Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA, : : OHIO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gathered from All Quarters.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, June 15.—Mr. Morgan submitted a concurrent resolution that the President of the Senate is not invested by the Constitution of the United States with the right to count the votes of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted or what votes shall be rejected. Mr. Ingalls objected to its present consideration and it went over. The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was submitted. The House generally agreed to the Senate amendments increasing appropriations for public buildings. Mr. Eaton introduced a bill and asked unanimous consent to have it immediately considered, constituting a joint commission of three, one to be appointed on the part of the United States by the President, one by the President of France and one by the Emperor of Brazil, for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States and France against each other respectively, thus carrying into effect the convention between the two countries, signed at Washington January 15, 1880. The bill was read three times and passed.....HOUSE.—The conference reports on the Agricultural and General Deficiency bills were agreed to. Mr. Atkins, under instructions from the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill similar to the one introduced by Mr. Eaton in the Senate relating to the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States and France, the Senate bill of the same import having been sent to the Committee of the Whole on the ground that it was not competent for the Senate to originate such bill.

SENATE, June 17.—The consideration of the President's veto message of the Deputy Marshal's bill was postponed until next December. The House resolution giving House employes thirteen month's pay for twelve month's service was tabled. The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that they had done so and that he had nothing to communicate to Congress. The Senate then adjourned until the first Monday in December next.....HOUSE.—No business of importance was transacted, and at noon the House adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON.

THE President, on the 15th, vetoed the bill to change the methods of appointing deputy marshals to serve at elections.

THE President has nominated as commissioners to ratify the agreement with the Ute Indians: George W. Manypenny, of Ohio; Alfred B. Meacham, of Washington; John B. Bowman, of Kentucky; John J. Russell, of Iowa, and Otto Mears, of Colorado.

SECRETARY EVARTS, on the 15th, laid before the Cabinet the affidavits of the Captain and crew of the schooner Ethal A. Merritt, of Philadelphia, which was recently fired upon by a Spanish war vessel. It was decided that an explanation be demanded from the Spanish Government.

BESIDES the great number of measures not reported from the committees there remained about 800 bills and joint resolutions on the Senate calendar and about 1,400 bills and joint resolutions on the House calendar at the adjournment of Congress.

THE Senate adjourned without confirming John F. Hartranft as Collector of Customs of Philadelphia.

THE Agricultural Department has issued a statement showing the condition of the wheat crop for June. Average spring wheat shows a very slight increase over last year. There is a decline in the area sown in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa of nearly twelve per cent.; in the New England States the area is the same; in Minnesota there is an increase of one per cent.; in Nebraska nine per cent., and in Colorado twelve per cent. The condition of winter wheat is remarkably good and is ninety-four, which is four per cent. above the average of last year.

PRESIDENT HAYES, on the 17th, appointed Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft Collector of Customs for Philadelphia.

At the Cabinet meeting on the 18th a telegram from General Hatch, requesting permission to follow Victorio's Indians across the Mexican border, was referred to the State Department, with a view to obtaining the consent of the Mexican Government.

THE EAST.

THE First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., is insolvent and the President missing. Poor investments is a partial cause of the deficiency, which will probably reach $100,000.

THE steamer Queen, which arrived at New York City on the 15th, reports that on the 13th, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, during a dense fog, she came in collision with the steamer Anchoria, from New York to Glasgow. Both vessels were very seriously damaged and for a while it was thought both would go down. The Queen took off all the passengers of the Anchoria, 180 in number and brought them to New York. There was great excitement on board both vessels, but no one was injured. The Anchoria was towed into port.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac took place at Burlington, Vt, on the 16th. Generals Sheridan and Miles and other eminent soldiers were present. Hartford, Conn., was selected as the place for the next meeting.

INVESTIGATIONS into the affairs of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., show that the deficit is not less than a quarter of a million.

SCIENTISTS accompanying the surveying expedition to Behring's Straits, in the United States schooner Yukow, have obtained valuable additions to the cabinet of the Smithsonian Institute.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has written a letter to the delegate from his district stating that he is not a candidate for the nomination for President to be made at Cincinnati, nor will he accept such a nomination if the convention should see fit to present his name to the public.

A TERRIBLE scourge, resembling dysentery, is prevailing in North Adams, Mass., which so far has baffled the skill of the physicians. Over 1,000 persons, old and young, had been stricken down up to the 16th. Many cases, it was feared, would prove fatal. The epidemic is occasioned by the impurities of the water in the reservoir.

LEWIS CHATTERTON was killed and five firemen wounded by the fall of a wall at a fire at Auburn, N. Y., on the night of the 16th.

THE battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Boston on the 17th with great enthusiasm, and Dorchesterdown commemorated its settlement 250 years ago.

THE Fifth Army Corps, in annual session at Burlington, Vt., unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to consider the matter of General Fitz John Porter without any bias and purely as a matter of justice.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED emigrants landed at New York and thirteen hundred at Baltimore on the 18th.

THE First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., offers $5,000 reward for the arrest of President Waite, who absconded a few days ago.

THE census returns shows the population of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be 550,000 an increase of 72,000 in five years.

A TELEGRAM received at New York on the 18th says that an attempted uprising by troops in a fortress at Havana, Cuba, was suppressed and six of the mutineers shot. The cause of the uprising was nonpayment of troops for the past six months.

A BLAST exploding unexpectedly in an excavation on the river bank at New York City, on the 16th, caused the death of three workmen.

WEST AND SOUTH.

RAIN storms of great violence and unusual duration had raised the water in most of the rivers of the Northwest on the 15th to a point higher than was ever before known. Grand Rapids, Wis., was mainly under water, and two-thirds of the city of Oconto was inundated, the loss at the latter place being placed at $250,000.

THERE was snow in Minnesota on the 14th.

A RAIN of fish was reported at Newport, Ky., on the morning of the 14th. The fish were strewn over a field in large quantities and large numbers of them were alive when first discovered. They measured from one to six inches in length and were of a species known as "blue cat." The supposition is that they were raised from some Northern lake by a water-spout and carried over the country by the terrific force of a cyclone which passed over that section during the night. Crowds of people visited the grounds and secured many specimens to preserve.

A NEW and dangerous counterfeit one hundred dollar note on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., has made its appearance. The note is of the series of 1875, printed on fiber paper.

FIVE hundred of Sitting Bull's band from the other side of the international boundary line, surrendered to Lieutenant Whistler at Fort Keogh on the 14th. The Indians were in a starving condition and were fed and cared for. More are about to follow.

ALL the Leadville mines except two, were running on the 15th, the strike being ended.

THE Democratic Committee of Utah have adopted a resolution declaring that it is the solemn duty of the Government to provide suitable laws for the suppression of the practice of polygamy in the Territories and proper officers to enforce them. The Committee selected Allen G. Campbell to go as a delegate to Cincinnati to present the resolution and urge its insertion in the Democratic National platform.

THE National Division of the Order of Sons of Temperance of North America was in session at Cincinnati on the 15th. G. W. Ross, of Ontario, presided.

THE recent rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota have seriously injured the growing crops.

THE Indiana Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis on the 17th, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Albert G. Porter; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Hanna; Judges of the Supreme Court, Byron K. Elliott and William A. Woods; Secretary of State, J. R. Haws; Auditor, E. H. Wolf; Treasurer, Rowell S. Hill; Attorney General, D. P. Baldwin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Bloss.

JUDGE J. B. HOWELL, ex-United States Senator from Iowa, died at his residence at Keokuk on the 17th. He was born July 4, 1816.

THE following ticket was nominated by the Arkansas State Convention at Little Rock on the 17th: For Governor, Wm. P. Parks; Secretary of State, Charles E. Toby; Treasurer, William A. Watson; Auditor Charles E. Cunningham; Land Commissioner, Wilshire Riley; Superintendent of Instruction, Peter Burgman.

THE Prohibitionist party of the United States met in National Convention at Cleveland on the 17th. One hundred and forty-two delegates were present representing the following States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., of Massachusetts, as Chairman and Rev. S. E. Webster, of New Jersey, Secretary. A platform was then adopted and General Neal Dow, of Maine, nominated for President and Rev. A. H. Thompson, D. D., of Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, for Vice-President.

SENATOR Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, was married to Mrs. Florence S. Martin, in Oldham County, Ky., on the 16th.

TWO GAMBLERS named Harris and Young were riding in a hack at Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently, when the latter got into a quarrel with the driver and shot him. Young then shot and killed Harris.

MEMPHIS has laid more than twenty miles of sewerage and thirty miles of tile drain since the close of the last epidemic.

THE Colorado Greenbackers nominated the following ticket for State officers on the 18th: For Governor, Rev. A. J. Chittenden; Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Campbell; Secretary of State, C. W. King; Treasurer, John H. Rickett; Attorney General, L. G. Hollinsworth.

THE North Carolina Democratic State Convention was held at Raleigh on the 18th. All the present State officers were renominated except those for Lieutenant-Governor and Auditor. The delegates to Cincinnati were not instructed, but are favorable to Seymour, second choice Bayard.

THE Indiana Supreme Court has overthrown the Constitutional amendment changing the time of holding the election for State officers from October to the second Tuesday in November.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at the Yellow Jacket Mine, Gold Hill, Nev., on the 18th, occasioned by a car load of tools falling from near the surface to the bottom, where eight men were on the skip. Four were instantly killed and two seriously injured.

A SPECIAL from Shakespeare, N. M., to a Tucson, Arizona, paper on the 18th, stated that the citizens of Silver City and vicinity were almost starving for want of provisions. No flour, potatoes or bacon or any of the staple necessaries of life were to be obtained for love or money. Business was completely prostrated in consequence both at Silver City and Shakespeare. Victorio's raids caused all this.

SAMUEL SAMPSON HOWARD was hanged at Bastrop, Texas, on the 18th, for the murder of Alexander Farmer in May, 1878.

A TEN-YEARS-OLD boy in Adrian, Mich., shot a nine-years-old boy in the groin with a revolver on the 16th. He was going to shoot a dog and the boy said something to him when he fired. The wounded boy is in a critical condition.

A RAILROAD accident from a singular cause happened at the bridge over the Scioto River near Chillicothe, Ohio, on the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad, on the 18th. James Duffy, a bridge watchman, laid down beside the track and went to sleep with one arm over the rail. A gravel train backed down upon him and the entire train was thrown off the track. Five men were thrown into the river and twenty others into the debris of the wrecked train. Duffy and two others were fatally injured. John Kennedy had both legs broken. He then fell into the river and was drowned. The others escaped with slight injury.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A DISPATCH says Nicaragua is wildly enthusiastic at the prospect of the Inter-Oceanic Canal being built by Americans.

GREEK pirates continue to ravage the coast of Asia Minor. They have sacked the town of Akefi.

HARRISON, the well-known engraver of counterfeit bank notes, has been arrested in Toronto, Canada. He surrendered five plates, two being of United States legal tender notes.

THE London *Standard* announces that the English Government has informed the United States that the supplies and stores left in the Arctic regions by the expedition under Sir George Nares are at the entire disposal of the American expedition now in those regions.

A PERA dispatch says the Porte has informed the Ambassadors of the powers that whatever conclusions the Berlin Conference may arrive at they cannot be obligatory upon Turkey, as the parties interested in the matters to be discussed are to be excluded from the deliberations of the conference.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE arrived at Greytown, South Africa, on the 16th, on her return to Europe.

RAILS in Northern Austria have done great damage. Many lives were lost by the flood.

RECENT hail storms destroyed much of the corn crop in Bohemia, Moravia and Lower Austria.

A RESOLUTION was adopted in the British House of Commons on the 16th that it is the duty of the Government on all occasions, when circumstances will permit, to recommend to foreign Governments a reduction of European armaments.

A TELEGRAM from Buenos Ayres says hostilities have begun.

AMERICAN silver is at a premium of seven to eight per cent. at Port au Prince.

PRIZES to exhibitors at the International Fish Exhibition at Berlin were distributed on the 17th. The first honorary prize was awarded to Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute of the United States. The United States will receive a gold medal and address.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* expresses the opinion that Russia is likely to bring forward the Montenegrin question at Berlin despite the reservation of other powers against the discussion of any question except the Greek frontier, and that refusal to satisfy Montenegro might induce Russia to influence the Porte to resist the decisions of the conference. A Constantinople correspondent says it is stated that the Porte will not openly object to the decisions of the conference, but will not enforce them. The Albanians on the Greek border are being urged to resist. Large supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent for distribution. The financial difficulties are increasing.

SEVEN Russian war vessels have been inspected and placed in readiness to reinforce the fleet in eastern waters.

THE Greek Minister of War has issued orders summoning all officers and soldiers on a furlough to join their regiments immediately. The Greek men-of-war are being armed and torpedoes sunk at various points on the coast.

THE prospects of the Ceylon coffee crop are said to be unfavorable and the Government yield of Java will probably be thirty thousand tons below that of 1879.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 18th, a local option resolution, giving to the inhabitants of any district the right of determining whether licenses to the public houses shall be renewed or not, and which had been rejected in several successive sessions, was adopted by a large majority.

DISPATCHES from Constantinople speak of the breaking out of the plague of locusts in Asiatic Turkey and throughout the region of the Caucasus. Intelligence from Kars state that 20,000 men are employed in efforts to destroy these pests and that the damage already done in the districts from Kars to Astrachan, and from Astrachan to the Black Sea, is enormous.

THE United States Consul at Pesth reports that there is a large exodus of Hungarian peasantry to the United States taking place, and the emigrants are of a class that bid fair to become a burden to the country.

A CORRESPONDENT in Chili writes that the terms of peace which the Government is disposed to offer to the allies are rather severe. The Bolivians are requested to resign all right to the territory of Atacama as far as the Loa, which is hereafter to be the dividing line between Peru and Chili. The Bolivia's dominion on the coast will cease forever. Peru's share of the penalty for making war on Chili is placed at the no insignificant sum of $20,000,000, and as a pledge for payment of the same, and until such is effected, Chili will retain the district of Tarapaca.

A TENANT riot took place at Dranashane, county of Leitrim, Ireland, on the 15th. A landlord named Atchison, with a number of men, were attacked by fifteen hundred peasants while they were erecting a fence on an eviction farm. Atchison used a revolver and killed one man. He subsequently escaped unhurt, but the police were badly stoned by the mob.

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LATER NEWS.

REV. SAMUEL ROBBINS BROWN, one of the earliest missionaries to China and Japan and through whose efforts some of the Chinese boys were sent to America to be educated, died at Morison, Massachusetts, on the 19th, aged seventy years.

THE village of Homanna, Hungary, was destroyed by fire recently. Many of the inhabitants were burned and others injured. Famine having raged since the beginning of winter the misery is indiscribable.

A CABUL dispatch says the rising against the Russians in Central Asia is said to be rapidly increasing.

THE New York delegates to the National Democratic Convention held a meeting at Cincinnati on the night of the 20th, at which a letter was read from Samuel J. Tilden declining to be a candidate for renomination to the Presidency.

PART of the town of Starksville, Miss., including the Court House and Odd Fellows' Hall, was burned on the 19th. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $33,000.

GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER, discoverer of gold in California, died at Washington City on the 18th. He had been sick about a week. His aged widow resides at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa., to which place the remains were taken for burial.

AT Port Jefferson, Ohio, on the 17th, a young blacksmith named David L. Shank attacked two widows in their house and killed one, Mrs. Line, aged sixty-four, the weapon being a fence rail. He was driven away before he had killed the other woman. He feigned insanity when arrested, but it is said he was only drunk.

FAMINE fever has appeared in some parts of the west and south of Ireland.

SIXTY-THREE persons were killed during the late terrible storm and water spout near Dresden, Saxony.

JAMES CURRIE, who killed Porter, the actor, in Marshall, Texas, has been found not guilty on the ground of insanity.

THE boiler at Kendall & Barnes' oil mill, Richmond, Ind., exploded on the 19th, killing one person and dangerously injuring four others.

THE suit of Jessie Raymond against Senator Ben Hill has been dismissed on the ground that there was no cause for action.

TWO Lancaster, Ky., boys aged fourteen and fifteen years, quarreled on the 19th. The younger one procured a revolver and shot the elder one through the body inflicting a fatal wound.

RECEIPTS and expenditures of the Treasury from July 1st, 1879, to June 1st, 1880: Receipts—Customs, $171,014,136; internal revenue, $113,89,950; miscellaneous, $21,181,799; total, $305,282,817. Expenditures—Civil and miscellaneous $43,949,473; war, $35,931,240; navy, $13,191,900; interior Indians $5,159,041; interest on public debt, $49,383,514; total $147,761,944. This exhibit does not include the postal revenues or postal expenditures.

PRESIDENT HAYES' LAST VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

President Hayes sent the following veto message to the Senate to-day:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled, "An act regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals," I am constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

The laws now in force on the subject of the bill before me are contained in the following sections of the Revised Statutes:

"SEC. 2,021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, the Marshal for the district in which such city or town is situated shall, on application in writing of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special Deputy Marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the Supervisors of Election in the verification of any list of persons who may have registered or voted, to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places when and where registrations may by law be scrutinized and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also attend at all times for holding elections the polls in such district or precinct.

"SEC. 2,022. The Marshal and his general Deputies shall keep the peace and support and protect the Supervisors of Election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and at the place of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the Marshal or his general or special Deputies, or either of them, or of the Supervisors of Election, or either of them; and for the purpose of arrest or preservation of the peace the Supervisors of Election shall, in the absence of the Marshal's Deputies, or if required to assist such Deputies, have the same duties and powers as Deputy Marshals; nor shall any person on the day of such election be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

"SEC. 2,023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a Commissioner, Judge or Court of the United States for the examination of the offenses alleged, and such Commissioner, Judge or Court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in the case of crime against the United States.

"SEC. 2,024. The Marshal or his general Deputies, or such special Deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall by violence, threats or menaces be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the Marshal or his general or special Deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is, empowered to summon and call to his aid bystanders or a posse comitatus of his district.

"SEC. 2,028. No person shall be appointed a Supervisor of Election or Deputy Marshal under the preceding provisions who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

"SEC. 5,521. If any person be appointed Supervisor of Election or special Deputy Marshal under the provisions of the title, "The Elective Franchise," and has taken an oath of office as such Supervisor of Election, or such special Deputy Marshal, and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations and requirements of such office prior to the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office, with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year; or by fine not less than $250 and not more than $500, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

"SEC. 5,522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power or process, or pretended authority, power or process of any State, Territory, or municipality, who intimidates, threatens, assaults, or bribes, solicitations, or otherwise interferes with or prevents Supervisors of Elections, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or special Deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States, in execution of process or otherwise, or who, by any of the means before mentioned, hindered or prevent the free exercise or presence at such places of registration, or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or who molests, interferes with, removes, or prevents any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing the votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof of any Supervisor of Election, the Marshal, or his general or special Deputies, or either of them, or who threatens, or offers to do any of the acts or refuses or neglects to aid and assist any Supervisor of Election or Marshal or his general or special Deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties when required thereto, or who, being thereto requested, to give such aid and assistance, shall be liable to instant arrest without process, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine of not more than $3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of prosecution."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of ex-parte Siebolt and others, decided at the October term, 1879, on a question raised in a case as to the constitutionality of the provisions of the Revised Statutes above quoted, and uses the following language:

"These portions of the Revised Statutes are taken from the act commonly known as the Enforcement act, approved May 31, 1870, and entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," and from the supplement to that act, approved February 28, 1871.

"They relate to elections of members of the House of Representatives, and were an assertion on the part of Congress of its power to pass laws for regulating and superintending said elections, and for securing the purity thereof and the rights of citizens to vote therein at pecuniary and without intimidation. It must be conceded to be a most important power and of a fundamental character. In the light of recent history and of the violence, fraud, corruption and irregularity which have frequently prevailed at such elections, it may easily be conceived that the exertion of power, if it exists, may be necessary to the stability of our form of government.

"The greatest difficulty in coming to a just conclusion arises from mistaken notions with regard to the relations which subsist between the State and National Governments. It seems to be often overlooked that a National Constitution has been adopted in this country, establishing a real Government therein, and which, moreover, is, or should be, as dear to every American citizen as his State Government is. Whenever the true conception of the nature of this Government is once acquired, no real difficulty will arise in the just interpretation of its power. But if we allow ourselves to regard it as a hostile organization opposed to the proper sovereignty and dignity of the State Governments we shall continue to be vexed with difficulties as to jurisdiction and authority. No greater jealousy is required to be exercised toward this Government in reference to the preservation of our liberties than is proper to be exercised towards the State Governments. Its powers are limited, its jurisdiction and clearly defined, and its action within the scope of these powers is restrained by a sufficiently rigid bill of rights for the protection of its citizens from oppression. The true interests of the people of this country require that both National and State Governments should be allowed, without jealous interference on either side, to exercise all the powers which respectively belong to them according to a fair and practical construction of the Constitution. State rights and the rights of the United States should be equally respected. Both are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions. But, in endeavoring to vindicate one, we should not allow our zeal to nullify or impair the other.

"The true doctrine, as we conceive, is this: that while States are really sovereign as to all matters which have not been granted to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the Constitution and Constitutional laws of the latter are, as we have already said, the supreme law of the land, and when they conflict with the laws of States they are of paramount authority and obligation. This is the fundamental principle on which the authority of the Constitution is based, and, unless it be conceded in practice as well as theory, the fabric of our institutions, as it was contemplated by its founders, cannot stand. The questions involved have respect not more to the autonomy and existence of the States than to the continued existence of the United States as the Government to which every American citizen may look for security and protection in every part of the land.

"Why do we have Marshals at all, if they cannot physically lay hands on persons and things in the performance of their proper duties? What functions can they perform if they cannot use force? In executing the process of courts, must they call on the nearest Constable for protection? Must they rely on him to use requisite compulsion and to keep the peace while they are soliciting and entreating the parties and bystanders to allow the law to take its course? This is the necessary consequence of the position assumed. If we indulge in such impracticable views as these, and keep on refining and refining, we shall drive the National Government out of the United States and relegate it to the District of Columbia, or perhaps to some foreign soil. We shall bring it back to a condition of greater helplessness than that of the old Confederation. The argument is based on the strained and impracticable view of the nature and power of the National Government. It must execute its powers, or it is no Government. It must execute on land as well as on the sea, on things as well as persons, and to do this it must necessarily have the power to command obedience, preserve order, and keep the peace, and no person or power in this land has the right to resist or question its authority so long as it keeps within the bounds of its jurisdiction."

I have deemed it fitting and proper to quote thus largely from an important and elaborate opinion of the Supreme Court, because the bill before me proceeds upon a construction of the Constitution as to the powers of the National Government, which is in direct conflict with the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of our country.

Under the sections of the present law above quoted officers of the United States are empowered, and it is their duty, in case of Congressional elections, to keep the peace at the polls and places of registration, to arrest immediately any person who is guilty of crime against the United States Election laws, and to protect all officers of election in the performance of their duties, and, whenever an arrest is made, to bring the person so arrested before a Commissioner, Judge, or Court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him. Such special Deputy Marshals as are specially empowered thereto by the Marshals in writing, "if forcibly resisted may call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus." It is made a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment to hinder, assault, or otherwise interfere with a Marshal or his special Deputies, or to threaten or to attempt to do so. If any person appointed such special Deputy Marshal has taken the oath of office and thereafter neglects or refuses to fully discharge the duties of such office, he is punishable not only by removal from office, but by fine and imprisonment. The functions of special Deputy Marshals non-provided for by law, being executive, they are placed under the authority of the well-known chief executive officer of the Courts of the United States. They are in fact, not merely in name, the Deputies of the Marshal, but he and his bondsmen are responsible for them. A civil force for the execution of the law is thus instituted in accordance with long-established and familiar usage, which is simple, effective and under a responsible chief.

The necessity for the possession of these powers by appropriate officers will not be called in question by intelligent citizens, who appreciate the importance of a peaceable, orderly and lawful election. Similar powers are conferred and exercised under the State laws with respect to State elections. The executive officers of the United States under the existing laws have no other or greater power to supervise and control the conduct of Congressional elections than the State executive officers exercise in regard to State elections.

The bill before me changes completely the present law by substituting for special Deputy Marshals of the existing statutes new officers hitherto unknown to the law, and who lack the power, responsibility and protection which are essential to enable them to act efficiently as executive officers.

The bill under consideration is as follows:

"*Be it enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the pay of all Deputy Marshals for services in reference to any election shall be $5 for each day of actual service, and no more.

"SEC. 2. That all Deputy Marshals to serve in reference to any election shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such officers are to perform their duties in each year, and the Judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby authorized to open their respective courts at any time for that purpose, and in case the Circuit Courts shall not be open for that purpose five days next days prior to registration, if there be one, or if no registration be required, then at least ten days before the election, the Judges of the District Courts of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to cause their Courts to be opened for the purpose of appointing such Deputy Marshals, who shall be appointed by said District Courts, and the officers so appointed shall be in equal numbers from different political parties, and shall be well-known citizens of good moral character, and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: provided, that Marshals of the United States for whom Deputies shall be appointed by the Court under this act shall not be liable for any of the acts of such Deputies."

It will be observed that the Deputy Marshals proposed by the bill before me are distinctly different officers from the Special Deputies of the Marshal as such officers are now provided for in the Statutes. This bill does not connect the new officers with existing laws relating to Special Deputy Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy Marshals with the same powers, to impose upon them the same duties, and to give them the same protection by means of criminal laws. When new officers are created distinct in character and appointed by different authority, although similar in name to the officers already provided for, such new officers are not held by similar responsibilities to the criminal law, do not possess the same powers, and are not similarly protected unless it is expressly so provided by legislation. The so called Deputy Marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head. The Marshal can neither appoint nor remove them. He cannot control them, and he is not responsible for them. They will have no authority to call to their aid resisted the peace constitutes. They are protected by no criminal statutes in the performance of their duties. An assault upon one of these Deputies with intent to prevent a lawful election will be no more than ordinary assault upon any other citizen. They cannot keep the peace. They cannot make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence. What powers they have are confined to the precincts in which they reside. Outside of the precinct for which they are appointed the Deputy Marshals of this bill cannot keep the peace, make arrests, hold prisoners, take prisoners before a proper tribunal for hearing, nor perform any other duty. No oaths of office are required of them, and they give no bond. They have no superior who is responsible for them, and they are not punishable for neglect of duty or misconduct in office. In all these respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of the United States officers at National elections and the powers uniformly possessed and exercised by State officers at State elections. This discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from the usage of the Government established by precedents beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject, and violates the true principles of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court in the decision already referred to says: "It is argued that the preservation of peace and good order in society is not within the province of the Government of the United States, but belongs exclusively to the States. Here again we are met with the theory that the Government of the United States does not rest upon the soil and territory of the country. We think that this theory is founded on an entire misconception of the nature and powers of that Government. We hold it to be an uncontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may by means of physical force exercised through its official agents execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to its laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent. This power to enforce its laws and execute its functions in all places does not derogate from the power of the State to execute the laws at the same time and in the same place. The one does not exclude the other, except where both cannot be executed at the same time. In that case the words of the Constitution itself show which is to yield: "This Constitution and all laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land."

In conclusion, it is proper to say that no objection would be made to the appointment of officers to act with reference to elections by the Courts of the United States, and had I an in favor of appointing officers to supervise and protect elections without regard to party. But the bill before me, while it recognizes the power and duty of the United States to provide officers to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections, fails to adapt its provisions to existing laws so as to secure efficient supervision and protection. It is therefore returned to the Senate, in which it originated, for that further consideration which is contemplated by the Constitution.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 18th June, 1880.

A TRIO of puppies kept up such a barking that the neighbors threatened to have the owner arrested for causing a nuisance. He took a club, and when one of them barked he chastised the one he thought made the noise. But he soon hit on the plan of making the trio responsible for one another, and on hearing a bark he chastised all. The mother was with them, and final by the barking was followed by a squeal; the mother had one of the pups by the neck. The master went out and patted her, signifying that she had done well. She wagged her tail in satisfaction, and the dogs never barked again, excepting on the most provoking occasions.

SCENE in Leadville—"Do you like your champagne dry?" asked A of B, who didn't know how he liked his champagne, because he made his strike the day previous and had never before seen any champagne to which he felt justified in applying a pronoun in the possessive case. "I dunno," replied B, "but I guess you'd better gimme some that's wet. I'm sort o' thirsty."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Collision and Wreck on Long Island Sound—A Scene of the Wildest Confusion and Terror—Seventy-five or One Hundred Passengers Lost.

The New York Times gives the following particulars of the terrible disaster which occurred on Long Island Sound on the night of the 11th:

The Boston steamer Stonington came in collision with her sister ship Narragansett, of the Stonington Line, between 11 30 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, on Long Island Sound, near by Cornfield Light, which is about one hundred miles distant from this city. The Narragansett began to sink, but caught fire almost immediately and was burned to the water's edge. The damage to the Stonington is not very great. There were about 200 or 250 passengers on board of the Narragansett. Of these 32 are positively known to have been saved, leaving from thirty to eighty to be accounted for.

An explanation of the uncertainty as to the number of lives lost, it may be said that no complete list is kept of the passengers on board one of this class of vessels. An imperfect list is usually made out containing the names of those who have hired state-rooms and such a list was made out of those on board the ill-fated Narragansett. According to the statement of the Purser, however, this list went down with the ship, and there was a kind of helpless, hopeless ignorance shown by the steamship company's officers yesterday which forbade and frustrated inquiry as to exact data. It seems the collision occurred within a thick hazy fog over Long Island Sound, but the testimony seems to be overwhelming that the governmental regulations for blowing fog-whistles were violated and to this violation the disaster is attributed. An official inquiry is, however to be made.

The steamer Narragansett, of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Line, sailed from her pier, at the foot of Jay Street, North River, Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, having on board, it is estimated, about 300 passengers. She was commanded by Capt. W. S. Young, who took her out on this occasion for the first time. It was a pleasant evening, and everything gave promise of a prosperous voyage to Stonington, where the passengers were to be transferred to cars for Providence and Boston. Upon entering the Sound a gentle swell was encountered, but there was no sign of rough weather, and the passengers thronged the saloon, and chatted together, full of life and animation. Darkness settled down upon the waters and most of the passengers retired to their state-rooms or berths to enjoy a good night's rest. About fifty, who had neither staterooms nor berths, settled themselves to sleep as best they could on the sofas and easy chairs which were strewn about the richly-furnished saloon, and a very few lingered on the decks, although a dense fog had risen at about 10 o'clock, and there was no moonlight. There was a soul on board the fated steamer that was troubled with any premonitions of the terrible calamity which was drawing near.

The fog-whistle was blown at intervals as the Narragansett plunged on her way through the water, and this, with the splashing of the wheels and the groaning of the massive engine, was the only noise which disturbed the stillness. The whistle was not blown as often as it should have been, or the sudden breaking-up of this pleasantly-begun voyage would never have occurred. Suddenly, just before midnight, when the steamer was off Cornfield Light, opposite Clinton and Madison, Conn., and Greenport, Long Island, within seventeen miles, or two hours' sail, of Stonington, and one hundred miles from New York, there was a crash, the lights of the saloon suddenly went out, and the air was filled with the screams of frightened men and women. In a moment vast volumes of scalding steam passed through the cabin, and the place resounded with the cries of officers and men giving orders and calling for aid. For a brief season nobody knew what had happened, but those on deck saw dimly a huge hulk locked fast to the Narragansett, and the cry went out that there had been a collision. The Stonington, belonging to the same line, bound from Stonington to New York, had crushed through the Narragansett, her bow sticking in the port side, just forward of the wheel-house. Several of the Narragansett's passengers were struck by the Stonington, and three state-rooms were carried completely away in the collision. The Stonington backed out as soon as possible, having lost her bowsprit and about three feet of her stem.

The panic which followed this rude awakening of the passengers on the Narragansett was terrible. Men, women and children jumped from their beds and rushed shrieking from their state rooms and berths, some in their night-clothes and none completely dressed. They filled the darkened saloon and paced and jostled each other in their frantic efforts to get upon the deck. The officers seem to have lost their heads completely, and with the exception of the Purser, John Kiernan, not one of them, from the accounts of the passengers, seems to have done anything to stop the panic. Kiernan reasoned with the frantic men and women who surrounded him, but he might as well have talked to the winds. Lights were finally procured, and then the passengers fought for chairs, mattresses, life-preservers and every article which could possibly aid to float them. There were heroic men in that struggling mass of terrified human beings, and there were, too, cowardly creatures, who took advantage of the weakness of women and children to save their own worthless lives. In the confusion and terror of the moment husbands were separated from wives and children from parents, and all fought for but one object, to grasp the life which was flitting from them. Some weaker than the others fainted away, some prayed and some railed, while all shrieked wildly for aid.

In the midst of the tumult, the Narragansett was discovered to be on fire. The bow of the Stonington had penetrated the boiler on the other boat, the burning coals of the furnace had been scattered on the oiled wood-work of the steamer and now to the fear of death by drowning was added horrors of a death by burning. This increased the panic and a rush was made for the boats. But there were no officers at their posts to