BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.-McDonald reported the bill introduced yester- by white settlers. day by Eaton, making it unlawful hibition against bringing to or em- up hereafter. executive of the state.

wion bill, and gave notice that he gation until finally decided. would call it up at an early day. | Saulsbury said the committee was clause directing the ten million re- Senate for intelligent action. serve to be issued in payment of Edmunds submitted an amendarrears of pensions.

ator Kellog was considered.

the appeal was laid on the table-24 to 23.

Cameron resumed his argument, decided.

Saulsbury said he would not express his opinion whether the present question was justly adjudicated, but the committee simply wanted the authority to investigate the whole question.

Carpenter moved to adjourn. Lost,

by a party vote. democratic side was that whenever | ford. a party became in the majority it was competent to review and reverse the former judgment of the body and unseatany senator. It was an alarming doctrine.

Hill said the democrats never Lost-27 to 20. admitted the question that Kellogg's title was stronger than other recting the committee to inquire

senator's. Conkling made a speech declargreat danger. He denounced this that it might elect Spofford. scheme as a violation of the rights Senate. The case had been decided might not reach the President. and the Senate had no right to reopen the decision.

Thurman said Conkling charged that this was an attempt to turn out a senator to preserve the party majority in the Senate. He knew no right that Conkling had to impugn motives to his fellow senators, and had he reported the resolution heshould have considered Conkling's imputation personally offensive. He might say Kellogg was admitted to preserve a partisan majority, and that his case was not properly investigated, but he would not. He denied that the case had been finally decided on its merits in 1877.

The president presented the House bill to prohibit military interference with the elections. I was read first; Edmunds objected to the second reading, and it went over.

A motion to adjourn was lost-26 to 22-party vote.

of reason and justice and parlia- ments. democrats were in majority.

motion to adjourn. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 7 .- On motion of disrespect to the committee by his Ingalls, a resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate to the Senate what measures have been taken to prevent the occupation of Indian Territory

The House bill to prohibit milito use any part of the army and tary interference in elections was mavy at the polls, etc. He gave read twice, and by a vote of 24 notice that he would call it up to- against 31, the Senate disagreed to morrow. The judiciary committee | the motion of Edmunds to refer it has added two amendments. The to the committee on judiciary, and first provides that the bill's pro- then laid it on the table to be called

ploying troops at the polls, shall | Consideration was then resumed not apply to the use of military of the resolution asking for auforce when necessary to protect thority to take testimony in the states against invasion. The other contested case of Spofford against amendment inserts the words Kellogg, and Carpenter continued "when the legislature cannot be his remarks in support of Kelconvened," after the clause which logg's right to the seat. When he exempts from prohibition the em- had concluded his argument, Morployment of the army or navy to gan said Spofford's memorial enforce the fourth section of article | claimed that he had discovered new four of the Constitution and laws and material evidence which nulimade in pursuance thereof, upon fied Kellogg's account of the corapplication of the legislature or rupt influences used. If Kellogg used corruption he was not a fit Beck reported the legislative, member for this body, and the subexecutive and judicial appropria- ject was therefore open to investi-

The principal amendments made guilty of none of the charges made by the committee on appropriations by Conkling, Hoar and Carpenter are those which were agreed upon of pretense, schemes and a spirit of by the committee yesterday, in- revolution. They simply desired eluding the omission of the House to present their testimony to the

ment to confine the investigation A resolution authorizing the tak- to the personal conduct of Kellogg, ing of testimony in relation to the | which might render him liable to claim of Spofford to the seat of Sen- public censure, because Kellogg's right to the seat was settled. We In the course of the debate, in do not deny the right of the Senate which Houston took the principal to reverse this decision nor to depart Conkling called for the read- clare that the legislature of Vering of the fortieth rule. The chair | mont had not elected him (Edruled this out and Carpenter ap- | munds), and the next day declare pealed. After a lively discussion, it did. This body could do as it liked, but to do it would be a monstrous andflagrant violation of duty. It was the same in Kellogg's case. showing the case had been already Reconsideration could only be demanded by a senator who voted for Conkling made a brief argument. | seating him and within a fixed time. Edmunds' amendment was rejected-27 to 20.

> Conkling submitted an amendment confining the inquiry to new matters mentioned by Spofford. Disagreed to—27 to 20.

Hoar submitted an amendment instructing the committee to report Hoar said the view taken by the whether bribery was used by Spof-

Saulsbury, in behalf of the committee, accepted the amendment.

Edmunds offered an amendment recognizing the finality of the decision which secured Kellogg his seat.

whether unlawful or corrupt means were used to disorganize the legising that this was a pivotal point of lature which elected Kellogg, so

Conkling supported the amendand privileges of members of the ment and Voorhees asked if that cratic side.

Conkling said they were not discussing who might be affected. He duction and reference of bills. was surprised that Voorhees opposed the amendment.

Voorhees said the committee on elections would do justice without curred in.

coercive measures. they did not look at the other side.

Why did they shirk? Eaton said they would not shirk ment

Voorhees said Blaine had [many set phrases implying cowardice and a State, any part of the army or fleeing away. Let the senator dismiss them forever. None on the democratic side were shirking. The provisions of the Constitution or senator should apply his plantation overcome forcible obstruction to manners in the dark part of Maine. The senator also made use of terms which implied inferiority and want of courage and manliness on the part of others, while implying superiority for himself. With personal regard for the senator for long | was defeated-yeas 93. nays 121. years he would appeal to the sena-Carpenter said when the reputli- tor to dismiss those set phrases from cans had a majority the committee his vocabulary. The senator, with on elections always accommodated his high, dashing spirit, arraigned senators, but as the democrats now the democratic side of this chamber ton declined to vote, while there had a majority those times are past. because they would not support the were not enough democrats present

surprise that Voorhees, after lec- crats.

Carpenter then gave way to a turing him, should apply to him | Washington, 7 .- Chalmers cal- claim upon a lode or vein of ore. that term.

> Logan denied that he meant amendment.

> Hill said the committee would investigate everything reasonable, but not the part the President took in Louisiana affairs, unless specially desired.

Kellogg said he had defied his enemies when governor of Louisiana, he had defied them since and defied them now. He denounced the means employed to disturbe the settled question of his right to a seat here. Attempts have been made for the past two years to have him (Kellogg) indicted, but vigorous search had failed to reveal any cause for indictment. He reviewed his services to Louisiana, and alluded to the democratic frauds and denounces the charges of guilt made against him.

Logan's amendment was disagreed to-28 to 19; also Hoar's substitute, declaring the question settled on its merits and Kellogg entitled to a seat.

The Senate then adopted the resolution of the committee on elections as amended by Hoar's amendment which was accepted 26 to 17. All to-day's votes were He denounced the pending bill.

strictly of a party character. Eaton moved to take up the House bill to prevent military interference in elections.

Edmunds preferred to take up its legal tender quality. the business for which the extra session was called. This bill was a menace to the executive. Senate by a strict party vote took up the bill.

Blaine introduced his amendment prohibiting any armed person within the polls at a congressional election under penalty of \$500 to \$3,000 fine and six months to five years imprisonment or both.

Adjourned. WASHINGTON, 8.—Consideration was resumed of the House bill prohibiting military interference at elictions. Morgan advocated its passage, arguing that the framers of the constitution with a view to the preservation of the public liberty, drew a broad distinction between the regular army and the militia, and that the latter should be employed to enforce the laws.

A sub-committee of the Senate committee on judiciary decided that last years law against promotion in the army above the rank of captain is still in force.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Hunton, from the District of Columbia committee, reported a bill for the construction of a free bridge across the Poto-Logan offered an amendment di- mac at or near Georgetown, at an expense of \$140,000.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned, and a republican caucus was announced for this evening, whereat there were demonstrations of triumph on the demo-

WASHINGTON, 6.—The morning hour was consumed in the intro-

The Senate amendments to the bill providing for certain expenses of the present session, were con-

Knott reported back, without Blaine asked the democrats why amendment, the bill introduced yesterday to prohibit military interference at elections.

Robeson offered a substitute, but would vote down the amend- making it unlawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in navy, unless such employment shall be necessary to carry out the the execution of laws made in pursuance thereof, and making any violation of this act a penal offence. The substitute is entitled, "A Bill to further protect the freedom of elections." Robeson's substitute

The republicans filibustered on the bill to prevent the interference of troops at elections. All but Chittenden, Kelly, Killinger and Mor-

every republican seat because the tifogging and Blaine expressed in the affirmative with the demo- this court holds as follows:

led up, as a question of privilege, should be laid along the same B the resolution offered by him for lengthwise of its course, at or near of the investigation of his conduct at the surface, both under the mining m Fort Pillow, and made a personal act of 1866 and 1872, explanation. The subject occu- Second-Each locator is entitled pied the attention of the House for to follow the dips of the lode or si a long time, and at one time there vein to an indefinite depth, even were indications of trouble between though it carries him outside of the Chalmers and Burrows, in conse-side lines of the location, but the quence of an allusion made by right is based on the hypothesis m Chalmers to some criticisms against that the side lines substantially con-Burrows for his own conduct in the respond with the course of the lode u war. Chalmers, however, disclaim- or vein at the surface, and that it p ed any personal knowledge on the bounded at each end by the end subject, saying he had his infor- lines of the location crossing the mation from a Washington news- lode or vein and extending perpenpaper. Burrows branded the alle- dicularly downwards and indef. gation as utterly untrue. Fnally nitely in their direction. the whole subject was laid on the Third-If the location be laid

the expiration of the morning hour, instead of following the course and the bill relating to coinage and | thereof, it will secure only so much coin and bullion certificates was of the vein as it actually crosses at taken up, and Claffin spoke in op- the surface, and the lode lines of position. He declared that even the location will become the end Kelly, of Pennsylvania, had assent- lines. ed to the act for the demonetization | Fourth-A locator working su of silver.

had the record read to prove it.

Kelly said again that it was not true, and moreover he had learned for taking ore therefrom. by the committee. The vote was a good deal since the act passed.

Vance favored it. Keifer asked Vance if he and the democrats in the House had not voted to deprive the trade dollar of

Vance confessed that he did not fully understand the matter at that time. He declared the national and that 8 per cent. was not an unmonth was charged. This sort of legislation was tended to destroy the nations of Europe. The country was in more danger from this class of legislation than from being starved to death, but its destruction was not to be. His motto was, "Our Adjourned.

up as the business of the morning there would be the beginning it. He said so long as that law was and failure followed wailure, an unrepealed every workingman in gloom generally prevailed. Pbe to work ten hours for a day's wages | the ways of our fathers and start in was defrauded of his legal rights.

The bill was opposed by McMillan as not being in the interest of prosperity would again return. It of the toiling millions, but adverse to that interest. He moved an amendment, that it shall not apply to the past.

Gode, who reported the bill, spoke in its advocacy, taking the of the government to disregard the plain law.

Cox said no one asked or dared to ask in the face of the voters of the country for the repeal of the eight hour law.

After some further debate the bill was laid upon the table, 103 to 52. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table. The vote resulted 127 yeas to 87 noes, thus effectually killing the bill.

The silver bill was taken up. Kimmel offered an amendment fixing the weight of silver dollars at 4.60 instead of 4.122 grains.

Fisher favored the amendment and opposed the bill, arguing in favor of a single standard.

AMERICAN.

reme Court, to-day, the following lying idle since the panic, ublic decision was announced: Flagstaff credit is now better that any Silver Mining Company of Utah, time in the history of thuntry, plaintiffs in error, vs. Helen Tarbet strange to say. Since theresent in error, to the Supreme Court of administration has been power Utah. The controversy in this case it has saved to the counting has relates to the respective rights of 000 in interest. This ing has two mining companies in Little beneatted anke non a se steadily in Cottonwood district, Utah, who credit of the nation has steadily in are working subterraneanly upon advanced, and there agoney at so North and the world can borrobe. The the world can borrobe. the same lode or vein of ore. The the world can borrohe United fra principal question involved is favorable terms day the four In He was not frightened at the recent democratic revolutionary threats, lead a majority those times are past. Because they would not support the amendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the filibustering was a refused mendment of the senator from II- son for the senator from II- son for the sen democratic revolutionary threats, inois (Logan), while they had, by for he knew that when the democratic revolutionary threats, inois (Logan), while they had, by sal to allow Conger to offer an derground, outside the perpendicularly drawn side of its surface location, when, by so doing, it infringes any other national degree at 2.40, and the filibusterdown quietly thereafter. He could covered the entire ground of that ing ceased and a vote was taken on upon the rights of the adjoining Great Britain eing the public down quietly thereafter. He could covered the entire ground of that not, when he first heard of the branch of inquiry, would the sena- ing ceased and a vote was taken on upon the rights of the adjoining Great Britain eing the public question now at of your representations. With regard to the whole question now at of your representations. scheme to unseat Kellogg, believe they would attempt anything so attrocious and revolutionary, so void of Logan's and Hoar's Amendyeas 124, nays 90, a strict party face and the respective rights of election lawling to repeal only mentary procedure. It threatened Voorhees accused Blaine of pet- vote, and all greenbackers voting contending parties in such cases, Congress argy cities and States

First-The location of a mining give the pe

crosswise of the lode or vein, so that The eight-hour law went over on its greatest length crosses the same

teraneously into the dips of Kelly denied this, and Classin vein belonging to another local who is in possession of his location is a tresspasser and liable to action

In accordance with these prind ples, this court holds that the Flag staff Company is outside its rightful boundaries and it therefore affirms the judgment of the lower court, in favor of Helen Tarbet.

Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

MANSFIELD, O., 5. - Secretary Sherman arrived this morning, and received a warm welcome regardresponse to a serenade he said he

banks charge exorbitant interest, less of party. In the evening, in usual rate, and in some parts of felt like apologizing for appearing North Carolina 5 per cent. per "Because," said he, "I found when I arrived at my old home, the ps pers said I came west seeking the nomination for governor. I cam purely on private business, to re pair ruined fences, and look after impaired property. You know fellow citizens, that two years as country first; our country last; our when I had the pleasure of spea country all the time." (Applause.) ing to you on the public square, portion of my remarks was about WASHINGTON, 8 .- The bill to en- the resumption of specie payment force the eight hour law was taken stating if we could go back to go hour, and Kelly spoke in favor of prosperity; then loss followed le the government employment forced lieved then, if we would go back to fresh on a gold basis, supported by re greenbacks and national bank notes, to became my duty as an Execu- to tive officer, to carry out this policy. One year ago I had, in front ci of this hotel on this same store box, th or one very much like it, to present lo to you the desirability of the result ground that Congress would set a of resumption on the first day of the bad example if it permitted officers January, 1870. This important er

measure was accomplished. Every bu dollar you had in your pockets the les became worth a dollar in gold tio Since that has been accomplished, all I come here to ask you, are you not satisfied with the result? Do you cit not think resumption has been beneficial to you all? To-day a man may travel where he pleases. The greenback dollar is as good as the du money of any nation on the globe, tr What has been the result of the N policy of resumption? thought as the day of resumption co approached, despondency and p bankruptcy would follow, where in there has been advancing prost of rity throughout our entire land. th am told your shops in Mansfill if are again in operation, and it everywhere. The result is, la! plentiful, capital finds securing safe investment. Why, in ew York City, just the other y heard of all manner of scher De ing originated by capitalists the WASHINGTON, 5 .- In the Sup- investment of capital that been

or