WASHINGTON!

Proceedings of the 43d Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, February 26.—The [illegible] elected Harry President *pro tem.* Cockrell submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with such information and facts as may be in possession in regard to the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, and the diseases of animals [illegible] such suggestions as he may [illegible] it. Several bills were [illegible] laid aside. Wallace [illegible] authorize the long bond [illegible] savings. The Senate [illegible] executive session, and when the [illegible] adjourned.

HOUSE.

[illegible] signed by 50,000 names, for the [illegible] the law in relation to the transmission of certain matter through the mails, was [illegible] and referred. Steele, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a bill appropriating $10,000 for a commission to investigate the cotton worm—referred. Some debate took place in reference to a resolution introduced yesterday, on the electoral question. Chalmers made a speech in defense of the President's southern policy, and of the action of the Louisiana authorities in the prosecution of members of the returning board. The House went into committee of the whole, and Butler spoke on the financial question. He spoke in favor of the full restoration of silver coinage, and thought that to make the silver dollar full legal tender was honest, legitimate, and demanded by the exigencies of the times. At the conclusion of Butler's speech the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, February 27.—Hoar presented a petition from citizens of Cape Cod, remonstrating against the passage of Sargent's bill to organize a coast guard and life saving service. Allison a bill to provide for the entry of lands by Indians under the homestead law—referred. The chair presented the Senate bill to allow the temporary appointment of a pension agent at New York, so that pensions now due may be paid. The bill was laid aside. The long bond bill came up. This bill provides for the investment of earnings, and takes the place of savings banks. It is also to diffuse the public debt among our own people, thus easing our burdens of taxation, and keeping the surplus earnings at home. After some consideration the bill was laid aside, and the New York pension bill was considered. A debate on this bill took place, after which the bill passed—yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]. Edmunds called up the House bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, Jackson county, with the understanding that it may be considered to-morrow, subject to the [illegible] of the regular order, being the bill to [illegible] the long bond, which remains as unfinished business. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

[illegible] bill authorizing the President to review the [illegible] proceedings of 1864, in the case of Surgeon General Hammond on the [illegible] to Surgeon General, but without any right to past, present or future pay, passed without debate. The [illegible] of Mexican soldiers was taken up. [illegible], of North Carolina, advocated the latter denied that it [illegible] Davis on the pension rolls. [illegible] Townsend and McDowell [illegible] against it. The House adjourned without action.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Glasgow was reported favorably and placed on the calendar. Chaffee, from the committee on Territories, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to establish the territory of Lincoln and provide a temporary government therefor—placed on the calendar. The resolution of Plumb, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as to the nature of the securities taken or held by the company for and produced by it to the Colorado Central and other roads, was agreed to. Paddock introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur. Not reported.

House bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi to be held at Scranton, Jackson county, was taken up and discussed at length. Eustis submitted an amendment providing for a special term in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, on the second Monday of April next, for the trial of cases growing out of the action of the government in seizing sugar. During the discussion news was received in the Senate that the House of Representatives was voting on the passage of the silver bill over the veto. Allison immediately entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over until Monday. After some discussion the motion prevailed, and the bill and veto were read. On roll-call the bill was then passed over the veto—yeas 46; nays, 19—as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bailey, Beck, Bruce, Chaffee, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—46.

Nays—Messrs. Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Butler, Cameron, Dawes, Eaton, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Wright—19.

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, the pairs, to be equal, were two advocates of the measure with one opponent, and they were announced as follows:

Ogalby and Rason who would have voted in the affirmative with Anthony who would have voted in the negative; Cameron (Wis.), and Booth, who would have voted in the affirmative, with Burnside, who would have voted in the negative; Cameron (Pa.), and Armstrong, who would have voted in the affirmative, with Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative.

Gordaley and Sharon were absent.

When the name of Hill was called he said: "I do not know the rules of the Senate, but I would like to make a brief statement."

Several Senators objected.

President *pro tem.*—An objection is made.

Hill—Then I vote aye.

Edmunds said, being obliged to leave the city in a day or two, he had arranged for a pair on this bill, but different from the one announced. The master of pairs, his friend from Iowa (Allison) had arranged it differently. Had he (Edmunds) known that the vote would be taken today, he would not have agreed to pair, because he thought, out of respect to the President, the message should be laid over until to-morrow.

The President *pro tem.* announcing the vote, said that two-thirds of the Senate having voted in its favor, the bill is passed and has become a law.

A motion to adjourn, and another to go into executive session, were both rejected, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to establish a Circuit Court for the District of Mississippi, and a long discussion followed, the adverse report of the Judiciary committee—yeas, 30; nays, 18.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The President's two messages were received [illegible] the House.

[illegible] bill authorizing the President to review the proceedings of a court martial in the case of Surgeon General Hammond, on the [illegible] to Surgeon General, but without any right to past, present or future pay, passed without debate. The [illegible] of Mexican soldiers was taken up. [illegible], of North Carolina, advocated the latter denied that it [illegible] Davis on the pension rolls. [illegible] Townsend and McDowell