

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Sargent, of Cal., presented the petition of a committee of the National Women's Suffrage Association, asking that the women of Utah be protected in exercising the right of the elective franchise; referred to the committee on territories.

On motion of Hitchcock, the Senate took up the House bill to amend the act of March, 3, 1873, to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Hitchcock said the object of the bill was to enable the people who had acquired a residence in the territory since the enabling act was passed to vote upon the constitution in July next. The act of March 3rd provided that all persons who were then residents of the Territory should vote upon the adoption of the constitution; the Senate, by an amendment to the bill, postponed the time for voting on the constitution until next July, and since the bill was passed a large number of persons had acquired a residence in the territory, and, under the laws, were not entitled to vote. The second section of the bill now before the Senate appropriated a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention, for as the Senate had postponed the time for holding that convention it became necessary for the territorial legislature to meet, and the appropriation heretofore made had been expended by the legislature. Had the convention been held soon after the passage of the bill it would not have been necessary for the legislature to meet, and the appropriation for its support would have been for the expenses of the constitutional convention.

Morrill said he was not aware of any precedent for an appropriation for money to pay the expenses of a constitutional convention.

Sargent moved to strike out the second section of the bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the convention.

Hitchcock said the country could afford to make this appropriation to welcome a new State.

Logan favored the appropriation and said that Colorado had paid into the treasury of the U. S. for internal revenue over \$1,400,000.

Sargent said that if Colorado could not pay her own expenses of admission into the Union she should not be admitted as a State.

Sherman opposed and Thurman favored the appropriation.

The motion of Sargent to strike out the second section was rejected, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending June 30, 1877. The pending question was on the first amendment reported by the committee on appropriations for additional pay of professors for length of service, \$6,800 and it was agreed to.

The next amendment reported by the committee was for the pay of the instructor of practical military engineering, in addition to his pay as first lieutenant, \$900; it was agreed to. The question was now on the other amendments reported by the committee appropriating \$900 extra pay for one instructor of ordnance, \$4,000 for the pay of eight assistant professors, in addition to their pay as first lieutenants; \$1,500 for the extra pay of two instructors of cavalry; \$2,700 for the extra pay of four assistant instructors of tactics; and \$300 for the extra pay of the adjutant.

Eaton said the people of the country demanded retrenchment in every branch of the service, and he hoped a majority of the Senate would go with the majority of the other branch of the federal legislature, and so far as possible cut down expenses. After further debate the amendments reported by the committee above mentioned were agreed to, yeas 33, nays 14.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Morton rose to a personal explanation, and read the published testimony of J. L. Lyon before the House committee on foreign affairs, yesterday, in regard to the Emma mine. Morton said the report of the testimony would lead to the impression that he had accepted a fee of twenty thousand dollars in the case referred to, and had participated in an

effort to have Judge McKean removed, in which there was not one syllable of truth. He was on his way home from the Senate in 1871, when Senator Stewart came to him on the train near Pittsburg, and made a statement as to the lawsuit in Utah, and said he desired to have him, Morton, retained as assistant counsel, stating that if they were successful a large fee would be paid him. He introduced a gentleman named Lyon to him then. He, Morton, supposed at first that it was legitimate professional employment; and he told Stewart that he would take it under consideration, and meet him in Salt Lake. He afterward became satisfied that it was not a case in which he, as senator, could properly take part. He afterwards received a telegram from Mr. Stewart to meet him in Salt Lake; but he did not meet him, and never had any further conversation with him on the subject, and he, Morton, never had anything to do with the Emma mine. He now felt satisfied that the object was to secure his political influence, though he did not mean to say such was Stewart's motive, for the removal of Judge McKean, but he had nothing to do with it. He, Morton, went before the House committee of foreign affairs this morning, and met Lyon there and made his statement to the committee, which Lyon said was correct.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Among the executive documents announced by the Speaker was one from the Attorney General in response to a resolution offered by Lord, calling for an explanation of his order touching the testimony of accomplices in the whiskey trials. The Attorney General states that such instructions as he gave were merely in confirmation and approval of the arrangements made, and as those instructions and arrangements relate to matters in progress of examination they would readily see the propriety of withholding them until the trials are over.

Lord moved that the whole subject be referred to the judiciary committee. He understood the Attorney General to admit, substantially, all that was claimed about his undertaking to interfere with the rule by which the testimony of accomplices was taken, on the ground that abuses might possibly grow out of it; but in fact the accomplice who testifies could in no case have any benefit from his testimony unless he told the truth; therefore, without saying what the Attorney General's motive might have been, whether right or wrong, and without attempting to impugn his motive, still, as the attorney General had undertaken to change the rule to the prejudice of the case, announcing in advance that accomplices would not tell the truth, he would like that the whole matter be referred to the judiciary.

Randall said he would like the judiciary committee to inquire what had induced the writing of the Attorney General's letter; and he thought the inquiry should come within the scope of an investigation. It was an extraordinary letter, and was perhaps adapted to an extraordinary occurrence. The judiciary committee should report to the House all the circumstances connected with it, and he therefore suggested that an inquiry should be made of the Secretary of the Treasury as well as of the Attorney General.

The matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

Swann, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution instructing the committee to inquire further into the connection of the U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James, with the Emma mine, so-called, with power to send for persons and papers, and leave to sit during the session of the House.

AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—After seven and a half hours debate Wiltz moved the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against W. P. Kellogg, with the resolution accompanying the report, recommending that articles of impeachment be preferred against him for high crimes and misdemeanors. The yeas and nays were called Mr. Stafford and other members asked the permission of the house to explain their votes when their names were called; a storm of yeas and nays greeted the request. The majority report and the resolutions

accompanying the same were adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 45 nays. The hall of the House and the lobbies, above and below stairs, were thronged with spectators during the whole time of the discussion of the question.

On the reassembling of the Senate, this evening the attorney of the Governor presented to the court the following order—

"Whereas, the House of Representatives has certified the Senate that it has impeached Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

"Whereas, the said House has acted in said impeachment contrary to law, in this that it is ordered by the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, that the impeachment presented by the House of Representatives be dismissed by reason of the failure of said House to prosecute the same, and that this order have the same force and effect as a judgment of acquittal."

A vote was called for on the adoption of this preamble, and the order of acquittal was finally adopted, yeas 25, nays 9.

CINCINNATI, 28.—The report of the tornado from Princeton, Ind., stated that eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. One woman lost her eyesight. Over fifty houses were totally demolished and about fifty more badly damaged. The tornado was most severe from the north side of the public square to the southern limits of the town. In the track of the storm it is impossible to distinguish streets or the former locations of residences, everything being prostrated and spread over the ground. Several persons were buried under the wreck of their dwellings, and taken out unharmed. To-day one family found themselves walking on the ceiling of their rooms, the house having been inverted, yet they escaped unharmed, while those who attempted to escape were injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A detachment of police and national guards were dispatched from this city to San Quentin this evening to assist in guarding the prisoners, who number in the neighborhood of one thousand. Telegrams state that the convicts thus far show a disposition to behave quietly.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The committee on foreign affairs, this morning, resumed the investigation of the Emma Mine speculation.

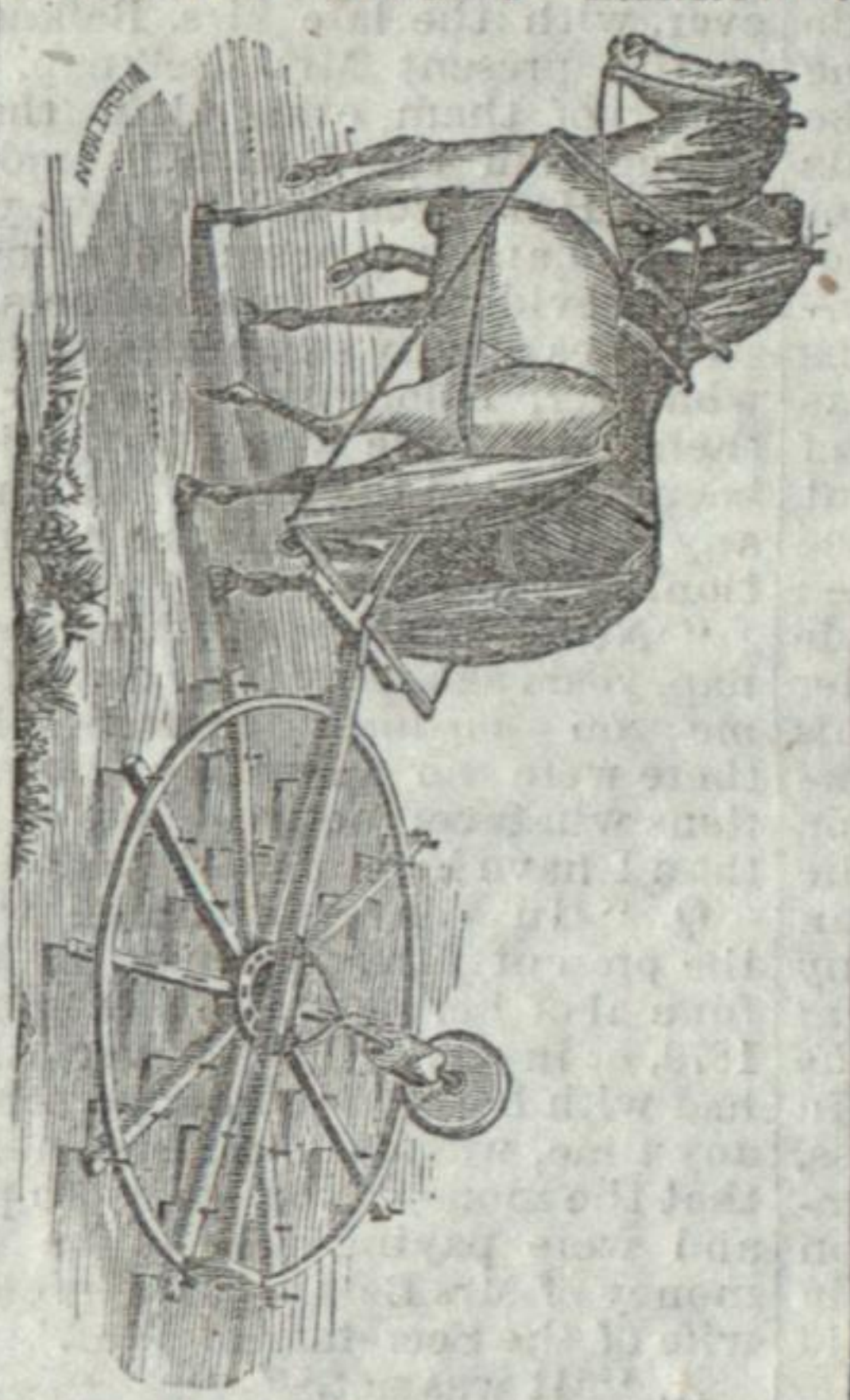
Senator Morton appeared and swore, at his own request. He said that he had seen, in the report of the testimony, an allusion to himself, and he therefore wished to state that some five or six years ago, in 1871, on his way home after the adjournment of Congress, Senator Stewart came to him and spoke about a case then pending in the court of Utah. Stewart said perhaps the parties might wish to employ him as counsel, and he brought in a gentleman whom he presumed to be Mr. Lyon, the witness now present. Stewart informed him that if he should engage in the case he would receive a large fee if successful. Senator Morton thought it was for desired professional service, and of such a character as he could accept. Stewart wanted to meet Morton at Salt Lake City, and Morton informed him that he would meet him there if Stewart would notify him as to the time. Afterward, from what Stewart said, he wanted Morton to assist in having Judge McKean removed rather than to render professional services. Morton saw, in a Salt Lake paper, a statement that he and others had united in a request for the removal of Judge McKean, but Morton said that he had nothing whatever to do with that subject.

ST. LOUIS, 29.—F. B. Curtis, who has been managing a large retail clothing house here for two or three years past, for a Syracuse, N. Y., manufactory, was arrested yesterday for the alleged embezzlement of \$19,000, and admitted to bail in \$5,000.

CHICAGO, 29.—The Times Washington special says that the labors of the Texas border committee are about ended, and they will report in favor of three regiments of cavalry being stationed on the border; the report is delayed by a desire of the committee to have their proceedings printed to lay before the House with their report.

BOSTON, 29.—A party of forty-five young men left this city last night for Arizona, the advance guard of the colony forming here to settle Chiquito valley.

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