

BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.

Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Kernan said this statute excludes the best people of certain sections from the jury box, and degrades justice by throwing it into the hands of ignorant and incompetent men. He alluded to the great increase of Federal patronage and power, the use of armies and great danger to be anticipated therefrom. He deplored and repelled Windom's remark that free fraud and free mobs were dear to the democrats. He mentioned a number of eminent, pure and honest democrats who had been elected governors of New York, including Marcy, Seymour, Silas Wright, Hoffman, Tilden and Robinson.

Morrill asked if it was the same Tilden who had not paid his income tax.

Kernan said yes, but he had heard the Government failed to make a case.

Eaton asked if it was not the same who was elected President and cheated out of his office.

Kernan replied in a like vein. He declared the democrats had often carried the State of New York and carried it honestly. He concluded the law authorizing supervisors of election was arbitrary, oppressive and dangerous.

Beck moved an amendment to the legislative bill to provide for the speedy payment of arrears of pensions and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out \$10,000 legal tenders in the treasury as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. Beck said the Secretary had increased the public debt and favored bondholders by paying double interest.

Paddock said he conversed with the Secretary this morning, and the latter thought the pending amendment would not hasten the payment of pensions, as he would be able to pay them whenever duty presented. If it was proposed to use this fund to pay soldiers it was a forced plea so far as the Secretary was concerned.

Beck denied making the charge. Paddock said he had made charges in every breath against the Secretary, who had carried out his policy with wonderful success.

Beck said no doubt the Secretary was a great man, and might be a greater one.

Paddock said he had done his duty and deserved fair treatment and praise.

Beck said the Secretary had recently said there would be a deficit of \$41,000,000 and asked for leave to issue \$18,000,000 bonds to prevent deficit. The Secretary was doing very wrong things and should understand he must obey law. His (Beck's) amendment was to aid him.

Morrill moved an amendment by allowing the Secretary, if necessary, to use the money, not directing him to do so. He defended the Secretary's actions.

Ingalls said the \$145,000,000 legal tenders held by the Secretary was in excess of an available balance for redemption purposes. The retention of forty per cent. of the debts was arbitrary and unwarranted.

Paddock said he understood the Secretary to say he could pay \$2,000,000 pensions per month. Answering the question of Pendleton, he said he had met the Secretary in the cloak room and questioned him and had his previous impressions confirmed by the Secretary's answers.

Pendleton here adduced an argument in favor of his bill to give members of the Cabinet the privilege of membership of the Senate, so that they might clearly explain department matters.

Edmunds suggested the Senator from Ohio move his bill, requiring the Secretary to appear and answer questions, as an amendment to the pending appropriation bill, and tell the President that the operations of the Government shall not go on until he approves it.

Pendleton said if the Senator from Vermont would vote for his bill, he would offer it immediately. Edmunds replied his suggestion was in the direction of reform as inaugurated on the other side.

Voorhees said he this morning

saw the Secretary of the Treasury circulating in this chamber. If this cloak room and back door influence was to prevail, the sooner Pendleton's bill passed the better. This surreptitious way of coming was beneath contempt. If a member of the Cabinet was not willing to take the full measure of the responsibility, let him keep away. They did not want him to come in this manner. The Senate should resent the offense of the Secretary of the Treasury, who sought after back-door influence. Yesterday the Senate voted to apply idle money to pay pensions, and to-day the soft, velvety step of the Secretary of the Treasury was heard while he passed drumming up recruits. Let not the Senator from Vermont jeer at the bill of the Senator from Ohio.

Edmunds said the senator from Indiana misunderstood him; he did not jeer at the senator's bill. He had called attention to it as a measure of reform, and suggested that if it was as great as the senator thought it to be, it should be put upon this bill in order to secure its passage. And then the House should be told that if they did not think that any appropriation to carry on the government should be made until it was passed, the wheel would revolve faster and faster on the outside if they attached further reforms to it, so the President and others could not fail to be swept in to the current.

Voorhees replied that there was not a single rider to the bill but what called for an appropriation of money to carry it out. The democrats said to the republicans, "If you want to use the army to interfere with elections, we do not want to appropriate money for its support. If you say you want the army to swarm at the polls, we do not want to tax the people for that purpose, nor do we want to tax the people for supporting supervisors to act as spies and detectives on honest voters."

Edmunds said he agreed with the senator in not wanting the army employed to prevent honest men from voting, but he did not go with the senator in not using the army when other means had failed to protect honest men and the election of officers against thugs, assassins and red-shirted bands who would again undertake to overthrow the people at the polls.

Voorhees—Who is to be the judge?

Edmunds—So far as my vote is concerned, I am the judge.

Voorhees—So am I. The senator intimated I was in favor of free fights at the polls. I hope he will say he didn't mean to say so.

Edmunds—I accept with due humility the rebuke of my friend from Indiana who intimated that Morrill's amendment was then rejected and Beck's agreed to.

After executive session, adjourned.

We favored interference at the polls at the point of the bayonet.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Cockrell introduced a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to open correspondence with the republic of France, with a view and for the purpose of negotiating a proper treaty of reciprocity and commerce with that government on terms alike honorable and just. Three commissioners are to be appointed on behalf of the United States. Preliminary to the making of such treaty, their compensation to be fixed by the Secretary of State. Referred.

Farley introduced a bill for the relief of John A. Sutter, on account of lands taken from and services rendered by him to the United States.

Consideration was then resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Thurman said they had before them an appropriation bill for the support of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government. Nobody denied that the amount was sufficient, but opposition had been made to the bill because of the provisions relating to trial by jury and to elections. Rather than agree to these the minority say in effect they will stop the appropriations and defeat the bill. Scarcely any word had been uttered by the minority on the merits of this question. It was said these provisions had no proper place in an appropriation bill, and that they were dictated by the south because gentlemen in their imagination supposed there was a huge conspiracy to produce anarchy, as if the majority here and the democratic people in the United States have not as much interest in

the order, peace and prosperity of the country and perpetuity of the government as any men belonging to the republican or any other party.

The most inflammable, unfounded and unjustifiable attempt had been made to array one portion of the people against the other, thus endeavoring to make sectionalism permanent as the continent itself. Why did not these gentlemen point out the defects of the provisions, if they believe they exist? They were told these provisions were inserted at the command of southern domination, but there was not a word of truth in it. They were not in the interest of southern men or of northern men particularly, but in the interest of all the people of the country. The laws which these provisions intended to repeal were passed originally to oppress the people of the south and to disfranchise citizens of the north.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Hampton rose to a personal explanation. He said that Windom, in a recent speech stated that he (Hampton) had put into the democratic national platform of 1868, the plank declaring that the reconstruction acts of congress were usurpations and unconstitutional and void. He had time and again denied that he did so, and had proved that he did not before the Ku Klux investigating committee. He was satisfied the Senator did not intend to do him an injustice.

Windom—I did not, but during the campaign I saw what purported to be a speech of the Senator in which the Senator had used language implying the same thing.

Hampton—Perhaps I had used the words quoted.

Windom—The Senator does not deny that he made the speech, and this is all I want.

Thurman argued that trial by jury law was a shield of the people and safeguard to liberty, and that the laws proposed to be repealed were enacted in the interests of the republican party. Though no Jeffersons may hold his bloody assizes in this country, yet in a minor degree, if not to the full extent of these enormities, should be continued the court of justice, as Hallam says, would become caverns of judicial murders, and were instrumentalities of party feeling and personal advantage. He proceeded to analyze the laws proposed to be repealed and argued they were in the utmost degree oppressive as they shut out intelligence from the jury box, and punished those who could not take the ironclad oath because they had given a cup of cold water even to any one who had opposed the government. If the law were justifiable in war it was not so at the time when all should unite in the pacification of the country and to restore harmony everywhere. We should go back to the old paths of justice. Passing from the subject of juries, Thurman spoke of the subject of elections and their freedom from political interference and the necessity and justice of repealing the present laws which were instrumentalities of corruption and fraud.

Even if constitutional they should be repealed. He repudiated the idea that the democrats sneered at the Constitution. He reviewed the various sections of the election laws, objected to by the democrats on the ground of unconstitutionality and oppression, and made legal argument to show that they should be wiped from the statute books.

The President, in his veto, had cited two provisions as warranting the enactment of these laws. First he cited article 1, section 4 of the Constitution. The fifteenth amendment does not support the statutes, but the statutes go further and undertake to regulate the right of every citizen to vote, no matter what was his color or what was his previous condition. The Supreme Court has decided that these provisions are unconstitutional. The 15th amendment confers no rights upon any man to vote, but guarantees those otherwise qualified, against discrimination of any sort against voters. There is abundant provisions in these sections to prevent men from voting but not for their protection, and ample provision for black-guard deputy marshals drawn from the lowest purloins of New York and Philadelphia. There is power for them to arrest without a warrant the most peaceful and reputable citizens who offer to vote, and bring him before the United States commissioner. They can tear a State justice from his seat where he is executing State

laws; it is not a law to secure, but to prevent the right to vote.

Article 1, section 4 of the Constitution gives Congress power to regulate times, places and the manner of holding elections for Representatives. The laws sought to be repealed have nothing to do with the time and places as at first proposed by the league. These laws almost disfranchised every naturalized citizen of the United States and made it almost impossible to become naturalized. Senator Morton had confessed he could not support those sections, and had opposed them, and they were defeated. Of the 4,863 Supervisors appointed in 1876, there were 1,776 appointed in New York State. Of 11,610 Marshals over one quarter were in New York. Of \$285,921 expended, how much went to protect poor Freedmen from the Night Rider, White Leagues and Ku Klux who oppress him. In 1876, in the ten Southern States, \$48,719 was expended, and in other States, \$237,250. About one-sixth South, and five-sixths North. Thus were Freedmen protected. For every dollar they gave to protect the negro, they spent five to corrupt elections North and deprive men of their right to vote there. Conkling had enumerated the various qualities of thugs and rascals which formed his constituency, but were New York City raked from Harlem to the battery there could not be found a worse set of men than the Deputy Marshals selected in 1876 and '78 were. More than half of the amount of money spent in the North was sent to New York State or \$156,000. Some was sent to pacify the rascals in Pennsylvania, about \$47,000. Then about \$12,000 went to Maryland and \$12,000 to Jersey City. This left only \$63,000 for 30 other States. In 1878 there were 4,881 supervisors, of whom 1,953 were in New York, 1,862 in Pennsylvania, leaving only 1,066 for all the other States. Of the 4,725 marshals, over half were in New York. Of the \$222,714 expended, only \$18,241 went south. The gains in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey made by republicans will show why money was spent. The greatest gains were where the most money was spent. There was evidence that money was spent corruptly. Only deputies were appointed who promised to work for the republican candidates. If the democrats get the President in 1880, the republicans would clamor for a repeal of these laws. Another ox would be gored then. He said Davenport had made a nice sum from fees on affidavits for false registrations. This man should be held up to eternal infamy. Davenport got \$34,000 of the secret service fund and never accounted for it. This man Davenport was a bigger man than half a dozen such Presidents as we have now in controlling elections. Davenport was not a pismire but an elephant.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States in reply to the resolution of the 7th inst., requesting information relative to the alleged unlawful occupation of a portion of Indian Territory. He transmits a copy of his proclamation and copies of correspondence and papers on file in the war department touching this subject.

Pendleton reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian funds in the treasury in lieu of investment.

On motion of Ingalls, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what amount of legal tender notes has been presented and redeemed in coin since the first of January last, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the treasury to maintain specie resumption.

Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—A resolution was reported from the committee on rules by Frye for the appointment of a standing committee, to which shall be referred all bills, resolutions, petitions, etc., affecting the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

An argument in opposition was made by Fernando Wood, on the ground that under the proposed authority, this committee might arrogate to itself powers which did not belong either to it or to Congress, and might under the plea of morality undertake to interfere with the revenue of the government derived from the tax on spir-

its. He had no objection to having the whole subject referred to a committee.

The resolution was advocated by Frye and Stephens and opposed by Reagan.

Garfield advocated the resolution, and disposed of the constitutional objection by saying that Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia where there were a thousand rum holes under the shadow of the Capitol, and over the Territories, with an area as large as Europe. Congress had also constitutional control of the question in relation to the duty on imported liquors and to the internal tax on distilled spirits.

The resolution was also advocated by Monroe and opposed by Blount.

Knott spoke against the measure as not only unnecessary, but as making a mischievous precedent, which might be followed by other sumptuary laws.

The final argument in favor of the resolution was made by Conger, who said he would demand a vote by yeas and nays, so as to have members on record on this subject.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was made by Blount, and it was rejected—yeas 99, nays 123. All of the affirmative votes were from the democratic side, and all republicans, all greenbackers and many democrats voted no. The resolution was then agreed to.

AMERICAN.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 14.—A destructive fire broke out to-night in Silas Wolverton's omnibus and livery stable. The flames spread rapidly, and within five minutes, Wolverton's and the adjoining stable of Treacy & Wilson were a sheet of flames, spreading rapidly, until the Phoenix Hotel on one side and the residence of Gen. Leslie Cooch on the other were in flames. The destruction of these buildings was complete, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the fire department was able to keep the fire within its limits. At 11 p. m. the fire was still raging but under control. Loss, \$200,000; insurance about \$75,000.

RICHMOND, 14.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, a writ of habeas corpus in the miscegenation case of Edward Kinney, and Mary Hall, now confined in the penitentiary, for violating the State statutes prohibiting the intermarriage of races, was refused by Judge Haghes, on the ground that United States courts have no jurisdiction over questions of marriage.

WASHINGTON, 14.

The decision of Judge Dundy, at Omaha, in the standing Bear habeas corpus case, in which he virtually declares the Indians citizens with the right to go where they please, regardless of treaty stipulations, is regarded by the government as a heavy blow to the present Indian system, that if sustained will prove extremely dangerous alike to whites and Indians. If the power of the government to hold Indians upon their reservations or to return them when they escape is denied, Indians become tramps, moving without restraint wherever they please and exposed attacks of frontier men without redress from the government. The district attorney at Omaha has been instructed to take the necessary steps to carry the question to a higher court.

PADUCAH, Tenn., 14.—Two years ago Dan Edmunds, who lived in Livingston County, ran off to Arkansas with a girl, leaving a wife and family behind. A short time ago he started back to his former home with the woman and child, and when near the Mississippi River killed and buried both. On returning he took up with his lawful wife. The bodies of the murdered woman and child were found and identified, and search was instituted for Edmunds. Yesterday an officer from Arkansas arrived at the home of the murderer, arrested and took him back to the scene of his crimes.

BOSTON, 14.—The wool market for fine fleeces is firm at the advance noticed last week, with stocks of this description very much reduced. In combing and delaine fleeces sales at 35 @ 39; new California fleeces to arrive more freely. In pulled wool sales of superfine and X at 23 @ 29.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A Portland dispatch says: Chief Moses and companions lately returned from Washington, accompanied by Gen. Howard and Gov. Ferry of Washington Territory, are about start-