

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Over 40 Senators were in the chamber before the Senate was called to order, at noon. A great part of the morning hour was taken up in the presentation of a large number of petitions from various parts of the country in favor of the adoption of a 16th amendment, prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

A large number of bills was introduced and referred to appropriate committees, among them the following:

By Sargent, to regulate Chinese immigration.

By Dorsey, supplementary to the act of March 3d, 1877, in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.

By Plumb, to re-organize the pay department of the army.

By Voorhees, to extend the provisions of the act of 1874 in relation prize money to all fleet officers.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Conkling submitted a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report in regard to the action taken by any department of officers of government in restoring Major R. P. Runkle to the army of the United States. Agreed to.

He also submitted the resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire and report in regard to the restoration of Dr. L. J. Draper to the medical corps of the navy which was debated at some length and agreed to.

Edmunds submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting States from making appropriations for sectarian purposes. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

After the morning business had been disposed of Edmunds, of Vermont, called for the regular order, and the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Matthews submitted before the recess, declaring the right of Government to pay the principal and interest of bonds in silver coin.

Beck spoke in favor of the re-monetization of the silver dollar.

Sargent submitted the following:

Whereas, Thousands of women of the United States have petitioned Congress for an amendment to the constitution, allowing women the right of suffrage; and

Whereas, Many of the representative women of the country favoring such an amendment are present in the city, and have requested to be heard before the Senate in advocacy of such amendment;

Resolved, That a session of the Senate be held on that said representative women, or such of them as may be designated for that purpose, may be heard before the Senate, but for one session only.

Objection was made and the resolution was laid over.

Eaton presented a petition of citizens of New Haven, Conn., praying for the passage of a law authorizing the coinage of silver dollars of 420 grains standard silver, and that they be made legal tender for sums not exceeding \$20, and that an international commission be organized to fix the relative value of gold and silver in foreign and domestic exchanges; referred.

Eaton gave notice that when the silver bill came before the Senate for consideration, he would offer a substitute for it, in accordance with the above petition.

Cameron, Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the erection of certain public buildings in that city; referred.

Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Sargent said he knew there was much committee work to do, and public business might be expedited by such an adjournment, but he felt it his duty to oppose the motion, as he desired to have the resolution submitted by him this morning, in regard to allowing female advocates of the sixteenth amendment to present their arguments before the Senate, considered to-morrow.

Thurman said the idea had been conveyed that the ladies now making the application to be heard by the Senate represented the women of the United States. He denied that they represented one-twentieth of one hundredth part of the women of the United States. Undoubtedly they were very worthy women, but one of them said,

in the convention at Lincoln Hall, that they intended to carry the Senate by God. Maybe they would, but it would be long after some of the old fogies were out of the chamber. (Laughter.) He did not wish to be understood as wanting in respect for these ladies, but he was free to confess that the woman who sat at her fireside and took care of her children was rather more respectable in his mind than the woman who threatened to carry the Senate by God. It was for the States to declare who should vote in the States. Let them begin with Massachusetts.

After some further discussion, Sargent moved to adjourn. Rejected, yeas 20, nays 25.

The question then recurred on Bayard's motion to adjourn over until Monday. Rejected, yeas 9, nays 35.

Randolph then took the floor to address the Senate on the silver resolution, but yielded the floor to Edmunds, who said, as the ladies who desired to be heard by the Senate wished to know if their petition would be granted, he withdrew his objection to the present consideration of the resolution submitted by the senator from California (Sargent) this morning.

The resolution was then taken up, and Sargent moved to fill the blank so as the Senate should hold a session on Saturday, January 12, to hear the advocates of the sixteenth amendment, and that they should be allowed two hours to present their views.

A debate ensued. Sargent said he predicted this assault upon the Senate, as it had been called. It was only the beginning of assaults upon Congress and state legislatures in favor of the sixteenth amendment. This movement was spreading and growing more troublesome year after year. He argued that these ladies did represent the women of the country, and that they had been duly appointed by the State conventions.

The resolution was then rejected, yeas 13, nays 31.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce for a law to equitably adjust the errors in the assessment and collection of duties on imports and the petition of bankers, merchants and others of New York, favoring the repeal of the bank law, were presented and referred.

Davis, of Illinois, presented a petition of 400 bankers and business men of Chicago, in favor of retaining gold as a single standard of value, and against the repeal of specie resumption. Davis spoke of the high standing of the signers of the petition, but said, in his opinion their views were entertained only by a very small percentage of the population of that city. He also presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Bloomington, Ill., his place of residence, in favor of the re-monetization of the silver dollar. In presenting them he said he had no agency in getting up the meeting, but believed its proceedings expressed the opinion of the whole country, which was the fourth in population in that State; referred.

Edmunds submitted a long amendment to the preamble of the resolution introduced by Matthews before recess, declaring the right of government to pay its bonds in silver, &c. The amendment sets forth that the silver dollar of the United States has been long absolute. When the existing loans of the United States were authorized that gold coin had been the only lawful coin; and that Congress should not legislate to make money at the expense of its creditors, that it was the highest obligation of the United States to pay its debts in such coin as its creditors expected would be paid, and that it would be unjust to compel them, or laboring men, either to receive silver dollars or any debased money. Laid on the table and ordered printed. The resolution to which it is proposed as an amendment is now before the Senate.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The House met, to-day, at noon; 250 members responded to their names, more than a quorum, and the journal of December 15th was read.

A resolution reported by Wood prior to recess, directing the investigations to be made into the management of the several departments of Government, came up as the first business in order, it having been postponed till after the reading of the journal.

Kelly asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting that petitions are to be presented to the House. From many thousand citizens from 35 States of the Union, asking the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising citizens of the United States on account of sex, and therefore ordering a session of the House for Saturday next, at which the representative women, chosen by the petitioners, and now in this city, can be heard at the bar of the House in support of the same.

Crittenden objected, but withdrew his objection temporarily to permit Kelly to make a statement.

Wood—How long is the statement to be?

Kelly—Very brief. I have no elaborate remarks to make. I desire simply to bring to the attention of the House these petitioners. They are here largely delegated by citizens of both sexes from 35 States of the Union, asking the House to initiate proceedings which it cannot consummate, which it can only submit to the people of the several States, to wit: "A constitutional amendment," and ask that the House, as it has on former occasions heard strangers to the body on the floor may, in vindication of the right of the petition, hear a limited number of these women on Saturday next, a day when probably there would be otherwise no session, to state the grounds of what they believe to be a constitutional hardship and deprivation of the rights which pertain to them as intelligent individuals, many of whom are large tax payers. That is all that I can say at this time under the restraint indicated.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the offering of the resolution?

Crittenden, of Mo., objected.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Hewitt presented a petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce praying for the passage of a bill to correct all errors in the assessment and collection of duties on imports, whether in favor or against the government. The proposed bill provides that whenever it appears that insufficient duties or duties in excess of those required by existing laws at the date of the importation have been assessed, the Secretary of the treasury shall order the entries of such goods to be relinquished and such equitable rules as shall give full effect to the act. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Stephens, of Georgia, introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to a document entitled: "The administrators of the United States government at the beginning of the second century."

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Luttrell, of California, to prohibit the employment of Chinese or Mongolians on any public works in the United States.

Also to prevent the naturalization of Chinese or Mongolians. Testimony taken by it in regard to the Mexican border troubles printed and reported to the House at any time.

Hale objected. The motion to refer Wood's resolution to the committee of the whole was accepted, and thereupon the House went into a committee of the whole, Eden, of Illinois, in the chair, for its consideration.

Burchard offered an amendment to the resolution so as to authorize the committee to apply to the House at any time for such powers.

A vote being taken on the amendment by Burchard, authorizing the committees to apply to the House for power to send for persons and papers, it was agreed to—98 to 93.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The Speaker laid before the House several executive documents, referred.

Hale made a point of order that the business which occupied the House, yesterday, should come up to-day, as unfinished business.

The Speaker overruled the point, as to-day was private bill day.

Hale then raised a question of consideration, and the House voted to set aside the private business and to resume consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

Hale moved the previous question on the substitute reported yesterday, from the committee of the whole, which is to the effect that committees desiring to make investigations may, at any time, apply to the House for leave to send for

persons and papers, but requiring them to present a statement of the charges.

The previous question was not seconded—109 to 111.

Wood then offered a substitute for Hale's, and demanded the previous question. The substitute being his original resolutions without change.

Hale made a point that the committee of the whole having rejected the proposition now presented, the House could not be asked to vote upon it.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, but stated the vote must be first taken on the report of the committee, that is on Hale's substitute.

The previous question was seconded.

The first vote was on Burchard's amendment to the original resolution, which was to insert the words "authorizing the committee to apply to the House for power to send for persons and papers."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 106, nays 111.

The next vote was taken on Wood's substitute, offered to-day, being the resolution as originally presented, and it was adopted—yeas 111, nays 107.

Cox asked leave to offer a resolution asking the President to communicate his reasons for refusing to recognize the present Government of Mexico under General Diaz, with such orders, correspondence, and other documents as relate to that subject.

Hale—That matter is before the proper committee of the House. I object.

Cox—I simply ask its reference to the committee on foreign affairs.

Hale—I have no objections to that.

The resolution was referred.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Luttrell offered a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the management of those ports of entry whose expenses are larger than their receipts; adopted.

The House then, at 2.30, proceeded to the consideration of private business.

Among the reports made was one from the committee on foreign affairs, adverse to the claim of Antoni Pellatier, for indemnity from the government of Hayti. The report was tabled, and a resolution adopted that the papers in the case be transmitted to the President without recommendation.

There was a good deal of discussion on one private bill, but no bill was passed.

Kelly presented petitions from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities, for the passage of a law giving to all persons, without preference, permission to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, and the rejection of all applications for exclusive privileges.

Adjourned until Monday. After adjournment, a democratic caucus was announced for Monday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, fixing the rates for public advertising; providing for a commission on the subject of alcoholic traffic; amending the revenue laws; increasing the special tax on wholesale liquor dealers; increasing the tax on distilled liquors; repealing the law imposing a tax on friction matches, and repealing the law requiring stamps on bank checks; for the removal of the tax on deposits with State and national institutions and trust companies.

By Bayne, for the adjustment and payment of the claims for prize money due the citizens of Pennsylvania.

#### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Frederick R. Goodrich, who admitted forging the names of employees of the Interior Department to the pay roll, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

There is no truth in the specials declaring that Diaz' government is to be recognized on the arrival here, next week, from Mexico, of Minister Foster. There will be no change of policy by the administration upon the Mexican questions until Congress shall have exhausted its proposed inquiry, and had an opportunity to express its views.

BOSTON, 9.—At a meeting of the republican State committee at Concord, N. H., last night, preliminary to the State convention, to-day, it

was manifest there was a formidable pro-Hayes element in the party. A strong feeling against Chandler was expressed by the delegates, while it was claimed by Chandler's friends that there had been an organized effort to crush him, secret meetings having been held for the purpose, and that various prominent men had been drawn into it.

A Times' Berlin correspondent says: Bismarck has lately assumed a much less pretentious position than was for some time expected, and the readiness of Russia to deal with the all-important subject of peace in a conciliatory manner, aids the British government materially in its effort to secure a lasting peace. The further facts that Turkey has shown such a ready willingness to treat directly with Russia greatly increases the prospects of peace. The death of Victor Emanuel has, it is believed, also strengthened the prospects of a speedy peace.

A special from Pera says that Mehmet Ali has gone to arrange an armistice. The correspondent understands that the Porte has agreed to propose a six weeks armistice, on the condition that the belligerents maintain their present positions and that peace negotiations commence as soon as the armistice comes into operation.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—Governor Nicholls' message is confined chiefly to State finances. The total consolidated interest bearing debt is \$11,785,293. Owing to the abstraction of books from the auditor's office, it is impossible to learn the amount of the floating debt. He recommends most rigid economy in State affairs. He enters a protest against the action of the United States Senate in refusing to admit Spofford as a Louisiana Senator.

The information filed in the United States court by District Attorney Lacey, against Loud, charged with stuffing ballot boxes in the third congressional district, was tried to-day. The prosecution broke down and the United States district attorney requested permission of the court to enter a nolle. Acklin's friends believe this action was brought to prejudice his case in Congress, and that its failure will result favorably to him in the contest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, 9.—There will be a quorum of Senators to-morrow on the re-assembling of Congress. About 40 are already in the city. It is not so certain that there will be a quorum of the House. It is not anticipated that any business of interest will be transacted until Monday. The first business in the House is the pending resolution of Wood, instructing the principal standing committees to inquire into any errors, abuses or frauds in the administration and execution of existing laws, with a view to ascertain what change and reformation can be made, so as to promote the integrity, economy and efficiency of the several departments.

A telegram to the commission of internal revenue from Revenue Agent Wagner, dated Charlotte, S. C., to-day, says: "Governor Hampton has directed the sheriff of Union county to see the law enforced, and proposes to remove the trial justice and disband the militia company implicated in the rescue of the federal prisoners at Spartanburg. We shall call on the sheriff for a posse and believe we shall be able to avoid all trouble."

The statement that Conkling will introduce a resolution investigating the President's title, is universally discredited. Ben Butler declares he never heard of such intention. Southern men say that if introduced it would be defeated by the southern votes.

The woman's suffrage convention to-day adopted a series of resolutions, setting forth the duty of the national government in maintaining in equal rights all its citizens without regard to sex; the injustice of re-naming women from a hearing before the highest tribunal of the nation to state legislation; the right of educated tax-paying women of the nation to have precedence over Chinese and Indians; reference to Congressional action on their civil and political status; condemnation of the proposed sixteenth amendment, which introduces the sectarian God into the constitution; the injustice of taxing the property of widows and spinners to its full value, while the clergy are largely exempt; lastly the proposition that education should be made compulsory, so that after 1885 there should be