

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Anthony and Bayard were appointed a committee to join the House committee and notify the President that Congress had assembled.

The following bills were laid on the table pending the appointment of committees:

By Beck, to provide for retiring the trade dollar, and for its coinage into the standard silver dollar.

Also, to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States.

By Voorhees, a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private, or providing for its recoinage into the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains.

By Blaine, a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report to the Senate whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, and what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights, etc.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, re-elected United States senator from Vermont, for six years, from March 4th, 1879. Read and placed on the file.

RECESS.

The reading concluded, the message was laid on the table and ordered printed. Adjourned.

The only senators absent to-day were Barnum, Cockrell, Conkling, Gordon, Hoar, Jones, (Nev.) Kernan, Merrimon, Patterson, Plumb, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer and White.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Paddock submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of making trade dollars legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for the suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, and recoinage the same into trade dollars, of 420 grains, and for such additional coinage of the trade dollar as the needs of the country may demand. Laid over.

A large number of appointments made during recess were sent to the Senate including New York Custom House nominations, and Hillhouse, for assistant treasurer of New York.

The standing and other committees existing at the close of the last session are continued.

Morrill introduced a bill for authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue in exchange for United States notes or coin certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, or any multiple thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3½-100 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time within one year into 4 per cent. bonds, described in the refunding act, and the money so received shall be applied to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in the mode prescribed by said act; and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act.

Beck submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount and denomination of silver coin has been received in payment of customs dues, since the beginning of the current fiscal year, and whether or not he has applied the silver coin so received, in whole or in part, to the payment of interest on bonds or notes of the United States. If it has not been so applied to state the reason why; if it has been applied to that purpose in part only, to state what portion has been so used, and also on what character of obligations; also that he be directed to inform the Senate of the amount of interest he has paid on bonds and notes of the United States since the current fiscal year began, and the amount of such interest he has paid in gold and silver coin respectively.

Edmunds—I should like to have that amended so as to have the Secretary show what kind of silver coin has been used, so we may know if there was subsidiary coin paid.

Thus amended the resolution was agreed to.

At the conclusion of the morning business, Matthews called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and made an address in favor thereof.

Matthews argued that government would merely guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Texas and Pacific road to the extent of nearly \$2,000,000 per annum. It was manifest that indemnity to the government was perfect, while ultimate loss by the government was rendered impossible, unless it should turn out that, after the completion of the road it should not be worth the accrued interest; but such a supposition was not to be entertained. He did not believe government would be called upon to make any advances out of its own treasury. The Texas and Pacific road, skirting the southern boundary of the United States, would form a base line from which lateral lines would radiate, attracting a new and profitable trade, soon a market would be found for the products of the United States in Mexico. The general influence of such a trade, over our national interests with Mexico, would be powerful. The construction of the Texas and Pacific road would open, by legitimate means, the northern States of Mexico to industrial colonies. The construction of the Texas and Pacific road would result in a saving to the government of more than \$2,000,000 per annum. It was not fair nor just to the present measure, to dispose of it on the summary objection that it was subsidy. He then spoke of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce, and said the Texas and Pacific bill should be passed as a matter of justice to the southern states, as government owed protection to all and demanded obedience alike from all.

Executive session followed. When the doors reopened the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The House of Representatives' galleries, to-day, contained the customary crowd at the opening session of Congress.

At noon, Speaker Randall rapped the House to order, when the chaplain made a prayer and the roll was called. Roll call showed 229 members present. Two new members, Bailey, of New York, and Majors, of Nevada, then took the iron-clad oath, and Atkins, Cox and Garfield were appointed to inform the President that Congress was in session.

After recess the President's message was received from Private Secretary Rogers, and read.

When the reading of the message was ended, Wood, New York, rose and moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole House and ordered printed; but first he desired to make some comments upon it. Although, as a whole, the document was highly satisfactory, yet there were some references in it which should be met at the earliest possible moment. He referred to that part relating to the Southern States. He (Wood) failed to see what the President saw of any disposition in the south to avoid or annul, in any degree, the constitutional amendments. He failed to see any indication in the south at any election, at any time, under any circumstances, for a series of years, of unwillingness to live in entire unity with the whole country in regard to the laws or to obey government. He regretted that the President, who had commenced his administration with such a noble and patriotic position, as against the military despotism exercised by his predecessor, should now indicate a change of policy. He had watched with interest, the course of the administration, in order to see whether the President would be forced from the manly and noble position taken by him. He knew there was a wing of the republican party dissatisfied with that position, and it had been a matter of interest to the whole country to know whether the President would continuously maintain his attitude. While the President expressed his views in very mild and very decorous language, yet he indicated quite clearly that the condition of things in the south was not satisfactory to him. The President had referred especially to the elections in South Carolina and Louisiana. He had been able to single out two States, and only two isolated instances in those States. That was an indication of vacillation on the part of the executive, and it was only because it was such an indication that he (Wood) felt it his duty to declare there was no foundation for the allegation of wrong by the south. It was to be regretted that,

while the President's eyes were open to the Congressional elections in South Carolina and Louisiana, they were closed to what occurred in the city of New York on the 5th of November, where 4,000 legal voters were dragged to prison by government officials, where hundreds of them were plunged into the vilest dens as common prisoners, and where, besides those who had been arrested, 10,000 other voters had been intimidated, thus making a difference at least of 15,000 votes in the city of New York in the last election. The President had not seen that. The republican press of New York had not told that to the President, but it had pointed him to the south. He (Wood) regretted that the President had thought proper to lend his high position to a reiteration of the misrepresentations originated for him by the republican press. He had the highest regard for the President, believing him to be an honest and patriotic man.

Garfield characterized it as very unusual to interrupt the ordinary term of proceeding by debating any suggestions of the message. The exact language of that part of the message with which the gentleman found fault was not in his mind, but the language was very plain. Wood complained that the President had vacillated because he had seen fit to refer to the disturbances in the federal elections. He hoped they should all vacillate in that way. If Wood could make no better case against the administration than this, he had not opened the ball this winter very well. Wood could only show signs of disturbance in his own State; the city of Wood's adoption had vacillated. The President only did his duty in calling attention to the disturbances in the federal elections which he had observed, even though Wood had not observed them, as the President had only invited the attention of Congress to the matter. Had Wood any objection to the attention of Congress being invited to these things? From a careful reading of the papers he believed considerable disturbance had occurred in the south, notably open intimidation in South Carolina. This was a charge thrown broadcast over the land, and a Congress so noted for its investigation as this very should examine it.

Wood reiterated his remarks and affirmed that the President's position was due to the efforts of the "bloody shirt" element, who were determined to hold on to their ill-gotten power and plunder in the treasury.

Hale said, regarding the assertion that the stalwarts had dragooned the President, he would tell the gentleman that on the great and fundamental doctrine of the protection of a citizen in all his rights, there was no radical nor conservative wing in the republican party, but there was one party in the land united to a man on the proposition that an American citizen, north, south and everywhere, should be protected in the exercise of his constitutional rights.

Cox asked if Garfield and Hale forgot how the "tapeworm" ticket of California had been run by the navy yard. Had they denounced the "tapeworm" policies? Not much.

Townsend made some remark regarding the cipher telegrams, whereupon Cox retorted that that was another vacillation of the republican party, but the old democratic party would have the next Senate and House.

The motion to refer and print the message was agreed to.

The military academy and fortification appropriation bills were reported and notice of early action given.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The following bills were introduced:

By Cox, New York, to give notice of the termination of the treaty of 1868 with the North German Confederation.

By Harris, Pennsylvania, to abolish the requirement of proof of loyalty as a condition precedent to obtaining pensions for service in the war of 1812.

By Rainey, to punish election frauds.

By Chalmers, to prevent corruption in elections.

By Durham and Price, to make trade dollars legal tenders.

By Dibrell, to make trade dollars and other silver coins legal tenders.

By Hunter, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to receive trade dollars in exchange for legal tender silver dollars.

By Fort, for a like purpose and to stop the further coinage of trade dollars.

(All of the bills on this subject were, on motion of Stephens, referred to the committee on coinage, of which he is chairman.)

By Brentano, in relation to the expulsion from Germany of the naturalized American citizen, Julius Bauer.

By Springer, for the termination of the naturalization treaty with Prussia.

Several bills were introduced for the recoinage of the silver trade dollar and standard silver dollars, repeal of the resumption act, and the appointment of commissioners on the yellow fever epidemic.

The House went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill, which appropriated \$276,647—\$16,000 below the appropriation for the current year.

The military academy and fortification bills passed. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The debt statement shows an increase of \$3,214,242. Amount of coin in the treasury, \$223,564,758; currency, \$14,669,826, including \$2,000,000 held for the redemption of fractional currency; special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$37,080,000. The payments made from the treasury by warrants during the month of Nov. 1878, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, \$10,197,371; on account of war, \$3,160,036; on account of navy, \$1,576,279; on account of interior, Indians and pension, \$2,708,353. Total \$17,642,040. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States. The increase is due to the \$5,500,000 Halifax award.

NEW YORK, 2.—The Times Cincinnati special says: The war in Breathitt County, Kentucky, continues. There are no telegraph or railroad within 60 miles of the disturbance, hence the news is meagre. It is understood that Judge Burnett's friends will make it their business to avenge his death. *It is very little hope that the murderers and outlaws will be brought to justice in the regular way. Not one man in ten who commits murder in Kentucky, is hanged.*

NEW YORK, 3.—Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is reported to have said that the idea of establishing Grant on the Bulgarian throne originated with Forney, General Badeau, MacKay, of Nevada; Dr. Evans, of Paris; and himself. He says Grant has not known of it except in a general way through Badeau, but thinks he will be favorable to it. The matter will be settled at the great capitals of Europe. MacKay is willing to spend a large sum for legitimate expenses to bring it about.

Butler's letter regarding Kearney says: The latter came to him as the acknowledged leader of his party in California, elected to the constitutional convention, and he thought Kearney had received the endorsement of the City to San Francisco. This was why he called on Kearney. He says the experience will teach him to make inquiries hereafter when California sends her representative men to Massachusetts.

The World says: Next Thursday 500 pieces of the finest American silks will be sold here at auction.

The Tribune says: A story is published that MacKay, one of the "bonanza kings," hearing that Gilmore was embarrassed to meet his expenses while in Europe, investigated the condition of the band's treasury, and insured the enterprise against loss by giving Gilmore \$150,000. Gilmore does not deny the general truth of the story, but says the amount advanced was nothing like so large.

The Herald's Lexington, Ky., special says: There is a lull in the Breathitt County war. The murderer Little has been removed to Lexington, and there seems nothing now to fight about. No further troubles are anticipated.

The Herald's Washington special says: Alexander Stephens, on the whole, thinks well of Hayes' message, though he thinks exaggerated accounts of the southern outrages have reached the President. If there have been outrages they should be redressed. Other democrats thought the stories from

the south exaggerated, and hinted that Hayes made handle of them for political effect.

The Sun says, in this message Hayes fails utterly to recognize the great and pressing questions of the times; fails to make any new suggestions worthy of a man of affairs, and again shows himself to be an incompetent as he is fraudulent President.

The Times says: The message is ineffective as well as brief; it is silent where positive utterances are required; evasive where plainness is essential to truth; non-committal on points in reference to which the head of the administration should be emphatic, and in its treatment of controverted topics is pervaded by a mild optimism which, in some quarters, may pass for amiability, but will be more generally regarded as an evidence of weakness.

The Tribune says: The message is a plain document, a mere synopsis, and congratulates the country on the firm stand the President has taken in the matter of southern outrages. The republican party will sustain him with all its strength.

The Herald says: The message is moderate even to tameness, more remarkable for omissions, which imply reconciliation with his political party than for recommendations looking to legislative action. Plain and nerveless as the message is, the President evinces good sense and sound discretion, both in what he says and what he omits. On the whole, it is cautious, judicious, and conciliatory, not very striking, and in no respect an original message.

The World does not criticize the message as a whole, but discusses it in detail. It says: We quite agree with Garfield, in thinking some attention ought to be paid to what he, yesterday, called modest references made by the President to the disturbances in federal election. There never was a federal election more effectually disturbed than the Presidential election of 1876.

The dairy fair opened here, yesterday. Horatio Seymour delivered an address. To-morrow, Ben Butler will speak. The fair will evidently be a success.

The Brooklyn board of aldermen, yesterday, approved of a resolution recommending Congress to award to the widow of the late Rear-admiral Paulding \$50 a month, as she is in need of assistance.

A very malignant type of diphtheria has prevailed at Geneva, New York, more than two weeks, and during the time 32 deaths occurred.

The Sun says: Keene has purchased 4,000,000 bushels of December wheat. He has paid for it entire, and proposes to hold it until the market will allow him to make a legitimate profit. The operation will require over \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, 3.—General Sherman submitted to the joint commission on the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, a number of official documents verifying his previous statements regarding the advisability of the transfer. The General described the suffering of the Indians, and said the army should either be transferred to the Interior Department or the Indian bureau to the War Department.

CHICAGO, 3.—Washington specials agree that Representative Wood, in indulging in an unusual attack upon the President immediately after the reading of the message, yesterday, gave the republicans an opportunity for bringing up the very questions regarding the elections which the democrats generally wished to keep out of sight. Partisan debate is now pretty certain to occur.

The Times' Washington special says: There will be no difficulty regarding most of the appropriation bills, the only contest now probable is an army appropriation.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Senator Ben Hill, in an interview, referring to the southern portion of the message, said it was an outrage of really criminal proportion. "There is not," said he, "the slightest foundation upon which to base the charges of cruelty and violence towards the blacks with which the people of the south have been charged." Hill claimed to be thoroughly familiar with the occurrences in South Carolina. He says the experiences of the blacks in Georgia is that they are better under democratic rules, and that the strongest supporters of the democratic policy are colored people. "Georgia," Ben Hill said, "is practically