

BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 19.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution of the 16th inst., by which he was directed to report what amount of the United States legal tender notes have been redeemed in coin since the 1st day of January last, and also what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to return to the treasury.

Blaine, speaking on the legislative bill, said attempts were being made to show that Webster recanted and changed his views on the nature of our government in his closing hours. The chance words used by different men to describe our governmental system need not be taken too literally. The important fact is that between National and State rights Webster threw his influence in favor of the former. He quoted Webster's own comments on the Capon Spring speech, showing that he had been misrepresented by the construction placed on that speech in the south. Blaine read from Webster's comments on the Constitution to the effect that the very first resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, declared the government should be national and not a mere compact between the States. Eaton had evidently got his inspiration for Friday's speech from A. H. Stephens' history, a mischievous book, the more so as it is written by a sincere man, a fact making its misrepresentation doubly dangerous. Another of Stephens' representations was that Webster declined to vote against Calhoun's States rights resolutions of 1838. Webster had elaborately denounced these resolutions, yet Stephens said Webster omnisciently refrained from putting himself on record against them, alluding to Hill's assertion that he assented to secession as he would to the death of his father with sadness of heart. Blaine showed in the Georgia convention that he voted for secession, 89 voted against it and 208 for it. It seemed said Blaine, that as 208 voted for it, Hill thought he would consent to the death of the old man rather than be in the minority. The senator from Georgia (Hill) said the Union was saved not by the republicans, but by the democrats. In Connecticut it was not Buckingham and Hawley, it was Senator Eaton who did it. In New York it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Ohio it was not Chase, but Vallandigham. But President Lincoln did think the democrats were helping him along as rapidly as the senator from Georgia thought. Blaine then referred to the democratic committee who came to Washington to effect a release of Vallandigham, but would not sign a paper pledging their loyalty, which was suggested by President Lincoln as a preliminary revolution of the military order that held Vallandigham in arrest. The oath required in Delaware and Maryland during the war was only what every Senator had to take.

Bayard rose and warmly defended the loyalty of the people of Delaware. He said Blaine could not mention one unpatriotic act of that State. He had always personally resented any imputation of disloyalty. The oath required was an insult to a people who need no incitement to loyalty.

Blaine thought Bayard unduly sensitive. He had only quoted the resolution of the Delaware legislature. The Schenck orders were issued on proof that sedition existed. He then argued that the democracy of to-day were seeking to carry out the principles of Calhoun and Breckenridge, not those of Jackson and Douglas. He then spoke of the distinctive character of school books of the South, in which principles hostile to the Government were inculcated, and he gave the following from one of the Southern arithmetics as a case in point: "If ten cowardly Yankees have to run, knowing that the Confederates are following, how long would it be before they were overtaken." He referred to the address of John S. Prescott, of South Carolina, at the University of Virginia, in which the speaker remarked that the Mayflower was filled with horrors and crimes; the Jamestown with freemen loyal to

their country and to God, and saying other things in denunciation of the Mayflower and in praise of the Jamestown emigrants.

Morgan said he doubted if such school books were used in the south. If so, he would have heard of them. There was some other literature which ought to be known. He read from the minutes of the twelfth annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held in December, 1878, in Alabama, to show that one of the members was charged with voting the democratic ticket, and the conference, upon considering the case, decided that jurisdiction be lodged with the north Alabama conference. (Laughter.)

Blaine, resuming, read an extract from the speech of Senator Hampton, and said: If that meant anything, it meant a great deal. It meant preparation for another conflict, or it was idle rhetoric. Such was the character of the literature throughout the south.

Hampton replied that the words quoted did not name another rebellion. If language was idle rhetoric it was such as the senator poured out. "Peace had her victories not less renowned than war."

Blaine replied, "Yes, but peace did not prevail at the battle of Waterloo," to which the Senator alluded. He repeated that language was either idle rhetoric or a prodigious menace. In conclusion, he said the laws, to secure fair and free elections, ought not to be repealed, the only object in repealing them was to grasp the political power and every step taken by the democrats is in the same direction. They want to strike down the Federal to exact Southern power. Other measures to follow. What they were he did not know. The republicans would resist by every constitutional means, and the democrats, despite the threats of Beck and Eaton would be obliged to submit in the end. The power of the Government was not to be put down by a threat or compulsion, or by a political party. It failed to be put down by the rebellion. It could meet a more serious one, which the Senator from South Carolina seemed to foreshadow.

WASHINGTON, 20.—After Blaine concluded his remarks, yesterday afternoon, Vance took the floor to reply to the Senator from Maine. He said he was requested to state the fact, which was also within his own knowledge, that the partisan school literature spoken of by Blaine is non-existent. During the war a few such works were circulated, but since then no southern child had ever seen one. He thought it essential to the proper consideration of this bill that it be discussed on its own merits, but the arguments of its opponents were mere party denunciations. He pointed out that all the territory absorbed in the country's growth had been acquired under democratic rule, except Alaska, a barren country with a climate which he had heard described as "nine months' winter and three months' damnation poor weather." (Laughter.) Under democratic rule there was no Credit Mobilier, no Returning Board frauds, no electoral commission, no Belknap. The other side wait at the approaching end of all things, but the only thing coming to an end is the corrupt republican party. The southern men act with the democrats of the north to restore good government. Whenever the republican senators abandoned vituperation and ventured to touch on the merits of the question they were very illogical. One senator asked if we fear 30 soldiers in North Carolina. We do, just as the Hollander fears the first crevice in the dyke that may lead to an inundation; just as the physician fears the first speck of gangrene in his patient's wound, which presages danger. The logic of republicans is, elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; they shall be according to State laws if we have to overawe the civil authorities by force to have it our way; they shall be pure if it takes John Davenport and every criminal in our cities to manage and give them purity; they shall be conducted without appearance of violence if artillery has to be trained on every ballot box and they shall be fair, if we have to arrest every man offering to vote the democratic ticket, unless we can use the army at the polls to count in the next President, we will abandon the defenses of the country.

What the people most need is

rest, concluded Vance. Residents of his section desired it above their chief joy. Let us throw a mantle over the memory of the past.

Logan, as a reply to the assertions that "under the democrats the army was used to keep peace" read an extract from a speech by G. H. Pendleton in the House in '58, defending the President's use of the troops in Kansas and in Utah for that purpose, and the tenor of which is that governments have never been overthrown by military power unless civil weakness and corruption had preceded.

The bill was then reported back to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to except that authorizing the employment of three additional clerks in the post office department, which was disagreed to, yeas 25, nays 28. It was agreed that a vote on the so-called political part of the bill should be taken to-morrow afternoon at 4 p. m.

After executive session, adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 19.—A copy of the complaint to the Synod of Long Island against the Brooklyn Presbytery for its action in the Talmage case has been served on the moderator of the latter body, signed by nearly twenty members, including Drs. Van Dyke and Crosby, who held that the charge of falsehood and deceit against Talmage was fully proved.

CHICAGO, 19.—The meeting of workmen last night lasted very late, was largely attended and was very harmonious. The meeting was united in its denunciation of certain newspapers, hostile to their peculiar tenets, and most denunciatory resolutions were adopted. There was a great jubilation over the adoption of the constitution, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The interests of the workmen of California are our interests, and their victory our victory, therefore,

Be it resolved, That we congratulate the honest, earnest, courageous and liberty-loving people of California upon their manly fight and their glorious victory; and that no words can describe the sentiment and gratitude the workmen of America owe to Dennis Kearney and the brave band of labor agitators, who have been foremost in the battle.

Resolved, That in answer to the California war cry of "the Chinese must go" we echo the universal watchword of American workmen "not only Chinese, but Chinese institutions must go."

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Dennis Kearney and other prominent labor agitators in California and to the different newspapers supporting our cause.

The meeting was ostensibly called to demand a reduction of the daily hours of labor to eight, and in furtherance of the alleged determination to combine for that purpose with the socialists and labor unions on the 5th of July.

BOSTON, 19.—A special session of the New England Labor Reform League has begun. Socialistic ideas in the most radical reform are embodied in the resolutions.

CHICAGO, 19.—Lieutenant General Sheridan left this morning, for an official tour in Southern Colorado and New Mexico accompanied by Colonel Sheridan and Captain Gregory of his staff. The party will be absent four weeks.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The navy department has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims in favor of Commodore W. G. Temple, that naval officers are entitled to eight cents per mile for expense while travelling outside of the United States on public duty, instead of only actual expenses as the department holds.

The President has nominated W. J. Gilbraith, of Iowa, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, John F. Morgan, of Ill., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and Norman Buck, of Idaho, Associate Justice of the same court.

Ex-Governor Assael Peck, aged 76, has died.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—A Portland dispatch says: J. W. Turner, attorney of Pendleton, Umatilla County, writes to the papers emphatically denying the statements made by Lieut. Dabron to Gen. Howard, in relation to the condition of af-

fairs between the Indians and whites. He says the statement is false about the existence of an organization to kill the Indians, and characterizes the statement regarding the people sympathizing with the outlaws in their outrages on the Indians as a slander on the citizens of Umatilla County.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The proceedings in open session of the Senate yesterday, though interesting to the well filled galleries, can hardly be characterized as important. Blaine's speech was not a speech in the ordinary sense of the term, but rather a series of discursive commentaries on the various suggestive remarks made by democratic senators during the progress of the regular debate hitherto. It was also interrupted by a number of very lively colloquies with Eaton and others, and the play of repartee between Blaine and the vaunt but extremely ready old senator from Connecticut, was at times very interesting. Vance's humorous but rigorous arraignment of the republican party for all the evils of late years was enlivened by an episode in the ladies' galleries, no less than the forcible ejection of the famous Dr. Mary Walker, who, besides wearing her nondescript masculine apparel, to-day sported a man's cane, with which she applauded Vance very enthusiastically, and, disregarding two polite warnings, was, upon the third offense against the rules of the Senate very promptly led from the gallery and conducted to the outer door by one of the police.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *World's* Paris correspondent on May 7th says: Lieut. Bonaparte Wyse visited the United States, and, unless I am sadly misinformed, made the acquaintance in New York of some accomplished fellow countrymen of yours more familiar with Wall Street than the wilderness of Darien or the mysteries of Central American politics. The correspondent hints to a possible connection of the scheme with a bear movement in the Pacific Mail and overland railways.

The *World*, editorially, says: Whether the convention has or has not really been called into being by the influence and with the objects intimated by our correspondent. It may at least be set down as certain that it will not result in the immediate colonization of the Isthmus of Panama.

The *Times* thinks the congress is deeply in earnest and is composed of men whose minds are already made up as to the feasibility of the canal. The question with them is not, shall it be done, but when and where. The choice of the congress appears at this moment to be between the Sanblas route with its enormous tunnel and the Nicaragua with its long succession of locks on both sides of the lake.

OMAHA, 20.—Judge Dundy says: Regarding his decision on the Ponca Indian case, the United States has no law or a treaty setting apart a reservation in Indian Territory for the Indians nor removing them thereto or keeping them thereon, and therefore they cannot be removed or kept by force. His opinion does not claim that Congress might not authorize such a treaty, but that no such authority has ever been conferred, so far as these Poncas are concerned.

DENVER, Colorado, 19.—At one o'clock this afternoon, the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad, reached the Kenosha Summit with the track, and at 3.30 p. m. the first passenger train reached the summit, 10,140 feet above the sea level, the highest point yet attained by any railroad in North America. All the difficulties in the way are now overcome, and track laying will continue at the rate of a mile a day until the road reaches Leadville. Passengers leaving Leadville in the morning, now arrive in Denver before midnight the same day.

FOREIGN.

PANAMA, 19.—Gen. Refifobas has announced his intention of executing General Marulanda and several officers captured at the battle of Aguadas, on the ground that they had led a revolution against the government after they had lost all hope of success. He lays down the doctrine that "blood uselessly shed must be avenged." Several Mexican officers, captured recently by the revolutionary party in Honduras will be tried by court martial and shot.

SIMLA, 19.—The disease has appeared in most of the cities of Punjab and Dacoity.

Robbery by armed gangs is assuming alarming proportions in the Deccan, especially in Poonah district. For some time bands of Dacoits have been scouring the country, committing attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form part of the lar organization under the command of Wassado Bulwund, a clerk in the financial department. They are suspected of having started the fire which destroyed the Government School, the Bato Palace, the law courts, the office, the police office and sit houses in Poonah on the night of the 18th instant. In their recent manifesto to the Bombay government, threatening another attack, and to cut off the head of the governor unless their distresses were relieved, they inform the government that unless extensive works are at once opened, employment provided for the people, native trades encouraged, taxes reduced and the salaries of the paid Europeans cut down, they will not cease to plunder, and will tend to the Europeans who have hitherto confined to their estates. They will kill the governor of Bombay, hang the judge of the Court of Sessions of Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country and engage in a massacre of Europeans. The manifesto ends by warning the governor that unless he at once complies with the requisition, the price of one thousand rupees will be put on his head. Four persons, including Wassado Bulwund, append their signatures and seals to the manifesto. The government, which at first was inclined to leave the matter in the hands of the police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops patrol the country, and a reward of one thousand rupees has been offered for the capture of the wund.

Rain still holds off in Benares, Nagpore, and the other parts around Calcutta. The Indian monsoon will be very short and other districts must suffer if showers do not reach very soon. Prices are already rising. There has been some rain in other districts of Lower Benares. More is wanted.

The Vice Regal Council has been specially summoned for to-day to consider the draft of the Amoy treaty. The Ameer has agreed to such terms as will secure the objects of the British policy. News from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of distress and anarchy joined to the incompetency of the government and want of organization on the part of the officials is amounting to a most serious state of affairs. Cholera is in Peshawar and is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan.

Incendiary fires kindled by native malcontents continue in the Poonah district. The Indian killed the ringleader and four others belonging to a band of Dacoits in the city of Poonah; several were wounded. One of the troops are engaged in suppressing the Dacoits in the Bombay district.

VERSAILLES, 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Archbishop of Aix, demanded the payment of the salaries of rebellious ecclesiastics be withdrawn and advocated the separation of church and state.

PARIS, 20.—At a meeting of the Isthmus of Darien Canal Convention yesterday, De Lesseps said that the works were progressing rapidly and would probably be completed by Sunday or Monday next. For our report stating it was necessary in order to insure the permanency of the canal that millions tons of shipping should be sent through it annually. He commended the idea of erecting locks

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICES.

Three-fourths of the Durham lighthouses resumed work to-day. President Hayes will attend the Yale College commencement on June 1.

Complete returns of the popular vote give 191,197 in favor of and 177,263 against the resumption of capital punishment.

A fire in Galesbury, this morning destroyed Willsee & Co's more's livery stable, with 11 horses and a number of carriages, valued at \$45,000; incendiary.

A great conflagration is raging at Petropaulousk, Siberia. The quarters of the town are in flames.