to argue the right of representation as sacred to the people, and referred to the precedents in the cases of

MESSRS. BOWEN, PORTER, AND SONNISKEN,

who had been retained in their seats, notwithstanding the fact of acknowleged infamous conduct before their election to be members, as establishing a fixed law against expulsion. His speech, marked by the Scotch accent which made his declarations heard with distinctness, and added to their force, was listened to with respectful attention, but did not carry with it the weight that his prominence as a Democratic leader seemed to warrant. It was evident that he struggled against an impulsive conviction that the situation demanded more serious action than his personal and political predilections would sanction. In this quandary he had the company of many, if not a majority, of the House.

The hour rule prevailed, and Mr. Voorhees was recognized at 12 o'clock. The many admirers of

THE TALL SYCAMORE OF THE WABASH

restrained an impulse to greet him with applause as he rose almost in the exact centre of the Democratic side. His well-known figure, long hair, more yellow-brown than red, long arms and disproportionately long fingers, his wild though impressive gestures, combined to make him one of the most remarkable actors on the floor. His defence of Mr. Brooks was worthy of his ability as a lawyer, and was a powerful piece of what is known as "jury eloquence," contrasting strangely with the speech of Judge Merrick, whose Eastern polish was as decidedly impressive as Mr. Voorhees' Western freedom of manner. People involuntarily contrasted these two gentlemen as types of almost a widely different civilization if not civilization, the one having the bearing of judicial dignity and the penetration of fine analysis, the other having the impassioned manner of a successful pleader; both belonging to the same political party, and the one seeking to protect the innocent while securing the punishment of the guilty, the other, seemingly from force of habit, defending a friend as though that friend were a client. The comparison was distinct and the conclusions from it varied. In fact, Mr. Voorhees' speech was the second great effort of those that had yet been heard. His admission that he was stemming the flood-tide of public opinion, coupled with an indirect allusion to his

DENUNCIATION OF HORACE GREELEY

last spring, when he also found himself struggling against the current, impressed his hearers vividly with the belief that he sought only such a result as justice should accord, but at the same time savored much of the famous plea made by him in the Black-McKaig trial, when his eloquence procured the acquittal of a man who was known to have been guilty of foul murder. Strangers to the facts would have been convinced that Brooks was an incorruptible angel, without any of the weaknesses that humanity is heir to. When he closed an impulsive round of applause followed, which caused the Speaker to threaten the execution of the rule to clear the galleries unless strict order is maintained.

Mr. Brooks was in his seat, and an attentive listener. His appearance gave evidence of continued illness, but he seemed stronger and better able to endure the exciting ordeal than on the preceding day. Mr. Ames was also present. His desk was decorated with an elegant bouquet, the present of

TWO LADY FRIENDS,

The peculiarities of deportment of these prominent persons were the constant subject of criticism, and notwithstanding the fact that their every customary movement has become so familiar to the people of this city that if they were stared at as people look again and again upon some curiosity which never loses its novelty. Mr. Ames has an affection of the eyes, which exhibits itself in painful irritation after he has worked or been exposed to the glare of light, and causes him to rub them, which he does with the knuckle of his first finger.

"OLD AMES IS CRYING,"

was the exclamation of some irreverent spectators when the knuckle was thus brought into play; but as "old Ames" dropped his hand and disclosed the well-known dullness of features, dry and impenetrable as ever, people were reassured that his wonderful imperturbability had not deserted him.

Mr. Niblack got the floor and farmed out a portion of his hour to Messrs. Stevenson and Whithorne, reserving only half of it for himself. Mr. Stevenson, with a clear voice and commanding, as usual, under a high pressure of voice, only to be equaled by the discord of an upper C tenor singing discordantly in the doleful strains of a camp-meeting hymn, produced a sensation almost equal to that which would have followed the introduction of a smallpox case in the galleries. People did not run out; but they were inclined to do so. The animus of his speech soon exhibited itself in the fact that he had temporarily changed his seat for the purpose of placing himself near Messrs. Dawes and Garfield, so that he could shake his index finger at them with dramatic effect. Of course he tried to vindicate Blaine, and to make comprehensive denunciation of the Vice President elect, the sitting Vice President, the chairman of the leading committee of the House, he grew so enthusiastic as to shake his fist in the direction of the Chair, and in a peroration that he feared "involves the Speaker of this House." Sensitive ladies, who were also sensible, consoled themselves at this juncture

BY EATING LUNCHES WHICH

they had brought with them in anticipation of some terrifying incident. The apple and pies and cakes trade thrived, as the people embraced the absence of interest while Stevenson had the floor to refresh themselves.

As he proceeded to read partial extracts from the *Globe* with the intention to implicate Mr. Dawes as the representative of the railroad interests, as opposed to those represented by Mr. Brooks, his malicious purpose and personal spite became still more apparent. The direct influence of his remarks was to insist the sympathy of the audience in behalf of those whom he assailed. He declined to yield for questions; but Mr. Frye succeeded in making himself heard, with an admonition to Stevenson to confine himself to his books of reference more closely, and thereby risk the utterance of truth.

The gentleman from Tennessee who rejoices in that freedom from conventionality which allows him to dispense with

A SHIRT-COLLAR ON STATE OCCASIONS,

and in the name of Washington Curran Whithorne, was next recognized, and for a brief period favored the House with a specimen of Southern oratory of the old school. He insisted that all the accused should be expelled, and failing in that, favored no action at all. The logic of this position seemed to strike his hearers as somewhat inconsistent; but it was well known that many of his Democratic friends supported him in it.

Mr. Niblack then resumed the floor in support of the committee; but the ground had been well occupied before him, and the prominent points of his argument had been anticipated. His proverbial courtesy towards his fellow-members, and the utter absence of any malice in his character, together with his deliberate, if not hesitating, manner of delivery prevented the possibility of anything startling in his remarks. In fact, either the weariness which had ensued from long-listening or the absence of any sensational points, caused a sigh of relief when he had reached his conclusion.

JUDGE BINGHAM, THE FIRST OF THE IMPLICATED PARTIES

to be heard, was then recognized. A supreme quiet ensued as he rose to his feet. He was particularly unfortunate in his allusions to "the journals of my country" in his opening remarks; but, having finished his criticism of the course of the press, he proceeded with a speech that was worthy of his reputation as a lawyer and legislator. As usual, however, when warmed into his subject, he became exceedingly emphatic, and loosing himself in flights of wild rhetoric, confused his hearers with the gathered statistics of a thousand parliamentary precedents. But his speech, as a defence of all the implicated parties, based on the assumption that the expulsory power is remedial only, and though arbitrary should be exercised with great discretion, was among the ablest efforts of his life. He did not appear to be a man arguing his own case, but rather to be the legislator defending the "rights and liberties of the people," of which he always has so much to say. When he had concluded

CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION

ensued, and Mr. Whithorne tried to be heard in answer to what he was pleased to call a personal reflection. The Speaker recognized Gen. Banks, however, and that gentleman declined to fight.

The full, sonorous voice of the Massachusetts Liberal filled the chamber with its rich notes, and many people who had previously intended to leave the galleries were induced to remain. The promise contained in the volume of sound, however, was not realized in the volume of ideas. It was pertinently remarked that if

GEN. BANKS' THOUGHTS WERE AS GRAND,

and deep as his voice, he would, indeed, be a leader in the land. His defence of the committee proved his technical familiarity with the details of the testimony, and he looked, good-natured Gallahay, having a few seconds to spare from his lady admirers, interrupted him with a question as to the responsibility of the accused witnesses, regarding which no intimation is made, he electrified his hearers by a sharp denunciation of their connection with the stock; but insisted that they were guilty of corrupt motives. His time was extended for half an hour, and the House had a good-sized average with those of Bingham, Voorhees and Merrick, it added greatly to the strength of the committee resolutions.

Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hale, of Me., had in the meantime been very busy searching the records of debates of previous Congresses, and when Mr. Banks had concluded Mr. Hale got the floor to reply to Mr. Stevenson, which he did most effectively by reading at length the extracts from which Mr. Stevenson had made partial and garbled extracts. It was evident that Mr. Dawes felt the unfair advantage which Mr. Stevenson had taken very keenly, but it did not require

MR. HALE'S BRIEF

to set the matter right in the minds of the audience.

At 4:30 o'clock Gen. Butler was recognized and made a speech which will stand in the history of Congress as without an equal in more respects than one. The immense and apparently ramified resources of his wonderful mind were concentrated on the subject with such absorbing avidity that he evidently forgot the existence of anything in the world but the subject of discussion. He barely touched upon the legislative attention, convulsing it with laughter at the shrewdness of his witticism, chilling it with the cold sarcasm of his sarcasm, or melting it with the softening pathos of his appeals for justice. Never before did he develop such miraculous ingenuity of argument. His assaults were electric in their brilliancy, his retorts to questions were so quick, so pertinent and so unanswerable that those who feared criticism shrunk from interruption, and his most comprehensive knowledge of the details of the lives of his fellow-members caused those in opposition to him to tremble. His humor, jeering, but emphatic delivery, and sometimes inartistic expressions were exceedingly disagreeable at first; but as he proceeded, and the audience became accustomed to his manner, they were forgotten in

WHAT HE SAID.

of his seductive and convincing logic. Reviewing the Poland report he dissected its conclusions and the methods by which they were arrived at with such scathing and unsparing contempt that they were characterized in spite of previous convictions. Occasionally digressing into a flight of buoyant rhetoric he brought down round after round of applause, which the Speaker checked with difficulty. With uplifted hands, speaking with unusual clearness and deliberation, and looking

DIRECTLY IN GEN. BANKS' FACE,

he declared that he would rather be atrocious with Gen. Butler of Mass., than virtuous with some other persons. He challenged the learning of the House and the country to produce an answer to his arguments regarding the power of expulsion; and, referring to the substantial form for the exercise of that power, in which no instance can be found of expulsion for acts committed previous to the election of the inculpated member, warned the House that with the two-thirds majority which the Republicans may soon have it would be possible to expel enough members of the opposition to decide a practical contest against the wishes of the people. He collared the collarless Whithorne with unrelenting cruelty, and answered that gentleman's tirade in favor of expulsion of all the accused members by saying that if Whithorne's acts during the rebellion, when he was adjutant general of Tennessee, and it is alleged that the money of the banks of the state was seized for improper uses. Comparing this transaction with the charges against Brooks, he pointedly asked which of the two was most likely to contaminate the House with his presence. Whithorne winced under this thrust, and having procured a collar somewhere made quite a respectable appearance as he declared his statement. The passage was startling. Those who knew Butler were prepared for it, as he has a peculiar pronunciatory manner of drawing himself up to full height when he is bracing himself for the occasion.

WHITTHORNE TREMBLED

ever afterwards when he began to brace. His eulogy of Oakes Ames and the use he made of that participation in the transaction which Ames as an honest man was most remarkable. Describing Ames' investments in the Union Pacific as at a time when the finances of the country were greatly depressed by civil war as patriotic, and alluding to him as an honest man, whose testimony is accepted by the committee and by every one as truthful, he asked, "Will you expel this honest, patriotic and truthful old man because you have accepted his testimony as his honesty, truthfulness and patriotism?" He defied any one present to dispute Ames' honesty, and with the facility of the great criminal lawyer that he is, proceeded to show that Ames' most suspicious acts were those of an honest, most reputable and praiseworthy. His time was unanimously extended for forty minutes, and when he reached his peroration it is not exaggeration to say that a pin could have been heard. It was dramatic and at the same time so thoroughly characteristic as to overwhelm his hearers with an impulsive thrill of admiration akin to absolute veneration.

Ames sat immediately immediately in front of Butler. For the first time since the debate began he showed evidence of deep emotion. When Butler pronounced his eulogy upon him, referring to him as the honest old blacksmith, and alluding in feeling terms to his rise from insignificant poverty to public prominence and the control of vast national enterprises,

THE OLD MAN ACTUALLY WEPT.

There was no mistake about it this time. He snivled, wiped his eyes and nose with his pocket handkerchief, and, leaning forward on his desk, gave way to emotions which were probably as novel to him as they were interesting to his colleagues. As Butler concluded he shaded his weak eyes from the glare of the light with the palm of his hand, and, seemingly oblivious of the presence of the crowd, paid the most earnest attention to the proceedings.

At twenty minutes of ten, when Gen. Butler had concluded, Judge Shellabarger was recognized. Many people left the galleries, as "the subsequent proceedings interested them no more."

Mr. Brooks' feeble condition compelled him to retire. The strength with which he began the day's ordeal deserted him even before the recess, and at four o'clock he was assisted out of the House, his pulse fluttering, with the assistance of two Democratic friends.

Judge Shellabarger was the first Republican member of the House not a member of the Poland committee who manifested its report. His speech was a powerful argument to show the culpability of Ames and Brooks, based upon the assumed ignorance of their constituents at the time of their election regarding their guilt. He was followed by Mr. Frye, of Me., Mr. Hiscock, chairman of committee No. 2, who read a few brief remarks in support of the theory that expulsion is not competent on account of acts committed previous to the election of the inculpated party. Mr. Wilson in turn yielded the floor to

RILO GOODRICH, THE DEFEATED LIBERAL,

who fortunately spared the assemblage the infliction of a speech, but darkened the future by the announcement that he would argue the pending question when the Butler impeachment report from the Judiciary Committee came up. Mr. Eldridge followed with an argument against the jurisdiction of the House to expel either Brooks or Ames, and virtually sustaining Gen. Butler's position.

The House had by this time grown weary, and the galleries, satisfied that no vote would be taken before midnight, if at all, until today, gradually thinned out. General Pierce M. B. Young, of Ga., was the next speaker. He evidently had forgotten the results of the war, with the site-ridant dissolution of the

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

as he constantly alluded to the section embraced in that exploded territory as "my country." He based the support of "my people" and "my country" of Mr. Brooks in "this, his hour of trouble," on the fact that Brooks had on the stump and in the House "defended my people from wrongs and injuries imputed upon them."

When Young had closed, a wrangle ensued as to further debate and the time for a final vote, which resulted in an agreement to take a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning with the understanding that Judge Poland shall call the previous question as soon as possible after the reading of the Journal in the regular session, which commences, as usual, at 11 o'clock. All debate will be under the ten-minutes rule, and the amendments and substitutes will be voted upon under the operation of the previous question. Pending this wrangle Mr. Ritchie attempted to get in his resolution of censure, but it was ruled out again as not parliamentary in form, because it embraced the names of more than one member. Judge Bingham and Mr. Ritchie amused those about them with a passage not intended for public record. Bingham had collected to Ritchie's substitute, and the latter retorted by quoting the well-known lines:

"No rogue ere felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

Bingham rejoined by telling Ritchie to go to a warmer climate, and denouncing him as no lawyer, no man, and not entitled to its slightest consideration from a man of brains.

It is evident that the committee will be defeated. Probably not more than forty votes will be recorded in support of the expulsion resolutions. When the question of censure, which is sure to follow, is presented an endless discussion will be threatened.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Substitute for the Resolutions of the Committee—The Views of Messrs. Beck, Voorhees, Niblack, Banks, Stevenson, Whithorne, &c., &c.

After the Journal had been read, Mr. Poland rose before proceeding with the pending question to desired to have an understanding as to the debate. The committee does not desire to let the debate run beyond this day, and therefore at four o'clock this afternoon he would move the previous question and let the House determine if the debate shall close.

Mr. Bingham suggested that the previous question be now considered seconded, that the debate run all day, and that the vote be taken after the reading of the Journal.

There were so many other suggestions as to the matter that the Speaker suggested that Mr. Poland could control the matter, and he would recognize him at any time to move the previous question.

No arrangement was made in consequence of objection.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ritchie asked leave to offer the following as a substitute for the committee's resolutions:

Resolved, That while the proof is not sufficient to warrant the finding that Messrs. Oakes Ames, James Brooks, Henry L. Dawes, Glenni W. Scofield, J. A. Bingham, Wm. D. Kelley and Jas. A. Garfield, members of this House, were, by reason of their transactions in regard to stock in the credit mobilier, guilty of the offence of bribery, it nevertheless discloses in the circumstances attending its sale, acceptance and holding of said stock and receipt of the dividends thereon, said corporation being intimately connected with and deriving its profits from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created by act of Congress and in which the United States has different interests, a state of moral turpitude calling for emphatic condemnation, and is hereby declared as the sense of this body that the transactions in stocks referred to were corrupting in tendency, pernicious in example, and

OBNOXIOUS TO REPROACH

in members of Congress, and that the members above named concerned therein deserve the severe censure and rebuke of this House, and the same is hereby pronounced upon them.

Mr. Bingham objected, and the amendment was not entertained.

Mr. Beck then addressed the House, and said this whole credit mobilier business was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and all who participated in it had failed in their duty to the Government as representatives of the people. But he made no distinction between any of the men who had participated in this business. He saw

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BROOKS AND BINGHAM

Both were culpable. Nor was Mr. Samuel Hooper guiltless, although the committee had said