

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Vest offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the State Department and Mexico in regard to the proposed survey of the Northern States of Mexico for the Austin and Topo-amp Railroad company; adopted.

Vest's resolution declaring in favor of free coinage, was taken up, the question being on referring the substitute accepted by him to the committee on finance.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over.

Kirkwood submitted an amendment to insert after the word "bullion" the words at as early a date as these objects can be accomplished consistently with the public welfare; rejected.

Beck reported without amendment the bill making appropriations to pay for United States marshals and their general deputies.

Windom said this bill makes it a penal offense for marshals to obey the law. He said there was not a parallel in all our history for such a measure.

Logan said he had been taught that it was the first duty of a citizen to obey the laws. It was now proposed to declare that it was his first duty to disobey the laws. Under this bill the President is prevented from executing what the Constitution says shall be the supreme law of the land. No such legislation was ever presented to an intelligent people by their representatives; never before had it been declared a penal offense to keep the peace.

Allison moved to strike out the clause making it a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of the bill of various sections of the Revised Statutes; rejected.

McMillan moved to strike out all the bill after the words, that the sum of \$800,000 is hereby appropriated "for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of the fees of United States marshals and their general deputies;" rejected.

The bill was read the third time and passed; yeas 25, nays 15.

It was necessary for several senators to break their pairs in order to make a quorum.

Chandler moved to amend the title of the bill by adding the words, "and for other purposes;" lost.

Executive session was then held, and when the doors opened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Senate bill exempting from license and enrollment fees vessels not propelled by sail or by internal motive power of their own was amended and passed.

Atkins reported a bill amending the sundry civil act approved March 3, so as to authorize the superintendent of geological surveys to extend his examinations.

Wilson reported back the joint resolution providing for further treaty with Mexico; passed.

The resolution authorizes the President to appoint not exceeding three commissioners at a salary of \$5,000 each to take steps with a view to entering into further treaty with Mexico.

The effort to go to business on the Speaker's desk, no quorum voting.

Mr. Blackburn, from the appropriation committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution in reference to the committee clerks, etc., with amendments which he said were substantial rejection of every feature of the joint resolution report was agreed to and committee of conference ordered. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—It is now ascertained upon entirely reliable authority that the President has decided to reconvene Congress immediately, if both houses adjourn upon receipt of his veto of the marshal's appropriation bill for that purpose, free of riders.

This new determination is explained upon two theories:

First, that he desires only to emphasize the position he has already

taken on the general principle involved, and that in the event of Congress once more adjourning without making appropriations for marshals, unaccompanied with extraneous legislative restrictions, he will make no further call, but allow the whole matter to go over till the regular session next winter.

The second theory is based upon the report very current at the Capitol to-day that the President's friends have arranged with 14 or 15 southern democrats in the House for the ultimate passage of the bill without riders. A number of western democrats say boldly that Gen. Garfield made a trade with certain southern Congressmen whereby, in consideration of the republicans allowing the bill to provide for the Mississippi River commission to be passed, those Congressmen pledged their votes to help the passage of all of the appropriation bills before Congress finally adjourned.

"Why," said a western democrat to-day, "the trade is as plain as the nose on a man's face. President Hayes knows that through the sharp practice of Garfield and other republican leaders the democrats are discouraged, and that if he keeps on reconvening Congress he can eventually dictate any terms he wants. He proposes, therefore, to take advantage of it, and hence will not permit Congress to go away till he gets all the necessary supplies to carry on the government without restrictions of any kind."

These western men say, however, that while they are certain that a few southern men have made a trade and mean to sell out their northern allies, it may be the goods cannot be delivered. They declare with a great vehemence of language that they will filibuster against the passage of any other bill for the support of marshals than the one which will be vetoed. McMahon, of Ohio, has even gone so far as to serve a notice on certain southern leaders that hereafter he will not vote for any bill looking to improvements to the south as a distinctive proposition.

BOSTON, 28.—Wool has been in steady demand during the past week, and sales were again large, amounting to 2,480,100 pounds. But the market is free from excitement, and prices appear settled on current rates for some weeks past. It is noticeable that notwithstanding considerable fine fleeces have been received, there has not been enough doing to make quotations. Some lots sold for future delivery, but the market nominally is 38 @ 39 for X Ohio, 39 @ 40 for XX, and 40 @ 41 for medium and No. 1. Both buyers and sellers appear indifferent about operating at present in fine wools. Quite an active demand exists for combing and delaine fleeces. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia XX, and No. 1, 37½ @ 41; X and medium Michigan 37½ @ 39; Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Illinois 31 @ 41; delaine and combing 38 @ 44, unwashed combing 29; Kentucky combing 34½; unwashed fleeces 21 @ 32; Missouri 21 @ 22; Texas 27½ @ 30; Georgia 35 @ 35½. The demand for California was better than last week. Sales comprise 441,500 pounds of spring at 17 @ 35 and 50,000 pounds of fall at 16.

BALTIMORE, 28.—A storm from the southwest passed over the central part of this city, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, continuing about half an hour. In the track of the storm the streets were deluged, and in the vicinity of the custom house and Maryland Institute, between 40 and 50 buildings were unroofed. Large plate glass windows were destroyed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 28.—At about 11 o'clock this a.m., as the steamer *May Queen*, Capt. Rockwell, was lying at Rockwell's Island, Lake Minnetouka, 15 miles from this city, the boiler exploded, seriously injuring Capt. Wm. Rockwell, N. F. Haynes, engineer, and Mrs. Beakey, of St. Louis, aged 60 years. Haynes will die, and the chances are against Mrs. Beakey and Rockwell. Isaac Dean, Mankato, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of St. Louis, were seriously, and Mrs. R. Hough, of Moline, Ills., and a sister, name unknown, were slightly injured. A party consisting of six persons had just disembarked. The boiler was blown 250 feet, 210 feet in the air, passing over their heads. The steamer was a total wreck and sunk. The injuries were mostly by steam.

FALL RIVER, 28.—The weavers in mass meeting this evening adopted a resolution not to strike,

even if a few nobstick spinners were employed by the mills, the opinion being expressed that the spinners could compel the manufacturers to shut down, as the poor class of help now employed was injuring the mill, or else manufacturers must return 15 per cent. reduction asked for. It was also argued if the weavers struck they could get no aid from the city, whereas if the mills shut down they could look to the city for support.

BOSTON, 28.—Jas. F. Edmunds, aged 60, a well known citizen and ex-alderman of Newton, Mass., and flour and commission merchant of this city, was arrested to night for the forging of a paper in the possession of the Maverick banks. His forgeries aggregate \$80,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington, says: "Port Townsend, W. T., 25th June.—The steamer *California* arrived at four p. m., four days from Wrangle. The war sloop *James-town* arrived at Sitka on the 14th, and anchored in front of the Indian Village. The *Alaska* left for San Francisco on the 16th. Captain Beardslee, of the *James-town* has been fully investigating affairs in Alaska, and in a report to Washington fully confirms the statement of citizens as to the threatened danger and urges the necessity of a man-of-war being kept in Alaska waters for protection.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says:

Phoenix, A. T., 28.—Lt. Van Schroder, of the 12 Infantry, while scouting in the Tonto country on the 25th inst., struck a party of renegade Tontos five miles below Tonto Creek, consisting of seven bucks and one squaw. The bucks were killed and the squaw captured. The fight lasted two hours. No casualties occurred on Van Schroder's side. These are the Indians that have been committing depredations in Tonto basin and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The story of an alleged bargain for the votes of 14 or 15 southern representatives to procure the passage of the marshals appropriation bill without riders has been entirely exploded to-day.

A careful inquiry proves also that there is no prospect of any break in the democratic ranks upon this question for any cause or in any contingency at all likely to arise. Democrats in both branches of Congress appear to be unanimous in favor not only of adjourning as soon as the veto is received but of adjourning again immediately after the possible call. Even such conservative democrats as Alex. H. Stephens now unite with the rest of their party in open expressions of this determination. Stephens said to-day with reference to the marshal appropriation bill, "I am for sending it to the President as often as he calls us together without dotting an 'i' or crossing a 't' and I am willing to sit here and do that until the forty-sixth congress expires." He added that he did not know a single democrat in the House who could not be relied upon to fight out this controversy to the end.

Senator Ben Hill, who has been one of the most conservative counselors in all the democratic caucus calculations heretofore held this session, asserts positively that no southern democrat will make any further concession. Chairman Atkins says: "I shall not report the bill again, in fact shall not call a meeting of the committee on appropriations until next December, unless Congress goes into general legislation, and in that event we will not report any other bill in relation to marshals. It is therefore evident that the dominant party has reached the "sticking point." There will probably be less than a quorum in the House of Representatives to-morrow, and the Senate committee of appropriations will doubtless recommend concurrence in the House adjournment resolution without amendment as any change in the time proposed (namely four o'clock to-morrow afternoon) would require the concurrence of a quorum of the House. Action by the Senate upon this resolution can however be prevented by a single objection after it is reported back from the committee to-morrow, and in this event no final adjournment can be effected before Tuesday.

The President has approved the bill making appropriation for certain judicial expenses and has returned to the House the bill making appropriations to pay the fees of United States marshals and

their general deputies, with a veto message stating his objections to the passage of the bill.

The President has nominated Col. Horatio G. Wright, chief engineers with the rank of brigadier general vice Gen. Humphrey's retired.

BOSTON, 30.—Captain James F. Edmunds, the forger was brought here to-day from Newtown and locked up in prison. He is still sick and was accompanied from home by a physician. The forged paper is all in the form of notes for three or four months and all maturing in the next four months. It is held by the banks. The name of the firm is Sands and Fernald, Capt. Edmunds' successors in the business, and Amos Croft, of Newton Highlands, his brother-in-law. Besides the notes held by the banks are notes of his own, without endorsement to the amount of \$19,000, for private accounts and held by various persons and firms in this vicinity. In addition to this indebtedness Capt. Edmunds is subject to a contingent liability of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Until these developments were made it was supposed the Captain was worth anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000, as it was understood that when about a year ago he retired from the firm of James F. Edmunds & Co., flour dealers on State S., he received \$50,000 cash for the share of the business. It is not yet known how long he has been uttering the forged paper. It is stated as the probable cause of the forgeries that some six years ago he lost outright \$15,000 by the misdoings of a trusted friend, and subsequently to save that friends credit he and another became responsible for \$98,000. Between \$30,000 and \$40,000 of this amount has been paid by Capt. Edmunds.

NEW YORK, 30.—The police arrested some fifty saloon keepers yesterday for violating the excise law.

Two children of Mr. Wiswall, master mechanic of the Harlem Railroad Company, were killed by lightning this afternoon.

The steamer *City of New York* left yesterday for Havana, and when between Abscomb and Barnsgat was in collision with the iron bark *Helen*, from Havana, for this port, with sugar. The bark sunk, taking down Captain Barclay, the boatswain, cook, seamen and apprentice. The mate and five seamen were saved. The *City of New York* returned with the loss of the stern and leaking. She is discharging her cargo at her dock.

The *World's* Washington special says: The President said last evening to your correspondent he had not yet definitely determined to reconvene congress, should it adjourn without providing for marshals and deputy marshals. He said everything depended upon the indications at the last hour before the adjournment. If he is assured then that congress is determined not to provide for these officers he will not call them back again, for he does not intend to call it in a pet. He will only call it if he has assurances that the appropriations for marshals and their deputies shall be passed. Marshals, he said, would undoubtedly continue in office whether their fees in criminal cases were provided for or not. The President continued, saying: "I suppose I must treat congress like any other body of respectable people and if they are determined not to grant this money, cease to try to compel them to." Speaking of the veto message he said it would be sent in to-day in time to give congress an opportunity to adjourn at the hour designated by the House resolution, 4 o'clock. The message will make about two pamphlet pages and will call attention to the reasons given for the last veto. This will be introduced by a dissertation on the importance of marshals and their deputies, especially in the enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

A good many House republicans have been busy to-day laboring with the President to induce him to change his mind and not reconvene Congress. They have pointed out to him the objections to such a course and urged upon him the fact that the country will not be pleased with it. This may have made some difference in Hayes' plans, although it has all along been doubted whether he meant what he is alleged to have said. At any rate Hayes now announces that he is in doubt about calling another session and will not make up his mind until he can ascertain in the course of to-day whether or not he can accomplish anything by it.

The *Times'* Washington corre-

spondent does not believe Congress will adjourn to-day, basing his belief in the fact that one objection will cause the resolution for adjournment to lie over.

The *Tribune* says: It is uncertain what Congress will decide to do and the situation is made embarrassing by the fact that congressmen are rapidly leaving the city for their homes. It is doubtful whether a quorum will be present in Washington to-day. parliamentarians are discussing point as to whether Congress even adjourn legally *sine die* if a quorum is present. The committees of the House have resolved to hold no more meetings this session.

FALL RIVER, 30.—A slight disturbance occurred at the Merchant Mill, this afternoon. The corporation has several out-of-town spinners quartered over the office building in the mill yard. A crowd of young men from 16 to 20 years old gathered in the street near the building, threw stones through the open window, and created considerable disturbance. The police dispersed the crowd. Two spinners left town to-night to solicit aid from New York and New Jersey, and six or eight other spinners have been sent through New England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day for the purpose of giving the merchants of San Francisco an opportunity to express their admiration and sympathy for the North Pole Expedition. The attendance was large. President McKim called the meeting to order and announced the object of the assembly. He said in substance that the public spirit displayed by Mr. Bennett in organizing the expedition should be recognized by the chamber by suitable resolutions. He closed with some pleasant remarks concerning Lieut. Delong, commander of the *Jeanette*, who was present.

General John Miller then read the resolutions, heartily approving the Arctic expedition, expressing the desire of the Chamber to test scientific development, recognizing with admiration the fact that the enterprise is supported by the private munificence of James Gordon Bennett and rejoicing that it has received the official endorsement of the Government, so that a national work it will extend the geographical and topographical knowledge of our northern boundary. In the interest of commerce, navigation and national agriculture may determine the laws of meteorology, hydrography, astronomy and gravitation, reveal the ocean currents, develop new fisheries, discover lands and people hitherto unknown, and by extending the world's knowledge of such fundamental principles of earth life, magnetism and electricity, in various collateral branches of atmospheric science, solve problems important to our common humanity, and tending to the welfare of the American Arctic Expedition from the Pacific.

Gen. Miller supported the resolutions in a brief speech. Prest. McKim then introduced Lieut. Delong. Lieut. Delong said: "I am touched by your kind words and cheer approval. General Miller has said that as this is the first polar expedition through Behring Strait. We do not know what perils we may meet, but we endeavor to place the flag of our country on the most northern ground of the world, and will plant it on the pole itself if possible. Thank you for myself and in name of the officers and men to accompany me for your kind words. It will be one of the pleasant thoughts of our voyage that this expedition started from San Francisco."

The remarks of Lieut. Delong were greeted with a round of applause. Resolutions were adopted unanimously and a motion was passed that a copy be ordered to the Secretary of the Navy. Lieut. Delong and to James Gordon Bennett. The chamber adjourned.

The *Jaenette* was to sail to-morrow, but her departure is delayed because the cause is not fully understood. Lieut. Delong being reticent at that point. The city journals contain local items to the effect that some defect has been discovered in the machinery of the *Jaenette*, also that no orders had been received from the Navy Department for tallying a ship to convoy the *Jaenette* to the Behring Sea with