FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Some Sharp Passages in the Senate Yesterday.

A Bourbon Speech by Mr. Eaton—Partisan Misrepresentation Exposed by Mr. Conkling—Mr. Voorhees Relieved From Vindicating the State of New York—The Silver Bill Still Pending.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 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 Seventh instant, requesting information relative to the alleged unlawful occupation of a portion of the Indian Territory. He transmits a copy of his proclamation and copies of correspondence and papers on file in the War Department, touching this subject.

Mr. PENDLETON reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian funds in the Treasury in lieu of investment.

On motion of Mr. 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 1st of January last, and what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the Treasury to maintain specie resumption.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. EATON addressed the Senate, making an antebellum States Rights speech.

Mr. EATON said the course of legislation now proposed never met the approval of his judgment. But he yielded his judgment in this matter of opinion to his friends. He yielded because no principle was involved. In his judgment they should have first presented to the President, in separate bills, the legislation inserted in the appropriation bills. He believed the laws sought to be repealed was vicious legislation, and, therefore, should be stricken from the statute book. He accepted the gage of battle in the veto message of the President, who said: "I will if I choose, use the army at the polls."

He (Mr. EATON) to this had to reply, he would stand by his convictions. He would inscribe on the banner of the great Democratic party, in letters of living light, "A free people, free elections, a free ballot, and the people can exist without the army." Free institutions never did and never could live under the control of a standing army. On this he stood, wherever others might place themselves. He would not vote a dollar when the captain-general told him he would use the army at the polls. Let the army go, rather than support it for such purposes.

Mr. EATON said: "Is the entertainment to which we are invited, 'None in Mine?'" (Laughter.)

The Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaine) had figured up how much of the army—arms, legs, feet, and toes—was distributed among the people as a part of his argument that no fears need be felt as to interference at the polls. But, Mr. Eaton said, the little finger of the law is stronger than the loins of a giant. The authority of the United States exists wherever the national flag floats, and, therefore, there should be no troops at the polls.

Mr. EATON then spoke of the legislative part of the bill. Every man, he said, would ask for a fair and impartial jury, and, according to the obligations of Senators, they were sworn to strike from the statute book the infamous and damnable laws which now corrupted judicial proceedings.

Mr. CONKLING (Mr. Eaton yielding) here declared orally, what he had previously expressed by a shake of his head, that the late war was not waged by one section against another, but was a war waged by one section against the Union—waged by the fragment of a party to destroy the national life. He then said that, the war having ended fourteen years ago, the jury laws could not affect those who were boys during the war, and therefore could not be applied to them. They were only applicable to the survivors of the war. He was utterly opposed to the repeal of any law, and to any legislation, under which White Leaguers, night raiders, incendiaries, murderers, or violators of law of any description could be tried by a jury of their own complexion and selection.

He suggested that the argument of the Senator from Connecticut, that we were not a nation, was an illustration of what the Senator had studied at school, under the title of "The Indefinite Expansibility of Matter."

Mr. EATON, resuming his remarks, said that when he gave way for the Senator to ask a question, he ought not to make a speech in the middle of his own. He (Mr. Eaton) knew, and repeated, that in the Southern States to-day, juries are purged, and honest men were kept out of the jury box by judges, marshals, and attorneys, who are not honest men.

Mr. BUTLER, noticing a remark of Mr. Conkling, said he was present at the Circuit Court of South Carolina in 1877 and saw the chief justice authorize the administration of the iron-clad oath. This oath was administered to every Democrat and not to a single Republican. Among the Republicans were three men who served in the Confederate army—one of them as a lieutenant under his (Mr. Butler) command.

Mr. CONKLING said the court must have read the sacred record, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Mr. EATON, resuming, said it would come to the knowledge of the Senator from New York that all judges are not honest men by any means. There have been rascals on the bench. He would place no unnecessary power in the courts because judges were honest. Jeffries perjured juries, and thus convicted some of the best men of England, who died on the scaffold. Mr. Eaton said the Democrats merely undertook to protect voters at the polls from military interference, to secure honest juries, and to take the election machinery out of the hands of the Federal authority.

To show the class of men from which supervisors and deputy marshals of election are drawn, Mr. Eaton read from an old number of the *Congressional Globe* a list of such officers, whose occupations included almost every kind of crime, from theft to murder. The enumeration of their aliases, such as Jackey, Snuffy, Bucky the Kid, &c., occasioned much laughter. He maintained that pure elections were impossible where such men had control, and said no Senator would like to have his election supervised by that kind of men. He thought he had added something to the literature now being collated against this jury and election systems. A system requiring such men to execute it could only be harmful. We got along well without it from 1789 to 1861, and no complaint was made. The laws were not only unconstitutional, but unadvisable, and had no excuse for being. He would vote for their repeal, and hoped that the Executive would feel it his duty to sign the bill.

Mr. CONKLING complimented Mr. Eaton on the partisan ability of his speech. He had allowed it to be inferred that he was reading from a speech made by Mr. Vickers, of Maryland. The list cited had first appeared in a partisan newspaper—the New York *World*—and was quoted by Mr. Vickers. Now it was read as a part of Mr. Vickers' speech and next it would be quoted by Democratic orators as coming from Mr. Eaton, he having given it the countenance of his great name. In this way such things grew and gathered strength. Its introduction here would seem to call for some reply to the charges against Mr. Davenport, the chief supervisor for the southern district of New York. Mr. Davenport was a citizen of New York State, and if he violated any law was amenable to punishment the same as any other citizen.

Yet, in spite of all the charges against him, no suit had ever been brought against him. Many of the men prevented from voting on naturalization papers have since taken the first step toward becoming citizens, showing the invalidity of their former papers. He read from the report of Hon. S. S. Cox's committee, made March 3, 1877, eulogizing and commending for imitation the laws under which a perfectly fair election was held in New York in 1876. He thought Mr. Eaton would recognize Mr. Cox as a good Democrat, and his opinions as valuable. But this was not the place to discuss New York politics. His State would furnish able advocates to meet any one who cared to come there to discuss these questions.

Mr. VOORHEES said every one would concur in Mr. Conkling's statement that New York could take care of her own affairs. Yet that Senator had spoken of the corrupt forces preventing fair elections in New York. He (Mr. Voorhees) desired to know why that State was calumniated here by the statement that her elections have been a disgrace to civilization and dominated by ruffians. Was she so low and poor in the political scale that she comes as an humble suppliant to the Federal Government, asking that John I. Davenport be endowed with imperial powers in order to secure fair elections?

Mr. CONKLING said this rhetorical outburst lacked one quality common in Mr. Voorhees' eloquent speeches—namely, originality. This charge against Mr. Conkling had been made in the newspapers, and at least half a dozen Senators had not hesitated to pick it up. Responsible to the people who honored him when that people was calumniated by him, he would less in repentance before the authority he was bound to recognize, and he would not call upon the Senator from Indiana to fatigue himself by vindicating the honor of New York.

Mr. VOORHEES said he would on some future occasion reply to the extraordinary speech of Mr. Conkling. He would now give way to Mr. Kernan.

Mr. KERNAN replied at considerable length to Mr. Conkling. He said New York had been misrepresented as needing outside aid to administer her internal affairs. Though the Tweed ring had existed for a while in New York city, it had not represented the Democratic party, but was composed of bad men of that and other parties. It was put down by an aroused people and by a Democratic people. Its fall proved the ability of the people to purge themselves of corruption. His faith in reform institutions had been strengthened by the demolition of that ring.

He pointed out that the fair election of 1876 resulted in a Democratic victory, and New York always went Democratic in a fair election, because the Democrats are in a majority there. They were beaten by dissensions in their own ranks at the last election. New York was able to regulate its own elections and preserve their purity.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the select committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to employ a stenographer, sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. BLAINE said he wished to make a few remarks on the pending bill, but would not be prepared to do so before Monday.

With the understanding that to-morrow's session will be for the consideration of amendments other than the political clauses, the Senate, at six p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Rules, reported resolution increasing the membership of the Committee on Mines and Mining from eleven to thirteen. Adopted.

Also, adversely, resolution granting the privilege of the floor to committee clerks. Laid on table.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same committee, reported resolution providing that all bills in regard to the improvement of rivers and harbors shall be referred at the Clerk's desk, instead of in the usual way. Adopted.

Mr. FRYE, from the same committee, reported resolution providing that a committee of nine members be appointed by the Speaker, to which shall be referred all petitions, bills, &c., touching the alcoholic traffic, a commission on the same, whose duty it shall be to consider and report thereupon.

Messrs. Frye, Stephens, Garfield, Monroe, Cofroth, and Conger supported and Messrs. Fernando Wood, Reagan, Blount, Knott, and Blackburn opposed the resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas, 99; nays, 128.

Mr. WARNER moved to dispense with the morning hour. Rejected—113 to 62—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CANNON (Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880. Printed and recommitted.

The bill appropriates $131,000 for the payment of letter carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and $25,000 for the additional salary of letter carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. It provides that in cities of less than 75,000 the salary of letter carriers shall be $800, and in cities of more than 75,000 the letter carriers shall be divided into two classes—one to receive $900 and the other $800 per annum. It also authorizes the employment of letter carriers in cities of not less than 30,000 inhabitants, provided that the free delivery in cities where it is now established shall not be affected thereby.]

The Speaker then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

The resolution relative to the pay of committee clerks was recommitted to Committee on Accounts.

Mr. WRIGHT, from select committee on the cause of the present depression in labor, reported resolution for a further appropriation of $2,000 for the use of that committee.

Mr. CONGER made the point of order that this was not private business, unless it was to defray the private expenses of the committee on an excursion. If the gentleman would say that that was the object he (Mr. Conger) would withdraw the point. [Laughter.]

Mr. WRIGHT expostulated with Mr. Conger, saying that that gentleman had promised not to object.

Mr. WHITE. Is this asked for so as to take the committee to California?

Mr. WRIGHT. I do not stand here to be interrogated. [Laughter.]

The point of order was not withdrawn, and was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. YOUNG (Tenn.) asked to have the "contagious disease, bill" made special order for Tuesday next; but objection was made.

Mr. JONES, from Committee on Post-Offices and Roads, reported adversely upon a bill restoring the franking privilege. The point of order being made that it was a public bill, the report was laid upon the table.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. Made a special order for Tuesday next, after the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. Young of Tennessee, Thursday next was fixed upon as a special day for the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

Mr. WHITE moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Rejected, yeas 97, nays 122.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Warner silver bill, the pending section being the third, which provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same to be formed into bars or into standard dollars, for his benefit.

The pending amendment was one offered by Mr. Mills, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase without limit all silver bullion, trade-dollars, and foreign silver coin that may be offered for sale at the market value of silver, and such purchases shall be continued as long as 412½ grains of standard silver can be obtained for $1 in legal-tender Treasury notes. All such purchases shall be paid for with a new issue of legal-tender Treasury notes, and all holders of silver coins of the United States may present the same in sums of not less than $20 and receive therefor legal-tender Treasury notes at par for the same, and all silver coins of the United States shall be receivable in payment of all Government dues and for all debts, public and private; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have silver bullion, trade-dollars, and foreign silver coin coined into American silver coin as fast as practicable; and to apply all the silver coin of the United States that may come into the Treasury to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt before using any of the gold or Treasury notes of the Government for that purpose. Rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 128.

Other amendments were offered and ordered printed.

Without further action on the bill the House (at 4:40) adjourned.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The old brick building on West street, near Washington, has been recently torn down, to make room for modern improvements, on the site of which Mr. Joseph Collins has the contract for putting up three new private residences. The old building was one of the old landmarks of Georgetown, the corner-stone of which was laid in October, 1841. Mr. J. W. Laurenson, of Potomac Lodge, performing the ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of Georgetown residents, many of whom have now passed away. It was designed for a Protestant orphan asylum, and remained in that capacity for many years, but was finally converted into dwelling-houses.

Our enterprising neighbor, the *Critic*, unable to obtain the desirable quantity of Georgetown news even after appropriating all which appears in the morning dailies, has adopted the somewhat original practice of rehashing stale items after the crudite reporter considers they have passed out of the memory of Georgetown people. In the course of a week or two, no doubt, the *Critic* will publish for the fourth time, the departure of the schooner Charles A. Briggs, with 1100 tons of coal. 'Tis true, the item is a "big" one, but one notice will suffice, as Georgetown people are blessed with memories about as good as the average.

Yesterday afternoon one of the letter carriers, on opening the mail box on the corner of Seventh and Fayette streets, discovered two infant flying squirrels comfortably enjoying a nap. The astonished official gently carried them to the Post-Office, uncertain as to whether such matter was allowed to go through the United States mails, especially as no stamps were affixed.

The remains of Mr. Walter King are expected to arrive next Tuesday or Wednesday from Denver, in charge of Mr. Alexis King. They will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery. Due notice of the funeral will appear in the papers.

District Courts.

Supreme Court of the District.—John J. Wilmarth and William Twombly, students, applied for admission to the bar; referred to the examining committee. Smith vs. *Chronicle* Company; argued and submitted. Trueworthy vs. Murtagh; on hearing.

Circuit Court—Justice MacArthur.—White vs. Johnson; judgment for plaintiff. Schwakof's administrator, vs. Hagner; suit discontinued by the plaintiff. Little & Co. vs. Young; judgment against Francis A. Young for amount claimed. Noerr vs. Zantzinger; suit discontinued by plaintiff. Howard vs. Carpenter; verdict for plaintiff. Walker vs. Kuhn, guardian; death of plaintiff suggested and suit discontinued at plaintiff's costs. Best vs. Best; judgment by agreement for C. A. Best for $79.21. Merriman vs. Jones; death of defendant suggested and case discontinued. Kelsey vs. Frier; judgment for plaintiff. Kelly vs. Downing; verdict for plaintiff. Pierce vs. Nightingale; judgment for plaintiff for amount less $22 and costs. Waggaman vs. Kimmell; judgment below affirmed. Beau vs. Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company; on trial.

Probate Court—Register Webster.—Margaret Morris, guardian to Mary Morris, orphan of Stephen and Bridget Morris, gave bond in $200 in compliance with order of Court, of May 2, 1879. James H. Barker was appointed guardian to his infant child, Stella Barker, and gave bond in $1,000. The following cases were continued to May 20, at eleven a. m.: Estate of R. Tennent Shaw; Jane Carter; will of Fanny C. Miller was exhibited and fully proven for probate. In re Elizabeth Moore, guardian to orphans of Douglass Moore. Judge MacArthur made an order of reference to Benjamin G. Lovejoy as special auditor to take proof on petition and answer in the cause. Adjourned to May 20, at eleven o'clock a. m.

Criminal Court—Justice Hagner.—Fanny Smith, alias Indian Fanny, perjury in swearing false as a witness for the defense on the trial of Louisa Wallace, recently convicted of infanticide; on trial.

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6:50—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way via Relay.)

7:40—BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRESS.

8:10—Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way Stations.

8:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Parlor Car to New York and Philadelphia. Stops at Annapolis Junction.

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P. M.

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1:35—On Sunday only for Baltimore and Way Stations.

4:30—WALTIMORE, BLADENSBURG, AND LAUREL EXPRESS. Frederick via Relay. Stops at Annapolis Junction.

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8:01—BALTIMORE EXPRESS.

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Baggage left at the main office, Ebbitt House office desk, promptly attended to. Particular attention given to boarding horses. ap16-6m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

GEORGE TRUESDELL, Auctioneer, 605 Seventh street northwest.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 1224 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST, IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 26, 1878, and recorded in Liber 816, folio 242, &c., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and of a decree passed by the Supreme Court of said District, holding a special term on the 13th day of December, 1878, in equity cause No. 5929, and at the request of the party secured, I will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of May, 1879, at 5 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate and premises, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, known and designated as so much of lot numbered fourteen (14), in John Davidson's subdivision of original lots five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in square numbered three hundred and sixty-eight (368), as is comprised within the following metes and bounds:

Beginning for the same at a point in the line of Tenth (10th) street west, one hundred and eighty-four (184) feet nine (9) inches south from the northwest corner of said square, and running east one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet nine (9) inches; thence south seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence west one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet nine (9) inches; thence north seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the place of beginning.

Also the south six (6) inches of lot numbered fifteen (15) in said subdivision of said square—said part of lot fifteen (15) fronting on the east side of Tenth (10th) street west, and running back of same of the same width one hundred and thirty eight (138) feet nine (9) inches, the north line of said part of lot running through the centre of a party wall as now built, together with the brick dwelling house and improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, for which the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises, will be taken; or the purchaser may pay all cash, at his option.

A deposit of $200 will be required at the time of sale, and, if the terms of sale shall not be complied with in ten days, the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. Conveyancing at purchaser's expense.

S. R. BOND, Trustee,
321 Four-and-a-half street.

my6-eod&ds

FUTURE DAYS.

E. A. MCINTIRE, Real Estate Broker 918 F street northwest.

PUBLIC SALE OF TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NEAR THIRTEENTH AND T STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber 668, folio 32, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1879, at 5:30 o'clock p.m., lot numbered forty-five (45) in Mary C. Mitchell's subdivision of original lot four (4), in square two hundred and thirty-eight (238), in the city of Washington, D. C., together with the improvements thereon.

Terms: The amount secured by said deed of trust and the expenses of the sale in cash; balance in six and twelve months, at 6 per cent. interest.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, } Trustees.
CHAS. C. GLOVER. }

J. T. COLDWELL, Auctioneer. my10-eod&ds

JOHN SHERMAN & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 81 Cloud Building.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated June 30, 1875, recorded in Liber No. 787, folio 472, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and by the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1879 at 5:30 o'clock p. m. that piece or parcel of ground lying in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known as the southern part of lot numbered twenty-three, in Willet's recorded subdivision of original lots numbered 15, 16, and 17, in square numbered 87, commencing for the same at the southeast corner of said lot 23, and running thence west 100½ feet; thence north 18½ feet; thence east 100½ feet, and thence south 18½ feet to beginning, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on property sold. Deposit of $75 at time of sale. Conveyancing at expense of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with in eight days.

JOSEPH R. EDSON, } Trustees.
THOMAS HYDE, }

W. M. SMITH, Salesman. my7-eod&ds

J. T. COLDWELL, Real Estate Auctioneer, 406 F street northwest.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWO UNFINISHED THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS ON THE EAST SIDE OF TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN K AND L STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated October 2, A. D. 1878, duly recorded in Liber No. 869, folio 191 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the written request of the holder of the note secured thereby, I shall sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, May 23, 1879, at 5 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the city of Washington, D. C., to wit: Part of lot numbered nine (9), in square numbered fifteen (15), beginning for the same at the southwest corner of said lot and running thence north on the east line of Twenty-sixth street thirty-three (33) feet; thence east eighty-eight (88) feet; thence south thirty-three (33) feet, and thence west eighty-eight (88) feet to the place of beginning, together with the improvements, &c., subject to a deed of trust for $1,500, with interest at 8 per cent. from September 9, 1878, recorded in Liber 866, folio 249, of said land records.

Terms: One-third cash, and the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at option of the purchaser. One hundred dollars deposit required at the time of sale, and all conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. HARRY C. CHRISTMAN, Trustee.

ap30-2aw&ds

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mch28-tf

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sep26-2m

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