

By Mr. Willard :
Senate bill No. 51 :

To be entitled an act to repeal chapter 3110 of the Laws of Florida, approved March 11, 1879, being an act to allow certain dealers in general merchandise to sell certain drugs and medicines without license ;

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At 10:10 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

At 10:25 o'clock the doors were opened.

Mr. Bryson, of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report :

SENATE CHAMBER, TALLAHASSEE, January 20, 1881.

To HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR : Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 9, to be entitled an act to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the years 1877-79-80 ; also,

Senate bill No. 26, to be entitled an act in relation to the public records of the several counties of this State ; also,

Senate bill No. 36, to be entitled an act to punish the breaking and entering, or the entering without breaking, of buildings in the day time, or entering in the night time without breaking, with intent to commit a misdemeanor,

Beg leave to report that they have examined the same and found them to be correctly engrossed.

Respectfully, etc.,

WM. BRYSON, Jr.,

Chairman Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Which was read.

Mr. Bryson moved that the bills be taken up upon third reading ;

Which was agreed to.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Senate bill No. 9 :

To be entitled an act to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the years 1877, 1879 and 1880 ;

Was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Bryson, Cole, Cone, Crawford, Crill, Delano, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Judge, Lee, Lykes, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Polhill, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker, Wallace, Willard—28.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

Senate bill No. 26 :

To be entitled an act in relation to the public records of the several counties of this State ;

Was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Bryson, Chandler, Cone, Crawford, Crill, Delano, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Judge, Lee, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKinnon, Niblack, Robinson, Sharpe, Thompson, Willard—20.

Nays—Messrs. Jones, McKinne, Polhill, Speer, Walker, Wallace—6.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

Senate bill No. 36 :

An act to punish the breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, of buildings in the day time or night time, with intent to commit a misdemeanor,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Cone, Crawford, Crill, Delano Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKinne, McKinnon, Robinson, Speer, Thompson, Walker and Willard—0.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Polhill and Wallace—4.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

The Senate then went into executive session.

At 11 o'clock the doors were opened.

Mr. Bryson moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock ;

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon the Senate was so adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 21, 1881.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names :

Messrs. Bryson, Chandler, Cole, Cone, Crill, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Lee, Lykes, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Polhill, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker, Wallace and Willard—29.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Polhill, the reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Crill moved to reconsider the vote taken on yesterday on Senate bill No. 26.

Mr. McKinnon rose to a point of order that the motion to reconsider must lie over until to-morrow;

Which was sustained.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By Mr. Cone:

Joint resolution asking the Congress of the United States to establish a mail route from Waldo, in Alachua county, to Lake Butler, in Bradford county, Fla.

Which was read the first time by its title and placed among the orders of the day.

By Mr. Powers:

Resolved, That three hundred copies of the report of the Adjutant-General be printed for the use of that office;

Which was read and placed among the orders of the day.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. McKinne:

Senate bill No. 52:

To be entitled an act to fix the rights and liabilities of married women;

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also,

Senate bill No. 53:

To be entitled an act relating to the intermarriage of white persons with persons of color;

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Willard:

Senate bill No. 54:

To be entitled an act to provide for the redemption of lands sold for taxes;

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also,

Senate bill No. 55:

To be entitled an act to allow an executor or administrator to resign;

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also,

Senate bill No. 56:

To be entitled an act for the relief of E. J. Vann, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit;

Which was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also,

Senate bill No. 57:

To be entitled an act for the relief of John McDougald;

Which was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Niblack:

Senate bill No. 58:

To be entitled an act to amend Section 1 of an act entitled an act in relation to certain State bonds, approved March 7, 1877;

Which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the bill be laid on the table for the present;

Which was agreed to.

By Mr. Duacan:

Senate bill No. 59:

An act authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to enter into contract with M. Brown, Frank McIlvaine and William B. McIlvaine, for the opening up and making permanently navigable the waters of the Withlacoochee river,

Which was read for the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Lykes:

Senate bill No 60:

A bill to be entitled An act to amend Section seven of an act entitled An act to amend the second, twenty-ninth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, fifty-eighth and sixty-eighth Sections of an act relating to proceedings before Justices of the Peace and judgments of Justices' Courts, approved February 27, 1875, being Chapter 2095, approved February 10, 1877,

Which was read for the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Walker:

Senate bill No. 61:

A bill to be entitled An act relating to the sale of certain agricultural products in this State;

Which was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also,

Senate bill No. 62:

A bill to be entitled An act relating to landlord's lien for what and upon what it exists;

Which was read for the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also,

Senate bill No. 63:

A bill to be entitled An act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions to employ additional medical assistance at the State Asylum for indigent lunatics,

Which was read for the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on State Institutions.

By Mr. McKinne:

Senate bill No. 64:

A bill to be entitled An act to prescribe the mode of foreclosing mortgages and enforcing liens securing debts or demands of \$100 and under;

Which was read for the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Senate resolution No. —:

Resolved, That 300 copies of the report of the Adjutant-General be printed for the use of that office,

Was read.

Mr. McKinnon moved to lay the resolution on the table;

Which was agreed to,

And the resolution was laid upon the table.

Joint Resolution No. —:

Joint resolution asking the Congress of the United States to establish a mail route from Waldo, in Alachua county, to Lake Butler, in Bradford county.

The people of the State of Florida, represented in Senate and Assembly, do resolve as follows: That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to procure the establishment of a semi-weekly mail route from Waldo, in Alachua county, Florida, via Pine Hill, to Lake Butler, in Bradford county, Florida, and that a post-office be established at Pine Hill, distance of route being 25 miles, and, further, that they be requested to have a carrier appointed for the purpose of carrying mails on said routes. The Secretary of State is

hereby instructed to furnish a copy of this memorial to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress;

Was read the second time under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Cone moved that the rule be further waived and the resolution be read a third time;

Which was agreed to, and the resolution was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Cone, Crill, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Lee, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Polhill, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker and Willard—25.

Nays—None.

So the joint resolution passed, title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

Senate joint resolution relative to rebuilding the Light-house at East Pass of Apalachicola Bay;

Was read the first time by its title.

Mr. McClellan moved that the rules be waived and the resolution read the second time;

Which was agreed to.

The people of the State of Florida, represented in Senate and Assembly, do resolve as follows: That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to secure the rebuilding of the Light House on Dog Island at the East Pass of Apalachicola bay.

That the Secretary of State furnish each of our Senators and Representatives and the Light House Board with a copy of this resolution;

Which was read the second time.

Mr. McClellan moved that the rules be further waived and the joint resolution be read a third time and put upon its passage,

Which was agreed to.

The joint resolution was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Cone, Crill, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Lee, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Polhill, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker, Wallace and Willard—27.

Nays—none.

So the joint resolution was passed as read.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

The following message was received from the Assembly :

ASSEMBLY HALL, Tallahassee, January 19, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: I am directed by the Assembly to inform the Senate that the Assembly has passed—

Assembly joint resolution No. 7, a joint resolution asking an appropriation from Congress to survey and open the Suwannee river, from its mouth to Ellaville, Florida, at the mouth of the Withlacoochee river.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Which was read and the accompanying resolution placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

ASSEMBLY HALL, Tallahassee, January 20, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: I am directed by the Assembly to inform the Senate that the Assembly has this day passed—

Assembly bill No. 40, to be entitled an act to give concurrent jurisdiction to the courts of Walton and Washington counties over the waters of Choctawhatchee bay,

And respectfully request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

ASSEMBLY HALL, Tallahassee, January 19, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: I am directed by the Assembly to inform the Senate that the Assembly has passed—

Assembly bill No. 29, to be entitled for the protection of sheep and other stock, and for the benefit of stock raisers.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

ASSEMBLY HALL, Tallahassee, January 20, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR—I am directed by the Assembly to inform the Senate that the Assembly has passed—

Assembly bill No. 16, to be entitled an act fixing the time of holding the Court in the Third Judicial Circuit.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Also the following :

ASSEMBLY HALL, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR—I am directed by the Assembly to inform the Senate that the Assembly has indefinitely postponed—

Senate bill No. 20, to be entitled an act to make Usay Smith an heir at law of R. W. Nelson.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH BYNUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Which were read.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the rules be waived, and that all matters certified to in the message from the Assembly be read for the first time by their titles and referred to appropriate committees ;

Which was agreed to, and the following bills were so read :

Assembly bill No. 16 :

To be entitled an act fixing the time for holding the Circuit Court in the Third Judicial Circuit ;

Was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Assembly bill No. 29 :

To be entitled an act for the protection of sheep and other stock, and for the benefit of stock-raisers ;

Was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Assembly bill No. 40 :

To be entitled an act to give concurrent jurisdiction to the courts of Walton and Washington counties over the waters of Choctawhatchee bay :

Was read the first time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 7 :

Joint resolution asking an appropriation from Congress to survey and open the Suwannee river from its mouth to Ellaville, Florida, at the mouth of the Withlacoochee ;

Was read the first time by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Niblack, of the Judiciary Committee, made the following report :

SENATE CHAMBER, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 42, to be entitled an act for the protection of children, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same do pass; also,

Senate bill No. 24, to be entitled an act to amend an act to amend sections one and two of an act to keep in good repair the public roads and highways of this State, approved March 11, 1879,

Have had the same under consideration, and as there is a special committee on public roads and highways, we recommend that this bill be referred to said special committee.

S. L. NIBLACK,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR—Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 48, entitled an act to protect officers in the execution of legal process,

Beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend that it pass, with the following amendment, to-wit:

After the word "constable," in the 3d line of section 1, strike out the words "marshal, police officer, or other officer," and insert "or person legally authorized by a Justice of the Peace to execute process." Very respectfully,

S. L. NIBLACK,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 45, entitled an act authorizing limited partnerships,

Beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend its passage, with the following amendments :

In 21st line of fourth page insert the word "deemed" after the word "be." In the 22d line, same page, after the word "and" insert "upon conviction." Strike out all after the word "be" in 22d line on fourth page, and insert "punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than five years or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars." In first line on sixth page strike out "shall be," and insert "the same has been."

Very respectfully,

S. L. NIBLACK,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 41, entitled an act to change the time for holding the Circuit Courts in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the bill do pass; also,

Your committee have had under consideration Senate bill No. 51, an act entitled an act to repeal Chapter 3110 of the Laws of Florida, approved March 11th, 1879, and recommend that the same do pass. Very respectfully,

S. L. NIBLACK,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Which were read.

Mr. Speer, of the Committee on Claims, made the following report :

SENATE CHAMBER, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate :

SIR: Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 21, to be entitled an act for the relief of A. Moseley, Sheriff of Leon county,

Beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and after careful examination, would refer it back without recommendation.

Respectfully, etc.,

J. G. SPEER,
JAMES MCKAY,
JOHN WALLACE.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. McKinnon, from the Committee on Finance and Taxation, made the following report:

SENATE CHAMBER, Tallahassee, January 21, 1881.

HON. L. W. BETHEL,

President of the Senate:

SIR: Your committee to whom was referred—

Senate bill No. 31, to be entitled an act for the relief of Thomas A. Carruth; also,

Senate bill No. 43, to be entitled an act to empower the Governor to borrow money for State purposes; also,

Senate bill No. 44, to be entitled an act for the relief of Walter Gwynn, Treasurer, and others,

Beg leave to report that they have examined the same and recommend that they do pass.

Respectfully,

A. D. MCKINNON,

Chairman Committee on Finance and Taxation.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the rules be waived and that Senate bill No. 58, to be entitled an act to amend section 1 of an act in relation to certain State bonds, approved March 7, 1879, be read the second time;

Which was agreed to, and the bill was read the second time.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the rule be further waived, and that the bill be read a third time and put upon its passage;

Which was agreed to.

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Bryson, Chandler, Cole, Cone, Crill, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Lee, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Polhill, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker, Wallace and Willard—27.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the rules be waived and that the

Secretary be instructed to certify the passage of the bill to the Assembly;

Which was agreed to, and the Secretary so instructed.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Senate bill No. 21:

To be entitled an act for the relief of A. Moseley, Sheriff of Leon county,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 31:

To be entitled an act for the relief of Thomas A. Carruth,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 42:

To be entitled an act for the protection of children,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 43:

To be entitled an act to empower the Governor to borrow money for State purposes,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 44:

A bill to be entitled An act for the relief of Walter Gwynn, Treasurer, and others,

Was read the second time and ordered engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 45:

A bill to be entitled An act authorizing limited partnerships,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Thompson moved that the amendments recommended by the committee be adopted;

Which was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, ordered engrossed for third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 48:

An act to protect officers in the execution of legal process,

Was read the second time.

On motion the amendments recommended by the committee were adopted and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill No. 51:

A bill to be entitled An act to repeal Chapter 3,110 of the Laws of Florida, approved March 11, 1879,

Was read the second time.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed ;

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for.

The question was: " Shall the further consideration of Senate bill No. 51 be indefinitely postponed ?"

The following was the vote :

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Cone, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, McClenny, McKinne, McKinnon, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer and Wallace—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bryson, Crill, Mallory, McKay, Niblack, Thompson, Walker and Willard—8.

So the motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

Assembly bill No. 16 :

To be entitled an act fixing the time of holding the Circuit Court in the Third Judicial Circuit ;

Was read the second time.

Mr. Bryson moved that the rules be waived and the bill read the third time and put upon its passage ;

Which was agreed to.

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Bryson, Chandler, Cole, Cone, Crill, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Lee, Lykes, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker, Wallace and Willard—26.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

Senate bill No. 41 ;

An act to change the time for holding the Circuit Courts in the Fifth Judicial Circuit,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Dell moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read the third time and put upon its passage ;

Which was agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and put upon its passage.

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Bryson, Chandler, Cone, Crill, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Jones, Judge, Lee, Lykes, Mallory, McClellan, McClenny, McKay, McKinnon, McKinne, Niblack, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, Thompson, Walker, Wallace and Willard—27.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Assembly.

Mr. McKinnon moved that Messrs. McClellan and Delano be excused until Monday ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Niblack moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be excused until Monday ;

Which was granted.

Mr. McKinne moved that the Secretary be instructed to call upon Senator C. W. Jones and request him to furnish a copy of his speech, delivered to the Joint Session in the Assembly Hall on Wednesday night, the 19th inst., to be spread upon the journal of to-morrow, and that 500 additional copies of the journal, containing the speech, be printed for the use of the Senate ;

Which was agreed to, and the Secretary was so instructed.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR JONES.

Gentlemen of the Joint Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I congratulate you and the people of this republic that we are still permitted to employ some of the old agencies and methods necessary to a free and fair expression of the public will. We are still allowed to hold popular and Legislative elections, and at times to go through the form of electing our rulers, even though we are not always permitted to put them into office. We ought to rejoice and be thankful to heaven that, while there have been many and great strides in the direction of making our government little more than the organ of those who administer it, through the providence of God the people have it yet in their power to bring it back to what it was intended to be—a creation in their own " image and likeness."

Two great political parties are before the American people to-day advocating opposing principles of government. If there was nothing to distinguish them except a struggle between " ins" and " outs" respecting the public offices, I would say to you that such a contest would not justify you or I in devoting a moment's time to its issue. But this is not the case. If there is any portion of the American people who have a greater interest than any other in preserving our present admirable system of government, with all its constitutional limitations, it is this people. Our Constitution is the creation of pre-existing independent communities, who, conscious of their weakness as separated States, for certain well defined objects created the government of the Union, with a limited number of specific powers, the better to protect and maintain the rights and jurisdictions appertaining to the several States. The importance of leaving to the people of each State its full control of every local object and interest, and limiting the powers of the general government to as few external duties as possible, was ac-

known at all times by our wisest statesmen. When the fathers determined to establish a popular government in place of that of Great Britain, there were but two systems before them from which they could draw as examples. The one was the pure Democracy of ancient times, which was distinguished by the people assembling from time to time *en masse* and making their own laws. The other was the more refined system of confederated republics, where a number of small States, the better to secure protection, united together and delegated to a central head certain powers to be used for the benefit of the whole. Neither of these systems afforded any example of a purely representative government, which is the administration of the will of the people through agents selected for the purpose. This is what distinguishes our government from every other: That all public authority emanates from the people, and is carried into effect through small bodies and individuals whom they have selected for the purpose.

Under such a system as this, the first and most important thing to be considered is how far and to what extent have the people authorized their agents to go in exercising public authority? If the agents of the people have the right to do whatever they please after they get into office, the government will soon cease to be a representative one, and will become despotic, where rulers are masters and the people slaves. There must be then in every purely representative government a chart—Constitution, or to use a familiar expression, a power of attorney which sets forth the extent of the authority which the people have confided to their agents. The Constitution of the United States is nothing but a great power of attorney, in which the people of the United States have set forth certain powers which their agents and servants may exercise while holding public office. This kind of government necessarily gives existence to two opposing theories or opinions respecting its administration. The one recognizing the people as the original source of all power, and bowing to the supremacy of their will, never favors or advocates the exercise of an authority for which a plain warrant or power of attorney from the people cannot be found. The other, while admitting that all public offices must emanate from the people, and that they are trusts for the benefit of the public, upholds a system of usurpation and tolerates the undemocratic doctrine that when explicit authority cannot be found to do a particular act, the agent may do it anyhow, if he thinks the good of the people require it.

We have in this country to-day two political parties, each claiming to be nearer to the people than the other, which advocate these respective doctrines. The Democratic party, still adhering to the principles of Jefferson and Madison, holds that

the Constitution of the United States is a chart furnished by the people to limit and control the action of every department of the government, and unless a power can be found there it is criminal usurpation to exercise it. The Republican party, also true to the genius of its origin and with opposite views and purposes, pays little regard to the limitations of the Constitution, and seldom hesitates to do anything which it considers necessary for party success. Hence, you see that the great contest between these rival parties is for the extension of power under a system of construction on the one hand, and the observance of the limitations and restrictions imposed by the people upon their servants on the other. The Republicans, having been in power all through the period of the war, and still controlling the Executive Department of the government, are disposed to continue the same methods and maxims which were resorted to in the midst of hostilities, and which met with ready acquiescence by the people from necessity. What better proof can be required of this fact than the resistance which every member of that party offered to the repeal of the law, which was passed avowedly as a war measure, which authorizes the use of armed soldiers at the elections of the people? This law, enacted as it was to meet a condition of things no longer in existence—to preserve peace at the polls in a time of actual war—the Republican party has persisted in continuing in operation for fifteen years of profound peace. In Great Britain, for more than two hundred years, it has been a high penal offense for any officer to bring a body of armed men within two miles of a voting place on election day; while in republican America, where the people rule, soldiers and ships of war have been ordered within easy range of our election places for the purpose of using their arms if, in the judgment of those in command, it became necessary to do so. Outrages of this kind have not been confined to the South, where excuses have been found by the Republicans for the most flagrant usurpations of power; but in the free North, also, the mailed hand of tyranny has been felt, which fact goes to show, what I have always contended for, that the liberties of this people are inseparable, and that our fellow-citizens in the other quarters of the Union cannot consent to the invasion or destruction of our rights and freedom without endangering their own. After trampling under foot every sacred right and maxim which was cherished among the jewels of freedom at the South, this same party, flushed with arrogance and power, commenced to attack the rights and liberties of the people of the North. The experiment was made first in Pennsylvania and then in New York. But, thanks to the efforts of the liberty-loving spirits of these States, the projectors of those assaults upon the cita-

del of freedom were met at its very threshold, and with the principles of Democracy inscribed upon their banners, the people compelled the advocates of despotism to abandon their bold design. It is refreshing even now to recur to the utterances of men like Governor Geary of Pennsylvania, and John T. Hoffman of New York, when it was attempted to make the military superior to the civil power at the North.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.

The Democratic Governor of New York, Mr. Hoffman, at the meeting of the Legislature in January following the events referred to in his message, speaking of this outrageous violation of law, said :

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the Federal government has assumed to interfere, directly, by its officers and armed forces, with elections in this State. The pretext was fear that the right of suffrage would, in some way, be denied to the class of persons upon whom it had been conferred by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It was a mere pretext; for our State Legislature at its last session promptly altered our election laws to conform with that amendment so soon as it was declared adopted. Moreover, that class of voters had exercised their new right freely and without the least molestation at our State election, which took place in May last.

Congress, nevertheless, enacted a law for the ostensible purpose of supervising the election of Congressmen only, and the President was authorized to employ the army and navy to enforce certain of its provisions. Under color of this act the President and other United States officials claimed the right to supervise the entire election, not only for Representatives in Congress, but for State and local officers. In the city of New York special preparations were made to enforce this claim. A large number of United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors were appointed, many of whom were men of well known disreputable characters, and some of whom had been convicted criminals; a class of dangerous men never before chosen by any ruling authority in any community as conservators of the peace. They were instructed, under advice of the Attorney-General of the United States, to submit to no interference from any quarter under State or municipal authority. Orders were issued which authorized them, in the discretion of each one of them, to arrest at the polls citizens claiming the right to vote, as well as the inspectors, who were charged by law with the custody of the ballot-boxes. These arrests were to be effected without process of law, issued upon formal complaints.

Then telling what steps he had taken with the best organized regiments of New York, to guard all the rights of every citizen, he said :

Notwithstanding all this, by the President's orders, United States troops were brought from distant posts and quartered in the city of New York, and ships of war were anchored in its harbor. It was certainly not unreasonable to expect that the first drop of citizens' blood shed in the city of New York by Federal troops in time of peace might lead to terrible results, involving great loss of life and incalculable destruction of property.

* * * * *

At the last moment, that is to say, the afternoon immediately before the

election, the officers of the United States fortunately and wisely abandoned the extreme ground they had taken, and entered into a stipulation with the local authorities of New York City, in my presence, which resulted in preventing any armed interference by troops, either of the United States or the State.

To depend for the peace and order of localities on the Federal government is not self-government; to substitute the regular soldier with his musket as a peace officer in the place of the constable with his writ, is not to preserve the peace, but to establish the condition of war; to surrender elections to the control of the military, and over-ride the expression of the free will of the people.

TROOPS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND GOVERNOR GEARY'S PROTEST.

In the preceding year, 1869, when an election for Governor and State officers alone, was to be held in the State of Pennsylvania, an armed body of marines were brought to the polls in the third precinct of the fifth ward of Philadelphia. This armed body of Federal troops took possession of the polls and kept them closed for an hour, and when they did allow the election to proceed they exercised the right to allow or disallow citizens to vote.

In commenting upon this extraordinary and outrageous interference of the Federal soldiery, Gen. John W. Geary, the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania in his next annual message to the Legislature of that State, said :

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and apprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and if persisted in must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly, but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said: "He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures," and what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "he has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an Act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled, "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States Marshals to call to their assistance "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously, a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost

certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent, or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an indorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for the United States military forces to intervene would be when the power of the commonwealth is exhausted, and their aid is lawfully required.

These attempts to overturn the traditions of the country and the principles of our Constitution were followed up by still more desperate efforts in the same direction at the South, until thousands of good Republicans became alarmed for the safety of our institutions, and denounced them. The result is well known. The House of Representatives became Democratic, and afterwards the Senate. But, notwithstanding the severe condemnation and defeat which these open and flagrant attempts at centralization in its worst form had received, the Republican party has never permitted an opportunity to pass which afforded a pretext for the use of military power. The Democratic party, in obedience to the teachings of Jefferson, (the idol of the people), and anxious to bring back the government to a full recognition of the great truth upon which it is founded—that it must live by and through the support of the free opinion and consent of the people, and not by force—endeavored to repeal the laws authorizing the use of soldiers at the polls. In this they were defeated by the Republicans, who, trampling under foot the genius and glory of our popular system, have fallen back upon all the old, tyrannical and exploded expedients of the darker days of the world when man was crushed to the earth by brute power. If there is one thing which has ever distinguished the Democratic party more than another, it is its great confidence in the honesty and justice of the people. We live at a time when distrust in the masses has ripened into a maxim with many people, and we hear it proclaimed on every hand that the time has arrived when the freedom of the multitude must be restricted, the rights of the people cut down, and the powers of the government made stronger, so that it may be better prepared to protect the vast interests which have grown up in recent years in the country. Let not the masses of the people be deceived with respect to the meaning of all this clamor for a grand and strong government.

In other countries, where the right to govern is claimed to have descended from heaven upon certain families and men, and where the people have little or no voice in the administration of public affairs, the strengthening of the government means little more than the increase of the executive or chief power in the State at the expense of some privileged order or favored class, which are permitted to enjoy rights and privileges which are denied to the great body of the people. What matters it, in Russia, or Austria, or Turkey, so far, at least, as the people are concerned, how much the government is strengthened? There, it only means the restriction or the taking away of the power of one set of tyrants, and vesting it in another. The body of the people neither lose nor gain in such countries by such changes. Despotism is the rule of the State, and whether the power to administer it is in one hand or a thousand hands, the slavery and degradation of the people is the same. But here, at least in theory, the case is very different. All power under our government comes from the people. Our rulers, instead of being original and divine repositories of authority to exercise at discretion for the common good, are servants and trustees of the masses of the people. Their powers are limited and defined, and never ought to be greater than is necessary to protect every member of society in the enjoyment of the enlarged rights which appertain to him under a liberal government.

Under a system like ours, whenever the powers of the government are increased, the rights of the people are diminished, for it would be impossible to make our government strong without rendering the people weak. A certain amount of authority is necessary in every government to restrain the individual passions of men and protect the weak. And here comes in a question of the greatest importance at the present time: The gradual but certain increase of the powers of the general government, not by amendment of the Constitution, but by the construction of its powers by those who administer it, justly alarms our most thoughtful men. With Thomas Jefferson, I favor the full and free exercise of every power and jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal government by the people of the United States, but I cannot consent that these powers and jurisdictions shall be ascertained and determined by a process of refined constructions which would make the government of the United States omnipotent and unlimited. I adhere to the doctrine that the Federal government, within the sphere of its just powers, is supreme and sovereign, and that our Constitution is the supreme law of the land. But we are living under two distinct governments, and what belongs to the one cannot belong to the other. Some imagine that it is wise to strengthen

and increase the powers of the Federal government at the expense of the States. Is this true? There can be no doubt but that the Republican party looks upon the State governments with contempt, and would abolish them altogether if it could. Where, then, I ask you, would be the liberties of the masses of the people? The majority of the American people this day is composed of men who fulfill every day the decree of their Maker and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. No portion of our population has a greater interest in maintaining a mild, inexpensive and liberal government than they have. Here the humble and obscure have opportunities which they could not have under any other government or in any other land. Why is this? Because simplicity in government, and a division of its powers between the States and the United States, has kept down that haughty spirit of domination which is to be found under all systems where grand and powerful establishments give rise to privileged classes and ranks and castes in life, all of which artificial distinctions degrade the lower or humbler classes to conditions little above that of the beasts of the field. The Democratic party to-day is doing battle for the preservation of that kind of government which can alone secure the rights and uphold the dignity of the toiling masses of America. It had a right to say what it has said in its platform: "That it is the friend of the working man," and I would not be here upholding its doctrines if I did not believe in my inmost heart that this is true. Depend upon it, the Democratic idea of government is the only one which can live side by side with the Constitutional system. The rights and powers of the States are just as essential to the liberty and security of the people, as the existence of the Union is to the equality and freedom of the States. Our late platform spoke out in favor of home rule. On this subject our adversaries were silent. But this silence surprises no one who understands the genius and object of the Republican party. It is easy to delude the thoughtless with a highly-colored picture of a grand and powerful government, located at Washington, and dispensing its favors and patronage through thousands of servile office-holders, who hold the simple institutions of the States in contempt. But let the people reflect upon what they would be without home rule.

It is the boast of the Republican party that it has taken away from the States more of their local powers and jurisdictions than any party that ever existed in this country. This is true. Before its advent to power, neither a soldier, a supervisor, nor a United States Deputy Marshal was ever heard of at the polls at any election of the people. The citizens of each State, under its own local laws, voted for all elective officers,

both State and national, and the hand of the Federal Government was never seen. Every citizen then felt that it was his duty to preserve the inviolability of the ballot-box, because it protected all his rights, and was part of that domestic system which was cherished like a household god. The era of fraud began with the era of Republican usurpation. The States were robbed, foully robbed, of a sacred right which, for eighty years of our history, had never been questioned; and the best security of free elections was destroyed when the power of supervising and regulating them was divided between State and Federal officials. The wise framers of our Constitution guarded with jealous care the separate powers of the two governments, and the wildest Federalist never imagined that the governments of the States and that of the Union could ever exercise the same power over the same subject at the same time.

The Constitution of the Union declares that the qualifications of voters for members of the State Legislatures shall control in the election of members of Congress. That is, the State governments were to prescribe the fitness and capacity of every elector who should vote for a member of Congress, and such is the law to-day. Still we see the Federal authorities all over the Union appointing supervisors and marshals for the purpose of sitting in judgment upon the qualifications and rights of voters under State laws. If the States have the right to fix the qualifications of voters, both for members of Congress and the State Legislatures, as they unquestionably have, it is a clear and dangerous usurpation of power for the Federal Government to exercise the authority of deciding, in any case, whether or not the voter possesses the qualifications which the government of the State has prescribed. So long as there is no discrimination to be found in the State laws against any person on account of race, color, or condition, there is nothing to justify Federal interference. The Democratic party endeavored to repeal the laws which the Republicans enacted transferring the time-honored right of the people of the States to regulate their own elections to the General Government. The effort was defeated, but we appeal to every liberty-loving man in the Union for a justification of our action. The only hope of preserving a genuine popular government on this continent is by upholding our admirable system of home rule, and keeping the General Government confined to those external duties and powers which the States are not competent to exercise.

The fathers of our Constitution knew very well that if all the powers of government were centered in a Congress and an executive at Washington, before half a century had passed it would be beyond the control of the people. If, with the limited functions which the Federal government now possesses,

you find it so hard to keep up with its operations, how much more would the people be overwhelmed in mystery and confusion respecting its action, if it united with the powers of general, all the authority of local legislation? The business of your State government is so close to the people that its details are familiar to every intelligent citizen. But suppose that all the powers and duties now exercised by your State government were transferred to the government of the United States. What would you be able to tell of the workings of such a large, complicated and remote establishment? Everything which tends to involve the operations of government is mystery, and to increase it in grandeur and power goes to decrease responsibility in office, adds to the methods and means by which corruption is shielded, and lessens the importance and dignity of the citizen, by substituting in his heart sentiments of slavish adulation and worship, for that manly respect and confidence which freedom of thought and intelligent insight into public affairs never fail to inspire.

Any man who will take the pains to look into the proceedings of Congress during the past few years, will see that the great issue between the two parties has been a contest for the preservation of the rights of the people on the one side, and the claims of centralized power on the other. The temptation on the part of the public rulers to increase and usurp official power is so great, that when any servant of the people is found contending for a diminution of his own authority, it is evidence of high public virtue.

The Democratic Congress has been denounced all over the country because the House of Representatives, which is the only body that reflects the will of the American people, in their name and for their interest claimed the right to protect their constituents by their power over the public purse. The Constitution having wisely conferred upon this body the power to originate money bills, after the example of the English Commons, and feeling that the great majority of the people which it represented were suffering grievances under existing legislation demanded as a condition to a vote of supply that such legislation should be repealed. I endorsed that demand at the time it was made, and I endorse the principle of it now. I say to you, that a more important principle never existed in any free Constitution than this; and that without it the people have no effectual safe-guard for the protection of their liberties.

The Democrats insisted that the Army is the creature of Congress, for the Constitution says so. No appropriation for its support can be made for a longer period than two years. As the bill for its support must originate with the representatives of the people, have they not the right to say what the

Democratic House did say, that they would give no money for the support of the Army, except upon the condition that it should not be employed against the liberties of the people? The doctrine of the Republicans is that the people's representatives have no right to do this; that they must vote money for the Army even if they know that it is to be employed to trample under foot the liberties of the country.

Then look at the course of the Republicans with respect to the test oath and jury law! Not until the Democrats came into power in Congress was it possible for any relief to be secured for the people of this section by the passage of a fair jury law, or a repeal of the test oath. And I have the satisfaction of being able to say to my constituents, that I made the motion in the Senate caucus which led to the appointment of a committee of three Senators to confer with a like committee on the part of the House, to take into consideration these two important questions; and this movement finally ended in the legislation which brought relief to the people. And I have often said, and still say, that the reform of the jury law and the repeal of the test oath, which placed it beyond the power of any set of officials to pervert public justice in the courts of the United States, was worth the extra session of Congress.

At no time since the formation of the government have public men been so unfairly represented as have the representatives of the Democracy of the South by their Republican adversaries. Since March, 1875, this section has had a majority of Democrats in Congress. In the Senate, I have had a good opportunity of noticing the course and action of the Southern members, and never did any set of men better discharge their duties to their States and the country, than those much-abused Senators. There was a time when there was a solid Republican representation from this section in Congress; and what did they do to entitle their party to the boasts which were made for it that to it alone should be confided the high prerogative of governing the country? What impartial citizen will say, after a retrospect of the past, that the best interests of the republic are not as safe in the hands of men like Hampton, Hill, Lamar, Ransom, Morgan and Garland, as they would be in the hands of West, Flanagan, Spencer, Gilbert, Patterson, Clayton, Dorsey, Osborn, or even my late colleague? We have been arraigned by a distinguished leader in the Republican party for the power we have acquired in Congress upon committees, since the Houses became Democratic. The separate interests of individual States and sections have been compared by minute and elaborate calculation, to show that representation on the leading committees of the Senate and House ought to be determined by the wealth and population of the States, and not

by the individual fitness of the members. When was the doctrine of State independence and distinctiveness carried further than in this argument? If one thing was better understood than another, when our Constitution was adopted, it was, that under the new government the States should be in all respects equal in the Senate. The State of New York, with her 5,000,000 of people and her incalculable wealth, has better reason to complain because she has only the same number of members there as Delaware; than she has because one of Delaware's Senators is Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Still, the Constitution ignores the wealth and population of this great State altogether, and gives to the smallest State in the Union equal power with her in the Senate.

But if there is anything in the pretensions of the Republican party respecting the national character of our government, it must be the principle which is the text of all their platforms and speeches—that over all things falling within their broad ideas of Federal jurisdiction, the government of the nation is so full, complete and exclusive, that no conception of distinct or concurrent power, or geographical divisions, can be permitted to disfigure its grand uniformity. I was as much prepared to hear of Colonel Igersoll reversing all his severe judgments respecting the Christian church, and applauding the labors of Knox and Luther; as to hear the first mind in the Republican party proclaim to the country that in the administration of national affairs, within the National Government, the separate and distinct interests of any State, under its local organization, could be considered. I was led to believe that the followers of Hamilton, with their broad conceptions of national life and power, when surveying the wide field of Federal jurisdiction, never could be brought down to note the mounds and streams which indicate the limits of State power between the Hudson and the Delaware. Hard pressed, indeed, must that party have been for an argument to inflame and excite the prejudices of the North against this people, when its most eloquent and thoughtful statesman trampled under foot all its boasted dogmas of nationality, and, for the sake of adding a little more gall to the cup of party and sectional bitterness, took to his bosom what his party has so often called the “blood-stained doctrine of State rights.”

My fellow-citizens, the contest between the two great parties is fraught with the most important consequences to this section, and to the country. It has been my fortune to learn much of public sentiment in the other quarters of the Union. I have seen with my own eyes, and heard with my own ears, the effects of Republican teachings. However much we may differ about general policies and principles applicable to the whole country,

we cannot differ over the importance of putting out of the way every impediment which obstructs the cultivation of peace and harmony, and the growth of our prosperity. I do not believe that the Republican party is animated by a single generous feeling or purpose toward the South. Many good men within it are candid, sympathizing and humane; but the organization itself derives its life-sustaining power from the bitterness and hostility which it has created in the Northern mind against the people of this section of the Union. I never expected to see another Presidential campaign conducted as the late one was. I had such an abiding faith in the intelligence and justice of the majority of the Northern Republicans, that I did not believe it possible for them to be worked up again to the heat and passion which they exhibited towards us. We are powerless to harm them or their interests, and the world can see how easily their prejudices can be set in motion when the unmeaning and absurd cry of a “solid South” is all-sufficient to stir their deepest and worst passions. The effect of this condition of things upon our material prosperity is damaging beyond calculation. It is too plain for argument, that this party would have the South a howling wilderness, if it could make it one. It sneers at and depreciates everything which indicates improvement among us. The least increase of wealth or population, which, in any other country, would excite a just pride and a feeling of security from an addition to its power, is here attributed to forgery and fraud, in order to destroy confidence in our power of recuperation. How a party like this, which is the open, avowed and deadly enemy to Southern prosperity and happiness, could hope to have strength here, is beyond comprehension. Some there are who cannot see its aims and objects. To these I might address the words of a great poet:

“Like the lamb that's doomed to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play,
And prance about, enjoy his merry mood,
And lick the hand that's raised to shed his blood?”

In my judgment there is but one course open to the men who feel, as I do, in regard to the interests of the country, and that is to stand firm to Democratic principles. Depend upon it, there is no hope of putting down sectionalism and restoring harmony and prosperity to the whole country except by and through the Democratic party. Do not be afraid of being reproached for your principles; any man who understands them knows how to defend them.

I need not refer to the improved condition of our State since it has been under Democratic rule. This subject is as well known to you as to me. I well remember the condition it was

in during the dark days of Republican rule. For a time our people were disheartened; the prospect of getting control of the State government was gloomy. I feel some pride in the humble part which I took in the beginning of, and through the contest for redemption. My county was the first of the number, under the control of our adversaries, that was wrested from them. The result then satisfied me that all that was necessary to success in the State, was the same spirit and energy which was displayed by us in that contest.

And now let me say, that while I uphold the principles of Jefferson and Madison and Jackson, the best expounders of Democratic faith, I shall never be behind any man in supporting and advocating any and every measure which is intended to promote the honor and welfare of our whole country. For one, I shall never submit to the imputation that a lover of the Republic and our system of government cannot follow the teachings of these distinguished men, or that loyalty and devotion to the country is not to be found in the party to which I belong. As a defender of the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution, I shall always uphold the just authority of the Union; and if, in the exuberance of my love for the principles of liberty and the rights of man, I shall, at any time, oppose the inroads and aggressions of power, it will not be for want of sincere attachment and reverence for the Constitution, but because I would shield and protect it from the disasters that always follow in the train of usurpation.

The poverty of my speech will not permit me to express to you my gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon me. My heart is too full at this moment for my weak and tremulous tongue to convey to you the least conception of the feelings which your kindness and partiality have inspired. Coming among you as I did a fortuneless stranger, before the softness of youth had given way to the full maturity of manhood, and with nothing to commend me but a willingness to labor, I found here all the encouragement and support which the loftiest ideas of human brotherhood ever secured for the most distinguished visitor. With you, and among you, all the sober and severe lessons of my life have been learned. I brought you nothing but a poor contribution to your field of productive industry, and when, through the encouragements of friendship, I finally entered the more enlarged arena of intellectual thought, I little imagined that the day would come when, in addition to all my previous obligations to you, I would have added that which nothing but the highest and greatest exhibition of liberality and confidence could impose.

I thank you,

Upon motion, the Senate went into executive Session at 12:35 o'clock P. M.

At 1:10 the doors were opened.

Mr. Dell moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock;

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon the Senate was so adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

J. Ira Gore, to be Collector of Revenue for Levy county.

John F. McDonell, to be County Judge for Levy county.

Lewis Appell, to be Assessor of Taxes for Levy county.

William C. Brown, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court for Hillsborough county.

Henry L. Crane, to be County Judge for Hillsborough county.

D. Isaac Craft, to be Sheriff for Hillsborough county.

W. B. C. Duryee and H. H. Linville, to be Commissioners of Pilotage in Nassau county.

William H. Garland, to be Assessor of Taxes in Nassau county.

T. E. Buckman, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court for Duval county.

Uriah Bowden, to be Sheriff for Duval county.

W. A. McLean, to be County Judge for Duval county.

J. A. Carlisle, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court for Alachua county.

J. C. Gardner, to be County Judge for Alachua county.

SATURDAY, January 22, 1881.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Bryson, Chandler, Cole, Cone, Crill, Delano, Dell, Duncan, Hatcher, Hendry, Judge, Lee, Lykes, McClenny, McKay, McKinne, McKinnon, Niblack, Polhill, Powers, Robinson, Sharpe, Speer, and Thompson—24.

A quorum present.