

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—This being the day set apart for eulogies upon the late Senator Sumner, the Senate galleries were filled long before the hour of meeting. Vice-President Wilson was present, but did not occupy his chair. After the usual opening formalities, Boutwell offered resolutions, that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long a Senator of Massachusetts, business be now suspended, that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay a fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. Also resolved that the Senate be instructed to present the resolutions to the House of Representatives. The resolutions were agreed to, and Boutwell then began his speech. He paid a high tribute to the pure purposes of the deceased in private and public life, his devotion to liberty in the highest sense, and his arduous labors on behalf of freedom, which would secure for him the grateful remembrance of his countrymen.

Thurman alluded in feeling terms to the personal friendship between Sumner and himself, and eulogized the personal qualities of the deceased.

Spencer, Morrill, of Vermont, Pratt, and Sargent also made brief and appropriate remarks.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Conkling asked unanimous consent to have Friday next, at 2 p.m., set for the consideration of the vetoed finance bill. The vote to be taken without debate.

Sherman wanted the bill disposed of, but thought the measure of such importance that it would provoke discussion. He expressed surprise at division among administration senators, and a wish for Jacksonian times, when the President had a wholesome influence on Congress.

Edmunds said the difference between republican and democratic administrations was, that in the former the Executive attended to his constitutional duties, not interfering with senators, while in Jackson's days, a senator, failing to support the measures of the administration, was ostracized by the President and party. In the republican party every senator had a right to his own opinions, and acted according to them.

This brought on a discussion, in which Thurman cited the San Domingo question as a case where the influence of the President was felt in the Senate, and the case of Sumner as one where a republican senator was humiliated because of his failure to support an administration measure.

Cameron, Hamlin, Howe and others denied that Sumner was displaced from the chairmanship of the foreign committee for such cause, but simply because he was not on speaking terms with the President and Secretary of State.

Sherman begged the Senate to return to the business, and objection being made to Conkling's proposition, Wright's motion was agreed to, 35 to 27, and the chair announced that the finance bill was before the Senate, the question being on its passage notwithstanding the objections of the President. Nobody appeared disposed to speak and the vote was taken, resulting in yeas 34, nays 30, less than a two-thirds affirmative, so the bill was lost.

WASHINGTON, 29.—When the morning hour expired the Senate, on motion of Frelinghuysen, proceeded to the consideration of the supplemental civil rights bill. The amendments of the judiciary committee were concurred in.

Frelinghuysen explained the bill, which he said was intended to secure equal rights to both white and colored citizens.

Thurman moved to strike out the second section, which imposes a fine of five hundred dollars for violation of the act, to be paid to the person aggrieved, and also for the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, for the same offence. Without a vote the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

The whole amount of the river and harbor appropriation bill is four and a half million, or a million less than last year.

The Senate has confirmed Peter Whaley, agent for the Flathead Indians in Montana, Keys Danforth, register of the land office in

Arkansas Valley, Colorado, and Jas. L. Mitchell, receiver of the same district. The nomination of McCook to be governor of Colorado, was again discussed, without action.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Brooks' and Baxter's attorneys here will each submit a written argument supporting their respective claims, from which the President will make a decision in the case.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—E. F. Hoar briefly reviewed Sumner's career to the hour of his death, which he attributed to Brooks' assault, and eulogized his great integrity and honesty of purpose.

Lamar seconded the resolution in a speech which attracted profound attention. He declared that, strange as in view of past associations it might be, and impossible as it would have been ten years ago to make it, Mississippi mourned for Sumner to-day, and sincerely unites in honoring his memory. He went on to speak of Sumner's devotion to the cause of human freedom, the fiery zeal of his efforts to abolish slavery, his magnanimous conduct toward the conquered South, and sympathy with the suffering people, alluding to his battle flag resolution as a gracious act which touched the hearts of the southern people, though they did not ask nor wish the North to obliterate any record of American valor, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for the laying aside of sectional animosities and for the union of heart and feeling of a people bound together by a common constitution and destined to live together under a common form of government, and forming unitedly but a single member of the great family of nations.

Poland introduced a bill to provide a system of free national banking and for the resumption of specie payments. The following is a synopsis:

Section 1 repeals all acts limiting the amount of bank circulation. Section 2 provides for issuing circulation to all banks which may be duly organized under existing laws, which furnish the required securities. Section 3 provides that as fast as circulation is issued to banks, fifty per cent of the amount shall be retired in greenbacks until the amount of greenbacks shall be reduced to \$250,000,000. Section 4 authorizes the issue of \$400,000,000 of U. S. bonds, at five per cent, for twenty years, or one-half per cent for thirty years, to be used exclusively for the retiring of greenbacks, and provides that every holder of greenbacks may exchange the same for such bonds, all greenbacks thus exchanged to be cancelled. Section 5 provides that after July first, 1875, the government shall pay U. S. notes in coin on presentation, and that one-half of all the customs duties may be paid in United States notes. Section 6 forbids the payment of interest by national banks to other national banks on deposits, except by banks acting as redeeming agents for other banks, and then only to the amount that the law authorizes them to keep as their reserve in the hands of such redeeming agents.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Some discussion occurred on the amendment increasing the appropriation for printing bank notes and bonds, from half a million to one and a quarter millions, Dawes and other opponents claiming that the object was to place the control of the whole matter in the hands of one man, and the printing division of the Treasury. The amendment was agreed to, 153 to 53.

The amendment making the maximum pay of gaugers seven dollars instead of five was rejected; also the amendment striking out the appropriation for an assay office at Charlotte, N. C.; also the amendment striking out the items for horses and carriages for the department of justice, the vote being yeas 100, nays 103. The amendment requiring the Attorney-General to report the detailed expenditures of the contingent fund was agreed to; also the amendment requiring officers of the U. S. district courts to reside in their districts; also the amendment exempting the appropriations for river and harbor improvements, light houses and certain public works, from the law requiring the unexpended balances of appropriations to be carried into the surplus fund, and covered into the treasury at the expiration of two years. The bill then passed and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The House went into a committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, Lougheridge, who had it in charge, explaining its provisions, and giving a history of the Indian wars of the past forty years, to prove that they were generally provoked by troops, and therefore it was unwise to put Indian affairs in the hands of the War department.

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

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The representatives of the N. Y. bank note engraving companies were before the House banking committee, to-day, seeking to regain the printing of a certain portion of greenbacks and fractional currency formerly done by them, but recently given to the Columbia Bank Note Co., of Washington. Fred. R. Stanton appeared as the representative of the Columbia Company, and during the meeting the fact transpired that \$30,000 of the stock of the company was given to S. P. Smith for his influence in getting the printing contract from the treasury department. The New Yorkers proposed to examine the treasury employees, but assistant secretary Sawyer protested against this, without first applying to the Secretary.

The District of Columbia legislature organized to-day, and received a message from Governor Shepherd, recommending that they disband till the investigations were concluded by Congress, and action is taken on the resolution to suspend District legislation; the message was referred to a special committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 27.—The crusade, which has been quiescent here for some weeks, started to-day, in a new direction, some seventy ladies marching to the saloon of Charles Wagner, who had advertised a free lunch, and new drinks called "crusade water," some bearing the names of ladies prominently identified with the temperance crusades, and demanded some of the water and a share of the lunch; Wagner refused either, and forcibly ejected the women, who have since been parading in front of Wagner's place, notwithstanding his efforts to prevent them by cleaning the sidewalk.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—Three hundred families in West Baton Rouge are homeless, on account of the inundation; the town is entirely submerged.

The U. S. quartermaster transferred to the distribution committee, yesterday, twenty-five thousand suits and four thousand blankets.

Advices from the Teche country say the river continues to rise. NEW YORK, 28.—In the case of Michael M. Sampson, against the Union Pacific R. R. Co., Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, et al., an order has been issued citing the defendants before the Supreme Court, to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining the Union Pacific from disposing, in any way, of the securities executed under the indemnities known as the sinking fund mortgage. The argument will be heard to-morrow or next day.

Obadiah Brown, member of Congress from the second New York district in 1851, committed suicide at his hotel in Staten Island, last night.

CHICAGO, 28.—A Logansport, Ind., despatch says that a fire there, late last night, destroyed twenty buildings, including several business houses; no particulars of the loss.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, telegraphs the President that an armed insurrection exists in the State, and asks aid to suppress it. Brooks has already made a similar requisition, and has two lawyers here now representing his interests. Baxter's counsel is also on the way, and the question of who is the actual governor will soon be presented for the President's decision.

In the House, a bill appropriating ninety thousand for the purchase of rations to relieve the sufferers by the southern inundations, passed.

OTTAWA, Ont., 28.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the Kingston market, the Caledonia Hotel, the Johnston House, and several other buildings on York and Clarence streets; loss \$100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The Pacific mail steamer *Colorado*, arrived this afternoon from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings news from Yokohama to April 7th. Statements have appeared declaring that the Emperor of Russia had declined

to arbitrate between Japan and Peru, in the case of the *Maria Luz*, but dispatches from the Japanese legation in St. Petersburg positively announce that he has consented.

Some comment has been excited among Japanese officials by the circumstance that, in the publication by the Yokohama newspapers of the Mikado's reply to the memorable New Year's address of the foreign representatives, a significant expression toward the close was altered or suppressed. It was to the effect that Japan would accept such intercourse as was consistent with her dignity as an independent nation, and was intended to mark the disapprobation of the government in regard to the importunities of the address.

Yet, the leader of the Saga insurrection, after vainly seeking refuge in Satsuma, is now a fugitive in the islands of the inland sea.

The reports concerning an expedition to Formosa are not without foundation. Envoys from Lin Kin, visited Yedo in 1872, and sought the protection of Japan against the misdeeds of a Formosa tribe, which had killed a number of shipwrecked sailors from Lin Kin, that kingdom having been formerly annexed to Japan; protection was promised, and negotiations were entered into with China for the purpose of ascertaining what authority, if any, that nation claimed over the marauding tribe.

China disavowed all responsibility, and the Japanese made preparations to send a force to take possession of part of the island and to keep the inhabitants in proper subjection. Various circumstances have delayed the execution of this project, but everything is now in readiness, and a small fleet will immediately sail for the scene of the outrages. No hostile action is intended, unless it should prove absolutely necessary, in which case the Japanese are fully prepared.

The foreign assistants in this expedition are all American: Lieut. Cassell, U. S. N., late commanding the *Ashuelot* and Lieut. Wasson, U. S. A., until recently engaged in the Yezo colonization department; are the naval and military advisers, over the political and general details; Gen. Le Gendre, formerly U. S. consul at Amoy, exercises the supervision of the plan, and will occupy a long time in carrying it out. The Japanese do not expect to firmly establish themselves before the end of this year. It is believed by many that Formosa was an ancient dependency of Japan, and that in assuming control of a part of the eastern coast, this Empire is only resuming a share of what was formerly its own. The first detachment of the expedition will start hence on the ninth or tenth inst. The commander-in-chief will be Saigo Kitenosuke, a younger brother of the distinguished Satsuma statesman.

NEW YORK, 28.—President Orton, of the W. U. Telegraph Co., has been recalled from Europe by the death of his son Samuel; at last accounts Mr. Orton's health was unimproved.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 28.—Ten inches of snow fell here to-day.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The Secretary of the National Grange sent to the Master of the State Grange of Louisiana, a thousand dollars, to-day, for the relief of the inundation sufferers.

LITTLE ROCK, 28.—Baxter, receiving advices from the President that his first requisition for troops to assist in suppressing the insurrection did not arrive, repeated the same to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The captain of the steamer *Iberia*, reports that families are abandoning the plantations and moving to the high lands. Where five thousand hogsheads of sugar were expected, only the seed is hoped for now. The water is over the Morgan railroad for twenty-five miles. Three men were drowned while crossing Pearl river yesterday.

MONROE, La., 28.—The river has fallen an inch and a half in twenty-four hours. The steamer *Garry Owen* reports that the water is falling all the way down. The reports of disasters accumulate daily.

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—In the fifth trial of Mrs. Nancy Clem, twice convicted of the murder of Jacob Young and wife, the prosecuting attorney of Boone County, yesterday, moved for a *nolle prosequi*, on the ground of lack of funds with which to conduct the case, and the indisposition of the people of Boone county to prosecute prisoners from Morion county, from which the

case was brought on a charge of venue; to-day the court granted the motion, and Mrs. Clem was discharged.

CLEVELAND, O., 29.—Stephen Hood, colored, was hanged in the jail yard, here, to-day, for the murder of his stepson, a boy of 14 years of age.

HARTSVILLE, Pa., 29.—The residence of Henry Pennington was burned this morning; his two sons and daughter perished in the conflagration.

NEW YORK, 29.—A London despatch says the mails of the steamer *America* were picked up in mid-ocean, in an open boat, by the *Assyria*, from New Orleans to London, and arrived at that point in a damaged condition.

Brooks and Baxter, each, publish a version and justification in a paper here. Baxter repeats the assurance that he will abide by the decision of the legislature; Brooks reiterates that the legislature cannot decide a question which the vote of the people has settled, and he won't abide by its decision.

Waltz, the man arrested on his farm near Hudson, N. Y., on suspicion of having murdered an organ grinder who mysteriously disappeared some time ago, confesses the murder, and has showed the spot where he buried his victim; it is believed that Waltz has murdered three other men.

BOSTON, 29.—There was a tribute to the memory of Sumner in the Music Hall, this afternoon, and in spite of the rainy weather the audience crowded the Hall to its utmost capacity, and included the members of the State and city governments, legislature, judges of the courts, and many prominent persons from other States. The platform presented a beautiful display of flowers. Senator Schurz, orator of the day, was introduced by Wendell Phillips.

NEW YORK, 29.—The treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance has received nearly \$7,000 for the family of the late Emil Cook, of Paris.

INDIANAPOLIS, 29.—The reasons given by the prosecuting attorney of Boone Co., for moving for a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Mrs. Clem, were the death of an important witness, the absence of others in California, and the want of funds for conducting the prosecution. On the first trial of Mrs. Clem, the jury disagreed; the second and third resulted in conviction, and life sentence to the penitentiary, the Supreme Court in both cases reversing the decision. A change of venue was then taken to Boone Co., where a third conviction and life sentence were imposed, and after two years of this sentence had expired the Supreme Court set aside the verdict, and the fifth trial resulted as above, and Mrs. Clem is now free.

WATER GAP, Pa., 29.—Nineteen inches of snow fell here to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, 29.—Four men were killed and two fatally wounded by the western bound Pacific express to-day they had stepped on the track to avoid a freight train going in an opposite direction.

A fire broke out this evening between the decks of the New York steamship *Mediator*, lying here; the vessel and cargo, worth three hundred thousand dollars, will probably be a total loss.

MILWAUKEE, 29.—Mendehoff's block was burned this evening; loss \$30,000, insurance, \$28,000.

CHICAGO, 30.—A Boston special says that Schurz' oration, at the Sumner memorial, was one of the finest efforts of his life, and was enthusiastically received.

NEW YORK, 30.—First officer Buck, formerly of the steamship *Greece*, arrived yesterday. He told a friend that with an adequate crew of disciplined men he could have taken the *Europe* around the world. The men sent from the *Europe* to the aid of Buck all went down to the cabins previously occupied by the officers, and broke open the casks of liquor found there, and became intoxicated and uncontrollable. These men were, therefore, more hindrance to the officer in charge than aid. Two men were dead drunk when the boats left the *Europe* with the salvage crew. Buck said, as he passed under the stern of the steamer in the first boat which left the *Greece* in answer to a signal of distress, he saw the officers running about the quarter-deck, covered up to their necks with cork life-preservers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 30.—It has been snowing twenty-four hours, and the snow is deep.

PITTSBURG, 30.—The house of John Hammet, six miles from this