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BY TELEGRAPH.  
FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.  
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The House amendment increasing by fifty thousand the appropriation for Mississippi River overflow sufferers passed. Harrison asked non-concurrence in the second amendment which directs the use of a portion of the appropriation for the hire of laborers to strengthen threatened levees. He thought the whole money needed for relief and objected to creating a separate levee fund as involving expenditures not forborne and further that the people threatened with disaster ought to contribute their labor to protect their homes from flood. Second amendment non-concurrence.

Sherman presented the protest of many Union soldiers against the passage of any bill restoring to the role of the army Fitz Porter. Voorhees introduced a bill to increase the pension of persons who have lost a leg, arm, or been permanently disabled in the military or naval service. It increases the pension of such persons from \$35 to \$45 per month, and provides that they shall be paid the difference between said sums monthly from February 28, 1875, to the time of approval of this act.

The bill for the erection of a public building at Terra Haute, and for the use of the postoffice and government office, passed. Logan addressed the Senate upon the measure introduced by him to appropriate and expend the entire income derived from internal revenue duties and taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for the education of all children living in the United States. He urged the peculiar propriety of the devoting of the whiskey tax to the education of the young. At the close of his remarks the bill was referred.

Sherman, Hoar and Voorhees were appointed a joint committee to provide for Marshall's statue. More Peru-Chili correspondence was received and referred. Voorhees adopted a resolution, which was offered, directing inquiry and report by the military committee, whether the section of the Revised Statutes declaring that persons honorably discharged from military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they possess the necessary capacity for such offices, is in full force or has been repealed or modified. Also whether it has been openly disregarded and violated, whether it is equally evaded, deputy provost marshals' quarters masters not disabled, and whether additional legislation is necessary to cause the section to be enforced by the various departments.

Considerations of the post office appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on the Senate committee amendment increasing the appropriation for special facilities for the "trunk lines" to "railroad lines," and adding a proviso that such facilities shall be equally distributed as fast as may be on railroad lines leading to and from principal cities in different sections of the United States. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 20. Miscellaneous items, \$10,000; railway postoffice clerks, \$50,000; route agents, \$150,000; and mail agents, \$100,000. The amendment allowing the use of department stamps as herebefore prevailed after discussion. Edmunds moved to amend by inserting the following: "And a clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall have power to use official envelopes, prepared by them for all official business of their respective offices, and the use of such envelopes for any purpose other than such official business shall be punished by penalties imposed by law for illegal use of such envelopes." Edmunds moved to amend by inserting the following: "And a clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall have power to use official envelopes, prepared by them for all official business of their respective offices, and the use of such envelopes for any purpose other than such official business shall be punished by penalties imposed by law for illegal use of such envelopes."

He believed that envelopes after having had affixed to them the signature of members would be used by persons other than members, and that in this way the old franking privilege abuse be revived. The amendment was adopted, 40 to 15. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—WASHINGTON, 16.—Willis was the first speaker of the Chinese bill. He congratulated the hosts of California and the people of the whole country that they were at last to receive substantial relief from the evil of Chinese immigration. He had entered into an investigation of the Chinese question with a mind prejudiced against prohibiting immigration of any people to this country, but the evidence which he had examined had proved conclusively that the Chinese were a disturbing element and an indigestible and destroying substance in the body politic. The bill is warranted by law, by the instincts of self preservation, and by the demands of honest patriotism. It was not only legal and constitutional, but right and expedient. He was glad to have received the sanction of the pilgrims of Plymouth Rock, but was of the present day with the memory of war and bloodshed in two more countries, and he was ready to invite another conflict which would be more fatal, more insidious and more uncertain than either of the others.

Casady, of Nevada, admitted the gravity of the question with which Congress was confronted, and also admitted that it was a departure from the history and policy of the Government. He did not go for nothing the bill should pass unanimously for the conventions of three parties—democratic, republican and greenback—had declared that there should be no more Chinese immigration. The people of the Pacific Coast did not come to Congress pressing for relief because their section was overrun by Chinese, but because as American citizens, carrying alarm and sending it along the line to their brethren of the East, that there was an evil on the country, and that they were in danger of losing their civilization and free institutions as an army with iron-clad ships and fixed batteries.

Taylor, of Ohio, premised his speech with the declaration of his belief that the bill would pass the House, and that it would become law, and he declared that the popular voice of the Nation to-day was in favor of the enactment of the law. The bill violated no treaty existing between the United States and China, but his objection was not there. The terms of the bill were unusual and cruel, but his objection did not lie there. His objections were many. The first of them was that the bill was brought up Congress, and was forced upon Congress, by the passion and prejudice of a portion of this people, and that kind of prejudice was the most difficult to remove, more dangerous in character than any other that ever had or ever could take possession of the human heart.

He opposed the bill because it was unnecessary and being unnecessary dangerous, unpalatable and dangerous. Such a measure is only justifiable on the ground of self defense. Gentlemen were opposed to Chinese because they were diseased. Keep the diseases of it, he said, they did not have the same disease, and he said that a minister of the gospel and followers of Jesus Christ asked that the heathen be sent away from their churches. What a commentary upon the religion of the Nineteenth century. There was a time when the religion of the Cross bore the hammer of the Northern Thor, and seized the thunderbolt of the Olympian Jove, but to-day it recoiled and shrank and begged to be helped from the power of the Chinese Joss House. He said that the Chinese were a foul and loathsome and filthy. He did not know about that, but he did know that in San Francisco they lived in Chinatown huddled together like swine, and that they were little or no sewer or water privileges, taxed for policing and cleaning, which they never received. Under the circumstances he believed that they were more cleanly in their personal habits and clothing than any other number of laboring people in the country. It was admitted that they were industrious as no other people, they worked early and late; they worked always. If men in view of the degradation and respect of civilization which God had dealt differently with that people than with any other people he ever made.

Briggs, of New Hampshire, inquired whether the Chinese were not assimilated if they were allowed the privilege of the ballot. Taylor—If the 100,000 Chinese in California had the ballot in their hands I know some men who would not vote for them. He said that he would not vote for them. He said that he would not vote for them. He said that he would not vote for them.

Marsh, of Mississippi—That is all there is to it. Taylor then proceeded to argue that the bill was unnecessary. What do we need it for? He said that he would not vote for it. He said that he would not vote for it. He said that he would not vote for it.

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billion of 1881 had succeeded. It was a physical or material change; it was moral and legal one way. We had been traveling—had been straight and in one direction. If that were changed and our feet turned, it would be a change brought up. "Put none but Americans on guard to-night," was the cry that went up in 1854, and war almost commenced between the races. Now Congress was inviting the wind and would reap the whirlwind on the ways, if God were changed and not unchangeable, as he had been led to suppose. [Applause.]

Blount, of Alabama, spoke in advocacy of the bill. He said the bill should be considered in its practical operation, and with reference to the past history of the country. He asked whether there was any political party that was in favor of a natural skin Chinamen, of extending homestead and redemption laws to or of permitting unrestricted Chinese immigration. Every political party had declared in the negative on these points. He referred to the usual cry of southern men, the people of the Pacific coast in opposition to Chinese immigration, and to the platform of the republican party, characterizing it as an evil of great magnitude. He was surprised that the Bullfighte treaty had ever been ratified. He was equally surprised that the treaty of 1881 excluded Chinese immigration. It only contained a hint that certain criminal classes might be excluded. He spoke of the danger of allowing Chinese immigration to go on until there were 5,000,000 of them in the United States, and he hoped that the people of the Pacific coast would attempt to control the spirit of labor which even now threatened every section of the United States. He defended the passport system provided for in the bill on the ground that without it the immigration of Chinamen would be practically unimpeded. In fact, he was in favor of every paragraph of the bill, and he hoped that the House would pass it without any amendment.

The matter went over. Congress, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prohibit the consolidation of railroad companies. Belmont, of New York, offered the following resolution which was agreed to: Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be directed to demand from Jacob H. Shepherd copies of all correspondence between himself and any person or persons whatsoever, and all other evidence in his possession tending to show what said Shepherd did or attempted to do to forward the claims of the Peruvian Company to induce the United States to enforce these claims against Peru.

On motion of Wilson the Senate resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of State to bring to the attention of Nicaragua the necessity of arranging a convention for final settlement and all unadjusted claims existing between the United States and Nicaragua. Adjourned.

AMERICAN. Petitions for Pardon. WASHINGTON, 16.—Seven petitions were received at the White House for the pardon of Sergeant Mason. One from Chicago, one from Boston, one from Tennessee, the remainder from Ohio and other States. The impression is general mitigation of the sentence will be granted, if not full pardon.

Exonerated. The report of the committee investigating the treasury is very voluminous and completely vindicates Secretary Sherman. The committee recommend certain safeguards against the illegal use of the treasury contingent funds in future.

American Falls. The committee on postoffices authorized Perry to report to the Senate an amendment to the postoffice appointment bill appropriating \$2,500,000 per annum to enable the Postmaster-General to pay for ocean mail service by American ships.

Disputed. There is said to be much bad feeling among certain democratic members at the selection of General Rosecrans as chairman of the congressional campaign committee. Those who favored Flowers say Rosecrans is too old and his selection puts the party on the defensive at once with reference to all of Garfield's friends and to the anti-Catholic sentiment of the country. Senator Farley has declined service on the democratic congressional campaign committee and Senator Grover has been chosen in his place. Senator McPherson also declined.

Anti-Monopoly. SPRINGFIELD, 16.—This anti-monopoly convention to-day adopted a resolution reaffirming railroad legislation of Illinois, that corporations are subject to the control of the legislature, and that laws should be strictly enforced; that the governor and warehouse commission should prosecute the almost constant violation of the laws; that the Executive is indirect bribery, and that no candidate would receive the support of this convention for any office who will take such a bribe, or will not favor a law to make the offering of taking of passes bribery and disqualifying from office; that this convention select a State committee of one or more from each county to detect, report and prosecute violations of the laws; that this committee be recommended to proceed against railroad companies by quo warranto.

A Steady Growth. NEW YORK, 16.—Dr. Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. said to a reporter: "Our statistics show that in miles of wire, miles of poles, number of offices, number of messages sent the increase in ten years has been more than threefold. The greatest percentage of increase being in the number of messages. On account of the large reductions in the rates, the gross revenue has increased two-fold, from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000 in round numbers, while the profits have increased from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. This growth has been steady, there being more or less increase every year of the preceding year and the present rate of the increase of earnings is the rate of \$3,000,000 gross per annum."

Clearing House Returns. The Clearing House returns for the week show the following changes in business transactions as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York has lost 8.6 per

cent; Boston, 2.7; New Orleans, 9.4; Louisville, 5.8; and Indianapolis, 2.7. All others have gained as follows: Philadelphia, 7.8; Chicago, 15.6; St. Louis, 11.7; Baltimore, 4.3; San Francisco, 3.5; Pittsburgh, 12.8; Milwaukee, 3.5; Providence, 12.8; Kansas City, 3.5; Cleveland, 24.1; Hartford, 23; New Haven, 13.6; Memphis, 19; Columbus, 1.7; Worcester, 23.4; Springfield, 12.1; Lowell, 15.8; Syracuse, 12.2. The exchange for the week compares more favorably than those of recent weeks, with corresponding transactions last year, outside of New York. Increase in aggregate 8.2 per cent against 41.4 per cent for the previous week and a decline appears at fewer places. At New York exceptional activity of speculation swelled exchanges unprofitably, but last week was one of unusual activity in the stock market.

Democratic Meeting. CHICAGO, 16.—The headquarters of the Irregular Club, Haverly's theatre building, presented an animated appearance yesterday, the occasion being the reception in this city by the Club of a large number of distinguished democrats from outside the city, and a celebration of the day, the 15th anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birthday, by means of a banquet at the Palmer House in the afternoon. The Irregular Club is a newly organized body and comprises the best democrats in the city and this event is its first formal introduction to the attention of the outside world. The visitors were escorted about the city during the day and an informal reception was held, where political questions were avoided. At eight o'clock a meeting was held and was addressed by Henry Waterson.

Mr. Waterson referred to the enormous development of the news and newspaper business, and said the impulse of current events has been the impetus of the democratic press. The democratic press is no longer a power in the land; it is but a poor relation of the government, shrunken, humped, and ragged, like the party, divided, irresolute and purposeless. But there is a remedy for both party and press, the press must realize there is a tariff for revenue, abolition of the navigation laws, divorce of civil service from party service, but the key to all its reform is a tariff for revenue only. Waterson said that slavery, like the party, is doomed. It is monstrous in every respect as slavery was. Slavery is gone, thank God, and there is an end of it; but its history is a trail of instruction and warning. This history of robbery and protection is a new slavery and the enemy of the press. But its history is a trail of instruction and warning. This history of robbery and protection is a new slavery and the enemy of the press.

During the evening the program and here were those who had not, but not present. Samuel J. Tilden sent the following letter: PEYTON, Yorker, N. Y. March 11.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter conveying to me an invitation to attend a banquet of the Irregular Club in Chicago on the 15th inst., the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson, and to respond to the toast "democracy." It will not be practical for me to be present with you on that occasion, but I cordially sympathize in the homage which you propose to pay the memory of that great soldier-statesman. He represented the national unity of sentiment which has characterized the democracy, and he manifested in a great public crisis his own inevitable determination to maintain the territorial integrity of our country and the indissoluble union of the States. He likewise represented the tenacious Jeffersonian philosophy, which said that nothing shall be done by the General Government which the local authorities are competent to do, and nothing by any governmental power which individuals can do for themselves. The great contest of administration arose out of his efforts to resist usurpation of Congress of the powers in derogation of the rights of individuals and of individuals as well as of the Constitution. I well remember that in the debate in 1832 on the veto of the bill to charter the Bank of the United States, Mr. Tilden, with all his eloquence denounced and deplored the spectacle of an Executive disclaiming the power, dismantling the Government of which he was the head. The overgrowth of abuses and arrogation of authority, which now conceal, as they have distorted our political system, would have been averted, had the great statesman, who was the truest of men, been able to occur, as he would to Webster, they would be to Jackson. The Government can never be restored and reformed except from the inside, and by the active, intelligent agency of the Executive. We must hope Providence will in its own good time raise up a man adapted and qualified for its wise execution. Your fellow citizen,

SAM. J. TILDEN. Senator Bayard sent a strong States' rights letter. Governor John M. Palmer's letter discussed the relations of State and the general Government, criticized the action of President Arthur, denounced the bill retiring Grant and L. g. an educational bill, deplored the eclipse of the Constitutional Government, and trusted the Irregular Club would, with words of encouragement, reassert the ancient democratic faith in the simple, rigid masculine line of the democratic party. Other letters were received from Senator McDonald, Horatio Seymour, Gen. Hancock, S. J. Randall and a score of other prominent men, including democratic senators.

CONSTANTLY IN STOCK. Seed Drills and the Ladov Disc Harrows. A number of parties who have used them near Kaysville, pronounce the Ladov Disc Harrow, the greatest Labor Saving Implement for putting in Grain they have ever seen. I have a very Large Stock of RAILROAD CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES, such as SCRAPERS, CRADING PLOWS, TENTS, HARNESS, Etc. Also, Fish Bro's Wagons and Carriages, McCormick Machines, Wagon Stock and Hardwood Lumber. STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE. IF SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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THE J. I. CASE FLOW CO'S PLOWS! CHILLED PLOWS, all Sizes; STEEL PLOWS, all Sizes; SULKY PLOWS, HARROWS. I have handled the Case Plows for two years and said but little about them, as I desired to see them thoroughly tested before recommending them to the Public. I now say that their STEEL PLOWS are EQUAL TO ANY, and in my opinion, their CHILLED PLOWS, SUPERIOR TO ANY. Private Purchasers and Co-operative Stores will find it to their interest to buy these Plows, which are taking the lead in the Market. I also still handle the universally popular AVERY GANG & SULKY PLOWS & CULTIVATORS.

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