

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 14.—Various memorials and bills were introduced and appropriately referred among them were the following:

By Vance, to amend so much of the civil appropriation act of 1878 as provides for the pay of mail contractors in the southern states before the rebellion.

By Morgan, to amend the Constitution in regard to appropriations.

By Ingalls, for the payment of Indian war bonds to the State of California, and bill to establish a judicial district in the Indian territory.

Carpenter introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to the election of United States senators. The bill is designed to remedy the defect in the existing law, which was recently brought into public view by the New Hampshire case.

Cameron addressed the Senate until the expiration of the morning hour on a bill for the relief of the Winnabago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid them to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits and to promote their civilization. The bill was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, the pending question being on Blaine's amendment prohibiting the appearance, within a mile of any polling place, of any person armed with a deadly weapon of any kind, and Blaine addressed the chamber. He said the method adopted to get rid of the eight closing words of the section was an unusual and extraordinary method. The ordinary way to repeal a single section is to strike out the particular words objected to, but the mode chosen in this bill is to repeal and re-enact the whole section except the last eight words. He was persuaded that this unusual course was not taken accidentally, but it came of gunning, the intent being to create an impression that the republicans, in the administration of the general government had used troops right and left, in every direction, and that as soon as the democrats got into power they proceed to enact this prohibitory sixth section, and the democratic stump speakers will doubtless make great political capital out of this idea, whereas, every word of it, from first to last, was an enactment of the republican party.

Whether intentional or not, the issue thus presented was a dishonest one, as the law was passed by a republican congress. There were 46 senators sitting in the senate chamber at that time, of whom only ten, or at most eleven, were democrats, and the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly republican. We were in the midst of war. The republican administration had 1,000,000, or possibly 1,200,000 bayonets at its command and under these circumstances with the amplest power, to interfere with the elections, had they chosen, in every hamlet and county in the United States, the republican party themselves placed that on the statute book, and Abraham Lincoln signed it; but the point is to strike out the few words authorizing the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls, and the country is alarmed, or he would rather say amused, at the effort made to create the impression that the republican party relied for its popular strength upon the use of the bayonet. He had in his hand an abstract of all the troops of the United States east of Omaha, including the states bordering the Mississippi River on the west, embracing the territory populated by 41,000,000 of the 45,000,000 people supposed to be in this country today. By this statement he showed that in all that great territory only 2,977 soldiers are stationed. Within this domain forty-five fortifications are manned and eleven arsenals protected. To every 1,000,000 people there are about 60 soldiers. The honorable senator from Delaware was much alarmed about the overriding of the popular ballot by the troops of the United States, but there is not a single federal soldier in Delaware. The honorable senator from West Virginia, (Hereford had spoken of his state being trodden by the iron heel of military despotism, but

there is not a single man in United States uniform on the soil of West Virginia. In Maryland 192 artillerymen at Fort McHenry guard the entrance to Baltimore's beautiful harbor. In Virginia there is a school of practice at Fortress Monroe. Outside of that school there is not a federal soldier in the state. There are but 30 soldiers in North Carolina guarding a fort at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In South Carolina there are 120 artillery to guard the entrance to Charleston harbor. There are 29 soldiers in Georgia and 182 in Florida. There is not one in Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri. There are 57 in Arkansas, 32 in Alabama and 239 in Louisiana. The great state of Mississippi has not one on its soil, nor has Texas, except those guarding the Rio Grande. In the entire south there are 1,155 soldiers to intimidate, overrun, oppress and destroy the liberties of 15,000,000 of people in 1,223 counties, or not quite one soldier to each county—one soldier to 700 square mile of territory. There was an old saying that there were soothsayers in Rome who could not look each other in the face without smiling, and no two democratic senators on the floor can go into the cloak room and look each other in the face without smiling or rather blushing over this talk, the whole thing was such a miserable pretense, such a miserably false issue. In New England they had 380 soldiers or about 120 to every million people, whereas the ratio in the south was not quite 70, yet the people of New England never complained of military power. The tendency of this talk was to misrepresent us abroad, and the democratic party stood indicted, and he hereby charged them with public slander of their country, creating the impression in the civilized world that we are under military despotism.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—After the reading of the journal, the Speaker called the States for bills for reference, beginning with Maine.

Ladd introduced a bill to put the coinage of gold and silver on the same footing.

The point of order was raised by Conger that the introduction of bills requires one day's notice, and that no such notice had been given.

The Speaker, after quoting several rules bearing on the subject, overruled the point.

An appeal from the decision was taken by Conger, and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was made by Cox.

The question was debated by Stephens, who expressed the opinion that the decision was clearly right and the object of the bill could always be attained by presenting a petition on the same subject.

Conger continued the discussion, thus indirectly attaining his object—the consumption of the morning hour. Conger finally called for tellers on the motion to lay on the table.

Thereupon Springer, remarking that he wished to expedite a decision of the question, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Conger said he was glad to see the delay was being occasioned by the action of the democratic side of the House.

The appeal was laid on the table, yeas 139, nays 75. but the morning hour was used up in objection, discussion and taking of the vote.

Monroe moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House the business interests of the country require that no legislation changing the law in regard to the currency or tariff shall be undertaken at the present session of Congress.

The resolution was defeated, yeas 108, nays 117. Members of the committee on ways and means, voted as follows: Affirmative—Morrison, Garfield, Conger, Frye and Dunne; negative—Tucker, Felton, Gibson, Phelps, Mills and Carlisle. Not voting—Kelley and Wood.

Atkins then moved to go into committee of the whole on the legislative bill.

Ewing demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon Atkins withdrew his motion and moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 123, nays 92—and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The defense was begun, to-day, in the Hazen-

Stanley case at the department headquarters. General T. L. Crittenden was the first witness. He said his division at the battle of Shiloh formed on the right of Gen. Nelson's, and there was fighting when he got there. The battle ended about 3 o'clock, and the confederates retired. General Nelson asked him if he had said anything in his report about General Hazen, and witness replied that he had nothing to do with Hazen; that the latter belonged to Nelson's division. Witness was asked if Hazen's conduct was frequently discussed in Buell's army after the battle of Shiloh, and replied that he could not say misconduct, but he heard Hazen was back at the landing when the battle was going on. An officer told witness that Hazen had been seen there. Witness heard insinuations from many officers about this not being Hazen's place. Was present at Belknap's trial when Hazen was a witness; and his examination was discussed by officers. A question being asked witness as to the impression produced on officers' minds by the testimony given, the court went into executive session, the judge advocate objecting to the question.

The court decided to admit the question and witness answered that he did not remember what impression was produced.

No other witness being present, specification six was taken up.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate confirmed Arthur L. Thomas, of Pittsburg, as secretary of Utah Territory.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day, received a telegram from Fort Sill, saying there was not the slightest foundation for the report of the Cheyenne outbreak.

The following bills were filed, under the head of petitions, in the House:

By Vance, providing for the free coinage of standard silver dollars, 412 grains troy, of standard value, the same to be legal tender, at its nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and further, that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage, mint or assay office, to be coined into such bullion, as deposited under the existing laws.

By Springer, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof to the amount of such bullion as may be offered, provided such bullion is the product of any mine within the jurisdiction of the United States. He shall cause the bullion so purchased to be coined into standard silver dollars to the capacity of the mints, in connection with other coins. He is also required to issue silver certificates in denominations corresponding with the denominations of the United States Treasury notes, to the amount of silver bullion purchased as provided by the bill; such certificates shall be deposited in the Treasury, and shall be deemed a part of the current revenue of the United States, and shall be legal tender at their nominal value. They shall be redeemed by the United States on demand in silver bullion, or standard silver dollars, at the option of government, and an amount of such bullion and coin, equal to the outstanding silver certificates, shall be retained in the Treasury for such redemption. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and director of the mint to make such regulations for carrying into effect as will best protect the interests of the United States, and a sum sufficient to purchase the bullion authorized is appropriated.

A petition, signed by Warner, Atherton and Geddes, of Ohio, Manning, Morey and Muldrow, of Mississippi, Ladd, of Maine, Steel, of North Carolina, Spier, of Georgia, and Young, of Tennessee, was filed, embracing a bill authorizing the owners of silver bullion to have it coined into standard silver dollars, the provisions of which are substantially the same as those contained in the petition of Springer.

A petition embracing a bill was presented by A. J. Warner, of Ohio, asking that the Revised Statutes relating to coinage be amended so as to admit silver to coinage on the same conditions as gold. All the above measures were referred to the committee on coinage, which, under the rules recently adopted by the House, have leave to report at any time.

Among other petitions filed to-day by Representative Regan, em-

bracing bills, were the following: To regulate inter-State commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers; to amend the Revised Statutes concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

With the exception of the committee on coinage and foreign affairs committee, the House committees have not yet formally organized. The two mentioned organized this morning. The committees on appropriations and agriculture expect to organize to-morrow morning.

Referring to Representative Buckner's proposed bill for the coinage of \$6,000,000 of silver bullion monthly. The director of the mint says that this amount is not only beyond the present capacity of the mint but largely in excess of the production of the mines of the country, which are estimated at \$50,000,000 annually, from which should be deducted the \$3,000,000 used in arts and manufactures which would leave \$25,000,000 to be imported under Buckner's bill.

To the great surprise of most persons, nearly all the members of Congress included, the fact was developed to-day, that the House committee, under the rules of that body, can just as properly frame and report legislative measures upon the basis of petitions, as upon bills formally introduced in the House and formally referred to them. Members are at liberty to present petitions at any time when the House is in session by simply dropping them into a box kept for their reception at the clerk's desk, endorsed with names of the member and committee to which he desires them referred. They are thereupon sent to the appropriate committees, under a standing rule of the House, and the legislation prayed for can be recommended by the committee in the form of the original bills, and thus reported, if thought proper, or the petitions themselves, may be reported back adversely and laid on the table. It thus appears that all the efforts to secure or to prevent opportunities for the introduction of bills in the House of Representatives this session have been equally unnecessary and fruitless of practical advantage.

As usual when Blaine speaks the galleries and floor of the Senate were crowded to-day with deeply interested auditors. His speech was even more than commonly brilliant and original, both in its points of argument and in the vivid style in which he illustrated and enforced them. Among the most effective passages may be especially mentioned his graphic contrast of the vastness of extent and population of our country with the insignificant number of troops who are supposed to threaten us, his historic reminiscence of the attitude of the old whig party, when Clay and Webster were its leaders, towards Jackson and Tyler when they exercised their veto power; his striking delineation of the multifarious branches of the public service whose operations would be stopped by carrying out the programme of coercion against the President; his eloquent demonstration of the thoroughness with which Alexander H. Stephens' prediction of the return of the south to power has been already fulfilled, and his adroit but powerful peroration in which he placed the President before the country in a position where a failure to veto the pending bills will seem, at least in party point of view, to be simply cowardice and a want of personal and official respect. Blaine was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech considerable time elapsed before order could be restored either on the floor or in the galleries.

Wallace, who followed him, delivered a clear and logical argument, which, however, had been prepared in manuscript beforehand, and traversed much the same ground of some of the democratic speeches in the House of Representatives. For these reasons, and owing to his lack of powers of oratory, it failed to produce any great immediate effect, but will read much better than it sounded.

CHICAGO, 14.—The information at the Treasury Department, from various sources, is, that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in this country is slowly disappearing, owing to the prompt action of the federal officials working in connection with the State authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—At Baldwin's this evening, the Strakosch

Opera Troupe opened in "Lucia" to a crowded house. At the California, Boucicault appeared in "Shaughran." There was standing room only.

NEW YORK, 15.—The World's Washington special says: Chalmers' bill which was dropped in the petition box, yesterday, looks to the completion of the Pacific Railway system. It provides for the completion of nine roads. The Texas Pacific is to be continued from Fort Worth to El Paso, and from Fort Yuma to San Diego, the Southern Pacific to build the connecting link from El Paso to Fort Yuma. The Northern Pacific at Portland and Salt Lake railroad bills of last congress are embodied in the measure. The Southern Pacific is to have the land grant hitherto given to the Texas Pacific, and the Northern Pacific and Portland roads are to have the extensions asked for at the last congress. The Texas Pacific and other connecting lines are to have \$15,000 per mile, to be secured by first mortgage bonds to the United States, bearing three per cent government retaining pay for transportation of troops and mail, and a sinking fund being provided as in the case of other roads.

The Times' Washington special says: The cases of Senators Kellogg and Ingalls will be heard in committee, to-day. In both cases there is really no reason for a counter claim, but the payment of \$10,000 to Corbin, recently, doubtless inspired the contests.

Peter Dwyer, who has been well known for 20 years here as a drunkard, dance-house keeper, and more recently as a gospel missionary, has been absent from home for two weeks, and it is now intimated that he has eloped with a member of his flock.

Walt Whitman lectured last night, on the assassination of Lincoln, to a good audience.

Speaking of Blaine's speech, yesterday, the Times says: His entire speech was a valuable contribution to the republican side of the discussion, to which it requires little ingenuity to add anything new or striking.

The Tribune says: Blaine's speech and Garfield's recent speech in the House, will stand together as the ablest expositions that have been made, or liable to be made, of the republican view of the free election controversy. Blaine's speech is the more vivid and thrilling of the two and must have risen at times, notably at his closing allusions to the martyred President, to a height of eloquence not often reached in congress. Blaine's way of saying old and well known things is a most impressive one.

Thirteen hundred and seventy three immigrants landed at Castle Garden from three vessels since Saturday. These are the large arrivals in a similar period, from an equal number of vessels, for years.

The Tribune says: Senator Jones has gone to Leadville, and it is estimated that his visit has something to do with the sale of mines to miners California and Nevada operators.

The negro exodus is generally discouraged by democratic journals. The Herald says: Mississippi and Louisiana combine in calling a mass meeting to consider the negro exodus and take measures to allay the excitement. Hanging a few hundred white rowdies might restore confidence.

An item is going the rounds the effect that Colonel Inger intends to give \$1,000 immediately and half his income for the next five years to colored refugees.

Senator Chandler, who has a very large farm in Michigan, offers to employ thereon 100 of these fellows.

The Times' Albany special says: The members of the assembly, who have returned this evening from their districts, report that the Times containing the canvass of the country on the presidential candidate question, has created the greatest excitement among the publicans. The Grant sentiment has been re-echoed with the warmest enthusiasm. The universal voice of the republicans in the country is strengthened by the expressions of the republicans of New York, and from all directions is repeated. Even in the ranks of the Greeley republicans the name of Grant is received with warm and a spontaneity that was totally unexpected.

The Tribune, to-day, says: Some time ago steps were taken by James McConnell and Luke F. Connelley and two democratic lawyers of the