

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The reading of the testimony taken by the committee which visited South Carolina, was continued at length, at the request of Wadleigh, who held the floor, yielding occasionally for motions for recess or to adjourn, which were rejected.

At 3.45 a. m. all the seats on the republican side of the chamber were vacant.

Chaffee raised the point that a quorum was not in the chamber, and the call of the roll showed but 34 senators present; less than a quorum.

During the call Mitchell said he had paired for the night with Meriman, and if compelled to answer to the roll call, he gave notice that he would break the pair on all other questions.

Whyte moved the sergeant-at-arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent senators; so ordered.

After a brief discussion the Vice-President announced the motion to adjourn.

Teller submitted that motion, and the vote resulted—yeas 4, nays 26.

No quorum voting, Whyte inquired if the sergeant-at-arms had executed the order of the Senate.

The Vice-President reported that he had, but had no means to compel attendance.

Whyte called for the reading of the rule which provides that no Senator shall be absent without the leave of the Senate, and gives the sergeant-at-arms power to compel the attendance of those absent.

Whyte—Does the sergeant-at-arms report that he has notified the absent Senators?

Vice-President—He does.

Wallace—Let him make his report in writing. We want the names of the senators that the country may know them.

Conkling here entered and objected to such a report, as nothing in the rules authorized less than a quorum to direct the sergeant-at-arms to prepare a list of absentees.

The Vice-President directed a call of the roll, and thirty-seven senators answering, a quorum was announced present.

A debate of an hour followed upon questions of order and what disposition should be made of the report of the sergeant-at-arms; finally upon motion of Edmunds, all further proceedings under the call were suspended.

At five o'clock Wadleigh, who held the floor, when the fact was developed that no quorum was present, resumed it and called for a continuation of the reading of the testimony taken by the committee of the senate in South Carolina a year ago.

Thurman objected to the further reading of this testimony, and said it had been the usage of the Senate to allow a Senator to read almost anything as part of his speech, but that usage had never been abused until to-night. He argued that the testimony could not be read without the leave of the Senate, and demanded that the question of reading the testimony be submitted to the Senate.

Wadleigh said it was not a gross abuse to lay before the Senate evidence absolutely necessary to enable the Senate to judge of this case. He wanted to let the country know that in this Senate a party sought to seat a man whose record would not bear examining.

Bayard said the testimony was taken by the committee long before anyone had any idea the present case would come before the Senate. For all just purposes of this case, the senator might as well have read Worcester's Dictionary. When he (Bayard) first came into the Senate, there were but nine senators belonging to the party with which he acted. They had never attempted dilatory motions, but had they acted in the manner as witnessed to-night, the majority would have put them down.

Edmunds asked if the senator remembered along about 1850 when Jefferson Davis and Soule and some others occupied the Senate a whole night, having messages of the President read?

Bayard said he did not remember that time, though it may have happened.

Thurman withdrew his point of order, leaving it to the senator from New Hampshire as to what testimony he would have read.

Wadleigh then argued facts in the South Carolina case, and said he could not help regarding this resolution as an attempt to carry by force of numbers that which could not be carried by an investigation.

At 5.45 Edmunds moved a recess until 11; rejected—yeas 23, nays 26.

Wadleigh, resuming, said he had selected no testimony to be read which did not bear directly upon the validity of the election in South Carolina.

At 6.15 Edmunds said it was now daylight, and time for the senators to have a little breakfast. He moved a recess until 10; rejected—yeas 17, nays 26.

Paddock moved to adjourn; rejected—yeas 19, nays 26. He then moved that the Senate take a recess until 9 o'clock; rejected—yeas 16, nays 26.

Wadleigh continued to read from the volume of testimony, and at 7, at his request, Edmunds took the book and read for him to relieve that Senator who had been on the floor since 10.30 last night.

Edmunds, during the reading, several times made humorous allusions to portions of the testimony, in a parenthetical manner, and Garland inquired who had the floor.

The Vice President replied that it was held by Wadleigh.

Garland—Then I object to the Senator from Vermont interjecting these remarks into the testimony as he reads. He is a mere agent's clerk, a mere fungus of the Senator from New Hampshire. (Laughter.)

Motions to adjourn and for recess until half past eight were rejected, first by yeas 18, nays 26, and the latter by yeas 21 and nays 26.

Chaffee moved that the Senate proceed to executive business; rejected—yeas 20, nays 25.

The reading of the testimony was resumed by Edmunds and continued until 8 o'clock.

Mitchell moved an executive session; yeas 15, nays 26.

Wadleigh resumed the reading of the testimony, and was relieved by Burnside.

At 8.30 Edmunds moved that when the Senate adjourn, to-day, it be to meet at 2 to-morrow, which was voted down.

At 9.30 Wadleigh resumed the floor, and Burnside the reading, until after 10, when he yielded to Cameron, of Wis., who read the brief of Corbin claiming that he had been legally elected senator from South Carolina.

At 11.30 a. m. Allison moved a recess until one o'clock; rejected—yeas 21, nays 25.

Cameron, of Wis., resumed the reading of the brief in favor of Corbin, and continued until 12, when Wadleigh moved a recess until 2; rejected—yeas 23, nays 26.

At 12.05, Hoar, who occupied the chair, said he would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the hour of 12, the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate, had arrived. In the judgment of the chair legislative business should be continued until the adjournment of the Senate took place, and unless objection was made it should be so considered. No objection being made, Dorsey moved to resume discussion of the legislative business; rejected—yeas 22, nays 25.

Merrimon said, to show how entirely false were the statements as to intimidation in South Carolina, the whole population entitled to vote was 184,943, and the whole number of votes cast in 1876 was 183,388. How was it persons were intimidated when nearly the whole vote of the State was polled; besides, the republican candidate for governor, in 1876, received many more votes than any candidate before had ever received. The Hamburg riot was in consequence of the long continued series of outrages in Hamburg on the part of the negroes. The evidence showed that when men were shot down like wild beasts at Hamburg General Butler had left that place.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Merrimon argued at length that the presence of federal troops in South Carolina affected the vote at least 10,000.

Mitchell's amendment of last night was modified, making the resolution the special order for Wednesday at 12.30, and lost.

Thurman's resolution discharging the election committee from the Butler case was agreed to—29 to 27. Several pairs were announced. The vote showed no change.

Edmunds objected to present consideration, and the credentials were laid over.

Edmunds moved to adjourn till noon to-morrow, but the motion was rejected—28 to 23.

Thurman moved to adjourn till 3.30 to-day.

After a brief discussion, the Vice President decided that under the fifth rule the Butler case must lie over one legislative day, or until to-morrow; that if the Senate adjourn till a later hour to-day, it begins the legislative day of Tuesday. Thurman's motion, if agreed to, will violate the standing rule of the Senate which made noon the hour of meeting.

Thurman withdrew his motion and moved that Butler be sworn in.

Edmunds said that had been settled and the chair so decided, but said the motion might be made and acted upon in the future.

Edmunds gave notice that he would immediately after roll call to-morrow call up, as a matter of the highest privilege, the Kellogg case.

The Senate then, 28 to 27, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, after a twenty-seven hour's continuous session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Morrison asked unanimous consent to address it for a few minutes upon the currency question, and consent was given. Morrison having concluded, Singleton, chairman of the printing committee, reported a resolution providing for printing 10,000 copies of the testimony taken by the monetary commission, together with reports for the use of the House.

Hewitt said the report was a one-sided affair, and after discussion the resolution was re-committed.

Schlechter introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad along the south-western boundary of the United States.

Luttrell introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in California.

Chittenden asked unanimous consent for consideration of his resolution requesting the President to state what legal impediments, if any exist, that prevent him from executing the laws in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches.

Price objected.

Crittenden then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution, this being one of the last six days of the session, when it is in order at any time to move to suspend the rules.

The Chair sustained the motion, and the question being put, the resolution was adopted—129 to 41, two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House adjourned till Friday.

AMERICAN.

NORFOLK, 26.—After the survivors of the *Huron* arrived here, several seamen were interviewed, and made the following statement: The vessel was heading her course south-southeast, the wind blowing strong from south-southeast. She was under after sail to steady her, and steaming along. There was no event to excite apprehensions of a disaster. Master French had the deck, she had sighted and passed Currituck Light, and orders were given to keep a bright lookout for Body Island Light. At 1.40 the vessel struck, when all hands rushed on deck. Capt. Ryan and officers acted promptly; the crew responded to all orders with alacrity. The surf was terrific. Shortly after the vessel struck a boat was lowered, but immediately swamped. The vessel slewed broadside to the sea, which made a clear break over her, sweeping everything from the decks, and carrying the boats from the davits. Many seamen and officers were washed overboard and several killed by pieces of the wreck. Capt. Ryan and Lieut. Simmons were last seen together when the sea struck the vessel, and were swept away. The vessel broke up fast. The surf became more and more furious, making it beyond all human efforts to hold on. It was dark; signals of distress were made, but no response was received. No one knew where we were, and all that did get ashore were washed there by the surf. The cause of the wreck is attributed to the local attraction of the compass, and the strong current setting on the shore, which made the vessel go further to the southward than her compass course indicated.

NEW YORK, 26.—Elijah Alliger, who has had charge of the branch office in this city of the Commercial Insurance Company, of London, and whose affairs recently created so much attention, was arrested, to-day, and held in default of \$150,000 bail.

RICHMOND, 26.—The loss to private property in this city by flood, may be safely estimated at about \$300,000. Other losses will greatly augment this amount. The damage in Manchester, on the opposite side of the river, will reach \$100,000. There is considerable suffering among the poor people. Many had to camp out, last night, and are still shelterless. The damage to James' River and the Kanawha canal is not as serious as at first supposed.

LYNCHBURG, 26.—The Amherst bridge, 900 feet in length, erected after the flood of 1870, was swept away on Saturday night, and with it two new iron bridges of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad below the city. The latter were erected at a cost of \$70,000. Four bridges on the same road, between Bensocks and Big Spring, were swept away.

STAUNTON, 26.—The river bridge and trestle at Galveston are seriously damaged. There is a considerable break in the canal about the city, and the damage west of here is reported to be more serious than that of 1870.

WASHINGTON, 26.—A number of cipher telegrams have recently passed between Senators Jones and Sharon, on the subject of the present crisis in the Senate. Jones is endeavoring to impress Sharon with the vast importance of leaving his business long enough to help his party out of the existing emergency. A dispatch has now been received from Sharon, saying it is absolutely impossible for him to leave before December 20th at the earliest. In reply to the representations of ill feeling against him on the part of the republican senators on account of his absence, he states that if any considerable number of his associates desire it, he will resign in time to have a successor chosen by the new legislature of this winter.

The Senate proceedings, to-day, were witnessed with intense interest by more than 1,000 spectators, who filled the galleries and occupied all the available space on the floor. Many members of the House and distinguished visitors from abroad were among those who sat or stood behind the outer row of the desks of the Senators. Judge Davis, the first speaker, was listened to with close attention, and his reasons for immediate action on Butler's credentials were received with great satisfaction by the Democratic side of the chamber.

DENVER, 26.—The Western Union telegraph lines have been extended to Del Norte, Colo., on the south side of the Rio Grande. Their extension is the first one of the system that has crossed that river, and telegraphically connects Del Norte and San Juan mining region with the commercial world. Two railroads will soon complete the communication.

COLUMBIA, 26.—Judge Townsend to-day, rendered judgment adverse to the motion in arrest of judgment in the cases of Small and Cardozo, and sentences were passed as follows: Francis L. Cardozo, ex-treasurer of South Carolina, for conspiracy to defraud the State, two years' imprisonment in jail, and \$4,000 fine, and one year's imprisonment added if the fine is not paid at the expiration of the two years; Smalls, member of Congress, for accepting a bribe of \$5,000 while member of the State senate, three years at hard labor in the State penitentiary; L. Cass Carpenter, formerly proprietor of the Columbia Daily Union, for forgery, in raising amounts for publishing laws in his paper, two years in jail and a fine of \$1,000. Appeals will be made in all the cases.

LOUISVILLE, 26.—The negro McGhee, who attempted to outrage the daughter of the preacher at Columbia, Tenn., was brought back, to-night. A crowd tried to lynch him, when Miss Templeton refused to identify him. If he is identified death is certain.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—It has been decided to break up the Pacific Mail steamer *Constitution*, recently damaged by fire and scuttled in the Bay.

John E. Day, late Vice-President of the Karney faction of workingmen, has seceded from that organization. It is believed that this

will have a strong influence in breaking down the incendiary wing of the movement, and result in the organization of a new labor party of a respectable character.

Preparations are going on actively for Thursday's parade. A large turnout is anticipated.

NEW YORK, 27.—A *Herald* reporter had the following interview with Zamacona, who has just arrived:

Reporter—What are the views of the Mexican government?

Zamacona—As for the sincerity of the Mexican government, and its intention to suppress these troubles on the frontier of Tamaulipas, no one can doubt of that, because it is the real interest of the country to succeed in that undertaking. There is, especially, in the State of Tamaulipas, a certain class of people, which are not confined to that side of the frontier, who are constantly fomenting trouble. The government of Mexico is extremely interested in putting an end to these causes of complaint, because these people make trouble for the Mexican government itself, and are a permanent hindrance to the internal peace and tranquility of the country. Fortunately, at present, the government of Mexico can apply to this object the military means in that part of the country, because in the government over which Diaz presides he has no opponent. His authority is acknowledged all over the republic. Diaz has endeavored to improve the organization of the army, and the public revenue has been increased since his administration. Thus the responsibility devolves upon Gen. Diaz to improve the internal condition of the country and the frontier.

Reporter—Were these the only questions?

Zamacona—These were the most important questions; but there were some others; for instance, there were some complaints about that institution peculiar to Mexico, which is called the Zona Libre. There is a tract of land on the Rio Grande where the Mexican govt. has established a kind of entrepo, that is to say a tract of land where merchandise can be imported without paying duty, until it is taken into the interior of the country. The Government of the U. S. complains that the institution is detrimental to its physical interests and is favorable to smugglers on the frontier. This is a question that could easily have been settled, but its solution is now difficult on account of the peculiar circumstances in which it has been discussed. The impression produced with the Mexican people, and even with the Mexican Senate is, that these demands from the Government of the United States are a kind of condition for the recognition of Mexico. From that point of view the question that could easily have been settled is rendered difficult of solution. The Mexicans do not wish to yield or pay anything for recognition, and I think they are right, too. Zamacona further declared that the Mexicans do not desire the Americans to cross the frontier in pursuit of raiders. The Mexicans are abundantly able to preserve peace.

The steamer *C. H. Northam*, plying between this city and New Haven, was burned this morning at her dock. Three colored men perished. Loss \$175,000, insured \$120,000.

WASHINGTON, 27, 3.50 a. m.—There is no prospect of an adjournment. The democrats are steadily opposing all such motions, but a vote on the main question of discharging the committee cannot be reached on account of dilatory motions from the republican side of the chamber. If the republicans cannot carry the motion to adjourn, they favor a continuation of the session until 12 o'clock to-day, when the Kellogg case, reported by the committee on privileges and elections, yesterday, and laid over under objection, will be called up, and a motion made to give it precedence over the Butler case.

The ambassador of the Samoan Government, Lemamia, in company with Col. Mesnil, his counsel, appointed by the government to assist him in negotiations with the United States, had an interview with the Secretary of State, yesterday, and presented his credentials. He was introduced to the Secretary by Senator Mitchell. The credentials of Lemamia fully authorize him to enter into a treaty with the United States, the nature of which must be determined by the will of this country. The Samoans would prefer annexation or