

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Windom said if wiser men of the party could have prevailed, the party could have been saved from much trouble, but King Caucus issued his decree that there should be no stragglers from the lines. Windom read from the remarks of Mr. Beck to show that the democrats meant to coerce the President, and that the programme was sustained by Thurman, whom Windom designated the Caesar of caucuses. Toward the close of the session he said to one of the prominent conferees of the House, "I do not understand why the House should defeat the appropriation bills and thus compel an extra session of Congress, as no Congressional elections will be held until after the next session of Congress." The reply was: "If we pass these bills the Government would have money till July, 1880, and would then manage to get along until the elections in November, but if we let the bills fail, the Government would have money until the 30th of June, 1879. The Government might get along for four months. Windom said the democrats were afraid that four months would not bring the President to terms and therefore they agreed on sixteen months of strife for that purpose.

Morgan—if the senator has no objection, will he give the name of the gentleman?

Windom—I will give the name of the senator.

Morgan—I would not ask for the name if the conversation was a private one.

Windom—The conversation took place in the committee room, and the gentleman was chairman of the House committee on appropriations, Mr. Atkins. The democrats did not propose anything for the relief of this country and to promote its prosperity. No State conventions, no citizens by petition had asked for such legislation as they proposed. They ignored all great issues and inaugurated the revolutionary measures to accomplish their revolutionary purposes. To denationalize this nation and convert it into a mere confederacy of States, and to recover the power which they lost by four years' war.

The assertion and advocates of State sovereignty was the boldest form in which the design was presented for the destruction of fair elections. Democrats in the south had, by fraud and violence, prevented the republicans from expressing their will at the polls, and the democrats in the north had disproven honest elections. Motives for dishonest elections was plainly seen from the fact that without New York and Ohio the democrats could not grasp the presidency.

Windom ridiculed the remark of Hill, and especially ridiculed that senator's remark that if the South had known there would have been war they would not have seceded and that they seceded to accommodate northern conscience. All would recollect the opposition of the democrats to the war. The democratic party was masquerading as the guardian and protector of human liberty and the rights of man. To make the play harmonious, Satan should be introduced as an angel of light, Judas Iscariot as a Christian, Benedict Arnold as a patriot, and Sitting Bull as a peace-maker. Senator Hill, praying for the Union, should not be omitted. The democrats would make the world believe before the scenes that the republicans were trampling upon everything precious to human and divine. While behind the scenes a race was flying from the democratic rule as from a pestilence. While democrats were professing to be protectors of human rights, 10,000 persons had fled from the southern country to the west and were now making appeals for food and shelter, and thousands more were lying on the banks of the Mississippi praying to be removed from the presence of their oppressors. At the footlights the democrats hold up the democratic banner, inscribed with the initials C. S. A. The same spirit that brought on the rebellion was here manifested to destroy the nationality of the government and sub-

stitute State sovereignty. But the democrats could not deceive the people who would now, as in the past, overwhelm them in their unpatriotic designs.

Coke said the remarks of the senator being calculated to excite sectional bitterness, would find no reply in what he now had to submit, in favor of the sections of this bill, which proposed to repeal the election laws. He proposed to discuss not who was right or wrong in bringing on the civil war, but whether election laws were Constitutional. After reviewing the President's veto of the army bill and pronouncing its premises untenable, Coke argued that the election laws ought to be repealed, because they interfered with the freedom of the elections, and rudely intruded upon the rights and duties of the States to keep peace at the polls. The States are vested with exclusive power to prescribe the qualifications of voters, and this carried with it the power to protect voters in the enjoyment of the elective franchise, under the conditions prescribed, and in order to do this the machinery must be framed by officers appointed under the State laws. If the federal officers, whose duty is to enforce the national laws, are empowered to control elections, then the authority of the States are nullified.

After an executive session, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Bayard reported the House bill for the exchange of subsidiary coins and legal tender money and asked for its consideration. It went over under objection.

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Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Booth opposed the amendment striking out the clause for the payment of arrears of pensions out of the \$10,000,000 kept in the Treasury for the redemption of currency. He saw no reason why the money should not thus be spent.

Mr. Bayard supported the amendment.

Mr. Beck favored paying out the money rather than issuing bonds, as Secretary Sherman suggested. The money is lying idle, while bonds would increase the public debt.

Mr. Plumb said whenever expenses exceed income he favored increasing taxes instead of increasing public debt. He favored paying out the money.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) said this was merely a question whether the country shall take a backward financial step. He wanted the redemption fund left untouched, but would pay the arrears of pensions with the \$23,000,000 of silver now in the Treasury.

Mr. Voorhees said he would take a thousand steps backward if he could restore the interests of the people. He wanted to use the currency fund. He attacked the Secretary of the Treasury's policy as destructive to national prosperity, and declared it a bad sign that money finds such poor investment that \$15,000,000 of four per cents are taken in a day.

Allison said the arrears of pensions must be paid like any other obligation, and he opposed diverting the currency fund to that purpose. There were, however, ample funds in the treasury.

Edmunds would vote to strike out the clause as being vicious and involving financial legislation on an appropriation bill.

By a vote of 37 to 25 the Senate decided not to strike out the clause; adjourned.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Bills were introduced by Cox, abolishing juror's test oath.

Mr. Stephens authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar and fractions thereof of full standard value.

By Townsend, of Ohio, making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

By Buckner, proposing a constitutional amendment fixing the presidential term at six years, also amending the law providing for the compensation of the President.

By McCook, by request, for the

relief of the heirs of Count Pulkaski.

At 2.16 p. m. a message from the President was received, supposed to be the veto message of the bill prohibiting military interference at the polls.

Warner moved to proceed with the consideration of the silver bill; defeated without division.

Wood hoped the President's message would be read at once.

Dibrell moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill imposing a tax on incomes; rejected, yeas 104, nays 94; not the necessary two-thirds.

The Speaker then, at 2.50 p. m., laid before the House the President's veto of the military interference bill. There was considerable applause on the republican side when the sentence was read which insists that the power of the federal authority to employ troops when necessary should not be interfered with, and there was an incredulous sneer on the democratic side at the President's assurance that he desired to act in harmony with Congress. Republican applause was repeated at the reading of the sentences relating to President Jackson crushing nullification, and to President Lincoln issuing his call for troops to the Union in 1861, also at the allusion to the hostility of State governments, and again, at the suggestion that the bill was an intrusion of State supervision, amounting in spirit and in tendency to State supremacy.

On the conclusion of the reading, Knott offered a resolution directing that the message be entered on the journal, and that the House will proceed to-morrow to consider the same; agreed to.

On motion of Wood, a resolution for final adjournment of this session on — day of May, date not fixed, was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Deering moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill making appropriations for the support of the army.

Knott moved to adjourn; defeated, yeas 97, nays 114.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the army appropriation bill, it being the same as introduced to-day by Messrs. Young and Townsend, of Ohio, the same as the regular House bill with the sixth and ninth sections out. The motion was rejected, yeas 101, nays 109. As between the democrats and republicans, it was a strictly party vote, the democrats all voting no, republicans aye.

The result of the vote was greeted with the clapping of hands on the democratic side, and with counter demonstrations on the republican side.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Shelly made a personal explanation, asserting that the election in his district was peaceable and fair. There had been no interference with any voter and no disturbance or disorder on the day of election or growing out of the election.

Russell followed with a personal explanation, in answer to the speeches recently made by Ketchin and Davidson. He made a severe attack on Ketchin, who, he said, was in possession of a seat and drawing a salary to which he was in no way entitled, and to whom he referred as a gentleman, so called by courtesy of the House. This called forth a fierce speech from Ketchin, who referred to his colleague as one of those men from the south who had deserted their race and country and bone and flesh, and joined the rag tag and bobtail of creation.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Knott called up the veto message and demanded the previous question on the passage of the military interference bill over the President's veto. The previous question was seconded and the House proceeded to vote. The result of the vote was, yeas, 127; nays, 97. So there not being the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution, the bill was rejected. Ten of the greenbackers voted in the affirmative, the other three, Messrs. Barlow, Forsyth and Russell, not voting. The veto message was then referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Hawley it was ordered that owing to the various changes in the vote for an income tax taken yesterday the vote to be republished in the records. Yesterday the vote stood, yeas 104, nays 94; now it is yeas 112, nays 94.

A motion of Warner to dispense with the morning hour and take

up the silver bill was lost; yeas 87, nays 75, not two-thirds.

The House then took up the bill to remove certain causes from the federal courts.

Townsend, Ill., explained and advocated the bill.

After the morning hour the House took up the bill relating to the coinage laws and coin and bullion certificates.

Warner said he would ask a vote at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Buckner favored coining the silver dollar to the utmost capacity of the mints, and of increasing that capacity. He criticized Secretary Sherman's attitude towards the silver law. He had bulled gold and beared silver. None of the predictions made before the passage of the silver bill had been verified.

Browne declared he was a bimetalist favoring both gold and silver with so much paper as could be converted into either metal at the option of the holder. He opposed the present bill, as it gave the profits of coinage to speculators, capitalists and bullion holders. He deprecated this eternal tinkering with finances. If De La Matyr would keep his heresies out of Congress, the United States would shortly own our whole debt.

Springer said the republican party alone had tinkered with the currency.

Belford offered an amendment that the silver bullion which may be deposited for coinage must be the product of the mines of the United States.

Fort obtained the floor.

Warner moved a recess.

Frye objected, and in the absence of a quorum, the House adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

NORWICH, Conn., 12.—Andrew Manning, a dissipated factory operative, at Danielsonville, Conn., in a quarrel with his wife this morning, chopped her head open with an axe, killing her instantly, then he ran to a neighboring pond and drowned himself.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 12.—Mrs. Charles Merrihew, living near Deer River, who was supposed to have poisoned her brother-in-law and husband, confessed to the coroner an attempt upon her husband's life, and virtually admitted killing her brother-in-law.

NEW YORK, 13.—The republican journals and republicans generally are very much elated over the veto message.

The Tribune says: The message goes to the root of the matter. Under the color of preventing military interference with elections, the democrats attempted to secure for their own armed and drilled partizan leagues and rifle clubs absolute freedom to do as they pleased on election days. Again and again they voted down amendments to prohibit the presence of any armed force at the polls. What they wanted was to strip the United States of all power to enforce its laws or to protect citizens in the free exercise of the right of suffrage. The President's reply makes the proper distinction. Military interference with elections, he says, is already prohibited, but the presence of the army whenever it may be necessary to enforce the laws on election days or any other at the polls or anywhere else, is not prohibited and shall not be with my consent. The veto is very strong in its reasoning and in its citation of laws, but it will be the more heartily sustained by the loyal people of the free north because it draws so sharply the dividing line between the abuse and proper use of the federal power.

The Times says: "The veto does more than frustrate a partisan scheme—it asserts one of the fundamental principles of the government at a time when its legitimate power is systematically assailed. The country will see in the bill a manifestation of the democratic doctrine of State rights in a form that leaves no room for doubt as to the ultimate purposes of the party."

The Herald says: "It is an abler State paper than its predecessor, both in its sustained force of argument and its dexterous dealing with the political situation." Referring to the southern democrats in Congress, it adds: "The defeat and humiliation which have overtaken these unscrupulous agitators are richly merited. They will carry none of their measures, and they dare not withhold the appropriations."

The World says: "The objections

were formulated for him by the republican joint caucus, of which Edmunds was the mouthpiece. The message is made up of false pretenses."

The Sun encourages the democrats in Congress to stand firm. The republicans at least have courage. "Why, even this week, Hayes shows himself capable of putting it into a vote. Does the democracy possess nothing of this manly quality? One thing is certain, a party destitute alike of backbone and of political sense can never elect a President of the U. S." The Sun reviewing the presidential prospects says: "We learn from New England that the Sherman Star is rising and already shining brightly in the east. The new veto, whatever its fate may be will have a tendency to strengthen Sherman. It imparts a new consequence to the administration. The effect is to elevate in a party point of view the man in whom the administration is personified, and that is John Sherman."

Chicago, 13.—The Times says: "It will serve at least one useful purpose. It will clear the popular understanding from a great deal of the declamatory fog and oratorical rubbish into which the partizan orators have contrived to invest their already settled questions of military interference with elections." The Times considers it a good common sense document.

The Tribune says: "The American people, will, without hesitation, cordially and generally approve the President's reason in such action. No message which any President has ever delivered has met with such national approval as will this brief but most happily expressed veto of President Hayes. The argument is conclusive and irresistible, and it will find an echo in the heart of every man who desires peace, who wishes fair elections, and who considers more necessary to preserve national authority than to gratify vindictive hatred of southern brigadiers and their allies in Congress."

The Inter-Ocean says: "The President deserves honor for the stand he has taken. His message is a sufficient platform of itself upon which to fight a campaign and win it. The north is solid for the doctrine he enunciates, and will support it with earnestness, determination and enthusiasm."

CHICAGO, 13.—The Times says, editorially: A dispatch in this morning's Times from Muskogee lets a good daylight upon the sort of "civilization" which flourishes among the tribes in Indian Territory. It appears four Cherokees loaded themselves with whisky and revolvers, yesterday, and took possession of Muskogee, which is the capital of the Creek nation. The Cherokees were hunting "niggers," for whom they entertain the same hatred that animates the breast of the meanest "poor white" in Mississippi, and two or three of the unfortunate colored folk were shot, while the remainder shut themselves up in their houses for safety. The Creeks do not seem to have courage enough to protect their black friends, while the few whites in town remained neutral. The affair, which seems to be only a commonplace exemplification of the civilizing conditions under which these Indians are now living. It furnishes a pretty good argument in favor of the organization and settlement of the territory.

OMAHA, 13.—Judge Dundy, in the United States court, to-day, decided the case of the Ponca Indians for whom a writ of habeas corpus was taken out, to release them from the custody of General Crook, who was taking them to Indian Territory against their wishes. The decision says: First, the Indian is a person and has therefore the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in Federal court whenever confined in custody, restricted of liberty under the color of the Constitution. Second, General Crook has the custody of the Indians under color of authority of the United States, but in violation of the laws thereof. Third, No right of authority exists for removing these Poncas by force to Indian Territory. Fourth, Indians possess the inherent right of expatriation as much as whites and have the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness so long as they obey the laws; and Fifth, Being illegally restrained of liberty, they must be discharged from custody, and it is so ordered.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—A delegation of six northern Cheyenne Indians