

# By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Logan introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. S.; referred.

WASHINGTON, 17.—At the conclusion of Sargent's remarks, Ferry, of Conn., in a fifteen minutes' speech, appealed to the Senators not to set a precedent so dangerous to republican institutions as the admission of a man whose credentials were signed by, and whose only title to the office of Senator, was acquired by fraud, perjury and usurpation. He had listened with pain to members of the dominant party in the Senate quoting from the record of pro-slavery times as an excuse for similar atrocities to be perpetrated by the republican party. He believed if the Senators would vote according to their honest convictions this precedent would not be established.

Stevenson spoke in opposition to the resolution and quoted from the testimony taken by the Senate committee in '73, and the report made thereon. He reviewed and denounced the action of Durell and the telegram of Attorney General Williams to Marshal Packard, ordering him to enforce the action.

At the conclusion of Stevenson's speech Howe obtained the floor and, on motion of Morton, the Senate, by a vote of 38 to 12, took a recess till 7:30.

In the evening Howe made an argument in favor of the resolution for admitting Pinchback.

Hamilton, of Ind., moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not," so that it should read "that Pinchback be not admitted," etc. A motion to adjourn was lost 23 to 36.

Alcorn and Hager opposed the bill, and at 1:30 the latter was still speaking, with no prospect of adjournment to-night.

WASHINGTON, 18.—At two a.m., Hager yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected, yeas 4, nays 33, and the discussion was continued. At nine thirty this morning, Edmunds offered the following amendment, to strike out the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and insert the following:—"That the committee on privileges and elections be, and it is hereby, instructed, to report forthwith, a bill declaring that no constitutional government exists in Louisiana, and providing for the election of governor, lieutenant, governor, and members of the general assembly for the State of Louisiana, and all other State officers which, by the constitution of that State, are to be elected by the vote of the people thereof."

Ransom then took the floor and spoke until noon of his desire to restore peace and good will between the North and South, when he was obliged to stop on account of exhaustion, and he asked the privilege of being heard hereafter.

Boutwell then took the floor.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Packer, from the post office committee, reported the annual post route bill, which was passed.

Myers introduced a bill, to return to the government of Japan one half the indemnity fund paid by it to the U. S., under the convention of Oct. 22, 1869, and to dispose of the balance of said fund; referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The bill provides first, for the return to Japan of \$375,000, with interest; second, the payment of the officers and crew of the *Wyoming* and *Kiang*, of \$125,000 out of the balance of the fund, for services in the battle at the Straits of Simoski, which resulted in the treaty; third, that \$300,000 in registered bonds, in which half of the fund is invested, shall remain under the control of the Secretary of State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the language of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the allegations and as consuls in the U. S.; fourth, the balance of the fund is covered into the treasury of the U. S.

Sawyer, from the committee on commerce, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill; referred to the committee on commerce.

On motion of Dawes the House went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill; by a vote

of 90 to 58 the debate was limited to three and a quarter hours.

Banning and Cox opposed increased tax on whisky, holding that the higher the duty the less revenue was collected.

Chittenden denounced the bill as a comprehensive blunder, and in the name of civilized commerce protested against another tariff bill this session unless it included tea and coffee.

Harris, Bright, Niblack, Beck, and Ward, of Ills., also spoke, opposing the bill.

A bill was reported from the judiciary committee, vesting in a court of record in Utah, the power and authority vested in the probate court of Utah by the act of the Territorial legislature, of the 19th of Feb., '69, for the incorporation of railroad companies; passed.

Kasson closed the general debate on the new revenue bill, in a speech appealing to the patriotism of the members to uphold the credit or good faith of the government.

The committee then proceeded to consider the bill under the five minutes rule.

Southard, of Ohio, moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Saylor, of Ohio, opposed the motion, and protested against the section as an unjust discrimination against the western States in the interest of others which did not bear their equal burden of taxation.

Cincinnati alone contributed from whisky and tobacco between seven and eight millions of dollars, which was about double that paid by all New England, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky paid three-fifths of all the excise tax collected.

Garfield offered a substitute for the first section, to tax whisky eighty-five cents a gallon, but not to tax the stock on hand.

Cox moved to amend the section by increasing the duties on champagne from six to nine dollars a dozen on quarts, and from three dollars to four dollars and fifty cents a dozen on pints, and said it would produce an increase in the revenue of \$676,000; the amendment was agreed to. Ward, of Ills., said the income tax was the only form of taxation that would reach the mass.

Dawes said that if Ward would propose it he would vote for it, he always opposed its repeal.

Burchard opposed Garfield's substitute and favored a tax of one dollar a gallon.

Garfield modified his substitute so as to make the tax one dollar.

Kelly moved to amend by exempting spirits specially prepared for use in the arts; rejected.

Gunckle moved to amend Garfield's substitute by taxing the stock on hand; agreed to. The substitute was then rejected, leaving the section as it came from the committee, except the amendment increasing the duty on champagne. The committee rose and the house took a recess till 7:30 in the evening, the session to be for business from the judiciary committee, excluding political measures.

At the evening session a number of bills from the judiciary committee was reported and passed.

Butler's postal telegraph bill was reported, when a point of order was raised by Willard, and supported by Garfield and Randall, that it should receive the first consideration in a committee of the whole. The speaker overruled the point, and Butler proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He attacked the Associated Press, and the Western Union Telegraph Company as monopolies that sought to control the news business of the country.

Pioce, of Mass., asked his colleague if it was intended that the seventh section, fixing the penalties for divulging telegraphic intelligence should be retroactive so as to punish persons who had intercepted and divulged dispatches sent to and from Washington, say a year ago? Butler replied in the negative.

Merriam, of N. Y., said the bill embodied the most monstrous proposition presented to the house in many a day; he thought the title should be changed to a bill to enable a rival telegraph company to partake of the profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company without rendering any service therefor. He sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, a long communication from President Orton, of the W. U. Co., criticizing the details of the bill, and denouncing it as the work of a jobbing movement.

Butler moved the previous ques-

tion, which the house refused to second, 89 to 77, not two-thirds affirmative.

Potter, of New York, characterized the bill as most extraordinary. The telegraph lines were not the property of the U. S., they were neither built nor subsidized by the government, nor even by the authority of the government, yet it was proposed that Congress should take possession of private property, and manage it and fix the prices upon it.

E. H. Roberts defended the Associated Press.

Flinck denounced the bill, saying it read like a military order. Without disposing of the bill, but leaving it to come up to-morrow as the unfinished business, the house adjourned.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill. The first vote was on Southard's amendment as amended by Cox's amendment, to strike out the first section relating to the whisky tax; rejected, yeas 64, nays 96.

Randall then moved to amend the first section by making the tax on whisky ninety cents instead of one dollar; lost 63 to 88.

Banning moved to strike out the provision of the first section taxing stock in bond.

Dawes explained that the effect of this would be to tax the stock on hand one dollar a gallon; the amendment was rejected.

Kasson, on behalf of the committee, offered an amendment providing that the tax on spirits, contracted to be delivered before the 10th of February, shall be paid by the purchaser; adopted.

Archer moved to strike out the enacting clause; lost 63 to 68.

Finally the first section was allowed to stand as far as the tax on whisky was concerned. The second section, increasing the tobacco tax, was then read, and various amendments looking to a reduction of the duty were offered and rejected. The principal amendments adopted were, first, an amendment in regard to contracts, similar in its provisions to that relative to whisky in the first section; and a second amendment increasing the tax on cigars, which now pay five dollars, to six dollars. Cigarettes are raised from fifty to seventy-five cents. At two o'clock the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 16.—Dr. Dekoven, it is stated, has written a letter accepting the bishopate of Ills., to which he was recently elected.

BALTIMORE, 16.—There seems to be no present prospect of reconciliation between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Companies. President Garrett says that Scott's letter of today is a tissue of gross misrepresentation. The Baltimore and Ohio company have issued orders for an immense reduction in passenger rates between Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the leading Western cities. The fare from Chicago and Cincinnati to Baltimore and Washington is reduced to \$10; from St. Louis to these cities \$15; from Louisville \$12, &c. Similar reductions are made between western cities and Philadelphia, to take effect immediately. It is understood that the B. & O. are arranging for a line of first-class freight steamships to run between New York and Baltimore. All its western connections have telegraphed the B. & O. that they will cheerfully co-operate with its policy as long as the Pennsylvania company continues to obstruct business to Philadelphia and New York.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Captain C. Moreau made an argument before the senate committee on foreign relations to-day, in advocacy of the bill authorizing him and a number of Pacific coast associates to establish telegraphic communication between America and Asia. He argued that these gentlemen had the undoubted financial ability to lay the cables, and if they were not granted the privileges, Englishmen would take telegraphic control of the Pacific Ocean, and tax our people as heavily there as on the Atlantic.

The bill for reorganizing the treasury department was amended so as to require the appointments of the department to be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to population, and passed by the House.

The House committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred the bill for the organization of a terri-

torial government over Indian Territory, reported, to-day, that they find no authority which will justify such action, but on the contrary they find in the treaties with the Indians occupying that country, in the acts of Congress on the subject, and in the opinion of the supreme court interpreting the same, much which expressly forbids the legislation proposed. The committee believe the legislation proposed in the bill unjust, inexpedient and unwise, and they trust that Congress will emphatically set the seal of its displeasure upon this and kindred movements calculated to destroy the binding force of the nation's obligations to the Indians.

The report of the Senate committee of the judiciary on the so-called pressgag law, is signed by all the members of the committee. It takes the ground that no person charged with libel can be brought into the District of Columbia under the law in question, for no person can be brought there under it for any crime whatever; it is equally plain that no person charged with the crime of libel in any other district or place in the U. S. can be arrested here and sent to such district or place under it; for, first, libel is not a crime against the laws of the U. S. in any of the States, so that no case could arise in which a court or judge in the District of Columbia could be called upon to arrest a person here, and send him to any State for trial for libel. The committee are of the opinion that both sections of the act are necessary and proper, and in perfect accordance with the principles of justice and the course of civilized jurisprudence.

Dawes says that unless the House passes the tariff bill the treasury will be unable to meet its demands, and an extra session of Congress will be necessary.

In the Senate, to-day, Mitchell introduced a bill to provide for an extension of the time for the survey and location of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad, also for the payment of the Indian war bonds of the State of California. They were referred to appropriate committees.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—Thos. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railway company, has written a letter to President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, in which, after accusing Garrett of demagogism and bad faith, in his action in regard to rates, he says, "As far as this company is concerned, you may rely upon it that we will protect the business of Philadelphia, and place Baltimore and New York, and other points accessible by our lines, on an equitable, fair business basis. In all matters relating to transportation over our own road, while we desire moderate rates for service performed, believing that it is best for the public and for the owners of railway property that this should be the case, we shall always be ready to take care of our share of the business of the country, with rates and facilities equal to those of any other company. The lines from Washington and Baltimore, and from New York, over our road, shall be made quite as perfect for the convenience of the public from this date as they have been at any time in the past. There shall be no inconvenience whatever to the public by reason of your effort to destroy the railway property of any other parties. The Northern Central railway company will, during the present year, perfect its terminal facilities at Baltimore, so as to place it on a full equality with others on the seaboard, and it will be the duty and the interest of the company whose line terminates there, to give to the Baltimore line, in every respect, equality, both as to rates and facilities, to any that the Baltimore and Ohio will be able to offer."

The above letter of Scott to President Garrett was in reply to a dispatch received from the latter, in which Garrett says he has been informed that the Pennsylvania company intend to deprive the Baltimore and Ohio road of the convenient use of the Pennsylvania lines, by withdrawing through passenger tickets from their offices in New York and New England, and prohibiting the freight cars of the Baltimore and Ohio passing over the Pennsylvania company's tracks in Philadelphia. Garrett says that if this is true, the Baltimore and Ohio company will adopt such measures in reference to passenger rates and otherwise, as will vindicate its ability to maintain its rights and secure

just and equitable relations for its business to all proper points.

NEW YORK, 16.—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, dated Feb. 13th, says that during a conflagration at Port Au Prince on the eleventh, five hundred houses were burnt; there was no water, and it was still burning on the thirteenth.

OMAHA, 17.—The weather is clear, the thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

The Union Pacific express from the east was on time to-day, at Green River.

NEW YORK, 17.—The proposition under consideration by the board of education, to make obligatory the study of German in the public schools in this city, meets with influential opposition.

The straw goods house of Vise & Co. suspended to-day; the liabilities are placed at about a million.

MEMPHIS, 17.—Landon O. Haynes, for many years a prominent politician in Tennessee, died here last night.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The award of \$197,000 in gold, paid by the British-American mixed commission, to A. R. McDonald, a British subject, a resident of Louisville, Ky., has been paid by the U. S. government. The claim was for loss sustained by the burning of cotton during the war, and was originally for two and a half millions, and was the second largest claim adjudicated by the commissioners.

This afternoon an unknown man jumped from the second outside gallery of the Capitol, and struck his head first on the roof of the main building, one hundred and fifty feet below.

The Pacific coast senators are united in favor of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

WHEELING, W. Va., 17.—Allen T. Caperton was, to-day, elected U. S. Senator for the ensuing six years. The vote stood: Caperton 68, Moore one, and it was then made unanimous.

Governor Jacobs will neither veto nor sign the bill removing the capital to Wheeling, but will allow it to become law without his signature.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The House committee on foreign affairs, to-day, authorized Myers to report a bill supplementary to the existing laws on the subject of the immigration of coolies. It prohibits U. S. consuls from granting permits to American vessels to transport any immigrants from oriental countries who have entered into a contract for immoral purposes, provides penalties not exceeding \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment against any person employing or holding women under contract for prostitution, and also heavy penalties against the bringing into the U. S. any coolies without their voluntary consent, or for contracting to supply involuntary coolie labor, or endeavoring to hold coolies under such contracts, and all such contracts are to be declared void. The bill also prohibits the landing in the U. S. of aliens undergoing a sentence for non-political crimes, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their emigration; and of women imported for purposes of prostitution. It provides that all vessels shall be subject to inspection, to ascertain whether any such persons are on board; bonds may, however, be given by the masters or owners of any vessel to permit the landing of such persons, conditioned upon his or her return within six months to the country whence brought. A violation of this act will subject the vessel to forfeit. The bill, though prepared by Myers, and perfected by the committee, is largely based upon the various measures introduced by Page of Cal.

General Thayer has telegraphed his acceptance of the Governorship of Wyoming.

The select committee on Alabama affairs, to-day, by a majority vote, directed the chairman to report to the House the bill recently endorsed by the republican caucus. Buckner and Luttrell, of the committee, protested against this action, insisting that the committee should, first endeavor to agree upon the report concerning the special subject of their investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—The Pennsylvania railroad company refuses to allow the Baltimore and Ohio company to run over its line between Philadelphia and N. Y., and it is said that instructions have been given to its employees to take no freight, and to issue no tickets from New York to points on the B. and O. road, and to honor no