

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Morgan, in speaking on the bill prohibiting military interference at the polls, said the President arrogantly assumed that Congress had no right to form legislation in appropriation bills. The veto message was simply a stump speech, and one in bad taste, too. It was an echo of Conkling's speech.

Morgan spoke for three hours and a half.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Consideration of the bill prohibiting military interference at elections, was then resumed. Edmunds called attention to certain clauses of the Constitution, to various laws and to the writings of Hamilton as the foundation of his remarks on the bill, and said he had read from the Constitution and from a series of laws those parts which bore on the power of the Executive Department to show that from the beginning of the government, it had been conceded and maintained that where there was law there must be power to carry it into effect. And there still existed express authority for the President to exert the military powers of the government, wherever the execution of the laws on all occasions and everywhere is obstructed by combinations too powerful for the civil authorities to suppress. The United States marshals, too, have express power to command all necessary assistance in the performance of their duty. The executive was not a tyrant, but a civil officer, authorized to use all available force to execute constitutional laws. President Jackson announced his possession of power conferred by the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it. While in 1833 South Carolina set up her will against the execution of national laws, there were the same old heresies of State sovereignty often repeated. He argued there was express authority to exert all the power of which the republic is capable, to prevent infractions of law. If elections fail or are prevented, what becomes of the republic and the liberty of citizens? When the power of law overcomes opposition, nobody has lost anything except by delay. Destroy the fountain of power and the republic is at an end.

Mr. Edmunds analyzed the bill and said its preamble contradicted its body. The preamble declared that troops at the polls are contrary to the spirit of our institutions and destroy the freedom of elections; while the body of the bill declared that troops might be at the polls even on election days under certain conditions. The bill reflected the doctrine of its makers, that this Government, nearly a century old, and hoary with renown, should be treated as an extraneous neighbor, and sometimes as a friend or foe. He denounced such a doctrine. By sophistry men have denied the teachings of the framers of the Constitution regarding Congressional elections and say there is no liberty unless obtained by the supremacy of State rights.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Edmunds concluded his speech, yesterday, as follows: Do you in a mandatory manner, in your hour of triumph, intend to sweep away everything which the wisdom of our fathers achieved and the valor their sons preserved. The bill before us was the first step in that direction. There is somewhere in the Constitution, unless we go into anarchy, a power which, in spite of threats, will stand as a bulwark against any effort to break down the Constitution and laws, and when you recover from your emotions you will have the peace of which the act of 1855 speaks. But you will have peace at the polls only when you recognize by deed as well as by word the political equality of all citizens and their free right of lawfully voting under the law and for the law. It will not be the peace of the reign of terror and of the grave, but the peace of justice and liberty asserted in legal form for the expression of the public will, when by-gones will be by-gones, and peace and harmony everywhere prevail. (Applause.)

Blaine said: Mr. President, I want to make a single remark on the bill itself if there is to be a vote upon it. I desire simply to put a punctuation point in the progress of things as they are now going on,

and that punctuation point is to mark the high tide which the ancient doctrine of State rights is creating in this chamber and in this Congress. This question has engaged the attention of the American people for just about 50 years. It has had its ups and downs, its victories and its defeats. It was strangled for some time by Jackson. It was dallied with by Van Buren. It rose to full strength under Polk and Pierce, and Buchanan. It marshalled itself for the deadly struggle under Breckenridge, and if I mistake not a majority of Senators who sit on that side of the chamber supported Breckenridge when he embodied that deadly heresy. In whatever there was in the issue between Calhoun and Jackson, that side of the Senate chamber represents Calhoun. Whatever there was in the contest dividing the democratic party between Breckenridge and Douglas that side of the chamber represents. I shall not debate this bill. It were useless. It has been exhaustively debated. The whole measure is a removal of the federal government from its proper domain and installation of the states into the degree of power that were not dreamed of by Calhoun, and were not asserted by Breckenridge. We thought there had been something gained on this question in a costly war and in amendments to the constitution, but the tide as it now sweeps, is on the ebb, and the power of the Union, the power of the federal government was never so weak as these laws and these proceedings will make it. Pass this bill? While warning off the national government from all interference or control of its own elections, you voted down on the other bill a proposition that armed men should not come to the polls, with the expressed intent of interfering with the rights of voters and you took refuge under the paltry quibble that it was not within the constitutional power of the United States government to warn the bloody handed ruffians from the polls where representatives in the federal Congress were being chosen. Pass this bill as a triumph of the reactionary party against the spirit of the Union. Pass it in defiance of all the lessons, and all the teachings that have come from a bloody, abortive rebellion! Pass it and mark as a high tide of that reaction, which, were it to rise higher, could lead only to another and formidable rebellion against the legitimate authority of the Union.

Chandler said that history is repeating itself to-day. There is a proverbial saying that Bourbons never learn anything and never forget anything. The proverb is very applicable to the Bourbons of this country. "In 1856," he said, "the Bourbons had control of this government. You had a majority in both houses, a majority in the supreme courts, and the whole of this government was under your control. You brought up the repeal of the Missouri compromise and forced your northern men then, as you are doing now, to vote for that repeal, and you did it by the same means. Then, sir, you crowded your men till you crowded them off the bridge. In 1857, when I took my seat in this body with Jeff. Davis, (laughter,) there were 44 democrats, 20 republicans and 2 independents. Of those democrats 28 were from the Southern States, 16 from the Northern States, and 2 independent. Then, as now, independents in this body upon every question connected with slavery, voted with the south. Then you crowded your men off the bridge and they sank to a man in the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever. Sir, of the 17 members not a solitary man from the north ever came up to the surface of the waters of oblivion. You crowded them off the bridge; you compelled them to vote for measures which the north could not and would not submit. Sir, to-day you are doing the self-same thing. To-day we have in this body 41 democrats, 30 republicans and 1 independent. To-day, as 22 years ago, on all questions connected with State rights, the independent party, as a unit, votes with the democratic party. To-day you have, as I said, 42 members in this body, 41 leaving out the independent part. You have 12 members from the north. Look at the change that has taken place; since that time. Sir, the people are more thoroughly aroused to-day against this doctrine, this heresy of State rights, than they were from 1857 to 1861. You proposed to pension Jefferson Davis,

and every single one of your northern allies voted to pension him. You eulogized him as a patriot, to be compared side by side with Washington and all the patriots of the revolution, and every one of your northern allies voted aye. After the close of the rebellion you claimed you were poor and suffering, and we found you poor and suffering. We found you ragged and poor and we clothed you. We put upon you the robe of American citizenship which you had forfeited, and we killed for you the fatted calf and invited you to feast, supposing you, after being clothed, were in your right mind. And when we invited you to the feast, you said "We have always owned that calf and you have no interest in it." (Laughter.) Now you inform us that you are going to repeal all republican measures. What is the job you have undertaken? You are going to undo all that the republican party has done. Where do you begin? Do you begin at Appomattox or before? It is very important to know where you commence and then to know where you propose to stop. You have undertaken a very large job for a party of your size and with the people who are to sit as judges upon your acts. You have undertaken to unseat a man in this body. But you will deny that you have undertaken the job. You have simply undertaken to investigate the case of a senator on this floor that has been decided by the highest tribunal that could act on that question. Sir, there are 12 senators on that side of the House that every man on this side believes have poorer titles to their seats than the honorable senator from Louisiana has to his. By fraud and violence you occupy your seats. Now show us the road how to vacate seats in this body if you dare.

Eaton—I call the senator to order. The senator is entirely out of order when he says that 12 senators on this floor hold their seats by fraud and violence.

Chandler—I did not say that; I said they held their seats by a poorer title.

Eaton—You said fraud and violence.

Chandler—I said we believe it, and so I do believe, and so I have a right to believe.

Garland asked that the exact words be taken down.

The official reporter read the words as taken down by him and as given above.

Beck called upon Chandler to name the men who held their seats by fraud and violence.

Hill hoped the question would be dropped.

Eaton said the remarks of the senator from Michigan were insulting and out of order, and called for a ruling by the chair.

The president *pro tem.* overruled the point of order.

Order being restored, Chandler reiterated his ideas regarding the titles of the democratic senators. But Mr. President, I did not rise to discuss this question. I simply rose to say to the other side you have your day in court, make the most of it. Your time is short. The people of the north have taken this question in hand, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from one end of this land to the other, the people are aroused and alarmed at the statements that have been made and the actions that have been taken in this Senate chamber and in the other house within the last 60 days. Let me say to you gentlemen on the other side of the chamber *mene mene tekel upharsin* is written all over your brows (applause in the galleries which was promptly checked by the chair).

The bill to prohibit military interference at elections was then passed in the precise form in which it came from the House, yeas 33, nays 23, a party vote.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—A bill was reported from the committee on the revision of laws and passed, amending the law relating to writs of prohibition and mandamus, also a bill relating to widows and pensioners of the war of 1812. Also to give pensions to women who are a second time widows. Opposition was made to the latter bill as an entire change of the pension laws, and on motion of Garfield it was referred to the pension committee. The bill prohibiting the presence of military at places of election was presented as enrolled and was signed by the Speaker.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—A large majority of the House of Representatives to-day astonished the advocates of the bill for the enforcement of the eight hour law by unceremoniously laying it on the table, and subsequently by daring to go on record against it on a ye and nay vote, upon a motion to reconsider the tabling. The effect of to-day's action is to leave the eight hour law a dead letter on the statute book. The vote was non-partisan, members representing agricultural districts being almost unanimously against the bill, while nearly all those from manufacturing centres and navy yard districts were very naturally eager to be recorded in its favor.

ERIE, Pa., 8.—The Dwyer-Elliott party left here at 4.30 this morning, for Long Point, Canada, 23 miles distant. The ring was pitched at 11 o'clock. Twelve rounds were fought, lasting 12 minutes and 40 seconds. Elliott was badly punished almost from the first, and at the end of the last round was insensible. Dwyer was comparatively fresh at the close, and was hurt but little. Elliott fought bravely, even desperately, and was game to the last, but was clearly overmatched.

Buffalo, 8.—The prize fight between Dwyer and Elliott was won by Dwyer in 12 rounds. Elliott was very severely punished. The fight took place at Long Point, Canada, the same grounds where Morrissey and Heenan fought in 1858. About 500 people witnessed the mill.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Official returns of the vote in the city yesterday gives a majority against the new constitution of 1,215. Returns from the interior confirm previous advices, and the instrument is adopted by a majority of 6,000 to 10,000. The farmers seem to have voted almost solidly for it. The result has caused much bitterness of feeling in business circles, where it is looked upon to a considerable extent as an attack upon city interests by the interior. There is an evident determination to make the best of what is believed to be an important question. The press counsel a quiet acquiescence in the inevitable, and sustained the endeavor to ward off any ill effects, expected to follow so radical a change in the organic law by a careful choice of officers and a prudent and conservative construction of its provisions.

NEW YORK, 9.—In the Brooklyn Presbytery, yesterday, the final vote was taken on the charges against Dr. Talmage. The secretary announced that 45 votes had been cast, 25 of which were against the charges and specifications, and 16 in favor of sustaining them as they stood, and four for sustaining them in part.

Rev. Dr. Rockwell offered a resolution that all the evidence having been clearly disproven or fully explained, as to any guilty purpose or intent of deceit, that the charges be dismissed and the Presbytery hereby expresses to Dr. Talmage its heartfelt confidence in him as a minister of Christ and its desire that he and his church may share abundantly in the divine blessing.

Dr. Vandyke at once gave notice of a complaint to the synod in regard to the manner in which the trial had been conducted. There were various other reasons expressed, one of which was that the moderator had secretly brought Dr. Talmage and Rev. J. W. Hathway together, thereby they entered into a covenant not to testify at the expense of one another's character. Moderator Ludlow denied this assertion so emphatically that Dr. Van Dyke withdrew it.

Dr. Talmage then asked leave to make a few remarks, and said he felt happy and was thankful to the counsel who had defended him so ably, thankful to his brethren and to the press for the fairness and generosity with which they had reported the case. He should go out of this with an increased hatred for everything like sectarianism, for he had the sympathy of the entire Presbyterian Church, a handful of this Presbytery excepted. He had also the sympathy of the Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, Reformed Episcopal and Catholic Church. Though he was Protestant, in one respect he would prefer to be in the Catholic Church, for they had but one Pope, while in the Protestant denomination they had a hundred. But he pronounced his benediction on all the committee, who formulated these charges, who would not hear one of his friends, but spent weeks in gathering up all the venom of his enemies, and

the action of that committee had made more infidels than all of them will ever be able to make Christians. He thought the senior member of this committee would have been very careful about making this scandal because of his own past experience. Some of their brethren said they did not like his preaching. He just as much disliked theirs. His way of preaching was poor enough but he knew theirs would never save the world. In conclusion he prayed for the members of the presbytery and their families and commended them to God.

Dr. Talmage then left, and as he was going out Rev. Mr. Green, who was one of the committee, jumped up and said Dr. Talmage had been guilty of another falsehood in what he had said in reference to the committee. The presbytery then adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The debate in the Senate on the bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls closed to-day with three very noticeable speeches, the first of which occupied nearly three hours and the others less than ten minutes each. Senator Edmunds' was a massive constitutional argument, which had for its theme the bounden duty of every republican government to retain the power of guarding the purity of elections, and contained the broad assertion that the President and other civil officers cannot constitutionally be divested of their power to execute the laws on election days or on any other days. Secretary Everts came to the Capitol to hear this speech, and remained in the diplomatic gallery as a tentative listener throughout its delivery.

Senator Blaine's brief remarks, calling attention to the high tide of States rights doctrine manifested by the passage of this bill, though entirely impromptu, were extremely eloquent both in point of language and manner of delivery. Old habits of the Senate say he strikingly recalled to their recollection in this fervid burst of denunciation the spontaneous magnetism and power of Henry Clay.

The great sensation of to-day, however, was the remarkable speech of Senator Zach. Chandler, which in its mingling of invective, defiance and unpolished, but shrewd and powerful allusions to the past history of the democracy had not a parallel since his midnight speech on the subject of pensioning Jefferson Davis, and like that famous effort he produced an effect that the mere reading of his remarks can only faintly suggest. His towering frame and energetic gestures, his voice deep and full, but quivering with intense feeling, and the scornful defiance of his manner as he faced the democratic side of the chamber and deliberately hurled his taunts and defiance towards the southern senators whom he addressed, must be imagined recalled to memory in order to realize to any adequate degree the excitement which this short speech occasioned, although even without these adjuncts it is likely to obtain a very wide circulation for campaign purposes.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—The National Woman's Suffrage Convention adjourned last night. A platform was adopted after considerable discussion. Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Vice President at large, Susan B. Anthony; Honorary Vice Presidents, Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia; Ernestine L. Rose, London, England; Corinne D. A. Nichols, Pomona, California; Elizabeth F. Schenck, San Francisco; Olney Brown, Olympia, Washington Territory and others.

Yakob Khan has accepted all the British proposals.

Francis E. Hayden, of Fitchburg, Mass., was arrested this morning, charged with poisoning his sister Sarah. He pleaded no guilty. Young Hayden's father died April 10th, and his mother April 16th, both after a sickness of a few days.

CHICAGO, 10.—The *Tribune* says a letter from New York says there is a growing jealousy among the merchants and business men of that city of new combinations which Vanderbilt is reported to be making at the west, with a view of obtaining sole control of a grand trans-continental to the Pacific. They say the New York Central, which is only another name for Vanderbilt, is too great a power already, and it is not desirable that the power should be increased. The writer further states that if an