

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## EXTRA SESSION.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The coin amendment to the subsidy bill was then adopted 51 to 21. The section making silver coins receivable for postage stamps in sums not exceeding \$3 was stricken out.

Conkling's amendment to the third section to substitute the words "silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than \$1," for the words "fractional or subsidiary silver coins," was adopted.

Cockrill thought the bill would practically contract the currency \$20,000,000, for the secretary would hoard it in the treasury, as shown by experience.

Allison said there could be no contraction, as small coins took the place of fractional currency.

The bill was then reported back to the Senate and the amendments made in committee of the whole agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to allow the use of the United States land and naval forces on certain occasions and to repeal the election laws.

Call addressed the Senate, declaring that the laws have been shamelessly abused, and that perjury and corruption flourished. He cited cases in proof. The south demanded their repeal not from disloyalty, but in the interest of pure elections. He did not envy those who could see nothing but evil in his people because following their convictions they engaged in the rebellion. That action involved too many complex questions to make it possible to say all the right was on one side and all the wrong on the other. Whatever may be thought of the former course of the southern people, they are now citizens having equal rights with others and as such demand the repeal of unconstitutional laws. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Thompson introduced a bill to convert gold in the Treasury into silver and to authorize the issuing of certificates therefor.

Conger objected, but his objection coming too late, the bill was referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of District business. Sanford reported the bill authorizing the commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue 20-year five per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia to the amount of not more than \$12,000, to redeem certain funded indebtedness of the District.

McMillan offered an amendment providing nothing in the account shall be construed to make the United States government liable for either principal or interest, and the bill passed.

Wood, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, said he desired to report from the committee on ways and means a resolution fixing the date of the final adjournment of Congress.

McMahon and Cox objected. The Speaker declined to admit the resolutions. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Gibson, of La., reported the resolution for final adjournment on the 10th of June.

Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, suggested that the resolution lie over for consideration till Saturday next, the House having agreed to adjourn over to-morrow.

Gibson assented and the resolution lies over.

Conger gave notice he would offer an amendment to the resolution by adding to it the words "provided the appropriation bills have been passed."

Whithorn gave notice he would move to recommit the resolution with instructions that it be not reported until the committee on ways and means shall have first reported a bill to abolish the duty on quinine and another bill to establish an income tax.

Pending these proceedings the veto message was received from the President.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The reading of the veto message was listened to with close and, for a time, respectful attention. Only an audible murmur went through the democratic ranks, when the sentence was read as to the effect of the existing law being to secure honest elections.

Again when the sentence was read as to what good faith and judicial authority it was for the protection of the elective franchise, the democrats laughed outright and republicans, as a counter demonstration, applauded.

Cox wanted to have the sentence read again, but his wish was not gratified. At the conclusion republicans again applauded.

The House then, on motion of Atkins, proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the President's objection.

The House refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 112, nays 91—not the necessary two-thirds affirmative. It was a strict party vote. Only four greenbackers voted; two, Ladd and Stevenson in the affirmative; and two, Barlow and Ford in the negative.

The message of the President was then referred to the committee on judiciary with leave to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

On motion of Stephens the Senate amendments to the subsidiary coinage bill were concurred in. The principal amendment is that limiting the legal tender quality of subsidiary coin to \$10 instead of \$20, as originally provided in the House bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

## AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 28.—On reassembling, ex-Governor Dennison was elected permanent chairman.

The committee on resolutions then reported as follows:

1st.—Resolved, That the republican party of Ohio, reaffirming the cardinal doctrines of its adopted faith as heretofore proclaimed, especially pledges itself anew to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the national government, in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control.

2nd.—Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the people in the exercise of power through the ballot box, to arrest the mad career of the party now controlling both branches of congress under the domination of a majority of men, lately in arms against the government and now plotting to regain, through the power of legislation, the cause which they lost in the field, namely the establishment of state sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

3d.—Resolved, That the democratic party, having committed itself to an attempt to break up the government by refusing to appropriate to their legitimate objects the public moneys, already collected from the people, unless the executive shall give his official signature to measures which he conscientiously disapproves, measures plainly intended to allow free course to fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves the signal condemnation of every honest and law-abiding citizen.

4th.—Resolved, That the present extra session of Congress thus compelled by the democratic conspirators has been prolonged beyond all possible excuse, not only to the depletion of the treasury, but also to the grave detriment of every industrial and commercial interest of the country, by the uncalled for agitation of several questions, by persistent efforts in hostility to the resumption of specie payments already happily accomplished, by constantly tampering with the currency system, unsurpassed in the world, by reopening and stimulating the sectional controversy, especially through the avowed determination to repeal all war legislation, and by seeking to inaugurate reactionary revolution designed to restore full power to a solid south in the affairs of the government.

5th.—Resolved, That the financial administration of the government by the republican party, in accomplishing the great work of the resumption of specie payments, in restoring our currency to the par value, in greatly reducing the burden of the national debt, in refunding a large proportion of the same at a rate of interest one-third less than the former rate, thereby alone saving the treasury \$13,000,000 a year, and in enhancing the national credit to a standing never before attained, is a source of just pride to the republicans of Ohio, and deserves a warm approbation of the American people.

6th.—Resolved, That this perpetual disturbance of the country in response to the conciliatory measures of the administration should, by the judgment of the people, be thoroughly condemned.

7th.—Resolved, That the memories of our dead heroes who gave their lives to save the nation from destruction protest against the expulsion of their living comrades from public offices to gratify the partisan purposes of the dominant party in Congress; that we send greeting to the President of the United States, and our republican members of Congress, and cordially thank and honor them for the firm and patriotic stand they have taken in opposition to the designs of the majority of the present Congress, and we hereby pledge them our earnest and undivided support.

By agreement, the nomination of candidates then began.

Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland, nominated Hon. Alphonso Taft for governor. General Gibson, of Seneca County, amid great cheering, nominated Hon. Charles Foster.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, and Charles Foster was nominated on the first ballot. The first ballot resulted—Foster, 280 5-6; Taft, 271 1-6; Keifer, 2. Total, 554.

The announcement of the vote was received with deafening cheers, and on motion of Hon. Ben Eggleston, Foster's nomination was made unanimous.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Wallace committee to-day examined T. J. Mackey, circuit judge in South Carolina, but nothing particularly new or interesting was elicited.

He supported the Hayes and Hampton ticket and all democratic nominees, and side by side with Hampton canvassed the State for Hayes, but he voted for Tilden, endorsing on his ballot his reason for doing so, that bayonets were brought to the polls to secure the election of Hayes.

Witnessed wished to say that a jury of the State courts, composed wholly of republicans, would convict the most prominent republicans who should wrong a democrat, and a democratic jury would convict the most prominent democrat who would wrong a republican.

Little Chief and other Cheyenne Indians had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior last evening, when that officer plainly told them they could not be allowed to go back to Dakota. They leave here on Friday.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The State Greenback Convention met at ten a. m., J. B. Welch, temporary chairman, made a speech predicting the success of the greenback party, and that Gen. J. B. Weaver would be the workingman's presidential candidate in '80.

Recess was taken until five.

Upon re-assembling, John Porter was made permanent president.

The committee on credentials reported 30 out of 99 counties unrepresented and the number of delegates unfilled. The fact was developed that two elements were present, the straight greenbackers in favor of paying the bonds in legal tender notes, and an element in favor of paying them in gold, silver or legal tender notes. The latter party prevailed, and thereupon the Wapello County delegation withdrew from the convention. The platform adopted sets forth the grievous wrongs which have been perpetrated upon the people by those to whom has been delegated the power of the government, especially by limiting the legal tender quality of the government to the national bank corporations, by changing government bonds into coin bonds, payable in gold, by converting the non-interest bearing debt, thus causing a shrinkage of values, depression in business, etc. The platform further denounces resumption, declares public money has been wasted in enormous land grants and exorbitant salaries. It declares the government alone must issue money in an amount to be constitutionally fixed upon a capita basis, that government bonds must be called in and paid in full legal tender money, that national banks of issue must be abolished and greenbacks supplant their issues, that the silver dollar be coined without limit. It endorses the arraignment of the pension bill and bounty bill, declares that while excreting the outrages on the Union soldiers during the war in southern prison pens, the violence of the partisan spirit in Congress should be condemned, as it seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and refusing to provide measures

for the present, and declares in favor of an honest, unintimidated ballot and a fair count, that the salaries of public officials be reduced 25 to 50 per cent. from the President down, that the strictest economy be practised and officials be held to a strict account. It commends all means for the suppression of intemperance, approves the stand taken by the greenback Representatives in Congress, and especially endorses Weaver and Gillette in their contest with the combined opposition of both old parties. The nominees of this convention are the candidates of the party and the platform, and the convention refuses to recognize the right of any to change or alter the ticket except in case of death, when neither democrats or republicans shall be placed on the ticket to fill the vacancies. The other resolutions were of a local character.

Daniel Campbell, of Clark County, was nominated for Governor.

Recess till evening.

SARATOGA, 28.—At the opening of the Baptist Missionary Union, Rev. Dr. A. J. Sage reported on missions in China and Japan, that the ministers feel much cause for thankfulness for the progress made. The work in Siam and Southern China has progressed well. In Japan, the success has been so great, the Baptists should be encouraged and push the work energetically and reinforce the workers. Rev. R. E. Nightsoor, a returned missionary from Assam, made a verbal report of the work there. The record of baptism of '78 shows the increase to be about one-third.

NEW YORK, 29.—A New Haven special announces the arrival there, last night, of the iron steamer *Norman Monarch*, 26 days from Constantinople, bringing two handsome gray Arabian stallions, given Grant by the Sultan of Turkey. They are in fine condition and will probably be soon sent to their owner's farm in the west. The *Norman Monarch* will take back to Constantinople 59,000 stand of arms for the Turkish government. The cargo will be worth about a million dollars.

The *Times'* Cincinnati special says: The local leaders here have joined in the statement that the convention would sound the key note of the next presidential campaign, a campaign, which, according to them, would, on the republican side, have to be fought by either Sherman or Grant. If this be true, then Ohio must be regarded as equally divided between her "favorite son," the Secretary of the Treasury, and the ex-President of the United States. In other words, the convention consisting of over 550 representing the republicans of Ohio resulted in the nomination of Charles Foster by a majority of nine votes and four-sixths of a vote over Alphonso Taft, who was supposed to be the representative of Grant.

Alfred G. Holcombe, yesterday, received notice from the patent office that an application has been allowed for his invention which the *Times* this morning asserts has solved the problem of the divisibility of the electric current for ordinary lighting purposes. Minute candles of lamp black are used instead of the ordinary carbon pencils. The inventor claims that lamp black used in the manufacture of his paints, it would be possible to light a parlor at from one fifth to an eighth the cost of the gas for the same purpose. He has recently produced carbon that lasted 50 hours and has thus nearly dispensed with the trouble of renewal found to be so formidable in the Jobcockoff light. Experts speak of the invention with the highest enthusiasm. It will soon be exhibited publicly.

The *Herald* prints a characteristic letter from Dennis Kearney to a citizen here which closes: "The workingmen's party of California will elect the full State ticket next September, besides four Congressmen and the legislature that chooses a United States Senator to succeed Booth. It will also place a third party in the field for the Presidential campaign of next year, and California will cast its electoral vote for that third party. This will throw the election of President into the House of Representatives, and California will nominate her man. I would like to see John Swinton occupying the White House."

DES MOINES, 29.—In last night's session of the convention there was a split on account of the convention refusing to endorse Brick Pomeroy, and several delegates withdrew. Adjourned.

CINCINNATI, 29.—During the balloting yesterday, the name of Hurst was withdrawn, as also McClurg's. Some changes in the votes resulted and at the close it stood Hickenlooper 390, Seasongood 131. The nomination of Hickenlooper for Lieutenant-Governor was then made unanimous.

Mr. Foster was here escorted to the platform, and loudly applauded during the delivery of his speech. The following were nominated for judge of the supreme court, W. W. Johnson; attorney-general, Geo. K. K. Nash; auditor, John F. Ogilvie; state treasurer, Joseph Turney. After the adoption of the platform published previously, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Three seamen of the schooner *Mary A. Witham*, arrived today from Miragoane, died of yellow fever on the passage.

CHICAGO, 29.—Twenty-two competitors entered for the O'Leary belt in the 75-hour walking tournament. The start was made shortly before 9 o'clock to-night. Five thousand persons were present. Six miles were accomplished by George Guyon in an hour and 14 seconds, by George Parry in an hour, two minutes and 30 seconds, and by Peter Crossland in an hour, 15 minutes and 47 seconds.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., 29.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the lower floor of the Washington House in this place. Before the alarm could be given, the fire had gained such headway that the flames rushed up the stairways, completely cutting off all escape. There were upwards of 60 persons on the register, besides the regular boarders, nearly all of whom were compelled to escape by climbing down the porch planks. Several of these who escaped this way sustained serious injuries by falling. One man made a rope of his bed clothing and attempted to escape in that way from the 4th floor. The rope broke as he reached the third floor and he is now lying in a very critical condition. A child of the agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, while climbing down the porch from the 4th floor, fell and is supposed to be fatally injured. Two bodies have been found in the ruins burned to a crisp. One of them is L. Troxelle, of Cumberland, and the other one is unknown. There are six persons missing, supposed to be burned and in the ruins. Fifteen persons are injured seriously from falling and about 20 are slightly injured.

ISLAND POND, Vt. 29.—At Newmark, 10 miles distant from here, a party of nine children, yesterday, drank water from a brook, the waters of which had been polluted by the carcasses of a horse and several sheep, and were poisoned, from the effects of which several died soon after, their bodies becoming putrid and demanding immediate burial. The others cannot survive. A Mrs. Morse lost two, a Carpenter lost three and two are the ones referred to as dying, taking her entire family. Mrs. Adrich lost two. There is great excitement in the community about the matter.

CHICAGO, 29.—The following from Messina: The volcano Mount Etna is in full eruption. Three new craters appeared at the town of Randazzo at the northwest foot of the mountain. Streams of lava are flowing down the western slope. Several villages are threatened with destruction, and there is great alarm among the inhabitants.

CHICAGO, 30.—An engagement has taken place off Iquique, Peru, between the Chilean wooden vessels *Esmeralda* and *Cavadonga*, and the Peruvian iron plated frigate *Independencia*. All three vessels sank. The *Esmeralda* was originally a Spanish gunboat. The *Independencia* was the most important vessel in the Peruvian navy. Her armament consisted of Armstrong guns, namely 12 70-pounders, and two 100-pounders. The latter were 100-pounders.

DAYTON, O., 30.—T. C. Packard, the celebrated tenor of the *Clara Rosa* opera troupe, was found in this city yesterday morning, and was taken to the station house where his identity became known and his friends were telegraphed. He had on his person when found jewelry, money and other valuables to the amount of several thousand dollars. He left Boston about a week ago for Cincinnati and was to be married a few days to Miss Julia Gaylord.