

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Baine submitted a resolution that the President be requested to communicate all correspondence between our government and the government of her Britannic Majesty in regard to inviting other maritime powers to accede to three rules prescribing the duty of neutral governments, as set forth in the sixth article of the treaty of Washington. Agreed to.

Dorsey reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the Johnston bill supplementing the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad company. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Morrill, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute superintendents and assay officers in the mints as assistant United States treasurers, for certain purposes, passed.

Maxey called up the House joint resolution providing for the issue of arms to the territories. Passed.

Edmunds moved to take up the bill relating to presidential elections and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. After a brief discussion the motion was defeated by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27.

At the conclusion of the morning business the Senate took up the bill establishing post routes. The committee amendments adding new routes, was agreed to. The committee amendments fixing rates for compensation to railroad companies for mail services, etc., were explained by Ferry as being the result of the postal mail committee's investigation since its appointment in 1876. They suggested the saving of \$1,000,000 to the government by compensating companies for the space required by mails and not for the weight of the matter. The amendments also held out inducements to companies for a more rapid transportation and delivery of mails. The rate of postage was not changed, but four classes were formed. First, written matter; second, periodical publications under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; fourth, merchandise. All the above amendments were agreed to without discussion.

Hamlin submitted an amendment restoring the franking privilege to congressmen, the President and Vice-President, for written or printed matter not exceeding two ounces, the name of the sender to be written on the envelope. After discussion it was rejected by a tie vote—29 to 29.

The committee on post offices reported an amendment providing for semi-monthly mail communication between the United States and Brazil, one line to ply between New York and Rio de Janeiro, the other line between New Orleans and Rio de Janeiro.

Withers submitted an amendment to provide that the New York line should touch at Norfolk. Agreed to.

Maxey's amendment making the first departure as early as July 1st, 1878, was agreed to.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 4.—It was agreed to meet at 11 daily until otherwise ordered.

The bill creating an auditor of railroad accounts passed.

At the conclusion of the morning hour consideration of the post route bill was resumed, and Eustis spoke in favor of the pending amendment to subsidize the Brazilian mail steamship line.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Bland introduced a bill authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 in United States Treasury notes for the improvement of the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Culberson, to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying outstanding 520 bonds except in legal tender Treasury notes.

By Wright (Pa.), authorizing the issue of \$40,000,000 United States notes to be known as national money.

By Ellis levying a tax of 15 cents per pound on tea.

On motion of Giddings, a bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for con-

tinuing the improvement of Galveston harbor.

The House then proceeded to consideration of the bill amending the internal revenue laws.

Vance offered an amendment preventing the removal from State to federal courts of suits for the violation of State laws, against any internal revenue officer. Adopted—108 to 93. The bill then went over and the House took recess until evening.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Senate's amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The bill providing that the election for representatives to the Forty-sixth Congress, from West Virginia, be held on the second Tuesday in October, passed.

A bill was also passed fixing the election for representatives in Congress in North Carolina on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States; referred. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, without interest, the proceeds of the land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States to the owner thereof; provided the owner shall execute a complete quit claim conveyance.

The following bills were also passed:

Fixing the election for representatives to the next congress from Colorado for the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

A bill exempting municipal and county buildings, used as such, from levy and sale.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Among the interesting points overlooked in Anderson's testimony on Saturday are the following: Anderson testified that after the receipt of Sherman's letter he met Congressman Nash from East Feliciana who told him that the returning board were going to defeat him, (Nash) because Kellogg was an enemy of his. This witness told Nash to wait till he (Anderson), had an interview with Kellogg and told him that Nash had more votes by 4,000 than Hayes in the sixth district, and unless he was returned elected, witness would burst the whole thing. Kellogg responded: "By God! If you want to put your neck in the halter, go ahead and do it. I am governor of this State; I control the police and courts. A word to the wise is sufficient." Witness laughed at these threats and they talked the matter over and Kellogg told witness to tell Nash to make up a good case in certain parishes.

Anderson testified that after his arrival in Washington he called with Nash and Darrall on the President. Darrall and Nash urged his consulship, and the President made a memorandum: "Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate. This is a special case. R. B. H." and witness filed it at the State Department. Witness called on Sherman at his residence, but Sherman pretended not to recognize him. Witness said he came for his position. Sherman replied he had none in his department, and that he had better call on Evarts. Witness told him he had filed an application and now applied for Sherman's influence, and Sherman replied that he neither would use his influence for the witness in his own or in any other departments. He had never seen Sherman since.

Telegrams have been received at the War Department from Generals Sheridan and McDowell, stating that as many men as possible should be sent to protect the settlers from the Bannock Indians.

The news from the north is considered very alarming.

The following dispatch from Gen. Howard to Gen. McDowell has been received:

Portland, June 1.

As a war preventative measure, please ask, through the War Department, the President, that the formal patents be authorized, as already guaranteed in the treaties to the reservation Indians in my department. With the forces on hand the promise could be carried out at once by the agent, and thus the main cause of the Indian dissatisfaction be obviated. Quick work in this direction will, I think, save life and a vast expense.

All doubt as to the fate of the

two Pacific Coast timber land bills were set at rest, to-day, by the official announcement made to the Senate that the President had approved them. Although they immediately go upon the statute book as laws of to-day's date, they will not become effectual for practical purposes until the regulations and instructions required by their terms, to be prescribed and issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, shall have been received at the various local land offices. The preparation and issuance of these regulations will probably require about a fortnight. One of these bills provides for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington, and also for the individual use of timber from the public lands by miners and agriculturists without purchasing it. The other bill authorizes timber to be taken for mining and domestic purposes only from mineral lands in Nevada, Colorado, and the Territories.

READING, Pa., 3.—Three men were killed, to-day, at the iron ore mines, near Topton, by the caving in of an embankment.

NEW YORK, 3.—Judge Sanford, of the Superior Court, has given a decision in the suit by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., vs. Geo. B. Prescott, W. U. Telegraph Co. et al, to determine the title to the patents of Edison's quadruplex and other telegraphic instruments. The complaint is dismissed with costs.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—A Galveston special says: Gen. Escobedo's forces attacked the paymaster's train from Monterey to Piedras Negras, but were beaten off. No casualties are reported. Escobedo is now encamped near Piedras Negras, organizing a strong force, and preparing for more formidable operations.

LEAVENWORTH, 3.—The remains of 190 soldiers arrived at Fort Leavenworth, to-day, from Fort Harker, and were buried this afternoon in the National cemetery, with military honors.

CHICAGO, 3.—News was received here, to-day, that 75 Yankton Agency Indians have gone north to the vicinity of the Brule Agency, where they have been creating some trouble among the Brules, and fears are entertained that a force will be needed to quiet them.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—Gov. Brayman of Idaho Territory telegraphs your correspondent, denying the charge that he furnished ammunition to the Bannock Indians. He also states that war is imminent, and that all the arms under his control have been issued, and further supplies are coming from Vancouver and Benicia.

A Boise city dispatch says: Sixty Bannock Indians, last Friday, robbed King Hill Station, on the overland road, 75 miles from Boise; the keeper escaped. The Indians then captured two freight teams carrying arms, ammunition, etc. The fate of the teamsters is unknown.

Col. Bernard, with 70 cavalrymen and 20 citizens, is making a forced march to Camas Prairie. The Indians on the trail left in haste on the approach of the troops.

It is estimated that 300 Indians are camped in the Lava Beds, a position very strong, and good water and grass enough to keep them all summer.

A mass meeting of the citizens of this city has just been held to devise means to render assistance to the settlers along the overland road. The meeting was well attended. Chief Justice Hollister and all the leading citizens were present.

The conduct of Governor Brayman is condemned in the strongest terms. Fifty men have enrolled themselves to go to the relief of the settlers, but with the express understanding that they would be subject to no orders from the governor of Idaho.

Governor Brayman telegraphs from Boise to your correspondent saying that the disreputable proceedings, here, to-day, will be sent you as public opinion. Such news is grossly unjust and untrustworthy.

NEW YORK, 4.—The World's Washington special on the Potter investigation, says: One senator said he could not see how Matthews could explain his letters, and that he looked upon him as a ruined man. Matthews' defense is that he acted in the capacity of counsel for Anderson.

Reagan says Matthews and Sherman have been clearly caught.

Cutler, of New Jersey, says that

every republican who was engaged in the Louisiana business but Anderson, has been rewarded with an office, which convinces him that the investigation will produce important developments.

Others are confident that the evidence to come will be still more important. Among the testimony which the defence intends to introduce is a letter from the President to Evarts, requesting him not to appoint Anderson to any office, and adding, if he has been appointed to revoke his commission at once.

The Herald's cable, on the Emperor William, says: The court physician still hopes for the complete recovery of the Emperor William, but owing to his advanced years a fatal relapse is possible. The royal patient took some boiling at midnight, and afterward slept comparatively well. The room was darkened, and the sufferer was secured perfect quiet. So great was the sympathy of the entire populace, that all the vehicles avoided the neighborhood, and the vast crowd of people who kept vigil before the palace were as silent as though they stood in the sick room. The wife and daughter knelt at the side of the couch, offering prayers for the Emperor's life.

The scene was one never to be forgotten, and the physicians and nurses withdrew to the ante chamber in recognition of the sacredness of the moment. The Empress has not left his bedside.

All the sovereigns of Europe, including MacMahon, telegraphically expressed the deepest sorrow for the Emperor in his affliction.

Hayes cabled kind words of sorrow and sympathy early in the morning.

Victoria has requested three bulletins to be forwarded to her daily.

The Czar has requested an hourly announcement regarding the progress of his imperial friend's recovery.

His Majesty lost much blood during the surgical operations, whereupon the physicians abstained from further extractions. Thirteen grains of shot still remain in the patient's body. Eighteen shot pierced the Emperor's helmet. The assassin had used buckshot, or even No. 1 instead of No. 3 shot, the death of the Emperor would have been unavoidable.

Latest—Berlin, midnight.—The crown prince has arrived, but is not allowed to see the Emperor. There is now not so much hope. It is rumored that the Emperor seriously thinks of abdicating, or making the crown prince regent. A large crowd still lingers about the palace.

Owing to the recent contradictory publication concerning the Bennett-May duel, Mr. Bennett telegraphs from Paris his withdrawal of the injunction of secrecy imposed upon the seconds. He says he will be here in July, and if public opinion deems it just he should suffer legal penalties, he is perfectly willing to bow to that decision and submit to the laws of the land.

CINCINNATI, 4.—At Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday, several hundred miners captured the steamer *Modock*, proceeded to Blacksburg, stopped all the miners there, and returned on the Chesapeake and Ohio train, refusing to pay fare. The mob was very violent and abusive.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—Professor John C. Christian, assistant superintendent of public schools of this city, suicided at Denver, Col., on Saturday last, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

CHARLESTON, 4.—Half the business part of Rock-Hill was burned; loss \$100,000, insurance \$60,000.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The president pro tem of the Senate announced that he had signed the bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

The President and some friends go to Havre de Grace, to-morrow to witness the artificial hatching of fish.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, at the last presidential election, was resumed to-day.

Chairman Potter read a communication from the secretary of state in reply to the request of the committee, to the effect that the original returns from Florida and Louisiana were not in his department, was unable to forward them to the committee.

James E. Anderson was recalled and said there were numerous corrections he desired to make in his testimony of Saturday. These were made but were unimportant,

and his cross examination was begun by Representative Reed in reference to the agreement signed by Nash and witness (Anderson), to suppress all evidence of fraud in East Feliciana parish, together with the statement made by witness on Saturday that there was no evidence of fraud in his possession at the time he signed the agreement. Anderson said, "On the day I signed the agreement there was no positive evidence in my possession affecting the local affairs of my parish; at the same time I knew it was the intention to throw the parish out on a forged protest."

At this point, considerable time was occupied by the committee discussing the character of the questions proposed to be put to witness concerning certain parts of the testimony given by him before the Louisiana investigating committee at New Orleans.

The protest contained in the Sherman report referred to on Saturday as having been filed in and altered, was then given to Anderson that he might mark the alterations. After which the cross-examination proceeded.

Witness, in the course of his answers, acknowledged that he had intentionally, and under oath, misled the Senate investigating committee while at New Orleans, for the purpose of carrying out a bargain he had entered into with the republicans. Recess.

ATLANTA, Ga., 4.—A man named Caldwell, near Americus, yesterday, killed his wife, three children, and wife's sister, with a smoothing iron. Failing to kill himself by leaping into a well and from the roof of his residence, he finally succeeded by throwing himself from the top of his gin house.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 4.—The annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, began to-day, and is well attended by distinguished members from all parts of the country.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—The agreement between England and Russia causes great disappointment at Athens. The Greeks expected the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus and Crete, in their disappointment and despair at the supremacy secured for Bulgarians, they will be likely to take desperate measures. The Greek army may even enter Thessaly again.

If England and Austria do not prevent a retrocession of Bessarabia the resentment of the Roumanians against them will be stronger than it is against Russia for taking the territory.

Dr. Nobel is neither a socialist nor an ultramontane, but is a Protestant of good family and position, and fair means. His brothers are officers in the army. Dr. Nobel admits his plan had been formed for a long time. He had accomplices who had been in communication with him on the subject of assassination of the Emperor for six months.

In the House of Commons, this evening, papers in regard to the congress were laid on the table. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the documents embraced an invitation of Germany to a congress to be held in Berlin, for a free discussion of the treaty of San Stefano and Lord Salisbury's acceptance of Germany's invitation, with an explanation that England understands that all the Great Powers are asked to assent to a free discussion of the aforesaid treaty. The Chancellor confirmed the announcement that Lord Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell will represent Great Britain at the congress.

England has promised to recognize the independence of Roumania. The Roumanian declares that Roumania has irrevocably resolved not to cede any territory to Russia. Great hopes are entertained of English support.

The Times has the following from Pera: The agreement between England and Russia creates consternation here, because it is believed to involve a settlement which the Turks will resist forcibly.

In the recent fighting in Roumania 400 Russians were cut off by the Pomaks and all killed. Four hundred more, sent to their relief, are in a critical position.

The Russians are not relaxing their warlike preparations south of the Balkans. On the contrary, they are very active.

The new protest of the inhabitants of Laristan warns the Rus-