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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The testimony of James E. Anderson, taken before the committee of the House, and affecting Senator Matthews, was received from the House and referred to the select committee appointed last session—Allison, chairman.

A number of bills were introduced and referred:

By Edmunds, authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of various Indian reservations, and for the punishment of murder, robbery and other crimes committed thereon. Referred.

Mitchell submitted a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to inquire into the expediency of authorizing railroad companies operating inter state railroads to construct and operate lines of telegraph for commercial purposes, and to connect with other lines, that competition in telegraph communication may be encouraged. Agreed to.

Davis, Illinois, presented a memorial asking Congress to provide for an industrial bureau, whose duty it shall be to obtain and collate accurate statistics of all the country's interests which may employ labor.

A motion of Morrill to lay aside the calendar and consider the bill to provide for taking the next census, was rejected by a vote of yeas 23, nays 27.

The House amendment to the Senate bill making the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was agreed to and the bill passed. The amendment provides that it shall take effect February 22d, 1879.

Dawes, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported adversely on the memorial of the Missouri Legislature asking the removal of the national capitol to a more central portion of the Union. The committee was discharged from further consideration.

Plumb, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill of the Senate to authorize the secretary of the treasury to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and the indebtedness assumed by the state of Kansas, in repulsing invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton taken by government. It was discussed at length, and the Senate refused to order its third reading—yeas 17, nays 30. Several senators state that they were paired on political questions and therefore withdrew their votes on the Mitchell bill, which was regarded as a political question by some senators.

Edmunds moved to take up his resolutions declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Gordon moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 26.

The motion of Edmunds to take up the resolutions was then agreed to—yeas 29, nays 16.

Edmunds said he did not desire to occupy the floor this evening and the Senate, by a rising vote—yeas 27, nays 17—adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the introduction of several bills, Mills asked if the regular order was not the morning hour. The Speaker replied that it was not. The special order was the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese, and the House proceeded immediately to its consideration. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port, any number of Chinese exceeding ten, with intent to bring them to the United States, under penalty of $100 for each such passenger in excess of ten, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel.

Conger inquired if an opportunity would be given to offer amendments.

Willis, (Ky.) who had charge of the bill, replied that he was instructed by the committee on education and labor to have the bill passed as reported.

Conger said many gentlemen on his side of the House were in favor of the bill, but wanted an opportunity to amend and debate it.

Luttrell—The people of California want action, and not words.

Page called attention to the fact that the other side had made the Chinese question a subject of caucus, while the republicans had not considered it, but still he hoped that no one would oppose the demand for the previous question.

Conger moved to consider the bill in the House as in committee of the whole.

The Speaker ruled that it was not in order and the previous question was seconded by 116 to 33, and the main question ordered.

Townsend disclaimed any intention of speaking for the republican party or any body else. He spoke for himself as a friend of humanity when he opposed the bill. He opposed it becau e it was a breaking off of the social and political relations with one-half of the human race. He had nothing to charge against the democratic party for entering into a treaty with China, though the treaty had been negetiated in the good old democratic days. They were days when the light of heaven sometimes reached the brain of the democrats. (Laughter) He credited the democratic party, not only with making the treaty, but with bringing prosperity to the Pacific Coast from its adoption, because, to-day, California owed her position to it. That was before Kearney had come and before Kearney was represented in the national hall (laughter); but it was said that Congress must take unusual grounds for the benefit of the laboring men. The laboring men, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Wright) had said yesterday, were starving; 200,000,000 of them he said were starving (laughter); and besides there were in Pennsylvania 5,000 people in the lunatic asylums from the hardness of the times. He would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that lunatics were sometimes made by hard times, sometimes by unrequited love, sometimes by unsatisfied ambition, and Pennsylvania lunatics made from such causes did not always stay at home (laughter). He did not wish to disparage or underrate the sufferings of laboring classes. The hard toils of Pennsylvania, New York and New England had made a body of men that the country might well be proud of. The prosperity of 1878—and it had been the most prosperous year since the dawn of creation—had been to a great degree due to the overthrow of the fanaticism of olden times; but to-day it was the heathen Chinese. He reminded his friend from Kentucky (Willis) who represented the Louisville district, of the day when the cry was against the Catholic-Irish and against the condemned German, and when the streets of Louisville and St. Louis flowed with blood because those men were coming in to take away labor from American citizens. Many of the great men of the democratic party had been opposed to the Irish and Germans. Erastus Brooks, of the *Evening Express*, to-day a trusted leader, had been the head of what was called the "American Order," organized to protect the country against the inroads of the hordes of Irish and Germans. He (Townsend) had been in the minority, but thank God, that minority had beaten and the prosperity of the country was, in a great measure, due to the stalwart labor of the Irish and Germans.

A member—"Demagogue!"

Townsend—Somebody says "demagogue." Is it Bill Nye that says it? I have Bill Nye, (holding up a copy of the heathen Chinee). Continuing, he said he had never joined in a raid against anybody, and he hoped that God would give him the grace never to join in a raid against any descendant of Adam; but there was now a school of philosophers in the country who went before the labor committee and twaddled and said that the suffering of the laboring classes was occasioned by over production, and that it tended to impoverish and starve, not the laboring man, as they stated, but the man in the corner grocery, who was supported by his wife and never did a day's work. Those were the men represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Wright) yesterday. What work did Kearney perform? What did he do for a living except blow his insurrectionary horn?

Ryan, Kansas—He passes around the hat.

Townsend continued and referred to the persecutions of Jews in the middle ages; yet now, in the nineteenth century, no nation in Europe could declare war until the consent of the Jew was obtained. It was said that the Jews were wicked—certainly they were—we had never known a people that were not wicked, but did anybody believe that they had ever boiled down children to get fat. (Laughter.) It had been said that if the Irish and Germans were admitted into the country, liberty would leave. How many democrats from the north would be in the House to-day, except by permission of St. Patrick? (Laughter.) Thank heaven he had given his permission to him (Townsend). He had stood by St. Patrick in his dark days, and St. Patrick had not forgotten him. (Laughter). About the wickedness of Chinese. It was said that they could not be brought over to the Christian religion. He could tell of a way to get them over. The lady who had a Chinese boy servant said to him, "John, be a good boy and learn to love Jesus." "Yes," he replied, "give me a dollar more a week and I will love Jesus." (Loud laughter.) That was the way to bring the Chinaman over to the Christian religion, and if it failed, then he (Townsend) would lose his bet. Everybody had heard of Bill Nye—he was not sure whether Bill Nye was alive—but one of his friends on the other side (alluding to Luttrell) must pardon me for saying that when the heathen Chinee was spoken of in this house he rather doubted whether Bill Nye did not live in Santa Rosa. (Laughter.) He was rather for going forward and treating the human race as brothers. He would quote in conclusion the views of Robert Burns:

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

Page was in favor of restricting Chinese immigration to this country, and declared that he had never advocated any views that were not in accord with the liberal sentiment and advanced ideas of the republican party. The party had ever been in favor of freedom and free labor. There were on the Pacific coast 150,000 Chinese, who were unfit, by education, by habits and by mode of life, to become citizens, and government should not allow the Pacific coast to be overrun by a people who were considered unfit for citizenship. He hoped nobody on his side of the house would vote against the bill, not even the gentleman from New York (Mr. Townsend), who he did not believe was opposed to it, but wanted an opportunity to get off one of his numerous speeches. Referring to the democratic caucus of last night, he said that the members of his side of the House had never been dragooned by caucuses, nor allowed themselves to be whipped in by the party lash.

Luttrell repudiated the idea of the popular sentiment on the subject of the Chinese being fairly represented by the republican party, and claimed that it was only the democratic party which represented that sentiment. The democratic house in the last congress had passed a resolution calling for a modification of the Burlingame treaty, and the republican president had protected it. In 1872 he (Luttrell) offered an amendment to prevent the employment of Mongolians on Mare Island and other navy yards, and that amendment had been voted against on the republican side of the house, while every democrat had voted in favor of it. Such a thing as the regard for the hard-working classes of the country had never entered the hard hearts of the republicans. The old gentleman from New York (Townsend), who was so fond of shaking his head at the democratic side of the House, had spoken against Kearney. He (Luttrell) was not there to defend Kearney. Kearney was capable of defending himself. Kearney represented the great laboring element of the country. They, and not the heathen Chinee, were the men who had helped to build up California.

Willis, Kentucky, closed the discussion in a speech in advocacy of it. He claimed that under the Constitution the treaty was not more binding or sacred than law, and that it was the last expression of legislative mind, whether in the form of a treaty or law, that controlled. If therefore, this bill became a law, the Burlingame treaty, so far as it conflicted with the provisions of the bill, became null and void. He dwelt upon the fact that wherever Chinamen had gone in large numbers, as to Siam, Java, Singapore and the Australian colonies, the popular judgment had been almost unanimous against them, and repressive legislation had to be resorted to, in order to check the evils of their presence. In conclusion he said our government is but a reflex of the character of our people; if they are corrupt, ignorant, and selfish, the government will reflect these traits in its own national features. The introduction there of a class of men like the Chinese, who were without homes and without families, whose education and habits disqualify them for citizenship, whose low wages degrade labor, and whose want of virtue and morality unfit them for society, is fraught with the greatest dangers to our republican institutions, and should be promptly checked. We say to all our people that they should be protected in their rights and privileges. How, then, can we expect among the laboring classes of our community a bold, defiant, honorable citizenship, if we say to them that the honors and privileges of citizenship are one thing, and their protection and enjoyment another and different thing.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and on the pending amendments offered on the part of the committee. In the first section, the restriction of Chinese passengers on any one vessel to ten, was extended to 15.

Cannon desired to submit an amendment so as to except Chinese travelers or students, but Luttrell objected.

Conger desired to except Chinese envoys and their suites, but he was met with the same objection. Then Conger desired to submit an amendment excepting shipwrecked Chinese, but objection was made by Cox (New York) and Luttrell.

Garfield desired to submit an amendment that the bill should not take effect until after due notice had been given to the Chinese government under the rules of international law.

Cox objected.

Garfield—The bill is a palpable violation of international law, and was got up rather for party purposes than out of consideration for the interest of the workingman.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill and it was passed—yeas 155, nays 72.

The bill, as passed, makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for the master of any vessel to take on board, at any Chinese or other foreign port, more than fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with intent to bring them to the United States. The act is to take effect from and after July 1st, 1879.

After taking up the post office bill, Baker (Ind.) moved to increase the appropriation for mail transportation by railroad from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000. After a short debate it was adopted—yeas 89, nays, 76.

Chalmers submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for transportation on steamboats from $7,500,000 to $9,000,000. Agreed to. Without final action the committee rose.

Durham introduced a joint resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a detailed statement of the expenditures made by government at the Paris Exposition. Passed.

Aldrich asked leave to offer a resolution directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire into the method of constructing public buildings, with a view to finding whether any abuses are connected with the same. Objected to.

Hewitt, (Ala.) from the committee on public lands, reported a bill creating an additional land district in Idaho. Passed.

Scales asked leave to offer a resolution directing the committee on Indian affairs to investigate the recent escape of Cheyenne Indians from their reservation, and their subsequent slaughter by the United States forces.

McCook objected.

The session for to-night on the levee bill was abandoned and postponed until this day week, and the House adjourned.

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