

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The morning hour was principally occupied with the resolution relative to removals and appointments to office without the intervention of the presiding officer. Several amendments were agreed to, but before final action the morning hour expired.

Consideration was then resumed of the army bill.

Williams said the democrats had no doubt of the success of the recent war, and its success was evidenced by the presence here of the brigadiers. He wished the republicans had sent their soldiers back to congress too, because they would have solved this question in a conciliatory spirit and peace would have been hastened. Those who stayed at home were making trouble. He had opposed the secession until it was inevitable and when the bonnie blue flag went down he accepted the situation and renewed allegiance to the union of states, and confederate brigadiers regretted not their part in the war and they doubted not, now, their duty to support and cherish the government, and were the most conservative men in congress to-day. Nothing could again stir them into a conflict. If, as Wendell Phillips says, the next rebellion is to come from New England, the confederates will rally round the old flag to bring the seceding States back. He didn't desire to refuse the necessary supplies but congress had a right to dictate the use of the money voted by them. His party intended to abolish the test oath, supervisors and marshals of elections, and the whole ingenious machinery by which the people were harassed in the franchise of election. A congressman was a state officer; the war freed the negro and determined that the union of states should be perpetuated; beyond this it gave the government no new right nor took away any from the states.

Jones, Florida, argued that there was nothing revolutionary in the proposed legislation.

The chair appointed Hampton to the vacancy on the committees of military affairs and mines and transportation to the seaboard.

Blaine withdrew his amendment to the army appropriation bill so that the sixth section might be voted on separately, but said he would submit it again as he desired to test the sincerity of the desire of the democrats to have no coercion at the polls; for he believed the fear of the army was a mere chimera, while the other menace was fruitful of danger to the ballot in the south. He read from the testimony before the Teller committee taken in South Carolina, showing that white men came around the polls, firing guns and frightening the colored men away. This, said Blaine, occurred at divers polls in South Carolina, at which there was no more freedom of election than there would be in any mob.

Butler asked Blaine if it were not true that, within the last three days, an acquittal had been ordered by the presiding judge in Charleston County in a case depending on just such evidence as that just read.

Blaine said he believed there had been a dismissal upon a flaw in the indictment, but Butler insisted that it was on the evidence.

Blaine said he would recur to that hereafter, and went on to allude to the idea that this amendment was contrary to the clause of the Constitution, giving every man the right to carry arms. Would it be, said he, asked that arms could be carried everywhere and always, in the jury box, on the bench or in the Senate. There has never been a free election, he continued, in five southern States he could name, since the democratic party got into power. There was no more a free election in South Carolina for this Congress than there would be in a mob of roughs who should capture the polls in the lower districts of New York City. The elections in that State had been mere travesties on elections.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Dawes presented a petition of Mrs. Caroline Webster, widow of Colonel Fletcher Webster, asking an increase of her pension from \$30 to \$50 a month. Referred to the committee on pensions.

The discussion of Wallace's resolution occupied the morning hour, after which the army appropriation bill was taken up and Conkling began his speech the floor and galleries being crowded.

In the course of his speech he said the effect of this bill is to prevent the suppression of violence by any armed men acting under national authority upon election day. In New York every thug, shoulder-hitter, carrier of a dirk or bowie-knife, every graduate of the rat pits, bucket shops and slums, nurseries of what is now a-days called the democracy, and every man from King's Bridge to the Battery, is advised beforehand that no enormity of his will be checked by the law officers of government. (Sensation.) Another bill to be brought forward provides that even if elections are turned into bloody burlesques, the national authority must keep away, though white leaguers may take an active part, armed, perhaps, with muskets furnished by government. If there ever was a time when such a law would be safe that time is not now. He then made a constitutional argument, fortified by various authorities as to the right to use troops at the polls conferred by the Constitution. He referred to General McClellan's orders to preserve peace at the polls during the war and said he never knew a democrat, during the rebellion, who did not profess an intimate knowledge of constitutional requirements, even if he could not read the title of the Constitution. He quoted from history to show the inconsistency of the democrats on this question. The act to which the election law was attached, was passed while the rebellion was in its last throes, and was not a war measure, inoperative in peace. He declared that in some New York districts the democratic majority was larger than the whole number of men, women, children, horses, dogs and cats in the district. In 1870, when the election law was first enforced, President Grant was importuned to prevent the threatened riot, and he furnished troops and protected the people, despite the threats of the democracy. When the New Yorkers next have occasion to show their appreciation of Grant's services, his action in 1870 will not be hidden away by those who espoused him wisely. This bill becoming a law, supervisors would be powerless. The cost of carrying out the law was insignificant compared with the glory of pure, free elections. The money squandered in the last river and harbor appropriation bill; or even the interest on it, would execute the election laws to the end of time, had the present executive been sufficiently robust in enforcing these laws. The democrats are urging this legislation as a strike for party victory. With these laws abolished, New York City can overwhelm any majority which the country towns of the state may roll up. He believed the country would entrust the government to hands that never had been raised against it. The revenue is still to be collected in the same amount, except that the tobacco tax is reduced. The vast revenue is paid out for a debt caused by the rebellion, for pensions, and to maintain government. To exact money and then forbid the use for which the people paid it, would be perfidious and abominable. To pay it out, it must be appropriated. The Constitution permits no discretion to Congress whether it shall supply needful appropriations. It demands it positively. The judiciary and executive departments were liable to impeachment if they failed to do their duty and the members of the legislative branch should be likewise amenable. There was no precedent for the occasion, which has arisen, certainly none in the civilized world. He declared the bill contained a bundle of incongruities, objectionable as an independent measure even. The evident design is to coerce the President into violating his sense of right that the government might live. The democrats had got themselves into a predicament from which they must back out unless the executive led them out. The majority had threatened to vacate their seats and leave the country moneyless. If they did so he trusted they would be called back immediately until they relinquished their monstrous pretensions.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Consideration was resumed to-day of the resolution relating to the appointments by the secretary and sergeant-at arms

An amendment declaring that no Union soldier shall be removed except for cause, and no confederate soldier shall take place of any dismissed Union soldier, was defeated by a strict party vote—26 to 34. The resolution was then agreed to.

Eaton denied that the committee on foreign relations was investigating the amount of public money spent in furthering the voyage of Gen. Grant abroad.

Consideration of the army bill was then resumed.

Paddock addressed the Senate on his amendment to modify the law which forbids any part of the army from being used as a *posse comitatus*, so that troops may be so used for such purpose in Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and other States and Territories and in the Indian country generally. The settlers in the northwestern section of the country had a right to demand protection because, if it were longer withheld, our citizens would be checked in their movements and injured in their persons and estate. If such support had been furnished within the last year, there would have been fewer deaths to mourn and fewer Indian outrages to record. He earnestly pressed his amendment upon the consideration of the Senate.

Eaton moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Agreed to by a party vote—yeas 40, nays 28.

The sixth section of the bill was then read.

Edmunds offered two amendments regarding the use of troops at the polls, which were laid on the table on motion by Eaton, and the bill passed, 41 to 30—a strict party vote, Davis, Illinois, voting with the democrats. Sharon was the only absentee unpaired.

It was resolved to adjourn till Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session for an hour, awaiting the return of the army bill, and when it arrived (about 5 o'clock), Thurman signed it and it was conveyed to the President.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Turner denies that he called Burroughs a damned liar in the debate of the 18th, as had been stated. However, he would rather be the denouncer than the poltroon who submitted to it.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill.

Frye opposed the repeal of the election laws chiefly because the effect of their operation in New York; where false registration in repeating and voting dead men and convicts, had been stopped by the enforcement of these laws. The democrats cried out against this law because, like any law for the suppression of crime, it operated against the democratic party more than against the republican party. If the criminal code were repealed and the prisons opened, the republicans would soon be in hopeless minority. He concluded: What a spectacle do we behold to-day; a Union between the confederate democracy of the south and this Tammany democracy of the north. Have they forgotten history and that it repeats itself? They have worked together before, worked for slavery and against the rights of man, worked for despotism and against a republic. The one finally made a mad attempt to destroy the government, the other cheered it on; the one fought for years to achieve its terrible purpose, the other sympathized, but, coward-like, dared not help; the one sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind, the other cringed and shivered before the blast; the one mourned over blasted hopes, broken families, ruined fortunes and a devastated country; the other lamented only the loss of political power, and now once more they clasped hands. The confederacy demands that all protection to the voter shall be withdrawn; that no civil or military officer shall, with armed men, secure to the trembling black citizen his right to the ballot; that Ku Klux and White Leaguers shall reorganize; that scourings, beatings and assassinations shall go unwhipped of justice, and Tammany, as before, shouts "Amen and amen." Tammany demands that the thieves, vagabonds, gamblers, tramps, loafers and bad citizens shall again control elections in the City of New York; that corrupt judges, false witnesses and perjured applicants shall again swell their majorities; that false re-

gistration, repeating, simulating voters and manufacturing votes shall once more overcome the whole of the people, and the confederate democracy shout back their amen. Together they demand that their wicked will shall prevail, or the army shall be starved, or all the departments of government shall perish; but the old ship of State sails calmly on. She had encountered in her voyage deeper seas, fiercer waves, angrier storms, more dangerous shores, and has found safety from them all. The great pilot is at her helm, and freighted as she is, by the hopes of man, all powers of darkness cannot prevail against her. Mr. Chairman, I repeat my proposition, the United States is a government of limited powers, delegated to it by the Constitution, but limited only in number and not in quality. The powers of government are the supreme law of the land, when organized in the form of law by the national legislature and when they are so organized must be enforced by all the powers of government, or government itself will fall to pieces and be destroyed and remain only a derision to the enemies of free government throughout the world. (Applause and hearty congratulations from the republican members of the House.)

Robeson discussed the state sovereignty question and took the positive ground that government was supreme in this as in all matters of national concern, but he denied and disclaimed the right of the United States to appoint officers of a state legislature, who should take part in the deliberations of that body and expressly disclaimed and denied the power of the United States to look into the qualifications of the members of that legislature. Regarding the proposition recently laid down by McLain (Md.) that there is no such thing recognized by courts as "the peace of the United States." He asked the democratic side if that was not the very question which was settled by the war, and the decision of which was written in letters of living fire upon pages as grand and as splendid as any in the history of the world. (Applause by republicans.) Answering Davis (N. C.), he said he believed the President had a right to send troops into any state according to the statute on the subject, and believed a million men would be ready to rise in either section at the President's call to maintain the supremacy of the United States laws. He believed the southern democrats would, in such case, range themselves on the side of constitutional government and national authority. He commended the action of General Jackson in suppressing the threatened rebellion in South Carolina. Addressing the democratic side, he eloquently urged them to lead and not follow those of their constituents who were swayed by passion and prejudice, and rise to a high order of statesmanship, to emulate their illustrious predecessors in these halls in the advocacy of human rights, to listen to the voice of peace and not to force, needlessly, this question. He continued: Now, I ask you to pause on the threshold of this question and endeavor to take away from your own minds the impress of natural association and natural feelings. You may be opposed; men may revile you; regard them not. It is only the scream of the culture, which you scare from his prey. You may, some of you, be called upon to sacrifice yourselves.

Finley, in reply to Robeson, contended that the members of congress were State and not United States officers, and strengthened his position by quoting from the decision of the Supreme Court, wherein it was expressly decided the senators were officers of State and not of the federal government. He ridiculed the argument of Garfield against enacting the proposed legislation, and quoted from a speech by Garfield 17 years ago, to show his inconsistency. He quoted other precedents and argued in favor of the repeal. He charged that the enormous number of deputy marshals, acting in conjunction with the policemen, in Philadelphia, in 1873, stationed in Randall's district, had denied the democrats the right to vote, dragged them from the polls, snatched the tickets from their hands, and committed all kinds of outrages. Thirteen marshals had since been convicted of burglary, murder, etc.

O'Neill denied the whole story. Recss.

WASHINGTON, 24.—At 10 to-day the House resumed Wednesday's session and went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Scales and Davis, of North Carolina, supported the democratic position on repeal, answering Burrows.

Davis said slavery would not be re-established until the republican party found it to its interest to establish it, but then the south would stand up and say: "This is one of the things you cannot do."

Gillette said there was no pressing necessity for these amendments and he would, therefore, vote strike out, but if restored he would vote for the passage of the bill. Alluding to Louisiana, he thought hell must be better governed, judging from what he heard, than that state. Before saying the Chinese must go, he would say to every law on the statute book, which oppressed the laboring classes, that it must go; national banks must go; national bonds must go; the land monopolists must go; the mountains of idle money in the treasury must go into the channels of business.

De La Martyr spoke in the same vein. He said down with the pusillanimous cry of revolution raised by those who had been cowards on one side or cormorants on the other. He had no language in which to utter his supreme contempt for it. The country wanted peace, not a re-opening of sectional strife.

At this point the committee rose, and the session of Wednesday ended and that of Thursday began.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

De La Martyr continued his remarks, and when his time expired, Weaver moved that it be extended.

Hazleton objected.

Joyce said in this debate he had heard men who had been disloyal to the country prate against constitution and free elections, while outrages against the ballot were gross and unchecked in the south. The men of the north should resent the insult and bid defiance to treason and modified rebellion. The northern people had no further concessions to make.

O'Neil denied that a single democrat had been deprived of the right to vote in Philadelphia.

Randal asked, Why, then, had 750 deputy marshals been brought into Philadelphia when no violence was threatened?

After further colloquy on this point, De La Martyr again took the floor and charged that legislation, since the war, had been in the interest of wealth, and the poor people had been oppressed very near beyond endurance.

Hazleton reproved the greenback representative for apparent readiness to stab the credit of the country. One of them (Gillette) had told the House that the country was going to the dogs because heifers in Iowa sold for \$10. This only showed what was needed. It was not the issue of more greenbacks, but of less heifers. (Laughter.) He then argued in favor of constitutional right to use the army, if necessary, at the polls. He reverted to the evidence of frauds and murders in the New York and South Carolina elections.

Bragg said the republicans had failed to excite public feeling against the south, and was trying to stiffen the presidential backbone and force him to starve the army. He denounced the adroit knavery of the republican party.

The committee rose and the debate was ordered closed at five o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The House was still in committee of the whole considering the army appropriation bill, and Thursday's debate was continued by Sherwin, Thomas, Williams, of Wisconsin, Hayes, Hooker and Haskell.

Hooker denied that negroes had been intimidated in Mississippi, and referring to the negro emigration said that the republicans were the friends of the colored race only at a safe distance whom they wished to use as voting sheep.

Friday's session here commenced, and Reed, Price, Sparks, McCook and others continued the debate. The latter said he believed a solid south at the next presidential election would be confronted with a solid north as firm for the right as it had been before in a memorable period of history.

Keifer referred to the great concessions the republican party had