

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The secretary of the Senate, before reading the journal, read the following note from Vice-President Wheeler: "A telegram received this morning advises me of the dangerous illness of a sister and summons me home. It will be necessary for the Senate, on its meeting, to-day, to elect a president pro tem."

Davis, West Virginia, said as there was comparatively a small number of senators in attendance he hoped there would be a delay to enable absentees to arrive. At the suggestion of Wallace, an informal recess was taken. It was discovered at the time the note was read that there was a larger number of republican than democratic senators present. A messenger was dispatched for Senator Thurman, but that gentleman entered the Senate chamber soon after the messenger left, and the session was resumed.

Bayard then offered the following:

Resolved, That in the absence of the Vice-President, A. G. Thurman be, and is hereby chosen, president of the Senate pro tem.

Anthony moved to substitute the name of Thomas W. Ferry. Disagreed to, yeas 18, nays 28, and the resolution passed.

Thurman was conducted to the chair by Ferry, the former remarking on the way thither. "Turn about is fair play," Thurman, on taking the chair, said: "Senators, it is only necessary for me to say in the fewest possible words that I sincerely thank you for this mark of your confidence."

The journal was then read.

Bills were introduced by Jones to provide for the speedy completion of a line of railroad and telegraph between the ports of the lower Mississippi River and southern frontier of the United States and to aid in the construction of the same and for other purposes.

Hoar asked to be relieved from service on the committee on agriculture, and Cameron, Wisconsin, asked to be relieved as a member of the committee on routes to the seaboard.

Bell was appointed to fill both vacancies.

The vacancy on the committee on education and labor was filled by the appointment of Lamar.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and Logan addressed the Senate. He thought the question now before the body more important than any other that had arisen since 1861, when the same sentiments which prompted the present legislation, expressed by many of the same men now uttering them, led to the war. He denounced the proposed legislation as bad in itself, and as being attempted by unparliamentary practices. He discussed at considerable length the question of protecting colored men in their right; maintained that government must reserve the right to interfere when fraud was committed and punishment refused by the state authorities. He warned the democracy against going too far; the people would, if necessary, rise and by force protect their rights from destruction. He confessed he had been disappointed in finding that the democracy were bent on destroying the peace of the country. The extreme conciliation extended them had not been met in a similar spirit. He charged the democrats with tampering with the peace and harmony of the country, and with insincerity in working its destruction. The democratic party were responsible for whatever discord exists. The republicans had courted peace by every concession honor and dignity would permit. They will make further sacrifices even, but the democracy must understand that they will do nothing dishonorable to them or to the country; they will not relinquish the principles which inured to the people, gained by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution; they will not permit the modification of the rights of 4,000,000 of the people of the south, who have been liberated from slavery and admitted to the rights of citizenship; they shall not be remanded to the condition of serfdom or peonage. Let me invite them to a place which is honorable, and which

will make us a model for all the people for centuries to come; a peace which must be built on the high respect of citizens of the common country; it must rest on the concession of equal rights to all citizens of the republic, black or white, native or foreign born; a peace that knows no state lines for abrogating the rights of American citizens; a peace which would enable all people to cluster around the American flag as an emblem of their sovereignty, patriotism and virtue—a people strong enough to defy the power of the world, and who will protect its citizens in all their constitutional rights on land and sea, at home and abroad, elevating the great future of our country, clear and full, in the blazing sunlight of our hope.

Beck said the last sentence of the gentleman's speech was a synopsis of the democratic policy. All the indictments and arraignments seemed very unnecessary in view of the fact that there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether the people, by their representatives in Congress, have a right peaceably to pass a law saying that States shall conduct their own elections, uncontrolled by military interference; that juries shall be free from test oaths and State affairs be managed without the interference of federal bayonets. The senator from Illinois complained that the colored people were not represented here now. No man, white or black, would think of comparing men who represented the south under the republican rule with those now sitting around him. The south, to-day, was represented by men who were the peers of any gentlemen on the other side. He denied that any revolutionary language had been uttered by him. He had not threatened the President, but, although he favored the separating of this measure from the appropriation bill, he believed the President would sign the bill as he ought, since it was perfectly constitutional. His past conduct indicated this. The republicans could not make him act as a party president. Were he president he would resent the threats of veto made by his party as unbecoming. Regarding the small number of troops east of Omaha, it is easy to concentrate them, and 4,500 were concentrated in Louisiana when it was necessary for republicans to carry that State. He quoted from President Hayes' inaugural address and said: The liberal spirit there shown had been followed out so far, and would probably continue to be in spite of the clamor about revolution. What had been done since the South "captured the capitol" that had not been for the good of the whole country? Have we not opposed corruption, maintained local self-government and equal rights? Sought to make civil power superior to military? Demanded fair trials by the jury, honest elections conducted by the States themselves and upheld the just powers of the federal government in all the great national affairs that reach beyond State lines? If a true comparison were drawn between the condition of the southern States now and their condition some years ago, the speech of the gentleman from Illinois, Logan, would fall to the ground before the truth of the case. The negroes had learned that the democrats were their true friends and were no longer deceived by the promises of republicans. Let them alone and the democratic party will bring them up to the highest civilization of which they are capable at the earliest possible moment. Beck quoted from Evart's speech at the Cooper Institute, January 12, 1875, at a meeting called to consider the action of the troops in Louisiana, and from a speech made in the Senate by Seward in 1856, in which he pointed out the danger of relying on the army to enforce laws, and said the best warrant for making just laws was enlightened public opinion. Beck alluded to the fact that General Gilbert broke up the democratic convention in Kentucky, in 1863, with three or four soldiers. They were not afraid of those few men, but they submitted because the United States government was behind the soldiers. During that summer martial law was proclaimed in Kentucky and military officers were sent to the polls and closed them, refusing to allow votes to be cast for loyal men. Charles Wyckliffe, former postmaster-general of the United States, was the democratic candidate for governor. He had been in Congress and voted money to carry on the war, but the United States troops

prevented votes from being cast for him, and yet it had been asserted here that there had never been restraint by military power at the polls.

Hoar—That was in the war.

Beck—Kentucky, at that time, was paying her taxes to the federal government, and had 60,000 men in the federal army. President Lincoln had on one occasion been obliged to interfere and partly rescind the orders given to General Chenck in Maryland, because of the abuse made of the military. Reverting to Blaine's statement that the cry against military despotism was likely to injure the country, Beck said the democrats were not alone in denouncing the administration of affairs. He quoted from the remarks of Stanley Matthews in the liberal convention of 1872, composed of men who had been republicans, in which Matthews denounced the action of government, especially on the use of the military power. Beck yielded to a motion to adjourn, and will conclude to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—After the reading of the journal, the Speaker called the committees for reports. The only report submitted was from the committee on accounts, relative to the committee clerk's report. It was adopted, and consideration was resumed of the Senate bill for the purchase or construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes. The bill passed with a trifling amendment.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, the pending question being on Bragg's motion to insert a clause repealing the law creating the southern claims commission and substitute therefor the one offered by Young (Tenn.) abolishing the commission, but transferring all claims now pending before it to the court of claims.

Bragg favored the proposition. Garfield said the proposition of Young to transfer all the pending propositions to the court of claims would be equivalent to breaking down all distinction between loyalty and disloyalty in regard to about 8,000 claims.

Bragg said his idea in offering the amendment was to prevent government paying a debt for which it is not liable, to prevent republicans from publishing campaign documents calling the democrats confederates who are attempting to rob government.

Springer moved to amend Young's substitute by adding a proviso that cases thus transferred to the court of claims shall be subject to the same defense by the government that could have been made if the cases were pending before the commission. Rejected, with only 35 affirmative votes.

Young's substitute was rejected, 112 to 60.

Springer offered an amendment abolishing the southern claims commission and providing that any person who may have a claim against the United States in which the court of claims would not now have jurisdiction, but founded on equity and justice, and not barred by limitation, may file his plea in the court of claims. It further provides that the court shall report its finding to Congress, and Congress shall not allow or authorize the payment of any private claim not payable under the existing law until the claims have been investigated by the court of claims. Without disposing of the pending amendments, the committee rose, and the House directed that all debate on amendments shall close in ten minutes after the House again goes into committee. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A special says: The members of the House had, altogether, over 1,000 bills at the Capitol, to-day, to introduce. All the House committees will organize to-morrow.

The following is the report of Danbarlow and Co., showing the number of failures in the United States and Canada, for the three months ending March 31st, 1879.

	Number Failures	Amount Liabilities
Eastern States,	343	\$ 6,840,842
Middle States,	881	114,314,647
Southern States,	495	8,117,908
Western States,	648	8,380,227
Pacific States and Territories,	207	4,859,047
Total,	2,524	43,112,655
Dominion of Canada	634	11,648,697

During the corresponding period in 1878 there were 3,355 failures in the United States, with liabilities amounting to \$82,078,826, and for the three months in 1877 there were 2,869 failures, with liabilities of \$54,538,070. Dunbarlow & Company report the total number of failures in the United States and Territories for the three months ending March 31, at 2,524, amounting to \$43,648,697; total number in the Pacific States and Territories, 207, amounting to \$4,859,047.

The *Commercial Bulletin* notes the decrease from the first quarter last year as another healthful sign, denoting an improvement in the business situation compared with the corresponding period of last year, the decrease is 831 equal to 25 per cent. In the amount of liabilities, however, even a greater reduction is shown, the failures for the last months being only slightly in excess of one-half in amount of those for the similar period of 1878. Last monthly circular of Smith, Edwards & Company, Liverpool, referring to Beaconfield's recent allusions to the causes of monetary disturbances, says the question of bimetalism is exciting great interest now throughout Lancashire, and the opinion is steadily tending in the direction of Metalism, but the interests in London opposed to it are so powerful that it is doubtful whether any decided step can be taken in that direction for a long time to come.

CHICAGO, 15.—Private advices from New York say that James R. Keene has given large orders to sell wheat in this market, and that Chicago operators are bearing the market in New York. Provisions have declined rapidly to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, 15.—The convention of colored men adopted a resolution approving the late resolution of Senator Windom, introduced in Congress, and asserting that many Arkansas negroes are not allowed constitutional rights. Two colored commissioners were appointed to consider the question of migrating to some suitable State or Territory, and recommending a national loan or donation to aid in settling the Territory selected.

NEW YORK 16.—At 11 o'clock, last night, Pancho, of Buffalo, was the first man in the pedestrian contest now in progress at Gilmore's Garden. He had traveled 187½ miles, the exact distance covered by Rowell in the recent international match, within the same time. Merritt, of Bridgeport, Conn., was 9½ miles behind him. Hughes, the "Lepper," and Brodie, the newsboy, were nowhere. About 3,000 spectators were present. Most of the contestants look haggard and tired out. Ten have withdrawn for good.

There was quite a scene in the board of aldermen, yesterday. When the proposition was made to receive Fitzjohn Porter, it gave rise to one of the most exciting sessions of the present board.

Aldermen Byrens, who served in the army, declared that the resolutions were not only out of place but outrageous in their character. The praiseworthy allusions to General McClellan, which they contained, he thought indicated their origin to be at the capital of New Jersey.

Alderman Morris declared that the public business had to suffer to allow the sessions of the board to be occupied with such ridiculous motions and discussions. The commissioner of public works had \$300,000 at his disposal with which to repave the streets, and there were thousands of men waiting for employment, yet the board had not acted on his recommendation, and the work had thus been delayed for months.

Alderman Jacobus declared that if General Porter had his deserts he would not be alive to receive the congratulations of this or any other board. "He should have been hanged within 24 hours of the finding of the court martial," excitedly exclaimed the alderman, who served three years with the army of the Potomac.

Alderman Stewart, in a dramatic manner, cried, "No president but a renegade, like Hayes, would approve of the recommendation of the board of inquiry on such testimony as was on record in this case. I wish now that I had not been in the army. I could have made more money jumping bounties, as many did who stayed behind."

"Does that refer to me? Exclaimed Alderman Stevens." "No," replied Stewart. "It may be that Porter should have the thanks of the widows and orphans made so by his disgraceful action at

the second Bull Run. It may be that he should have the thanks of the workingmen of this city, whose wages he reduced while commissioner of public works; but he should not have the thanks of this board."

The motion to thank Gen. Pope had only three affirmative votes.

A motion to thank Hayes was accepted as an amendment.

A motion to include Jefferson Davis with Gen. Porter was offered by Alderman Jacobus.

After a great deal of acrimonious discussion, and an appeal by Alderman Sheils to the men calling themselves democrats, to sustain Porter, the whole matter was finally referred to a special committee of five.

Inquiry was made, last night, at the house of Mrs. Barrett, in Thirty-Fourth Street, if that lady had returned home. Miss Jones, who receives all callers, told the reporter that Mrs. Barrett was still absent, that she did not know her whereabouts, nor when she would return, if at all. I never knew that there was trouble between Mrs. Barrett and W., as she called Mr. Nathan. Why, he was here the very night before the shooting, and they appeared to be very friendly. She is not here now, and I do not believe she will come back.

A fire in the old Fulton market, to-day, caused damage to the building and a loss to the occupants of \$25,000. Partly insured.

A special from Boston says: Perhaps no similar event since the murder of Dr. Parkman by Prof. Webster, 30 years ago, has excited so much interest in Boston as the report that Bacon, the treasurer and active business man of the Good-year Dental Vulcanite Company, was murdered in San Francisco by a dentist of that city. Indeed, if the theory of the San Francisco police be correct, and Chalfant was a murderer, the circumstances of this tragedy and those of the Webster-Parkman murder are much alike; as also the social and business relations of the parties to the two crimes. Reports of previous threats by the dentists against his life were freely circulated. The dentists spoke most freely upon the subject, and some of them declared that for years Bacon's life had been in danger, not only in San Francisco, but in many other large cities throughout the country. The reason for this belief was founded upon the fact that Bacon had so oppressed hundreds of the profession that their business had been ruined, and their lives embittered in consequence.

Bacon was once in business on the Pacific Coast, and acquired, with readiness, the bold and undaunted methods in vogue there. About a year since he went to California, to press, in his usual way, collections of license fees and royalties. After his return Mr. Caduc, agent of the Good-year Dental Vulcanite Company was in San Francisco, and was there told that if Bacon came out again to institute suits, as he had threatened to do, if certain dentists did not pay up, he would be shot. On Caduc's return here, he told Bacon of the threats, but the latter, with the other officers of the company, gave the matter little or no attention. Bacon left Boston on March 18th, intending to go to San Francisco to press the collection of royalties from a large number of dentists, including some 40 dentists, whom he would have to sue in order to get his money. He stopped in Cincinnati and Chicago on the way, and arrived in San Francisco about the first of the present month. The company here received various dispatches indicating that the collections were very difficult. The tidings of his death greatly startled his business associates, and already orders have been sent for the body to be embalmed and sent to Boston.

Washington correspondents say the Vice-President intended to leave Washington anyway on the 1st of May, and now that he is gone he will remain away for the session, not appearing till December. Wheeler's going away has interfered somewhat with the reorganization of the force in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and perhaps also in the office of the Sergeant-at-arms. These officers have completed their plans for making numerous changes in their respective offices, and in accordance with the rules of the Senate they proposed to submit their lists of appointments to Wheeler for his supervision. They have consulted him hitherto in regard to the subject, and would have settled the matter with him to-day. The