

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 24.—The House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept for a voyage of exploration by way of Behring's Straits, the ship *Jeannette*, tendered by James Gordon Bennett, was passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Roscoe Conkling, re-elected from New York.

Sargent presented the credentials of James T. Farley, elected Senator from California.

Harris moved to take up the Senate bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a bureau of public health. Some discussion followed as to the order of business, Allison urging the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, Hamlin the Geneva award bill, and Edmunds the proposed constitutional amendment against the payment of disloyal claims.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The following is a continuation of the report of the proceedings last night. At 2.45 a.m. the roll call on the motion for adjournment, showed 7 yeas and 28 nays, less than a quorum. Shortly afterwards the sergeant-at-arms who had been sent after absent senators presented a report that Senators Davis, Morrill, Dawes, and Anthony, had reported in person; Blaine promised immediate attendance; Conkling would give no assurance of attendance; McDonald and Patterson were at their lodgings sick; Bayard, Cutler, Hamlin, Barnum, and Chandler did not open their doors.

Edmunds—That's what you call compelling absentees is it? Harris inquired if the Senate had not the power, under the Constitution and its own rule, to compel the attendance of members.

Presiding officer—That is for the Senate to decide. The sergeant-at-arms has made his report.

Harris—But has he executed his order?

Cockrell—He is in process of executing it now.

Harris—Very well; if he needs more time I make no complaint.

Presiding Officer—The sergeant-at-arms desires to know if it is his duty to force an entrance if, upon applying at the residence of a senator he is refused admittance.

Anthony (sarcastically)—I suggest this as one of a few instances in which the use of the military has not been prohibited. Anthony then inquired whether the senator from Tennessee (Harris) would have the sergeant-at-arms intrude into the chambers of senators and take them by force.

Harris replied that no senator had the right to be absent from the transaction of public business. If he did so without leave, the Senate had the power, under the constitutional rules, to compel attendance, and if this required the invasion of his residence, the power should be exercised.

Morgan said he desired to present to the attention of the Senate the case of Senator Conkling, who would give no assurance of attendance, and enquired how long the Senate of the United States should have to wait for the attendance of that senator. He moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to bring Conkling to the Senate. He made the motion special because he had not heard of any other senator who had defied the power of the Senate, and refused to comply with its demand. He wished to know if one man should dominate the Senate or should the Senate exercise its authority?

Eaton thought it was not proper to single out a senator in this way. It would be better to make a general order to enforce the attendance of all the senators able to be here.

Harris agreed with Eaton, and moved to amend Morgan's resolution accordingly.

Kernan expressed his belief that none of the senators who had not yet arrived intended to defy the constitution or this body.

Thurman called attention to the language of the constitution that the rules shall be enforced in such a manner and under such penalties as either house shall provide, and after pointing out that the Senate has provided no penalty for a case like the present, he expressed doubts as to the existence of any authority for the sergeant-at-arms

to break through a door as had been suggested. Besides such a thing as breaking down a door and dragging a senator here would be inexpressibly disgraceful, and he shrank with horror from the idea. Although he thus believed there was practically no power to enforce the rule in question; and although he did not believe the Senate would gain any time for the proper transaction of public business by continuing the present proceedings, he nevertheless felt that as the effort to obtain had been pushed thus far it should be completed.

Voorhees deprecated any further efforts to bring the senators to attend to their duties, and remarked that he had never known a more contemptible farce.

At 4 o'clock this morning Harris' amendment was adopted—yeas 32, nays 10, and the motion of Morgan, thus amended, and the mode of general application was agreed to.

Kernan moved to dispense with further proceedings under the order; rejected—yeas 13, nays 24.

Pending the execution of the order the presence of a quorum being disclosed by the last two votes, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a bureau of public health.

Kernan's amendment, offered last evening, was rejected—yeas 17, nays 24, and the bill, without further discussion, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the deficiency appropriation bill, and at 4.30 a.m. adjourned until 1 p.m. to-day.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 24.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Jorgensen, directing the President to institute an inquiry as to the disposition of funds belonging to the so-called Confederate States remaining at the end of the war in the Bank of England or in the hands of English citizens, in order that such funds may be used for the relief of citizens of Confederate States who incurred disabilities during the war.

By McGowan, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and establish a national board of health.

Atkins moved to suspend the rules and pass the civil sundry appropriation bill, which appropriates about \$17,000,000, and the bill was read.

The reading of the bill which appropriates \$936,000 consumed two hours, and at the conclusion of that time Blackburn inquired of Atkins if he, the chairman of the most important committee of the House, intended to pass under a suspension of the rules, a bill appropriating \$17,000,000, with the gag fastened in the mouth of every member and without an opportunity to have it discussed or amended. If so, he (Blackburn) regarded it as unsafe legislation.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 181, nays 79.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Harris reported a resolution in regard to the contested election in the Third Missouri district, declaring that Frost, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the legislation appropriation bill, the question being on Southard's amendment repealing the law creating the office of electoral supervisors.

Banning quoted from Garfield's speech of last Wednesday to the effect that as many men had been sent from Cincinnati to the penitentiary for election frauds as would take away the majority of one of its members from that city. He said so far as he was aware, that was the first time that this infamous falsehood had found any one so reckless of truth as to become its endorser upon this floor. He said that the investigation of the election frauds in 1876, in the whole of Hamilton county, examined into by the United States district court and republican marshal, resulted in the conviction of only 15 persons, of whom only five were sent to the penitentiary, and three of them were republicans. He pronounced the assertion made by the gentleman to be untrue, and denounced its author.

Garfield said he had made no charge against the gentleman and did not desire to say anything in reply. He had not named his

name or district. He said all he knew about election frauds in Ohio was what an intelligent reader of current history also knew. It was said in public print that one car took Eph. Holland and 17 of his associates to the penitentiary. If that general statement of facts rendered his colleague restless, he (Garfield) was not responsible, as the records bore him out.

Ewing asked Garfield if Eph. Holland had not been pardoned out of the penitentiary by Governor Hayes, and whether he was not now an active republican worker.

Phillips opposed the amendment and said a few years ago there had been ten colored republicans in the House, while now there were but three; next year there would be none. He said the democrats were trying to drag this country back to the old States' rights doctrine by striking down the few safeguards which the law had thrown around the ballot box.

Hewitt said the opposition expressed by gentlemen on the other side showed how impossible it was for them to understand the motives which governed the democratic party in their determination to erase from the statute books every provision which infringed upon the personal liberty of a citizen. All such provisions had been put upon the books during and since the close of the war. He said the democratic party had planted themselves on the old stronghold, that there was no safety in centralizing power, that the only security for liberty was in the people themselves.

Whitthorne said the supervisors' law usurped the right of popular sovereignty, and he was in favor of a repeal.

Hale said these laws for the protection of the ballot box would not and should not be repealed in an appropriation bill. His side of the House would never consent to the project being pushed forward and carried through to repeal. These laws cannot be and shall not be repealed. (Applause from the republican side.)

Southard replied to Hale, and closed the debate. He declared it to be the sentiment of his side of the House, that those laws which had been enacted for the purpose of corrupting the ballot box and carrying elections by fraud and force, should be and must be swept from the statute books. (Applause on the democratic side.) And he wanted it distinctly understood that the responsibility rested with the democratic party. This election law is simply for the purpose of perpetuating a dynasty which has been condemned by the public sentiment of the country. It is a northern outrage as well as a southern outrage. We mean to protect the ballot box in its freedom and purity. If the republican party had beat the democratic party at the polls we will submit willingly, but we intend to contend, as freemen, to make the ballot box free, and we are willing to let the issue come here and now. Finally the vote was taken and the amendment adopted—yeas 135, nays 110.

The committee then rose and the bill and amendments were reported to the House. All the amendments were concurred in, in gross, except a few on which separate votes were demanded.

In the division of the House, there were 107 votes in the affirmative, but the republicans refused to vote and raised the point of "no quorum;" the vote was then taken by yeas and nays. Again the republicans declined voting, and the vote stood—yeas 143, nays 3, one less than a quorum. The Speaker thereupon voted aye, making a quorum, and declared the amendment agreed to, amid great demonstrations of applause on the democratic side.

The bill as amended was then passed, yeas 143, nays 112.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The enrolled bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration was signed by the presiding officers of both houses, this afternoon, as soon after it was ready for their signatures as they could respectively find opportunities, the rules requiring that their signatures shall be affixed and announced in open session. The bill is now in the hands of Rainey, of South Carolina, who is a member of the House committee on enrolled bills. He will convey it to President Hayes at the commencement

of the business hours to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, 24.

Lieutenant Fletcher, of the navy, who deserted his wife and children, and eloped with Miss Bailey, of Baltimore, a few days ago, has turned up at Richmond, Va., under an assumed name. He will be court-martialed and dismissed from the naval service.

NEW YORK, 24.—It is stated that the price of Iron advanced fifty cents a ton in Pennsylvania within a week, and the production of certain mills is sold for months ahead, so that further orders have been declined. According to the Philadelphia Record the demand is so great that producers say they could sell tons for every one they are turning out.

The report that the Chinese government recently begun the purchase of the most improved kinds of machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, is attracting some attention, and the opinion is expressed that it forbodes underselling England and America in the worlds market.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., 24.—While shifting the mail train south, at this station, this afternoon, one car, containing about 25 passengers, left the track from some unknown cause, and fell over an embankment six feet high, turning over on its side. Fifteen or eighteen persons were severely injured.

GALVESTON, 24.—The News Jacksonville special says: Jos. E. Douglas, of the firm of Douglas & Son, standing at the postoffice conversing with several acquaintances, was killed by E. H. Edmundson, who approached unobserved, from the rear with a shot-gun, firing the entire charge of buckshot at the former's head. No reason is known.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—R. R. Ferguson, chief local agent in West Philadelphia, who was arrested for stealing letters in December last, poisoned himself in his cell, this morning, with prussic acid, and died in a few minutes after.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.

The Journal of Commerce in an article forming restrictions to Chinese, gives some statistics of the balance of trade between China and the United States, showing that the total imports and exports, to and from China, as entered at the custom house in this city for 1877-78, are as follows: exports \$35,926,812; imports \$14,804,047; of these exports \$28,582,236 represent coin and bullion. The export trade, such as it is, is mainly in Chinese hands, while the import trade, when we exclude goods used by our Chinese population, is a mere bagatelle.

NEW YORK, 25.—On the resolutions of the New Jersey legislature, against the anti-Chinese bill, both parties divided, Deacon, republican, and Dewitt, a democrat, speaking against, and two republicans advocating.

Ex-president Woolsey, of Yale College, considered one of the foremost exponents of international law in the country, and Professor Williams, for 21 years secretary of the United States legation to China, express themselves strongly against the anti-Chinese bill. The former says the United States have consular jurisdiction only in China under what is known as the territorial act. The moment this bill goes into effect the Chinese government will complain that the treaty is broken. They have been wanting to get rid of the extrajurisdictional act for some time; they have been chaffing under it. Other nations occupy a favorable position in regard to China, and the Chinese are bound to respect their citizens, but not so with Americans if the bill passes.

Prof. Williams bitterly criticizes the recently expressed views of Horatio Seymour and Blaine on the question. He said the Chinese will never come to this country in large numbers as feared. I myself should not like to have them come in droves, but they will not. Last year 4,000 more returned than came over. No slaves have been brought here. Those that come belong to the middle class. The California companies have not the coolie provision of the treaty. If Blaine had studied Morton's report, he would not have made the erroneous statements he did in Congress.

The Tribune is authoritatively informed that Butler's agents are busy from one end of Massachusetts to the other securing control of the town committees of one or both of the other political parties. The general impression seems to be that Butler will first strike for control

of the republican convention, and failing in that will capture the democratic organization as he did last year. The general's movements seem to cause the leaders of both parties much concern.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., 25.—An immense mass meeting was held last night to take action on the anti-railroad bill which comes up in the legislature to-morrow; 3,000 people were present. The excitement is intense. Senator Lane, who opposed the bill, was asked by resolution to resign immediately. Propositions to hang the members of the legislature who were bought, was received with cheers. It was proposed to start a procession of men to walk to Carson in the morning and demand that their delegates pass the bill. A committee of 23 met and passed resolutions that the proposed demonstration be done away with, as they feared hanging and bloodshed. The committee have drawn up resolutions to send to Carson to-morrow morning by the delegates, expressive of the intense feeling here, and declining to be responsible for the consequences in case the procession starts.

NEW YORK, 26.—Col. Trowbridge, member of the State assembly from King's county, has a scheme to take the place of the numerous propositions and bills offered in the legislature regarding convict labor and the protection of honest industry, which excites curious comment. His resolutions call upon Congress to set apart Alaska or some other portion of common territory for a penal colony, to which the several States may banish their convicts under proper conditions, each State maintaining its own criminals. He says: By making Alaska a colony, we shall free the country from convict labor, find useful employment for many army officers, extend our territory and open new channels of trade leading to the development of the mines and other resources in that region.

A Washington correspondent says: Four or five hundred negroes, from South Carolina, are here, and will start for Idaho in three weeks to locate on lands and word on the railroad from Boise City. Transportation is to be provided, and they understand well that they will be taken care of till they can stand alone, through the efforts of Senator Bruce and other congressmen. This is the first of a large number to follow and establish colonies, and Senator Bruce thinks it an excellent beginning of negro independence and manly self-support.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Senator Grover, Representatives Luttrell, Wigginton and Patterson, to-day urged the President to sign the anti-Chinese bill, and presented arguments and reasons for so doing. The President's answer was similar to that given to the republican congressional delegation yesterday. The democrats, like the republicans, left the White House with the impression that the President will not sign the bill.

CHICAGO, 26.—The Tribune's Madison, Wis., special says: Much excitement exists there over the announcement that rich silver and gold deposits have been discovered in Menominee County, Michigan, near Marinette, Wisconsin. The Hon. Ike Stephenson, of Marinette, arrived here to-night, and reports that out of three specimens of iron ore sent to Chicago from the Emmet mine, for analysis, one yielded \$16 in gold and silver per ton; another \$24, and another \$29 per ton. There has been over 75,000 tons of iron ore shipped from the Emmet mine during the past season, which undoubtedly contained millions of dollars in gold and silver.

NEW ORLEANS, 26.—Sell Howell, general southern passenger agent of the Piedmont Air Line Railway, was shot and instantly killed by A. T. Wimberly, merchant of Coopersville, Miss., in an affray at the corner of St. Charles and Common Streets, yesterday. Ed. Howell, brother of the deceased, then shot Wimberly in the back. About a dozen shots were fired. A bystander was also wounded. Ed. Howell was arrested. Wimberly was sent to the hospital. Physicians report that he cannot live.

FOREIGN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 24.—During a terrific storm, yesterday, on Prince Edward's Island, the Catholic church at Carleton Place, the Presbyterian church at Souris, and the railway sheds at Summerside, were