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FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Vice-President presented unfinished business—election of Senate officers.

McPherson held the chair should call for the presentation of petitions and memorials, but the chair said this was an executive session and there was no morning hour.

Ferry sustained this view.

McPherson offered as his right the Boynton petition and if his request was received without objection he would move to refer it to the committee of foreign affairs.

The Senate, 31 to 30, refused to go into executive session.

Bayard believed the democrats were justified in their attitude of the past ten days, by law and reason.

Bayard said there had been times when he thought it his duty to interpose every possible barrier to action, in order that the question of the welfare of the country might stand over for the sober second thought.

Bayard's further points were that there was no precedent for the election, and the action of the democrats two years ago in no respect presented a parallel case. The Chinese treaty was before the Senate, and it ought to be considered, but what were a million of people that lined the Pacific Coast, compared with the matter of whether the present secretary of the Senate should give place instantly to another man. That was but one feature. The United States Supreme Court stood to-day enfeebled in numbers until the Senate should displace four officials and put four others in their places. The United States circuit and district courts were waiting, unable to proceed with public business, until the Senate should displace four officials. Postmasters were waiting confirmation, collectors of customs, and especially the collector for the great port of New York, the next office to the Secretary of the Treasury, were awaiting action on nominations. He criticized the prominence on the committees given to Mahone by the republicans; though he had voted for Hancock a deduction would and must be formed. He would prevent the consummation of the reward to Riddleberger and Mahone, as a duty to political morality; he denounced as dangerous the attempt at centralization, the announced purpose of Senate republicans to disorganize Virginia democrats and control the election; it was usurpation, invasion, revolutionary, unlawful, corruption. The republican party dropped its repudiation of balance by chosing Riddleberger; it was a dangerous crop to sow; it was by credit, the poor man's capital, that he could outlive poverty. Virginia was poor and needed credit worse than ever before. Leave her to her sense of self-respect and manhood, that was her case before the country. Sherman agreed with Bayard that majority must rule; it was treason and revolution when the dictates of minority went beyond reasonable delay. Under the rules of the Senate, government might be as absolutely destroyed as confederate success would have destroyed it. Reason and judgment must construe the rules. The doctrine of the right of the majority to rule must prevail. Minorities had certain rights to interpose dilatory motions, in order to delay and worry the will of the majority, but whenever they passed those rights, they entered upon dangerous grounds. What weighty reasons had the senator from Delaware given to justify the action which he himself denounced as dangerous and revolutionary? No; it was because the Senate desired to change some officers. Another reason assigned had been because Mahone had been a democrat and had voted with the republicans. That would not be sufficient. Senator Mahone had come here with a platform, which, if the young men of the south rallied around, would insure a peaceful and prosperous country. He mentioned and eulogized some of the conspicuous cases of independence in politics. He would discuss the debt question of Virginia when he became better acquainted with the facts. He understood Porter's census tables to show ten of the southern States had repudiated, readjusted and scaled down their debts to the amount of $130,000,000. He justified the repudiation portion of republicans, and said the democrats stood on a weak basis. Republicans would protect and shield Mahone with a strong arm; if the democrats attacked him, they attacked the republicans. Democrats would be governed by similar motives. He denied that there had been any bargain, promise or corrupt motive. Motives for entering into the movement are as patent as day, as light as the sun, and can be proclaimed from every housetop and every stump. We give our hand to the senator from Virginia because we believe we will thus advance public interests and break down the bitter spirit in the South which has prevailed since the war; we believe, while extending our help and aid to those men in expressing their opinion (even if we do not agree with that opinion), and while aiding them in defending themselves against ostracism of a great and powerful sectional party, we are doing good to our country, and we propose to carry out that policy. In carrying out if we do more good to the South than to ourselves. Reverting to the question of the Virginia State debt, he said: His own advise to the people of that and the State of West Virginia, would be to pay the whole of it between them. Congress had been in the fault in not providing, when it severed West Virginia from Virginia, what share of the State debt should be assumed and paid by West Virginia. He had perhaps himself voted for the measure dividing the State of Virginia, without thinking of that point, but he had always regretted that it had not been provided for. Democrats in West Virginia had repudiated their part. Davis denied this, and laid the blame on republicans.

Sherman said all repudiation movements came from the democratic side; two democrats tried to get the State debt of Ohio, $25,000,000, repudiated. Democrats published a measure two years ago, (Bayard bravely resisting) to pay the national debt with additional legal tender issues. Democrats could not, with good faces, cry out against Riddleberger's repudiation. He said dark the rules every party going out of power should yield gracefully to the inevitable; he appealed to democrats to let business proceed. They might denounce republicans, but they would take care of that, but majority could not, without endangering the government surrender to the dictation of the minority.

Hoar declared, no democratic senator would refuse alliance with any southern member because of the opinion attributed to Riddleberger and Mahone.

Bayard—The senator wants an answer and I will try to give it to him. I do not care whether democrat or republican advocates the side of repudiation, and repudiation is made the issue, I would never support him.

Hoar—If repudiation is made the issue! but suppose it is not the issue?

Bayard—But repudiation, by the action of the senator's party, is made the issue.

Hoar—I deny it.

Bayard—And I affirm it.

Hoar—The difference between the senator and me is, when assassination and fraud are the issue, he will ally himself with repudiationists, who stand for all these things; and I ally myself with a repudiationist who joins with me to put them down.

Bayard—The senator forgets, in the heat of debate, to give due respect to the motive of his opponent.

Hoar—I do not attribute motives, I deal with facts.

Bayard—Why does the senator stand before the country and ally me in any way with dishonest and unfair politics? methods? Why should he do it?

Hoar—Because, whenever the party that perforins these things and the South is in distress, the senator brings the weight of his own honorable and fair personal character to its rescue.

Bayard—I do not think it worth my while to deny that, and I have lived too long, if it is necessary for me to deny it. The methods spoken of by the senator have found in me as resisting an opponent and foe as I am capable of being.

Hoar—The senator thinks so, but I think he is alone in thinking so. I have never heard from a southern Union man, black or white; I have never heard from a northern freeman of any color, the senator from Delaware reckoned among saints of the church. Beware of the leaven of the Pharisee, which is hypocrisy.

After a few brief remarks by Vance, the Senate adjourned.

AMERICAN.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

The Deadlock—About Robertson—Other Interesting News.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The positions taken by Senators Sherman and Bayard, in their elaborate speeches to-day, have brought into bold relief the fact which had previously been less apparent, that the present contest in the Senate is practically a contest between the two great political parties for the election of the next United States Senator from Virginia. People of that State will next fall elect not only governor, judges of the court of appeals and other state officers, but also the legislature, which is to elect Senator Johnston's successor, to take his seat in March '83. It is generally believed by both parties in the senate, that the success of the movement to make Riddleberger sergeant-at-arms, involving an extension in behalf of the republican party of the nation, of both material and moral influence, and the proposed coalition of the readjusters and republicans in Virginia, would almost certainly insure the success of the coalition and result in a complete overthrow of the regular democrats in the "Old Dominion." A rumor is afloat and is credited in some quarters, that if the deadlock continues much longer the President will convene the Forty-seventh Congress in extra session. The report is probably intended to frighten the democrats into yielding the Senate for fear of losing the House patronage, which, unless an extra session be called, they will continue to enjoy until next December. It is now pretty definitely known that President Garfield approves the stand taken by the republicans of the Senate, and this belief is strongly corroborated, not only by the fact that his closest friends in the Senate have openly advised the present programme, but also by the President's own utterances this morning, when he expressed himself warmly in favor of the proposed alliance of Virginia republicans with the party of Senator Mahone.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, says there is no controversy between himself and Sherman touching the detail of officers from the line for signal duty. The general order recently issued from army headquarters, directing how officers shall be detailed for signal duty, was prepared by Hazen and received the approval of Sherman.

It is urged that the New York collectorship cannot be given to any New York politician of either faction without causing ill feeling and a break in the harmony of the party, and that the true way would be to give this important place to someone from another State.

There is a growing belief here that there will be a pretty thorough reorganization of the cabinet before the administration gets under fair headway. The plan of harmonizing the party by giving everybody a piece of cake does not seem to work. It is reported this evening that a prominent senator has gone to New York, charged with the mission of inducing Robertson to withdraw his name, or to ask the President to do so.

The *World's* Washington says: The senator who has gone to New York to induce Robertson to withdraw, is Jones, of Nevada.

Democrats of the Senate have pretty well determined that come what may, they will not consent to the election of Gorham and Riddleberger, as secretary and sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, if continued resistance can prevent that consummation.

General McCook, who has been on General Sherman's staff for years, has been ordered to join his regiment at White River, and Chaplain Mullins has been ordered to take charge of education in the army. Army officers say Secretary Lincoln has expressed an intention to revolutionize staff appointments. He thinks some officers have been enjoying fat and easy berths too long, and it is fair to give them a taste of service, and let those who have seen hard service perform staff duty a while.

Colored citizens, today, decorated Mahone's desk, with a floral emotto, inscribed with appropriate congratulatory sentiments.

The Presidents and Blaine are opposed to the continuance of the deadlock and think the nominations should be confirmed without delay and were disappointed at the result of the last republican caucus. Hale, Frye, Ingalls, Blair and others, hold similar views, and will try to have another caucus to reverse the decision of the last. It is stated that the President will use his power to break the deadlock, if it lasts much longer.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination for receiver of public money, of Otis Perrin, at Stockton, California.

Only $4,500,000 of the $25,000,000 called in by the 101st call, was received for redemption.

The widow of John Brown, who was hung at Harper's ferry, is in Washington, seeking a position, as she is poor.

The action of the President, today, in sending in nominations for several important places, such as the Indian commission, indicates his purpose to throw upon the Senate the entire responsibility for the failure to confirm or injuriously delay in confirming nominations. At the same time the President sympathizes with the movement to encourage Mahone and all other disaffected elements of the democratic party in the south. He expressed himself to a colored Virginia delegation to-day, as heartily in accord with the policy of disrupting and dividing southern democrats; but the Senate dead-lock is beginning to have an embarrassing effect upon the administration's work, and the President thinks so. It is said on good authority that some confirmations can be made without weakening the republican position. The rumor is again circulated to-day that if the deadlock continues much longer the President will call an extra session, but it is not credited.

Robertson, of New York, has notified his friends most emphatically that he will not consent to the withdrawal of his name, unless the President requests it. Robertson will make his fight to the end, and will win. Two-thirds of the Senate will unite to confirm him.

New York.—The *Tribune* says: The republican press of the country outside of New York State, with two exceptions, is solid in favor of Robertson's confirmation. The exceptions are the Washington *Republican*, edited by Geo. C. Gorham, late of the democratic workingmen's party, of California, and the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Within New York State there are only seven republican papers which oppose the confirmation, and nearly 70 which are warmly in favor of it. Of the seven which oppose, two or three were in favor before they received orders to the contrary. Of those in favor of Robertson, at least four have hitherto been devoted adherents of Conkling. These facts are pretty conclusive evidence that the means of republicans of the whole country are behind the President and in full sympathy with his course.

The *Times* says: A petition to President Garfield, circulated the last few days by the Board of Trade and Transportation, was sent to Washington last evening. The petition was signed by a large majority of prominent merchants of New York. The board, in submitting the petition, have directed attention in a letter signed by Darwin R. James, secretary, to the action of Judge Robertson in delaying and killing the bill to prevent the recent telegraph consolidation, after it had passed the assembly, and to his previous record as a representative of the Vanderbilt interest in this State.

The President has nominated Hiram Price, of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs, vice Thomas M. Nichol, whose nomination was withdrawn at his own request.

Hon. Hiram Price, who has been tendered the commissionership of Indian affairs, was elected to the 38th, 39th and 40th Congresses, and declined to be a candidate for the 41st Congress. He was nominated and elected for the 45th Congress against his expressed wish, was re-elected for the 46th Congress, and positively refused to be a candidate for the 47th Congress. Price is a strict teetotaler and a temperance lecturer. Poor Lo will get no firewater under the administration of the Iowa statesman if he can help it.

Boycott in New York.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Sun* says: Charles Cunningham Boycott, of Toughmask, Ulster County, Ireland, whose treatment of Land Leaguers gave rise to the term "Boycotting," arrived yesterday, accompanied by his brother, Rev. Edmund Boycott. The name appeared on the list of passengers as Charles Cunningham, and his nephew as Mr. St. John. This was done to avoid annoyance on the passage, but as soon as the steamer touched the pier his identity was disclosed, much to his discomfiture. He has gone to Richmond, Virginia. He says the attack on him originated with the priest of the parish, Father John Malley, just after two tenants had been evicted, Father Malley made a speech to the crowd, which was reported in the Dublin *Freeman*, and in which he said: "It is very easy to reduce the inhabitants of any parish to those only who have the cause of the Land League at heart, without breaking the law of God or of the land." That was the first of it and the beginning of "Boycotting. He has no personal trouble with his neighbors. These charges circulated against me were an afterthought. I have lived among these people 26 years. I have ridden in the cars with them, hunted with them and been on good terms with them all the time. I think they have made me a scapegoat for the uprising against agents. I was more prominent than others, and it was easier to attack me by ruining my farming business. Most agents could not be attacked that way, because they do not work farms. When they Boycotted me, there was nothing left to do but to go. I didn't care so much for myself. I think I could have stood it longer, but it is a hard thing to live day after day with your wife going to the window every time you go out, looking after you, expecting you to be shot, and when you go back see the breath yet upon the window pane, and know your loved one have been watching for you all the time. I tell you a man can't stand that sort of thing more than a couple of months. Tenants' demands, he thinks, amount to confiscation almost. Two Irish Protestant girls are left in charge of his property, and in spite of Boycotters have refused to leave it. These troubles have been a terrible thing to stand, and I believe they have decreased the value of property 30 per cent. It cost government £7,000 to harvest £70 worth of crops.

Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, 6.—The society of the army of Tennessee marched, this morning, ninety in number, with General Sherman at the head, from the Burnett House to Pike's Opera House, and Sherman presided at a business meeting. After reports and the appointment of committees, General Sherman read a sketch of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, correcting some misstatements of reporters, and stated that the report for the Cincinnati *Gazette* was all wrong in essential particulars. A large number of regrets were read.

Indian News.

BUFORD, 5.—Two Indians sent out by Major Brotherton, in February, arrived at Poplar River on Saturday with seven hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp. They report the whole camp, of 200 souls, about fifty miles out *en route* to Buford to surrender. The camp is moving slowly and is expected to arrive at Poplar River on Wednesday. Bull promised to come in as soon as the ground is dried out enough to make traveling good.

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