The National Republican.

VOL. XXVI.---NO. 87. WASHINGTON D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1886. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GLADSTONE'S PROGRESS WITH HIS HOME RULE MEASURE.

Queen Christina's Insulter Released—English Socialists Meeting Declining—Turkish Officers to Displace British Officers in Egypt—Greece to be Called to Prompt Action.

LONDON, March 7.—Mr. Gladstone has so far progressed with the landlord's expropriation scheme as to require the services of Sir Henry Thring, the parliamentary counsel to the government, to draft the details of the bill. He proposes an ascending scale of rates of purchase on the ratio of the extent and value of tenants' holdings.

AN ABBESS MURDERED.

PARIS, March 7.—Abbess Malegue Casepouce, while dining in the hospital of the Sisters of the Poor, at Perpignan, was attacked and murdered to-day by a band of ruffians. Their motive is supposed to have been robbery. Several of the culprits have been arrested.

THE DUKE OF SEVILLE RELEASED.

MADRID, March 7.—The Duke of Seville, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for insulting Queen Christina, was pardoned by the queen on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Eulalia. He will be liberated to-morrow.

The elections have been fixed for April 4, and the cortes will meet on May 11.

THE SPANISH ROYAL WEDDING.

MADRID, March 7.—Princess Eulalia's dower is $700,000 and she receives a pension of $30,000. The Duke of Montpensier has settled $12,500 annually upon her and $25,000 upon her husband. The presents are valued at $200,000.

SOCIALISTIC INTEREST WANING.

LONDON, March 7.—Socialist meetings were held to-day in London and Manchester. The attendance was scanty and the proceedings were quiet.

THE FRENCH STRIKERS.

PARIS, March 7.—There are indications that the strike at Decazville will soon cease. The miners of several of the pits are signing contracts to renew work.

CONCESSIONS TO TURKEY.

LONDON, March 7.—Lord Rosebery, the British foreign secretary, has consented to make room for a number of Turkish officers in the Egyptian army by displacing British officers.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA.

LONDON, March 7.—The Russian government proposes a conference at Berlin to fix the terms of Bulgarian unity.

AN ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

LONDON, March 7.—It is expected that Turkey will send an ultimatum to Greece to disarm.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

BERLIN, March 7.—Malls have been stopped between Kiel and Korsor by shoals of floating ice.

Dr. Stelzmann has bought a residence in Berlin for $150,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—Miss Marie Van Zandt is seriously ill. She is attended by the czar's physician.

LONDON, March 8.—The Russian government has expelled a number of foreigners, mostly Germans, from Courland.

PARIS, March 7.—The report on the exhibition of 1878 has been presented to the chamber. It shows a deficit of 32,000,000 francs.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Rosebery is going to Heidelberg for treatment at the sanatorium of Dr. Schweringe, Prince Bismarck's physician.

SURPRISED KENTUCKIANS.

Militia Arrive at the Pulaski Mines to Protect the Convict Laborers Before the Free Miners Have Notice of Their Coming.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—The five companies of state militia sent by Gov. Knott to protect the convict and state property at the Greenwood mines, near the Cincinnati Southern railroad, in Pulaski county, Ky., arrived there early this morning and took the 200 free miners and citizens entirely by surprise. The free miners had ordered the lessees to remove the convicts, and were waiting for the expiration of the two days' grace granted before they resorted to threatened violence. The mob is orderly and not disposed to resort to violence, but they insist on the removal of the convicts. They say that, of course, they can do nothing and will do nothing as long as the troops remain, but say the convicts must and shall go just as soon as the soldiers are ordered away. They say they blame no one but the legislature, and insist that it is the duty of that body to repeal the law which allows convicts to be leased and worked to the detriment of free labor. The soldiers are in charge, and no trouble is anticipated while they remain, but it is the opinion that when they go the citizens will force the convicts to go. The question is then will the state keep the militia or guard continually or will the convicts be removed.

Convicts are worked in several other mines in the state, and the same trouble is likely to spring up any day.

Fatal Dueling In Mexico.

EL PASO, TEXAS, March 7.—A special to the Times from Chihuahua, Mexico, says: A duel with pistols between Trinidad Alvarez and Senor Peredez has just been fought in the suburbs of this city, three shots being fired by each. Paredez received three wounds, and it is believed will die from his injuries. The first two shots fired at Alvarez missed him, but the third struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly. Both Paredez and Alvarez were prominent men here. The duel was caused by a quarrel between the families of the two men, in which they became involved, and Alvarez received a challenge from Paredez, which he accepted, with the fatal result described.

Geronimo Again on the War Path.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., March 7.—News was received here to-night to the effect that a band of thirty Apaches ten days ago attacked a party of travelers at a point fifteen miles southwest of Nocosala, Sonora, Mex., killing one Mexican and one American. The Indians who, it is believed, belonged to Geronimo's band, then proceeded to William Brown's mine, where McKorton was killed last September, and killed Brown and a companion, James Moser. The band then started south, and camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses from the settlers. They then went in the direction of the Sierra Madre mountains.

A Ghastly Crime.

PORTLAND, OREG., March 7.—Last night at a hotel in East Portland, Charles Burgess shot and killed Mrs. Emma Simons, and then shot and killed himself. He was employed in a box factory, and she was a waitress in the hotel. Mrs. Simons was recently divorced from her husband, and Burgess was in love with her, but she did not return his affection. It happened that after supper the two had gone to Burgess's room in the hotel to talk matters over. A minute or two after they went upstairs two pistol shots were heard. Death was instantaneous in both cases. Burgess recently came to this section from Maine.

Heathen Chinese Tricks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The custom house officials yesterday seized $4,000 worth of opium brought here on the steamer Belgic. It was addressed to Hop Kee, No. 118 Dupont street, San Francisco. A search of the premises to which the contraband opium was addressed resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of opium which did not bear the custom house stamp. The owners claimed that it was purchased in the city. It has not yet been determined what action will be taken by the authorities in regard to this last find. It is believed that the matter will be compromised by the owners being allowed to pay the duty on it.

A Strike That Affects Washington.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 7.—The coal miners within the bonds of Federation No. 3 will strike to-morrow if their wages are not advanced. The federation comprises the miners in the George's Creek region, Md.; the Elk Garden, W. Va.; the Pocahontas, Va., and the Salisbury and Cicarfield, Pa., districts.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Expectation of an Extra Session—Congressional Timber—English Bondholders Appealing to the Courts—Sundry Matters of Interest.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7.—The legislature adjourned yesterday after the governor had signed all the bills sent to him, and then most of the members took the first train for their homes. It is the general impression of the members that an extra session will be called in December, but as the assembly did not act upon the governor's suggestion for a commission on the debt, that high official will not probably call an extra session unless it is apparent that there is the highest need of it. Gov. Lee has vetoed no bill of the assembly.

PROSPECTIVE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Speaker Stuart, of Alexandria, and Senator Meredith, of Prince William, will be candidates for Congress for the eight district, and Senator Gaines (Rep.), of Nottoway, will be a candidate, I learn, for the Petersburg district. Col. James D. Brady will also be a candidate for re-election, no doubt.

ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS APPEALING.

Counsel for the English holders of Virginia bonds have already taken a case to the court of appeals to test the law just passed to prohibit the use of expert testimony in proving coupons genuine.

TAXATION PROBLEMS.

Coupons are getting into the treasury almost daily, while a number of persons are offering them and when refused decline to pay anything to carry on their business. The Liquor Dealers' Association are now considering the question as to whether they shall pay taxes in coupons.

TEMPERANCE MEN ORGANIZING.

The temperance men had an informal meeting yesterday, and resolved to hold a meeting soon in some city of the state to begin the work of fighting for local option.

A COLLEGE TO BE REVOLUTIONIZED.

It is understood here that at the next meeting of the board of visitors of the Blacksburg College the school and its management will be radically changed. The bourbons are determined to get every office and hold them fast.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The weather to-day was cloudy and threatening, and the track heavy.

The first race, purse $125, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Effie H, Vaulter second, Beau Monde third. Time, 1:21¾.

The second race, purse $125, for all ages, selling allowances, six furlongs, was won by Juliet M, Hyderabad second, Malvolio third. Time, 1:22¼.

The third race, selling allowances, distance seven-eighths of a mile, was won by Baton Rouge, Claude Brannon second, Hyderabad third. Time, 1:28¼.

The fourth race, handicap, for all ages, one-eighth of a mile, was won by Hot Box, Fletch Taylor second, Giroffe third. Time, 2:07.

"Ostler Joe" Pleases Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The newspaper talk created by the reading in public of Sims's poem, "Ostler Joe," led to a demand for it in this city, and the announcement that it would be recited last night at Ford's Opera House by Miss Blanche Chapman attracted one of the largest audiences of the season. Fully 1,500 ladies and gentlemen enthusiastically applauded a highly dramatic rendition of the much-criticised poem.

Rapid Running.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—A 150 yard foot race yesterday, between Wm. Hough, of New York, and Charles Gibson, of this city, for $250 a side, was won by the latter. Hough was given five yards handicap. The first run was a dead heat, made in 14½ seconds. This is said to beat all previous records by half a second. Gibson won the second run, in 14¼ seconds, by 8 feet. Orrin A. Hickok held the watch.

Labor Organizing.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., March 7.—A large meeting of miners and laborers was held in the interest of the Amalgamated Association in the village of Luzerne last night. Nearly 1,000 workingmen were present at the meeting was addressed by George Harris, president of the Miners and Laborers' Amalgamated Association. An organization was effected, and about 600 workingmen were enrolled.

Resumption of the Nanticoke Search.

WILKES BARRE, PA., March 7.—The work of rescue in the Nanticoke mine will probably be resumed on Tuesday morning.

Swindled by Confidence Men.

On Saturday afternoon James Graham, an old and well-dressed gentleman, just arrived from Florida, while waiting at the Baltimore and Potomac depot to take the train for Harrisburg, was approached by a nicely dressed young man, who engaged him in conversation, and who gave his name as George Charlton. After a few minutes' talk the two started to go towards the Metropolitan hotel, and when near the Howard House, a man in apparent haste stopped Charlton and informed him that his freight from New Orleans was $45, and that it must be paid for before the goods could be moved. Charlton pulled out his pocket a check for $50.0, and said, "take this and pay it." The stranger replied, "they will not cash the check, the freight must be paid in cash." Turning to Mr. Graham, Charlton asked him what money he had with him. He said about $45. Charlton then asked for the loan of that amount, at the same time handing the check to Graham to hold as collateral until he returned from the depot, leaving the stranger with him. Something attracted Graham's attention on the street for a moment and the stranger disappeared. After waiting some time for his return he went to the depot, and found out that there was no freight there for any such man, and that he had been swindled by confidence men.

The Methodist Conference.

The Baltimore conference of the M. E Church reassembled Saturday. Rev. Dr. Elliott submitted a report from the committee on the observance of the Sabbath, with the recommendation that each minister preach on that subject at least once a year. The report was adopted after some discussion. The report of Rev. W. F. Speak, chairman of the committee on inadequate salaries, showed that the aggregate allowance of 146 charges and 183 pastors during the year 1885 was $165,699, making the average salary of each $750. Benj. F. Devries and J. H. Gray were appointed traveling deacons and W. F. Cudy a member of the conference. The following deacons were ordained as ministers of the gospel: A. H. Thompson, Philip C. Edwards, and W. W. Barns. Examination of the characters of ministers was taken up, and continued to the hour of adjournment.

Mission Work on the Congo.

J. Dr. Sims, for four years a missionary in the Congo region, lectured upon his work at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday evening. Drunkenness is one of the prevalent vices among the natives, he said; so much so that he was unable to hold meetings on Sunday. Sixty-seven per cent. of the money returns from the trade carried on by the natives is spent in whisky. The missionaries had no trouble in traveling through the country, and found the savages without any religion whatever. A belief in witchcraft is prevalent, with numerous other superstitions. The missionaries have been engaged in reducing the language to writing, and have translated one of the gospels into it and are teaching the native children to read.

Stabbed With a Dirk.

While a crowd of colored men were skylarking in Brown's alley, Sixth and B streets southeast, Saturday night, one of the number named "Henky" Marshall was stabbed in the thigh with a dirk knife by Wm. Hayes. Dr. Keech pronounced the injury a severe one. Hayes has not been arrested.

Early Closing in South Washington.

A clerks early closing association was organized in South Washington yesterday. A. Baruch president, Julius Rosenmayer secretary, and Julius Abbott treasurer. Eight o'clock is the hour at which it is hoped merchants will be induced to close for the present.

China Treaty Abrogation.

The House committee on foreign affairs has taken up the subject of the proposed abrogation of our treaty with China, but the committee is about equally divided upon the question, and it is expected that slow progress will be made.

Deserted and Died.

Mary Johnson, colored, found a colored infant at the mouth of an alley near Tenth and C streets northwest about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the infant to the First precinct station, where it died shortly afterward.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

SENATORS OF BOTH PARTIES "LOADED TO THE MUZZLE."

Facts and Precedents Gleaned from "Confidential" Documents—"Reasons" Given by Presidents—Form of the Senate's Demand for Papers.

The anticipatory interest manifested in regard to the proceedings of this week in the Senate is second only to that which preceded the trial of impeachment of President Johnson. And many persons see in the pending issue striking similarity in some respects to the controversy which resulted in the Johnson impeachment proceedings.

Nearly every senator on both sides of the chamber has for more than two weeks been at work, personally and by clerk or other assistant, preparing for the great battle which is to begin in open Senate to-day, growing out of the refusal of the administration to send to the Senate "papers and information bearing upon the suspension or conduct in office" of various suspended officials, "and touching the appointment" of their successors.

No such thorough overhauling and minute examination of historical documents has ever before been made with reference to any question.

Consequently, both sides are, as one senator expressed it, "loaded to the muzzle" with good material, which will make "mighty interesting reading." "Both sides," said the senator, have marshaled their forces, and are well prepared for the impending contest.

The "issue" divides upon conflicting judgments as to the construction of the rights of the Senate and Executive, and also in regard to the scope of the Senate's call for "papers," &c. Therefore, the form of the call made by the Senate upon the heads of the executive departments constitutes a very material part of this controversy. As used by the several committees of the Senate, the form is printed in script type. That used by the committee on commerce is presented below as a specimen, because it illustrates a slight difference from the general rule, in the fact that when addressed to the Secretary of State the words "suspension or" are stricken from the body of the form.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 188-.

SIR: I am directed by the committee on commerce to request you to transmit, for the use of the committee, any papers in your department bearing upon the suspension or conduct in office of ——— ——— and touching the appointment of ———. Very respectfully,
———, Clerk.

Hon. ———

The senators have found a great deal of material in the public records, but the larger portions of the material to be drawn upon and which will be of chief interest to the public will be those which have been locked up with the seal of secrecy—"confidential"—put upon it by the Senate.

Of the latter character we are enabled to publish this morning some points, the text of the major portion of which, in nearly every particular, has, so far as the public is concerned, always continued to be sacred—obscured from the gaze of any other than the few privileged persons in whom the Senate secrets were reposed.

All of such matters are likely now to be brought out of the darkness because senators on both sides of the present controversy have resorted to the old dusty documents for facts, assertions, and comments with which to illustrate and support the arguments that will be presented upon "the pending issue."

In December, 1831, President Jackson nominated Samuel Gwin to be register of the land office in Mississippi. Several days later the Senate rejected the nomination. About six months later the President renominated Gwin in a letter requesting the Senate to reconsider its former vote, but the Senate laid the nomination on the table. Again the President sent in the nomination, and again it was rejected. But a few days thereafter the Senate rescinded a resolution adopted a year previously, which declared that it was "inexpedient to appoint a citizen of one state to an office which may be created, or become vacant in any other state, without some evident necessity therefor." And while the Senate was in the act of rescinding that resolution, the President sent to the Senate this message:

I have made several nominations to offices located within the limits of the state of Mississippi which have not received the approbation of the Senate. Inforring that these nominations have been rejected in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 3d of February, 1831, "That it is inexpedient to appoint a citizen of one state to an office which may be created or become vacant in any other state of the Union within which such citizen does not reside, without some evident necessity for such appointment," and regarding that resolution in effect as an unconstitutional restraint upon the exercise of the President in relation to appointments to office, I think it proper to inform the Senate that I shall feel it my duty to abstain from any further attempt to fill the offices in question.

Subsequently President Jackson, for the fourth time, sent in the nomination of Gwin and several other persons for offices in Mississippi, and the Senate confirmed the nominations.

Dec. 11, 1833, the Senate by resolution requested President Jackson "to communicate to the Senate a copy of the paper" which had been published, and "which purported to have been read by him to the heads of the executive departments," relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

President Jackson promptly responded that—

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government equally with the Senate, and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the heads of the departments acting as a Cabinet council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversations I have held with these officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing, upon all proper occasions, to give either branch of the legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall at all times endeavor to maintain them agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the constitution to the executive branch of the government, to decline a compliance with your request.

Dec. 17, 1833, President Jackson sent to the Senate the nominations of James A. Bayard, of Delaware (father of the present Secretary of State), and Peter Wager, Henry D. Gilpin, and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McElderry, of Baltimore, to be directors in the Bank of the United States on the part of the government. Mr. Bayard was a month afterward confirmed, but the other names were held under consideration more than two months in all.

In the meantime the disagreements between the Senate and President Jackson increased in number, and the hostilities heightened.

At last the Senate rejected the four remaining nominations to be bank directors.

About two weeks later (March 11, 1834) President Jackson sent to the Senate a lengthy letter, discussing the subject of the rights of the President, &c., which letter opened as follows:

I nominate Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, and John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia and Hugh McElderry, of Baltimore, to be directors in the Bank of the United States for the year 1834.

I disclaim all pretension of right on the part of the President officially to inquire into or call in question the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination whatsoever. As the President is not responsible to them for the reasons which induce him to make a nomination, so they are not responsible to him for the reasons which induce them to reject it. In these respects each is independent of the other, and both responsible to their respective constituents. Nevertheless, the attitude in which certain vital interests of the country are placed by the rejection of the gentlemen now renominated require of me frankly to communicate my views of the consequences which must necessarily follow this act of the Senate, if it be not reconsidered."

About two months subsequently Senator Tyler (afterwards President) from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the message of the President renominating the four directors previously rejected, submitted to the Senate, in secret session, a report, in which it was said:

The committee have bestowed upon the subject the reflection which respect for the Chief Magistrate would not all times command. * * * The subjects in the meantime, with which these nominations were in some degree connected, had undergone a full and elaborate discussion in the Senate. The decision, therefore, was well calculated to satisfy the President that the Senate entertained decisive objections to the confirmation of these four persons; and the Journal, of which the President usually sees a copy, could not fail to show that each and every one of them was rejected by a clear majority of the whole Senate. The precise character of the objections taken by each and every member of this majority, or even the general character of such objections, it would be presumptuous in the committee to attempt to ascertain. They cannot be expected to go into private conference with members, and to interrogate either those of the majority or minority, upon this or any other question, as to the reasons of their votes. It must be obvious that, from the constitution of the Senate, from the manner of its proceedings, from the absolute right of every member to vote for or against particular nominations, for reasons of his own, whether others concur with him in those reasons or not, the grounds of the votes of individual members can never be set forth, nor authentically known. The committee cannot undertake any inquiry into such grounds of individual opinion; nor do they know of any form in which the Senate itself, if it were so inclined, could compel individuals to state the reasons of their votes. The committee, therefore, do not suppose it proper for the Senate, by any proceedings to be adopted on its part, to undertake to set forth the reasons of members for rejecting these persons. It is enough that the Senate, in the exercise of unquestionable constitutional right, has refused its advice and consent to the nominations. This has been officially certified to the President, and the committee think there is no ground for further inquiry.

The President, indeed, in terms, all right to inquire into the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination; yet the message immediately undertakes to infer, from facts and circumstances, what those reasons, to which influence the Senate in this case, must have been, and goes on to argue, much at large, against the validity of such supposed reasons. The committee is of opinion that if, as the President admits, he cannot inquire into the reasons of the Senate for refusing its assent to nominations, it is still more clear that these reasons cannot, with propriety, be assumed and made subjects of comment.

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The President acts upon his own views of public policy in making nominations to the Senate; and the Senate does no more when it confirms or rejects such nominations.

For either co-ordinate departments to enter into the consideration of the motives of the other would not and could not fail, in the end, to break up all harmonious intercourse between them. This your committee would deplore as highly injurious to the best interests of the country. The President, doubtless, asks himself, in the case of every nomination for office, whether the person be fit for the office; whether he be actuated by correct views and motives, and whether he be likely to be influenced by those considerations which should alone govern him in the discharge of his duties—is he honest, capable, and faithful? Being satisfied in these particulars, the President submits his name to the Senate, where the same inquiries arise, and its decision should be presumed to be dictated by the same high considerations as those which govern the President in originating the nomination.

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The committee do not deny that a right of renomination exists, but they are of opinion that in very clear and strong cases only should the Senate reverse decisions which it has deliberately formed and officially communicated to the President. * * * In regard to diplomatic appointments the question may perhaps sometimes turn, not on the fitness of the person nominated, but on the propriety of any appointment, or of any such mission as is proposed. If new information should be given, shedding new light satisfactory to the Senate, in such case it may be a proper reason for sending to nominations once rejected. Nor will the committee say that there may not be other cases in which a person once rejected may be properly again presented to the Senate. But the committee think that in a case in which the decision of the Senate has been deliberately made upon the sole question of the fitness of the persons for the offices to which they are nominated, and its assent has been withheld, it ought not, without very strong and clear reasons, to change that decision upon a renomination.

The committee has caused the journals of the Senate to be examined in reference to the practice of renomination; and they find that, during the presidential terms of Washington, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, no instance of renomination to office once occurred, and yet there are not wanting instances of the rejection of nominations made by those illustrious chiefs. The number is small, and it would be difficult now to ascertain. To illustrate this it is only necessary to select the case of Col. Fishburn, a gallant soldier of the revolution, who was nominated by Gen. Washington as the collector at Norfolk, and was rejected by the Senate. And, although the President was obviously mortified by the decision, the nomination having been made, in a great measure, upon his personal knowledge of the character of the gentleman, he made the rejection, with addressing a letter to the Senate, containing his reasons for the nomination of Col. Fishburn, and accompanied that message with the name of another individual, during the recess of the Senate. Mr. Madison, in two instances occurred of renominations of the same persons to the same offices for which they had originally been nominated. * * * During the administration of Mr. Monroe the instances of renomination became more frequent, but several of them were nominations to military appointments, and in a majority of the cases no direct vote rejecting the nomination had passed the Senate. During the four years of the term of Mr. Adams's administration no instance of renomination appears to have occurred. * * * Since the 3d of March, 1829, four instances of renomination, after rejection by the Senate, have occured, in two of these instances the persons thus nominated were again rejected, in the third the nomination was agreed to, and the fourth is the case now before the Senate.

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Their power of withholding their assent from the President's nominations is not altogether vain and nugatory. It was given them by the constitution to be exercised in proper cases, and in their own discretion. When exercised by them, the rights of no other branch of the government are infringed or impaired. The Senate has only done its own duty, and having done this honestly and conscientiously it cannot fear any consequences.

The committee recommend that the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of the persons thus renominated.

On the strength of this report the Senate by a very decisive vote again rejected the four nominees in question.

A few weeks after the occurrence of the foregoing incidents President Jackson nominated Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. Mr. Stevenson had recently been elected speaker of the House of Representatives. The Senate called upon the President for a certain official document relating to Mr. Stevenson's appointment, and received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1836.—TO THE SENATE: I have this day received a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, requesting me to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

As a compliance with this resolution might be deemed an admission of the right of the Senate to call upon the President for confidential correspondence of this description, I consider it proper on this occasion to remark that I do not acknowledge such a right. But, to avoid misrepresentation, I herewith transmit a copy of the paper in question, which was the only communication made to Mr. Stevenson on the subject.

This communication merely intimated the intention of the President, in a particular contingency, to offer to Mr. Stevenson the place of minister to the court of St. James; and as the negotiations to which it refers were commenced early in April, 1835, in this city, instead of London, and have been since conducted here, no further communication was made to him. I have no knowledge that an answer was received from Mr. Stevenson; nor is it to be found in the Department of State, and none has been received by me.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Thereupon the Senate rejected the nomination of Mr. Stevenson.

On the same day the Senate also rejected the nomination of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

In the term of President Tyler there occurred two notable instances of repeated renomination and repeated rejection. In the second year of his administration President Tyler nominated Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of his majesty the king of the French, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned. Four days later the Senate rejected the nomination. Later in the same day President Tyler sent in this "confidential" message to the Senate:

In submitting the name of Henry A. Wise to the Senate for the mission to France, I was led to do so by considerations of his high talent, his exalted character, and great moral worth. The country, I feel assured, would be represented at Paris in the person of Mr. Wise by one wholly unsurpassed in exalted patriotism, and well fitted to be the representative of his country abroad. His rejection by the Senate has caused me to reconsider his qualifications, and I see no cause to doubt that he is eminently qualified for the station. I feel it therefore to be my duty to renominate him.

I nominate Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of his majesty the king of the French, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

The Senate immediately rejected the nomination, the President promptly sent it in a third time, and, for the third time, the Senate again rejected it, the last time by an almost unanimous vote.

Almost simultaneously with the foregoing proceedings President Tyler met with almost identical experience in the matter of the nomination of "Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned."

The subsequent proceedings in the case of Mr. Cushing were similar to those in the case of Henry A. Wise—both were three times nominated and three times rejected.

In May, 1844, the Senate, in executive session, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to the Senate whether any and what sums of money have been drawn from the treasury to be expended to carry into effect the orders of the War and Navy Departments made since the 12th day of April last, for stationing troops or increasing the military force upon or near the frontiers of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico and for placing a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, with any other expenditures connected with those movements; and that he state particularly under what law of Congress and from what appropriation such moneys have been taken from the treasury for expenditure.

In reply, the President sent the following message:

Your resolution of the 18th instant, adopted in executive session, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury ad interim, has been communicated to me by that officer. While I cannot recognize this call, thus made on the head of a department, as consistent with the constitutional rights of the Senate when acting in its executive capacity, which in such case can only properly hold correspondence with the President of the United States, nevertheless, from an anxious desire to lay before the Senate all such information as may be necessary to enable it with full understanding to act upon any subject which may be before it, I herewith transmit communications which have been made to me by the Secretaries of War and Navy Departments, in full answer to the resolution of the Senate.

Coming down to the period of the Johnson-Stanton-Grant-Thomas imbroglio, all of the records, public and confidential, have been carefully scanned, and the material of that time will be extensively drawn upon.

The executive records show that on Dec. 12, 1867, President Johnson sent to the Senate the following message:

On the 12th of August last I suspended Mr. Stanton from the exercise of the office of Secretary of War, and on the same day designated Gen. Grant to act as Secretary of War ad interim.

Accompanying this message were copies of the executive orders and a lengthy letter from President Johnson, detailing in "narrative" form, his *reasons* for suspending Mr. Stanton.

Jan. 13, 1868, the Senate, by a vote of 35 against 6, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, having considered the *evidence and reasons* given by the President in his report of the 12th of December, 1867, for the suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton, the Senate do not concur in suspension.

February 21, 1868, the Senate, in executive session, received the following message from President Johnson:

On the 12th day of August, 1867, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the President by the constitution and laws of the United States, I suspended Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War.

In further exercise of the power and authority so vested in the President, I have this day removed Mr. Stanton from office, and designated Brevet Major General Thomas, of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim.

Copies of the communications upon this subject addressed to Mr. Stanton and the adjutant general are herewith transmitted for the information of the Senate.

On the same day, Feb. 21, 1868, the Senate in executive session, after debate, adopted, by a vote of 35 against 6, the following resolution submitted by Senator Edmunds:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim.

Copies of that resolution were communicated to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War, and to the adjutant general of the army of the United States.

Three days later President Johnson sent a reply to the Senate resolution of the 21st, arguing at great length the questions at issue, concluding as follows:

* * * Actuated by public considerations of the highest character, I feel myself constrained to interpose against the passage of the resolution of the Senate which charges me, in what I have done, with a violation of the constitution and laws of the United States.

The protest was "printed in confidence for the use of the Senate."

May 21, following, President Johnson sent the following message to the Senate:

I nominate John M. Schofield to be Secretary for the Department of War, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed.

May 29, the Senate, in executive session, after lengthy debate, adopted the following preamble and resolution which had been submitted by Senator Edmunds:

Whereas on the 23d day of April, 1868, the President nominated John M. Schofield to be Secretary of War in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed; and

Whereas in the opinion of the Senate the said Stanton has not been legally removed from his office, but, inasmuch as the said Stanton has relinquished his place as Secretary of War, for the cause stated in his notice to the President; therefore

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of John M. Schofield to be secretary of War.

A few recent precedents, running through a period of about half a century, have been strung together, showing that it has for many years been the usage in the Senate to call for documents of "private" nature. As a specimen the following will suffice:

May 28, 1844, the Senate, by resolution adopted in secret session, requested the President to communicate to that body—

The whole of the "*private letter*" from London, with its date, quoted by the American Secretary of State in his letter of the 8th of August, 1843, to the United States chargé in Texas, so far as the same applies to Texas, and all other letters from the same person relative to the annexation of Texas to the United States; also to inform the Senate of the name of the writer of said "*private letter*," and whether the said writer was employed by the government of the United States in Europe; and, if so, a copy of the instructions under which he acted, or of the letters or papers which accredited him, the character in which he acted, by whom appointed, the amount of money which he received, and out of what fund it was paid.

June 3, 1844, President Tyler transmitted to the Senate, in answer to the resolution of May 28, a report from Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of State, saying:

In reply, the undersigned has the honor to report to the President that, after diligent inquiry, no letter of the character referred to can be found on the files of this department, nor any evidence that such has ever been placed on them. He is unable to ascertain the name of the writer in question from any documents in possession of the department, and presumes that the letter referred to in the resolution of the Senate, being *private*, is among the private papers of the late Mr. Upshur.

Much has been said latterly about the right of the President to withhold his "reasons," &c., and while nobody seems disposed to question that right, nevertheless nearly every one of our Presidents, including Jackson and Johnson, has been free to give "reasons" for making nominations. Among late instances of this general rule are the following:

Feb. 4, 1870, President Grant sent a secret message to the Senate stating his reasons for withdrawing certain treaties.

In a secret message dated Feb. 11, 1870, President Grant communicated his "reasons" for making a certain nomination. He said:

* * * For these reasons I nominate Commander Jonathan Young to be retired to his original position, to take rank from the 25th July, 1866, and next after Commander William F. Truxton.

OUR SPRING RACES.

IVY CITY TRACK'S EVIDENT GROWTH IN POPULARITY WITH TURFMEN.

The Complete List of Horses Entered in the Various Stakes Offered by the National Jockey Club—Training Now in Progress.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN takes pleasure in laying before its readers the complete list of entries made to the stakes of the National Jockey Club. The total is 212 against 140 last spring, an increase of 72. This splendid showing is very gratifying to the popular new president of the club, Dr. Smith Townshend, and thoroughly proves the steady advance in importance of our local course. The advent of the powerful Dwyer stable is a new feature so far as our spring meetings are concerned, and one of great importance. Their example in opening their campaign here is one that within the next few years will be followed by the other great stables of the country. A study of the names of the horses cannot fail to show turf students that the average quality of the contestants at the coming meeting will be vastly superior to anything that has heretofore characterized our May meetings.

The track at Ivy City is in splendid condition, and the horses now there are already in steady training. Visitors yesterday had the gratification of seeing from fifty to sixty of the equine aristocrats on the course. Training at this early date is, of course, mainly confined to walking, trotting, and gentle cantering, but some of the horses are so forward that sharp bursts of speed were seen now and then. With good weather the track will soon become a popular and pleasant place of resort. The searcher after "pointers" can already pick us useful items to store away in his memory.

The Army and Navy Stakes, for all ages; $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by April 30. Club to add $750, of which $150 to second. The winner to be sold at auction. One mile.

Hudson Stable's b g Chantilly, aged, by Tipperary—Agnes Donovan; G. W. Jennings' br f Alsinora, 4 yrs, by Alarm—Warwickshire, and br g Tony Foster, 5 yrs, by Foster—La Traviata; Mason & Son's b f Polly Yates, 4 yrs, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, and b h St. Paul, 5 yrs, by Alarm—Lady Salyers; G. W. Pool's br g Joe Bowling, aged, by Tom Bowling—Lorentia; Lamasney Bros.' b f Petticoat, 3 yrs, by Alarm—Lady Scarborough; Chas. F. Sanders' ch c Lord Coleridge, 4 yrs, by Buckden—Catina; W. C. Daly's ch g Valley Forge, 4 yrs, by Billet—Anna Malone, and br g Emmett, 4 yrs, by Enquirer—Mariposa; Emery & Colton's b c Dry Monopole, 3 yrs, by Glenelg—Fern; S. W. & R. H. Loud's ch m Lady Loud, 5 yrs, by Monarchist—Lady Hardaway; G. H. Kernaghan's b g Mingo, 4 yrs, by Kingfisher—Alfonso—Miranda; W. H. Jennings' ch g Cardinal McCloskey, 6 yrs, by Breck—Waterwitch; Oden Bowie's b g, 4 yrs, by Catesby—Australia; W. P. Burch's b g Col Sprague, aged, by Calvin—Pauline Sprague; Dwyer Bros.' ch f Peto, 3 yrs, by Pero Gomez—Agenoria, and b h Pontico, 3 yrs, by Mortemer—Agenoria, and b c Elmendorf, 4 years, by Virgil—La Polka; G. B. Morris's b c Fawn, 4 yrs, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, and b c Bevan, 4 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Sallie M; G. A. Gallop's ch g Charlie Russell, 4 yrs, by Eolus—Tillie Russell; C. H. Pettingill's ch g Valet, aged, by War Dance—Ellen Breckinridge.

The Rings House Stakes, for all ages; $50 each, half forfeit; $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half.

Emery & Colton's b g Drake Carter, 6 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Piatina; Toronto Stable's b g Ten Booker, 4 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Nellie Booker; G. W. Jennings's br g Tony Foster, 6 yrs, by Foster—La Traviata; R. J. Gammon's br c Richfield, 3 yrs, by Virgil—Echoless; Lamasney Bros.' b g Longview, 4 yrs, by Longfellow—Fannie Malone; J. & J. Christy's ch g Bonanza, 4 yrs, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn; T. French's b c Mentmore, 4 yrs,