

BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Consideration was resumed of the Wallace resolution to alter a rule of the Senate so that removals and appointments may be made by the secretary of the Senate and sergeant-at-arms respectively. The rule proposed to be amended requires removals and appointments to be approved by the president of the Senate. The discussion was interrupted by the close of the morning hour and the army appropriation bill was taken up and Randolph spoke in favor of the measure.

Randolph said the simple question was had Congress the right to demand a redress of grievances, as the condition of granting supplies to the army. He gravely doubted, not the right but the expediency of that step. He was proud of the achievements of the army, but it was a monstrous doctrine that government owes its life and power to the army in time of peace. Its total disbandment now would not seriously endanger the life of the nation. Randolph said that in 1876 he bore a message from Governor Hampton to the then president, urging the latter to withdraw the troops from the state house. "You may imagine, sir," said Randolph, "my astonishment and indignation when, in an angry tone and uncivil manner the President replied: 'I won't withdraw the troops; I don't regard the decision of the supreme court of the state, and if I had any message to send to Hampton, it would be that his message was an impertinence.' An impertinence, sir, for the governor of a state to communicate his wishes; not demand his rights, as he might properly have done to the President of the United States. An impertinence, indeed! 'Upon what meat does this, our Caesar feed, that he is grown so great?' No, Mr. President, we cannot make too much haste to guard the liberties of free men everywhere in this broad land from the chance of blotting the pages of our history with a repetition of the usurping act of a President less than three years ago.

Groome cited several cases where the army had been used in Maryland; also a letter from General Grant to President Johnson, expressing a hope that the army would never be used on the eve of an election. He wondered if the party now intending to trust its fortunes to the prestige of Grant's name concurred in these views.

After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the subsidiary silver coin bill was not taken up.

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

McKinley spoke in opposition to the proposed repeal of the general election laws. He denounced the legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection of the ballot box and to surrender it into the unholy hands of hired repeaters, and ballot box stuffers, at the north and of ballot cheats at the south.

McKinley having read that Blackburn in the last debate said the democrats meant to wipe from the statute book all war measures, Blackburn left the chair and denounced the want of fairness and truth in presenting from his speech an incomplete extract.

Burrows then took the floor. In the course of his speech he said even now, while the hypocritical cant about peace, protection and purity of the polls, was indulged by the other side, the whole race was fleeing from some of the southern States as from a pestilence—not to escape the Federal bayonet, but ruffianly bludgeons; not from Federal bullets, but southern bowie-knives; not from the Federal courts, but southern fraud; not from the marshal, but from murderers; not from registration, but from masked marauders; not from supervisors of elections, but from southern shotguns. In a word, they were fleeing from a country where every right was cloven down and every wrong went unredressed.

Gibson made several efforts to get in a disclaimer, but Burrows declined to yield. "With all your profes-

sions," said he, "of desire for purity at elections, your chiefest desire is the election of a democratic president in 1880; by what means you little care. You want these laws repealed because they stand in the way of the consummation of such a purpose, for you know well, and the country knows, that if they are permitted to stand and can be enforced, you can no more elect a president in 1880 than you are honestly entitled to your majorities in either house of Congress." (Applause on republican side.) He continued to say that at the last Congress there had to be a senate to coerce; now there was but an executive to overcome. It was the programme of the democratic party to persist until it had starved the President into submission, or until the congressional and presidential terms had expired by limitation. That party now stood at the bar of public opinion on its own plea of self-convicted conspiracy against the life of the government. The excuse urged for the present attempt to coerce the President he characterized as a compound of idiocy and insolence seldom equalled, never excelled. If the democrats persisted in their present course in 1880, they would meet their political Apotomax. It was revolting to the sentiments of the American people, and because it was so, the republicans proposed to resist it to the extent of their power, for if they yielded now, where were they to make a stand? Let no gentleman indulge in the illusion that there would be no further advance on the part of the enemy. This was but the beginning of a series of assaults to be pushed with vigor until every fortress reared for the defense of a free ballot, for peace and purity of elections, for national life and for individual liberty, should be torn down, until violence, fraud and murder should run riot. How long would it be before a clause would be put on an appropriation bill repealing the last three constitutional amendments, and the President told to sign or starve? Quoting from Blackburn's declaration that this Congress would die by natural limitation without passing the appropriation bills, if the legislation sought to be put upon them was not accepted, he said that event cannot happen until the 4th of March, 1881, and so the order is promulgated from the floor of the capitol, in the face of this nation, by an ex-confederate soldier, to prosecute the siege until this republic, which he and his co-conspirators could not destroy by sword, shall be reduced by starvation. No sooner is the order given than the whole democratic party, north and south, leaps into the trenches at the rallying cry of the chosen leader, who tells them that he who dares is a dastard and that he who doubts is damned. Thus is the siege begun and thus it is prosecuted, and thus with an air of defiance smacking a little of southern domination, we are told that the issue is laid down, that the gage of battle is delivered, "lift it when you please." Is it so? Then this is my answer: That it is our supremest pleasure to lift it now (applause on the republican side), and as we are prepared to make good the appeal, we accept the challenge in no spirit of boastful arrogance, but with the unflinching purpose and sublimest courage, awaiting the issue with the utmost confidence and composure. It is not the first time that we have encountered a solid south conspiring against the life of the nation, and (addressing the democratic side of the house) although your force may be somewhat augmented by your northern allies, yet I see nothing in the increased array to cause a heart to faint or a cheek to blanch. (Renewed applause.) As you failed then, you will fail now. As you cannot kill you shall not starve. Did it ever occur to you that, though you should withhold all the supplies for the support of the government possibly it might not be yet surrendered? Did it ever occur to you that, although you should protract this siege until this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation, there will possibly be no surrender then? Withhold the support from the executive, and are you quite sure that there will be no remedy? Refuse to feed the army, and are you entirely certain that there will be no food for it. Deny for your navy the means to keep it afloat, and are you certain that you will force it to anchor? Withhold support from the judiciary, and is it clear that you will have no courts? Refuse the needed supplies for maintaining the legis-

lative branch of government, and are you confident that there will be no Congress? Why, gentlemen, you are as impotent to overthrow this government by starvation as you were to annihilate it by the sword. You may distress, but you cannot destroy, (vehement applause on the republican side;) for let me tell you that when that time comes, the same loyal people, from the same loyal States, who took their lives in their hands and went forth to do battle for the defense of the republic, enduring weary march, protracted siege, the smoking hell of battle and more horrible hell of southern prison pens, until from the dark waves of the rebellion they bore on broken arms and lacerated breasts, the bleeding form of the republic and planted her feet on the steady rock of Constitutional government and civil liberty; who, animated by the name of patriotism, when you attempt to starve this republic, will fly to her side at the first cry of her distress and there they will stand in ceaseless vigil, not with a sword, but with sustenance; not with implements of war, but with unmeasured wealth; not with shotted cannons, but with unlocked coffers; not with bandages, but with plenty, and blending over her prostrated form they will succor and sustain her, and minister to her necessities until, in the fulness of time, they wrench from her throat the cowardly hand that clutched it and then, thrilling with new life, she will spring to her feet, and the very altar which you had builded for her immolation, shall become a throne on which she shall stand clothed in the majesty of her power, reelected and recrowned the Goddess of Liberty. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Gibson, replying to the quotations made by Burrows from the Teller report, stated that the citizens of Louisiana had been arrested, charged with offences as stated in that report; that they had been conveyed 400 or 500 miles from their homes to the city of New Orleans; that they had been tried before judges who were in sympathy with the republican party and they had been fully and honorably acquitted.

Burrows—That is an old trick down there. (Laughter on republican side.)

Gibson—If it was a trick, it was a trick played by men who could take the ironclad oath as jurors; a trick played by the very men whom the gentlemen would now invoke to conduct the elections in that State.

Gibson regretted that though Burrows called the democrats conspirators, the amenities of the House had not prevented him deriding the judiciary.

Burrows replied, and asked why, if the democrats desired a fair election, they had not rebuked the fraudulent methods which obtained in Caddo, Natchitoches and other parishes.

Coffroth now claimed he had the floor, but by general desire the republicans were allowed to proceed.

Turner objected because he had called the democratic party conspirators. (Shouts of laughter from the republicans.)

Burrows said he simply wished to state that the colored witnesses who came at the subpoena of the republicans to New Orleans were captured while returning, by disguised men, and had never been heard from since.

Elam made a general denial of the charges of intimidation in Louisiana.

Coffroth said acrimonious debates were inaugurated by the republicans for party purposes. The democratic party did not want to starve people, but wanted to protect the citizens and produce prosperity. In Pennsylvania in 1878 \$40,000 in money was squandered to defeat the will of the people and elect a republican candidate.

Dickey said the issue was squarely made, the parties were squarely divided, and the question was whether these objectionable laws should be repealed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The journal this morning embodied, for the first time, petitions deposited in the box.

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

Price, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Frye, who said that, in connection with a misunderstanding which had taken place yesterday, between the gentlemen from Kentucky and Ohio (Blackburn and McKinley) in regard to the proper construction of Black-

burn's speech, he desired to read to the House the construction put on that speech in Mississippi by the now famous paper *Okolona States*, which he received through the mail. He thereupon read, with great emphasis, the following article from that paper of the 1st of April, prefacing it with the statement that the article was complimentary to the gentleman from Kentucky, and therefore that gentleman would take no offence: "What was it that brave Joe Blackburn said in the House, Messrs. Soft Shells! Oh, yes! We remember now. He remarked that our people would strike the last vestige of war measures from our statute books. The states never said more and never said less than that. You repudiate states. Will you repudiate Blackburn? You are silent. Will you repudiate Blackburn? You are still silent. Well, gentlemen, we will give you just one more chance. Answer, or forever after hold your peace as far as states is concerned, will you repudiate Blackburn? Down with the Devil-born amendments! Down with centralism and its hints of crown and sceptre! Down with pictures of Lincoln and the scoundrels who surrounded him in the battle days of 1861-5! Down with every anti-democratic idea and idol! These will be the watchwords for 1880."

Blackburn, having come down, from the chair during the reading of the article, in an excited manner, said: "Mr. Chairman, if this be not the first time I have been forced to complain of unfairness at the hands of my friends on the other side, it is certainly the first time I have ever been compelled to make such complaint against the gentleman from Maine. I have but this to say. I regret that every recurring day brings up some personal assault which it seems to me fair dealing, honesty of construction and ordinary manhood would repudiate. With each recurring day I find myself forced to repel misconstruction given, either by some members of the House to the language uttered by me in the shape of garbled quotations, or else the unwarranted, unfair and unnatural construction put upon somebody else's language by a member of that side of the House. So far as the newspaper article which the gentleman from Maine has read to the House is concerned, I care nothing for it; for that paper, a contribution from Ohio to Mississippi, simply repeats the unfair, ungenerous and untruthful effort that was made here yesterday to misrepresent me. I care nothing for the utterances of that paper, but when the gentleman from Maine seeks to add his high authority to the injustice done one by the editor of that inconsequential sheet, it then becomes a more serious matter. Then I group the paper and the gentleman from Maine together, and I say to this committee and the country that it occurs to me they are well mated. The one is as unfair as the other is illiberal and crazy." (Applause and laughter on the democratic side.)

Frye—The one was a colonel in the Confederate service and not a carpet bagger from Ohio. The one was the peer of the gentleman from Kentucky in that service in the south. Of the other I have nothing to say. (Applause on the republican side.)

Blackburn (who had by this time moved into the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and who stood there surrounded by many democratic members)—But I have this to say to the other. He seems to be more perfectly familiar with the history, antecedents and merits of that adventurer than I care to be. Whether he served in that army or the other is a matter of no concern to me. I simply desire to repeat that, in the article which the gentleman has read, in order to twist it to partisan purposes, he perpetrated an act of gross injustice, to which the gentleman from Maine, to my utter amazement, has sought to lend his high authority.

Frye—I did this and nothing more. I heard the speech of the gentleman from Kentucky when it was made from this floor, as taken down by the Associated Press reporter and sent all over this country, and I say I had not a scintilla of doubt that the construction which this paper has put on that gentleman's language would be put on it in the south. If that gentleman made a declaration on the floor of the house, which the Associated Press at the time could declare to be what it did declare it to be

and which the *Okolona States*, from a dispatch in the Associated Press report could declare in its joy it to be what its heart desired it to be, then it is not I that is to be called to account for anything I have repeated to this house. I say it is my right, and it is not illiberal or unjust to the gentleman from Kentucky for me to state to the house, not my own words, but the words of the paper published in Mississippi, endorsed, as it is, by scores and scores of the papers in the south. I believe I intended no injustice to the gentleman from Kentucky. I say in my heart and from the utterances which I have seen in the papers of the south, that if the gentleman from Kentucky had uttered on this floor the very words spoken by that paper—no more, no less—he would have commended himself to nine out of every ten of the democrats south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Davidson—You do injustice to all of us.

Blackburn—I wish the gentleman from Maine to understand the issue distinctly. I stand by the record made in this House, and wish himself and his colleagues would act as fairly. Blackburn, in conclusion, expressed the hope that there would now be an end to this miserable wrangling. He never complained of a manly blow struck from the front, but only of the unmanly stab delivered in the back.

The discussion here terminated, and Blackburn resumed his place as chairman of the committee of the whole.

Price disclaimed any idea of giving rise to the exciting scene which had just taken place by any remarks he had made, and proceeded to argue against the repeal of the election law.

Steel made a speech denying the assertion of Frye some time since as to political outrages and murders in North Carolina. The matter and manner of the speech provoked frequent outbursts of laughter.

At the conclusion of Steel's speech Bailey obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion, which was carried, that the committee rise.

White moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday next. Defeated—39 to 61. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The following circular was issued from the Treasury Department this afternoon:

The circular of April 16th, 1878, is hereby rescinded, all four per cent. bonds therein offered for sale having been sold. The ten dollar refunding certificates will be exchanged for lawful money in sum not to exceed \$100 at one time, by the treasurer and assistant treasurer of the United States and by all public officers bonded for that purpose. They will not be issued hereafter upon the certificate of any national bank depositors. Commissions on such exchange heretofore or hereafter made will be allowed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent. on any aggregate of \$1,000 without regard to the partment circulars of March 12th and 26th, 1879, are modified accordingly.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Chief Moses, having agreed, the President has set aside a very large reservation in Washington Territory for Moses and his people, with such Indians as may affiliate with the Secretary of the Interior may send.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Times'* New Orleans special says: A convention of colored men from all parts of the State had a conference yesterday regarding the exodus. Pinchback headed the politicians and Rev. M. Newman the church members. The latter prevailed and organized the convention. Some very interesting speeches were made, but the generally prevailing sentiment was voiced by C. H. Thompson, permanent president, who delivered a moderate but extremely ominous address. He said: Prominent southern men have confessed to me that when the country was invaded by its women and children were at the mercy of the negro, that race remained faithful beyond expectation, but the southern people have trusted too much to the docility of the negro. There is a settled conviction among our race that we have not been justly treated. Our fidelity in a season of deadly peril has not been met by the amity we have the right to expect. They say we will die in Kansas of cold, but we had better die there than die