The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE — "Fritz, our German Cousin," with Mr. Emmett

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gaiety Comique Troupe of Specialists.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

WORKINGS OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

The great difficulty which has been experienced in the First District Court of this parish in obtaining a jury in the case of the State against Bertin, Capdevielle, and others accused of burglary, has elicited from the Judge of the Court, certain observations which should have weight with those who are entrusted with the law-making power. It has long been the conviction of those who are familiar with the working of the jury system of trial, that some modification or amendment of the laws on that subject was imperatively called for. The system of trial by jury presupposes that citizens liable to perform such service will not seek to evade the duty. But the fact is notorious that they do evade it, and the consequence is that in too many cases the officers of court, in summoning juries, are confined to a class of persons whose characters and qualifications are not calculated to inspire much confidence in the public mind or to add to the popularity of the jury system. For several days past, the officers of the First District Court has been occupied in empannelling a jury in the case alluded to. Out of several hundred names, only nine jurymen have been empannelled so far. Judge Abell remarked yesterday that the difficulty was without precedent—that almost every intelligent man who had appeared before the Court, either on the original remire or as talesman, had some legitimate excuse which would exempt him from service—that it so happened that every man who had been registered as a voter at the last election and thus qualified for jury duty, was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment and therefore subject to challenge by the State in a case where such punishment was affixed to the crime of the accused, and that those who were not opposed to capital punishment had not been registered as voters and were therefore disqualified on that ground. The fact is, it is not easy to find a remedy short of amending the law for this disinclination of the better class of the community, to jury duty. Such persons do not now regard it as a privilege of a duty to become voters, and by failing to register themselves as voters, they escape jury duty. Perhaps the law might be amended so as to compel every citizen, whether voter or not, to perform a service so essential to the security and well-being of society. As all citizens are supposed to benefit by the protection which the laws are designed to give them, so all should take their share of the common burden, however irksome and disagreeable the service. We see no other remedy than an enlargement of the jury list.

THE EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The result of the election in New Hampshire has had a most beneficial effect upon the Radical leaders at Washington. Their failure to pass the oppressive measure against the South, which was in contemplation, is due to the unmistakable expression of opinion uttered at the polls by the people of the Granite State, as well as to the outburst of indignation which the decapitation of Senator Sumner has called forth from all parts of the North. The leaders are staggered by the almost unanimous condemnation which has been pronounced against their policy, otherwise the Ku-klux bill of Butler would have been passed. May this great uprising in New Hampshire be the signal for a similar movement all over the North and West.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans. feb25 30m d&ww

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It has been used for this purpose, nor as a remedy for "Liver Complaint," or "Biliousness." Sold by all druggists. wed fr smu & sw

From Washington.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

Notwithstanding the outcry of distinguished Radical journals about the disgrace of Mr. Sumner, I am afraid that nothing will be done in the Senate to stop the absorption of power by the Executive. The only hope is in the House. The present power of Executive patronage is positively startling, and the cement of public plunder cannot, it is feared be softened or weakened by all the exertions of Mr. Sumner, were he even honestly to direct his energies to that end. Some may infer, from the bitter words of such men as Trumbull, Tipton, Wilson and Schurz, the other day, that slavery to caucus dictation was to be shuffled off. But look at the final vote! Not one of these men dared to *vote against the recommendation of the caucus*. See further—Mr. Wilson *withdrew the only motion* made by himself that could possibly have saved "his bosom friend."

If Mr. Sumner's professed friends shall consent, under the pressure of the Republican committees' lies to invest General Grant with the power to invade and occupy the South with troops, it will show conclusively how hollow are their professions of friendship for either Sumner or his foreign allies in that section. The purpose of Morton or Butler in detaining Congress is patent. It is *to pack the Southern State Conventions for Grant*. But I suppose it is useless to put block heads upon their guard. The President is operating under the advice of two of the worst, but, at the same time, the most cunning men to be found in the whole Yankeedom. By the aids of Ben Butler, Sumner is a pigmy in politics.

Another correspondent says:

Washington, March 13.—The removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations constitutes the existing topic of conversation in all political circles, and its probable effect upon the future of the Republican party and the renomination of Grant are freely discussed. All Republicans, except a few of Sumner's personal enemies in the Senate, agree that the occurrence is very deluding to the party, and may prove disastrous; in short, that it was a gross political blunder. The Democrats are highly elated about the affair. They say the renomination of Grant is inevitable, because there is no man of sufficient strength to oppose him, and that his defeat will follow, as the necessary result of the dissensions occasioned among the Republicans. Many leading members, on the other hand, assure us that Grant's nomination is now out of the question, and that a more available candidate if the party is to be saved from defeat. They assert that the entire body of New England Republicans will be hostile to him on account of Mr. Sumner's removal, and that it has alienated also all original anti-slavery men throughout the country who have always formed the active working element of the Republican party.

There is already much canvassing relative to the merits and popularity of many prominent Republican men with a view to the next presidential election. Among others the names of Colfax, Blaine, Sumner, Logan, Lincoln and Cox are chiefly mentioned.

A Representative Common-House. The New York Common-House is probably the worst collection of the sort in the world. It is the very focus of government and our official morals, and humiliating to one love of country to hear the daily stories which are told of the manner of the operations conducted by the United States Inspectors from headquarters or rotteries and extracted from our capitalists. Another Parliament may be made in every function or department to be found on the statutes. The monopoly of Lent, who is a member of the recent military ring, and subordinates to Porter, receives in return of the goods of merchants and printing which is in private consumption, and then demanding storage and customs, and then measured, which nobody the man knows. The appointee Collector Tom Murphy, Postmaster Jewett, given to each other freely, a friend, a worse man than a foe.—*Chicago Tribune Letter.*

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1871. 23D YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,320

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Purchase of Grounds for State Buildings.—The Republicans says:

The commissioners to select and purchase a location for a new State House and Executive Mansion, consisting on the part of the Senate of the Hon. John Ray, of Ouachita, and Hon. C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, and on the part of the House of Messrs. Faulkner, of Caldwell, Stephens, of Jackson, and Barrett, of Orleans, have selected the lower line of the Foucher property, adjoining the grounds of Mr. Edmond Burke and others, fronting on St. Charles avenue.

The purchase embraces two squares front on St. Charles avenue, extending back five squares, thus giving six hundred feet front and fifteen hundred feet deep. The price paid was one hundred thousand dollars, a warrant being drawn on the State Auditor by the commissioners for that sum. The grounds are on the right of St. Charles avenue, going toward Carrollton, and will extend to Breslau street and Fourth street, Greenville.

The commissioners will shortly invite plans and specifications from the architects of this and other cities for the State House and Executive Mansion.

It is contemplated to establish a public park on the grounds nearly opposite, on the levee side of St. Charles avenue. This location and purchase will have the effect to materially enhance the value of property in the vicinity of the new State House, and will tend to render holders of extreme up-town real estate somewhat jubilant.

One Way or Another.—James Hannon, caught in the act of picking a valuable watch from the pocket of Mr. J. R. Kenny, one of the Mobile firemen who visited the city on the 4th of March, was felicitating himself that he would escape punishment in consequence of Mr. Kenny having left the city, but was disappointed. Justice Montsmat having committed him to the Parish Prison as a vagrant, in default of bail to the amount of $1000 for his good behavior.

Railroad Suit.—Mr. Wm. S. Pike, of the Banking House of Pike, Bros. & Co., has sued the New Orleans, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge Railroad Company in the Seventh District Court, to recover from the corporation the sum of $300,000, amount which it is alleged it agree to pay for the Baton Rouge, Gross Tete and Opelousas Railroad, a contract of sale having been made on the 12th April last, which defendant has failed to comply with, as purchaser.

Larceny.—John Pirie, a soldier of the United States army, lately arrived here from Tennessee, complains to the police that a draft for a thousand dollars and six hundred dollars in currency were stolen from him on Wednesday night, in a house of ill-fame, kept by a colored woman named Eliza Nicaud. The woman and a black boy, named Etienne, have been arrested. The soldier says he was intoxicated when he went to the house, and that he was taken into the yard, where he was robbed. Payment of the draft has been stopped.

Hygienic Supervision in the Public Schools.—Physicians, claiming to act under authority of the Board of Health, are visiting the public schools and directing pupils to be expelled who do not submit to vaccination. Unless a written certificate is produced that there has been a previous vaccination, these sanitary inspectors insist upon every child being subjected to it or being turned out of the school. Under what law this extraordinary proceeding is justified we are not informed. It seems that parents or guardians are to have the choice either of their children ceasing their the public schools. They must be doctored by the State as well as receive their moral and intellectual training from it.

Attempted Suicide.—Corporal Backers brought to the Rousseau Street Police Station, about 8 o'clock last night, a young man, a stranger in the city, who had attempted to poison himself. The Corporal found him in the saucherary shop of Dr. Hastings, at the corner of Felicity and Magazine streets, where he had purchased a vial of laudanum and swallowed a large portion of it. The officer was called in by the attendant of the shop immediately and Dr. Greenleaf was sent for, who gave the would be suicide a powerful emetic and he threw up the poison.

Doctor G., at last accounts, considered him out of danger. His speech indicates that he is an Irishman, but farther than that nothing can be learned in regard to him. He refuses to give his name or place of abode, and all that can be extracted from him is that a family affair was the cause of his intention to destroy himself.

Dangerous Railroad Speed.—Captain Edgeworth, of the Third District police telegraphed the Chief that a freight train of the Chattanooga Railroad rushed through the district last evening at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour at least, endangering the lives of people on the line, and requested instructions as to what he should do in relation to the matter. The Chief telegraphed for examination of the charter to ascertain at what rate the trains are allowed to move within the city limits, with a view of compelling the corporation to abide by the law.

Unknown Man Drowned.—An unknown white man fell into the river about two o'clock, yesterday morning, from the wharf, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and was drowned. The only witness of the accident was the watchman of the steamboat Southerner, who did all he could to rescue the man, but, unfortunately, was unsuccessful.

Republican Criticism.

There are few journals in the ranks of the Republican party which, from ability, candor, and experience, exercise as large an influence as the New York *Evening Post*. It addresses the best and the most cultivated minds of that party, and has a place outside of it of no small importance, founded upon ancient Democratic associations. That paper was one of the foremost champions of General Grant for the Presidency, and probably did as efficient service as any other in recommending him to popular favor. The contrast of its present tone with the language of praise and confidence less than two years ago, is too painful to be forced upon us. Therefore, even if a majority of a Parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts off a committee of pleasure, than it is quite another which cannot be suspected of hostility to the Administration, or of partiality for its opponents, it cannot fail to challenge the serious reflection of all candid readers, and especially of those who, like the editor of the *Post*, have intelligence enough to form an upright judgment, and the independence to assert it:

Nor is Congress alone culpable in this matter. The President "shall," says the Constitution, "from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." What has the President recommended to this Congress? Has he informed it of the stagnation in industry? Has he warned it of the dullness of trade? Of the unnecessarily heavy taxation—the heaviest burden borne by any civilized people on this planet? Has he urged it to reform the currency, to relieve commerce and industry by repealing the unwise laws which fetter and disable them?

He has urged and pressed, and used every kind of influence with Congress to obtain its consent to the purchase of San Domingo; he has, as we showed some days ago, exceeded every other Constitutional powers in maintaining a costly fleet on the coast of the Island of Hayti, to coerce by force a people with which we are at peace. He has lost Missouri to the Republican party by official interference in the election there, by about all.

The President as well as Congress have thus neglected the most important interests of the country. Both are Republican; and it is as supporters of the Republican party, as its well-wishers, that we warn them that if they continue such neglect, they will forfeit the confidence of the country. The people have been very patient with the Republican party. But last fall's elections, as well as the Senatorial elections held since, show very plainly that the people are becoming impatient; and the diminished Republican majority in both House, as well as the quiet but decided and increasing want of regard for the Republican party, should warn the Republican leaders not to trifle with the nation too long or too far.

The great name and achievements of General Grant during the war have rightly obtained for him very great respect. He was the people's candidate, and not the politicians', for the Presidency, and the people, who both nominated and elected him, expected from him—what? That he would be a puling mawkish about a land claim? That he would hazard the harmony of the Republican party by the San Domingo scheme, which not a thousand Republicans, not excepting those in the whole country heartily approve? That he would interfere in State elections in a manner severely rebuked by Andrew Johnson? Surely not. When the people elected General Grant they expected that, with the shrewd common sense and eminent tact which distinguished his military career, he would recommend and promote a broad and beneficent policy for the relief of the people from the evils left to them as consequences of the war. They expected to find him a leader in the needed reforms of the currency, the tax system, the civil service, and important to the peace, industry, and prosperity of the land.

Are they satisfied? Are they as sanguine about his Administration now as they were when he took the oath of office? Has his reputation for statesmanship increased in the two years since he became President? Has he linked his name with any one great reform, and important and broad measure of relief to the country? Suppose he were to die to-morrow after dinner, would his best friends, his most zealous supporters, point to the work constantly or faithfully supported by him this year, and say candidly yet speak so well of him before he entered upon the Presidency?

We are very well aware that in Washington these questions are not asked. The President is popularly regarded as something of a fortunate accident, a successful adventurer. The President is understandably exasperated by the want of the approval of his every action, and by the opposition to the slightest intimations of his will. He is also overwhelmingly for himself and for the country, hence the Sumner episode. He is no one to remind him of the duties neglected; to tell him of the wants and the just expectations of the country; to warn him against a too intimate reliance on a few unscrupulous adherence to a false or trifling policy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 16.—A number of Germans have purchased a block of ground at Bougival, in the Arrondissement of Versailles, with the intention of burying there dead comrades from who have been temporarily interred in the vicinity.

Precautions have been adopted by the French authorities against the communicating of infection to the people, and soldiers from the infantrial of corpses who spread the rinderpest amongst cattle.

Another journal has been seized by the police.

The Orleans railroad has been redelivered by the Germans, into the hands of the French.

The French have reported a newspaper stamp duty reorragged, as two centimes daily on journals, both in Paris and the departments.

The political journals must lodge 24,000 francs with the Department of Finances as security for the payment of duty.

The Rouen *Independent*, for advising the people to display emblems of mourning during the recent re-entry of the Germans troops, has been suppressed and its proprietors fined 1000 francs.

Paris, March 16.—Vienna *Fadnida* manquerading to-morrow. The evacuation of Dieppe and surrounding country was completed to-day.

London, March 16.—A violent storm passed throughout Great Britain. Telegraphs are down, many vessels ashore and the shipping otherwise much damaged. The details are awaited with much anxiety.

London, March 16.—The *Journal des Debats*, commenting on the result of the conference on the Eastern question, makes a bitter attack on England. It declares she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. France is now helpless; her sword is broken. But when it is unsheathed again, the aim will not be restricted as Turkey. Other Paris journals speak of England in similar spirit. It is reported that Auguste Pierre will be Prefect of the Seine. Count of Paris remains without any intention on his part to compete with other princes of Royal house of France for thrones. The French Cabinet had decided to continue its policy of conciliation towards malcontents of Montmartre.

Weather is very bad, and insurgents are scattering; it is thought those who still hold their ground will soon yield. The severe winter has proved injurious to the corn crop in Belgium, and in the greater part of the country. It will be necessary to renew the fields.

Rome, March 16.—The Emperor of Prussia at Berlin upon his coronation.

Port-au-Prince, March 7.—The Commission arrived here, all well. The Haytiens are bitterly opposed to annexation; but everywhere the Commissioners have been received civilly. Mr. Wade is preparing a short preliminary report.

On the second day after their arrival Messrs. Wade and Howe called upon the President and Cabinet. Speeches were made, Wade asserting he did not wish to leave the island without paying respects to the President of the Haytien Republic, and hoped the amicable feelings between the people of the two nations would long continue. Sagot replied in the same spirit. At the close of the conference said he would try and visit the Commissioners, but on account of the popular feeling against the presence of the Commission in the harbor he is not expected to do so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 16.—The following is a synopsis of Butler's letter which provoked the row in the House: He says, "Grant, but harm only can come of it to the Republican party.

First—Because this committee was raised by the Radicals to injure the Democratic party in the House, aided by some twenty or thirty Republicans, to defeat the unanimous vote of the Democratic party in the House, aided by some twenty or thirty Republicans, to defeat the decision of the majority of that party in a duly called caucus of the members of the House.

Second—Because this committee was raised by a combination of the high tariff Republicans with the Democrats.

Third—Because such committee would be wholly powerless for any good purpose.

Fourth—Because this service as chairman of the committee would furnish the best electioneering document that could be placed in the hands of the Democracy in the coming canvass. It is in this that the report of the committee would be wholly nugatory, illusory and useless to show the exact state of things at the South.

Whenever and wherever the committee would go, there would be smshine and peace, and the whole would be settled so to report. Where we were not, and could not be, handed murder, robbing and arson would stalk abroad by night, to be disbanded by the rising sun. I am compelled to take this mode to address you in declining to serve, because the announcement of the committee was not made by the Speaker until after the vote of adjournment had been taken, and immediately thereupon his hammer fell, by which he adjourned the House, so as to preclude the possibility of resigning the place thus attempted to be forced upon me as the time. I believe I can demonstrate, even if a majority of a Parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts off a committee of pleasure, than it is quite another which cannot be suspected of hostility to the Administration, or of partiality for its opponents, it cannot fail to challenge the serious reflection of all candid readers, and especially of those who, like the editor of the *Post*, have intelligence enough to form an upright judgment, and the independence to assert it:

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Washington, March 16.—Senate Bay. Feb. 23.—Arrived—United States steamer Nantucket from San Domingo city, with news from the Commissioners. There is considerable excitement there over the offer to annex, and the inhabitants of Bond and San Christoval had hauled down the Dominican colors and raised the American flag. Commissioner Howe was investigating the matter.

The revolutionists of Salnave's were about marching against Mayri to overthrow the Jesus Prince Lecute as the head of the government.

Washington, March 16—7:30 P. M.—The area of the lowest barometer, which was seen yesterday covering Iowa and Illinois, now covers Lake Huron. The barometer has fallen during the day along the Atlantic coast with fair weather on the south Atlantic and clouds and rain on the middle and east Atlantic. Fresh south and east winds have prevailed along the Atlantic coast. The winds in the lakes have been fresh from the southeast and southwest. The temperature has increased very rapidly on Lake Erie and Ontario, but is decreasing in the west and south. Falling Barometers and rising temperatures are reported from the Rocky Mountains. Southeasterly winds have prevailed on the Gulf, but they are now replaced by fresh northerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh winds and clearing up weather for Friday on the Gulf and south and mid-Atlantic. Cloudy weather and fresh winds on the east Atlantic and lower Lakes. Fresh winds on the upper Lakes.

Washington, March 16.—The following nominations were confirmed: Davidson, Collector of Customs; Marshall, Collector of Customs, Albermarle District, N. C.

The Senate executive to-day was long and stormy. Eight and ten Senators participated frequently on the floor at once. It was finally agreed to lay adjournment on the table. Agreed to a resolution to appoint a committee of five Senators and seven Representatives to take evidence, instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to enforce the Ku-klux bill, and to entertain no other legislation.

SENATE.—The bill allowing the statue of Professor Morse to be placed on the public grounds passed.

The bill removing individual disability in cases, but about an amendment by Mr. Trumbull, making the removal general, bill was withdrawn.

Several propositions to restore order at the South was referred. Senate adjourned for caucus purposes.

HOUSE.—Kelley, of Pennsylvania asked to be excused from serving as a member of the civil service commission, to investigate Southern outrages, saying the condition of his health or his affairs permitted him to perform the duties thereupon his hammer fell, by which he adjourned the House, so as to preclude the possibility of resigning the place thus attempted to be forced upon me as the time. I believe I can demonstrate, even if a majority of a Parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts off a committee of pleasure, than it is quite another which cannot be suspected of hostility to the Administration, or of partiality for its opponents, it cannot fail to challenge the serious reflection of all candid readers, and especially of those who, like the editor of the *Post*, have intelligence enough to form an upright judgment, and the independence to assert it:

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Butler—What was the answer?

Peters replied he stated the fact, not being called on to give answer.

Butler—The answer was that on no condition could I vote for it.

Peters resumed, saying that it was stated in the caucus that its action was not binding, but that it was understood that the bill for protection of loyal citizens should be introduced, leaving all at liberty to do what they thought proper when it came to some action upon it. There was no trick whatever in the case. But, acting as his own conscience dictated, and under these circumstances, no caucus determination would have restrained him from the right. He would, however, not go into discussion of the bill itself for the organization for the House.

He would go into caucus, and, if possible, agree with the friends of a certain extent, but he was not to be concluded in voting against a measure, because the gentleman from Massachusetts opposed it or gentlemen on the other side opposed it or gentlemen on the other side opposed it. He was not to be driven to vote for bills or for coal, because the democracy want them. He was glad the House was with him when he stood upon his opinions and convictions, he believed that the resolutions proper and he was glad to see a full House, it had been passed by the majority of all the Republicans and Democrats who voted.

Butler asked what the gentleman would have thought of him, or ten of their friends, who having attended a caucus and agreed to certain measures about which they have one full month to take the privilege to report at any time, and yet the gentleman says the resolution was yesterday or to-day introduced, and the committee from the power to report at all.

It was purposely so framed as to exclude the consideration of the committee's report at all. It was purposely framed to be carried over the gentleman's point of order, and with which I am myself familiar, that the power to bring up a report does not always carry with it the exercise of the power. The gentleman has, after he was chairman of the committee of Congress, of a committee empowered to report, of action on this very identical subject and he was committed to it, and the members of that committee will be able to discover whether the gentleman always reported his full power under the rules, and whether if the committee will have time and been given to that gentleman as chairman of the committee, and he had accepted the appointment of the House, have construed it, as he has construed it for nearly two years on the Reconstruction Committee, to be right to refuse to report at no time. Now, nobody can believe sincerely than I do any occurrence which could lead to taking the floor. In questions of propriety I appeal to gentlemen on both sides of the House, and they will bear me witness that the expulsion of this letter in the usual form of the House, and I said to the gentlemen on the other side of the House: This is a resolution on which you cannot afford to filibuster. It is a resolution demanding a fair, impartial investigation, and under the rules I desire that this resolution may be referred, and I appeal to gentlemen on both sides of the House, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) telegraphs he knows how to many names through the mail. Odds United States, for doubtless his letter will be found in existence wherever he could get it franked. Accordingly, journals, that this is "a legislative trick."

Butler—And I repeat it now.

Blaine—Are gentlemen ready to vote? Are they prepared to say that the resolution which authorizes the appointment of the committee shall be referred to it? Are they prepared to say that the representative from the third district of the State of Maine has no right to report a resolution, has no right to ask that under the rules of the House it be adopted, has no right to ask the judgment of the House upon that resolution? Why? Because the insolence of that gentleman himself, never reached that sublime height before. (Applause), and that is the whole extent of my offending; that I wrote a resolution, that I took it to Democrats to the Speaker, and that I said to the gentlemen on the other side of the House: This is a resolution on which you cannot afford to filibuster. It is a resolution demanding a fair, impartial investigation, and under the rules I desire that this resolution may be referred, and I appeal to gentlemen on both sides of the House, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) telegraphs he knows how to many names through the mail. Odds United States, for doubtless his letter will be found in existence wherever he could get it franked. Accordingly, journals, that this is "a legislative trick."

Butler—And I repeat it now.

Blaine—Are gentlemen ready to vote