

The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Prop'tor
[ENTRANCE AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE,
N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1882.

Massachusetts collects a tax of \$99,000 on her dogs.

Seville has applied to Congress for a fee on account of his defense of Guiteau.

A subscription has been started by the friends of Jesse James for the benefit of his widow.

President Arthur has notified Gen. Fitz John Porter that he cannot take any action in his case.

W. B. White, Treasurer of Newberry county, S. C., has absconded, and is a defaulter to the amount of \$8,000.

The managers of the Readjuster party in Virginia have thrown off the disguise and gone over to the Republicans.

Dr. Talmage says Southern audiences are more impressionable and better listeners than Northern, which is a fact.

R. E. Hayes, who at one time was somewhat prominent in this country, has subscribed \$250 to the Garfield monument.

Mr. Ruth, cashier of the Washington Savings Bank, in Pennsylvania, dabbled in grain speculation and came out short \$60,000.

The question of consolidating the cities of New York and Brooklyn is being agitated, and is making considerable headway.

There are some men in Congress who are not remarkably bright, but the champion ass is John H. Camp, a stalwart Republican from New York.

"Gath" says: "It is always the misfortune of Mr. Blaine to be buried a litter of promising young terriers, who no sooner get on their feet than they desert to the other dog."

The Chicago Tribune says that bulldozing has been so effective in Alabama that there is not a solitary Republican in the legislature. The people of that State have no use for solitary Republicans.

The vicissitudes of life in America are strikingly illustrated in the case of Gov. Littlefield, of Rhode Island. When Sprague was governor of that State Littlefield was a common workman in a cotton mill. The turns of fortune's wheel have made Littlefield a governor while Sprague is a bankrupt.

Augusta Chronicle: A South Carolina farmer thus spoke to us last week: "I have just purchased some improved implements and am cultivating my land better than ever. Cotton ruined me. Last year I raised 4,000 bushels of corn and did this with scarcely any rain. I am making money on small grains and forage. Last year I raised ten bales of cotton. This year I have not a seed planted."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRIALS.

Elsewhere we print a dispatch giving the verdict of the jury in the political cases tried before the Federal court in Charleston. The argument was closed and the case given to the jury Friday afternoon. From the length of time it took to procure a verdict it would seem that the jury was somewhat divided.

The following from Judge Bond's charge will give a pretty correct idea of the points in the case:

The information charges substantially that these defendants are guilty, in the conduct of an election at which representatives in Congress were to be voted for, of two offences.

The first is that they hindered and obstructed Hugh P. Kane, a supervisor of election, from the performance of his duty, that is to say, from seeing that the ballot box was empty before the polling commenced, and

Secondly, That these parties charged with having interfered with a general election at Acton, did acts unauthorised by law, that is, that they clandestinely and unlawfully did put and place and caused to be put and placed and suffer to remain in the ballot box at Acton precinct, ballots, which ballots had not been lawfully voted at that precinct, and that they excluded such ballots in the count of the votes polled at that election. Stated in plain untechnical language, these are the charges you are to try.

Now, gentlemen, if you find from the evidence that these managers were managers of the election at the Acton precinct, at which a representative to Congress was to be voted for, and that Hugh P. Kane was a supervisor of election at Acton, then it is your duty to find that he requested to see whether or not the ballot box about to be used for the disposition of the ballots was empty before the managers refused him this request, then they are guilty as charged in the first, second and third counts of the indictment, and it is only necessary that the jury should find that Hugh P. Kane was appointed by the court and took his oath of office to justify his action as supervisor.

Thought you may find he was improvidently appointed, he was supervisor *de facto*, and in the exercise of his duty as such was to be regarded by all persons as such.

And if the jury find from the evidence that there were ballots found in the box at Acton precinct which were not voted by its qualified voters, and that the managers of election put such ballots in or caused them to be put there, or knowing them to be there, suffered them to remain in the box and counted them, then the managers of the election and all others engaged in the conduct of it are guilty under the remaining counts.

It is your duty, gentlemen, to weigh the evidence carefully, and bring in your verdict as you find the facts to be.

The government and the defendants alike are entitled to the independent judgment of each one of you upon the issues presented for your consideration.

It is sometimes the case that the jurors agree that the opinion of a majority or some number less than the whole shall be adopted as the verdict to be returned. Such a verdict is not a lawful one. Each of you must find his verdict upon the responsibility of his own oath, and cannot shift the responsibility of his action from his own conscience to that of his fellows.

The burden of proof is upon the United States, and the defendants are entitled to any reasonable doubt, which doubt must not be a mere surmise or notion, but a doubt for which a reason can be assigned by the juror to himself which prevents his mind from coming to a verdict of guilty.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY. THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVE- MENT IN THE SENATE.

National Bank Charters, the Navy, and the Anti-Chinese Bill make a Lively Day in the House—The Heathen Chinese Stirrups a Pandemonium and the Bill Finally Passes by a Vote of 201 to 37.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—SENATE.—George M. Chickot qualified as Senator from Colorado to succeed Henry M. Teller.

The bill recently reported by Kellogg, from the commerce committee for deepening the channels and improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, came up as the regular order. The bill provides that the work is to be carried on by the Secretary of War upon the plans of the Mississippi river commission, and appropriates \$5,000,000 for the Mississippi, and \$1,000,000 for the Missouri river. It prohibits the use of any portion of the money in the construction or repair of the levees.

An amendment to the bill proposed by Jonas, of Louisiana, applies so much of the appropriation as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, upon advice of the Mississippi river commission, in the immediate repair or construction of such levees as will assist in deepening the channel and the improvement of navigation, but not for the purpose of preventing injury to the lands by overflow.

An amendment proposed by Garland increases the appropriation to \$15,000,000 to the Mississippi and \$2,000,000 to the Missouri river to be expended in the construction, completion, repairing and preservation of such works as in the judgment of the commission will best locate and deepen the river channel and protect the banks, improve, give satisfaction and ease to navigation, prevent destructive floods, facilitate trade and the postal service.

Kellogg in opening the debate stated that "while the bill was unanimously reported some members of the committee believed it better to impose no restrictions upon the Mississippi river commission, it would be at liberty to propose an amendment constituting members of that body the sole judges as to whether any part of the appropriation shall be used in building levees."

Harris, of Massachusetts, in reply to Kellogg stated that the information called for was so extensive that it would take all the force of the navy department to collect it by the close of the session.

Springer also said that the Navy Department should be reorganized before the work of reorganizing the navy should be entered upon. He was anxious to have a policy that would secure an expenditure of millions of dollars to build ships of war in a time of profound peace, the country being at peace and not desiring to cultivate the arts of war. He was opposed to a large standing army or a large navy.

Hardenberg, of New Jersey, inquired whether the navy of the United States was strong enough for this country to demand the release of American prisoners abroad?

Springer replied that if the United States demanded their release, they would be released. It was the moral power of the government that would secure the release of American prisoners abroad.

Finally, the motion was lost—yeas 145, nays 91—the necessary two-thirds not being in the affirmative.

Page of California, under instructions from the committee on education and labor, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the anti-Chinese bill, with a ten-year period of suspension of immigration.

The bill having been read, Bragg, of Wisconsin, rising to a parliamentary question, inquired how it was that a bill to prohibit the importation of negroes to regulate immigration, and affecting naturalization law came to be reported by the committee on education and labor?

Speaker—Because the subject was referred to it.

Bragg—I suppose, under the ruling of the chair, that whatever goes in must come out.

Willis, of Kentucky, announced his intention to vote for the bill, although protesting against its principle. He quoted from Garfield's letter of acceptance and Presidential nominations upon the "profound importance" of an improvement of this great national highway, and remarked that the proposed appropriation was in reality only half of the amount annually imposed upon the commerce of the Mississippi for increased rates of insurance. The appropriation was predicated solely upon estimates of reports of the committee, and was supported by careful estimates of a responsible corps of engineers. It was less by \$12,000 than the estimate of the commission after specifying many of the expenditures of the government in the way of improvements, such as railroads, rivers and harbors, to show the authority and justification for improving the great inland sea, the commerce and trade of which exceed our entire foreign commerce. Kellogg proceeded to discuss the different systems of improvement considered by the commission. One apparently regarded as the most feasible contemplated was scrapping out of the channel through the silted-up bar where the width of the river is excessive with a view to establishing a uniform velocity at all stages of the river.

Cameron, of Wisconsin, favored the bill, but doubted the propriety of confining the entire expenditure for Mississippi improvements below New Madrid, as was contemplated by the plan of the commission.

McMillan complained that the commission had given too much attention to the lower portion of the river to the prejudice of the river above St. Louis.

Congress made a like criticism.

Kellogg argued to show the urgency of the improvements below the mouth of the Ohio, and that these, like the jetzt system, would be of general utility to the commerce of all the States. He suggested a comparison of the amount of expenditures now proposed for the benefit of this national highway with the probable aggregate of from seven to nine millions to be voted in the river and harbor bill for improvements which are comparatively of local or trivial importance.

Then Springer, of Illinois, and Kennedy, of West Virginia, sprang to their feet demanding that as a matter of justice Rice, of Massachusetts, should be permitted to speak against the measure, and a heated colloquy ensued between Kennedy and the speaker as to whether Kennedy had risen to a Parliamentary inquiry and as to his right to debate it.

Robeson, of North Carolina, entered into the discussion which was being carried on in an excited manner and he was met with a storm of objections from the Republican side.

McMillan asked leave to have the House vote upon an amendment fixing the term of suspension at 15 years, but was met with a storm of objections from the Republican side.

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Kennedy asserted his right to speak and declared that "this chair shall not deny me that right," to which Humphrey, of Wisconsin, replied that bluster was unnecessary as there had not been any right denied to any body.

The Speaker finally stated that he would listen to the gentleman from West Virginia, but that gentleman had proceeded no further than "to say the chair will be seated, which I respectfully decline again there were loud calls for order from the Republican side, while Humphrey, of Wisconsin, angrily exclaimed, directing his remarks to Kennedy, "set him down," there was a great deal of angry feeling shown on both sides, which led Kennedy jocularly to request his Republican friends to have patience and no blood would be shed.

Cox, of New York, here entered the discussion, relating that in good faith to the commerce of all the States. He suggested a comparison of the amount of expenditures now proposed for the benefit of this national highway with the probable aggregate of from seven to nine millions to be voted in the river and harbor bill for improvements which are comparatively of local or trivial importance.

The speaker—"The chair is willing to listen to a lecture to the House by the gentleman from New York, or any other gentleman, but he knew specifically well that no part of it can possibly apply to the chair."

Randall, Valentine and Speaker Keifer then had a misunderstanding which took some time to straighten out.

Rice then made another effort to be heard, but was again sat down upon.

The speaker also wished to hear again what the speaker had recognized Page, of California.

Page was soon interrupted by Cox, of New York, who soon came in conflict with the speaker and sat down protesting against the suppression of Massachusetts.

The election committee reported in favor of contestant Bisbee in the case of the Second Florida district.

Crapo, of Massachusetts, under instructions from the committee on banking and currency, moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions making the bill to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence the special order for the 25th of April.

After a long debate a vote was taken and the motion was defeated. Yeas 148; nays 89—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Fisher, of Pennsylvania, under instructions from the committee on coinage, weights and measures moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin for gold bars. Agreed to.

It is sometimes the case that the jurors agree that the opinion of a majority or some number less than the whole shall be adopted as the verdict to be returned. Such a verdict is not a lawful one. Each of you must find his verdict upon the responsibility of his own oath, and cannot shift the responsibility of his action from his own conscience to that of his fellows.

The burden of proof is upon the United States, and the defendants are entitled to any reasonable doubt, which doubt must not be a mere surmise or notion, but a doubt for which a reason can be assigned by the juror to himself which prevents his mind from coming to a verdict of guilty.

Price, of Massachusetts, under instructions from the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of the owners, officers and crew of the brig "Genl. Armstrong." Agreed to. Yeas 136; nays 82.

Harris, of Massachusetts, under instructions from the committee on naval affairs, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution providing for eight sessions until further notice on Mondays and Wednesdays for the consideration of bills authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the United States and providing a permanent construction fund for the navy.

This started a lively discussion. Hewitt, of New York, opposed fixing any time for the consideration of those bills until the resolution of inquiry, which he had offered early in the session, had been answered by the Senate. The bill, however, was introduced by the House of Representatives without which it was absolutely impossible for the House to engage in an intelligent consideration of either of these bills. There was one thing which must precede the reconstruction of the navy and that was the reconstruction of the navy department.

Whitthorne, of Tennessee, opposed the resolution, holding that it was incumbent upon the House before legislating upon the subject to know what was likely to be the policy of the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy, because of his position, was to be like that of some of the predecessors the House would owe it to itself and to the country to withhold appropiations.

Harris, of Massachusetts, in reply to Whitthorne, opposed the resolution, holding that it was the duty of the House before legislating upon the subject to know what was likely to be the policy of the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy, because of his position, was to be like that of some of the predecessors the House would owe it to itself and to the country to withhold appropiations.

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