

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13. — Stevenson submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether the duty imposed on Indian agents by the tenth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, approved third of March, 1875, requiring each Indian agent to keep a book of itemized expenditures of every kind, with a record of all contracts, together with receipts of money from all sources, has been complied with by said agents; agreed to.

Ingalls introduced a bill to amend sections 5 and 13 of the revised statutes of the U. S., permitting national banks to organize with a capital of \$50,000 in towns, irrespective of population. It provides that no national banking association shall be organized under the sections with a less capital than \$50,000; referred.

Sargent introduced a bill to forfeit certain public lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast.

Ingalls introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28th, 1866.

Merriman introduced a bill to repeal so much of sections 3 and 4 of the revised statutes as forbids the payment of the accounts, claims and demands therein named, and all laws and clauses of laws forbidding the payment thereof. The bill refers to claims or demands against the U. S. which were accepted or existed prior to the 13th of April, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion. It authorizes the settlement of such claims, and appropriates four hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.

Senator Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the Hon. G. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister to Italy, to accept a pocket chronometer from the republic of Switzerland, and a mosaic table from the kingdom of Italy, tendered him by those governments in recognition of his services as arbitrator in settling the disagreement between them touching the question of boundary.

WASHINGTON, 14. — The President *pro tem* laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney General of the U. S.; ordered printed and referred to the judiciary committee.

A large number of petitions for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the traffic in alcoholic liquors were presented by several senators, all of which were referred to the committee on finance.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported the Senate bill to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of the "Alabama" Claims, with several verbal amendments. He said it was desirable to have this bill passed by both houses of Congress before the holiday recess. It merely provided for continuing the court six months, and did not touch the disputed questions connected with that court; the bill was passed.

Allison introduced a bill to transfer the Indian trust funds to the Treasury of the United States; referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major C. B. Comstock, on the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, and the character of the work done; laid on the table and ordered printed.

The unfinished business being the resolution submitted by Davis yesterday, in regard to the unsettled accounts of the government officers and defalcations, was called up, the pending question being on the motion of Sherman to refer the resolution to the committee on finance, and it was agreed to, yeas 35, nays 25.

Edmunds inquired whether the credentials of McMillan came to the senate from the Governor of Louisiana. After a long discussion, by a vote of yeas 30, nays 28, the Senate agreed to the motion of West to allow McMillan to withdraw them, the only republican voting with the democrats against it was Dawes.

WASHINGTON, 14. — In the discussion on the withdrawal of McMillan's credentials as senator from Louisiana, the chair, Ferry, said the credentials were presented by the senator from Ky., McCreery.

Edmunds said he had no objection to their withdrawal.

Thurman said it was a matter of no consequence whether the credentials were withdrawn or not; their withdrawal would put an end to the claim of McMillan for a seat in this body, but that would have no effect whatever on the claim of Pinchback for a seat. A committee of the Senate had reported that neither the body which elected Pinchback or McCreery was the legal legislature of the State.

Morton said there never was any such body as the McCreery legislature; this whole McCreery government was a sham and fraud.

Stevenson, of Ky., said that the aspect of the matter showed little, but the Senate should be very careful about forcing a precedent; he thought when credentials were properly authenticated by the government of a State and were laid on the table, it became more than a personal matter, and the claimant had no right to withdraw them. He took issue with Morton as to McCreery being a fraud, and believed that his government was the true government of Louisiana and that the Kellogg government was a fraud and the result of bribery and corruption. The committee on privileges and elections had reported to the Senate that the Kellogg government was a fraud, and the record would show it.

Whyte said it occurred to him that the credentials of any person, after once being placed in custody of the Senate, could not be withdrawn. They came to the Senate from a sovereign State, and it was the right of the State to lay before the Senate of the U. S. a certificate that showed that she had exercised her sovereign power by electing a Senator of the U. S.

Without reference to the question as to whether McCreery or Kellogg was elected governor of Louisiana, the motion of Grant, that the request to withdraw be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, was rejected without division.

Bayard inquired in whose custody these credentials were to be delivered in case the Senate acceded to the request? They came from the State of Louisiana, and could not be delivered to McMillan. He read from the record to show that McMillan's credentials were also presented by West, and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Bayard said that he believed that McCreery was the legal governor of Louisiana, and had been kept from his place by usurpation and federal power. (Slight applause in the galleries, but promptly checked.)

The question being on the motion of West, to grant the request to withdraw the credentials was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 28.

Allison introduced a bill to amend section ten of the Indian appropriation bill, approved March 3rd, 1875, in regard to the bonds of Indian agents; referred. It provides that no Indian agent shall be allowed to enter on the discharge of his duties till the sureties on his bond have filed sworn statements giving the nature and kind of property owned by them, the value of the same, and where situated, and empowers the Secretary of the Interior to require any agent now on duty to execute a new bond if, in any case, he thinks the interests of the service demand it. The bill also requires each Indian agent to keep a book of itemized expenditure, and the records of contracts and expenses always open to public inspection.

Windom presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin, for an appropriation for the completion of the Fox river improvement, and for the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin river, from Portage City, Wisconsin, to the Mississippi river; referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 15. — In the Senate a large number of memorials, asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, were presented and referred to the committee on finance.

Morton submitted a preamble and resolution, declaring that it had been alleged that frauds and corruption prevailed in Mississippi during the late election in that State. The popular majority of

25,000 was overcome and a fraudulent majority of over 25,000 returned, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to visit such State, and to inquire into the circumstances attending the election; laid over at the request of Bayard.

Stevenson submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all telegrams, letters and other information in his possession relating to the alleged violations of the internal revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Sherman opposed the resolution and said that to make this information public might defeat the ends of justice and allow the escape of some of the guilty ones.

Stevenson had no desire to embarrass the Secretary, and therefore withdrew the resolution.

Sargent introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a post-office at San Francisco; referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

Morton said he would vote for the resolution, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, to withhold such information as might impede the course of justice.

Morton submitted the following concurrent resolutions:—

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the U. S. constitute a nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity.

"Resolved, that the government of the U. S. is not a compact between States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the U. S. in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the constitution and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty; and that the right of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the constitution.

"Resolved, that the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the constitution as the rights and power of the national government, and that a local domestic government by a State, within the limits of the constitution, is an essential of our free republican system.

"Resolved, that the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and structure of the constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion."

Morton asked to have the resolutions printed and laid on the table, and it was so ordered.

## HOUSE.

The Speaker called the States for bills and resolutions, under which call, bills, etc., were introduced and referred, as follows: One by Blaine, proposing to amend the Constitution, providing that no state shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any state for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund thereof, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so donated shall be divided among religious sects or denominations. One by Davis, of North Carolina, to repeal the law forbidding payment on account of claims and demands of Southern citizens, for quartermasters' stores, etc., and appropriating \$500,000 for the same; one by Whitelorn to modify the tax on tobacco; one by Landers relative to the repeal of the resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875; one by Baker, relating to the mileage of members of Congress.

Fort offered the following resolution, and demand the previous question on its adoption:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, that in all subordinate appointments, under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of the House that wounded soldiers, who are not disabled from the performance of duty, should be preferred."

The standing vote on seconding the previous question showed 87 republicans voting in favor and Cox offered the following as an amendment to the resolution, and moved that both be referred to a committee, and demanded the previous question.

"Resolved, that inasmuch as the union of the States has been restored, all citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in the appointment of officers under this government."

Hale, of Maine, inquired whether Cox's resolution was offered as a substitute for Fort's.

The Speaker replied that he understood it to be offered as an amendment.

Starkweather made objection, that as New York had been already called, the gentleman, Cox, could not put in a resolution.

The Speaker ruled that it was too late to make the objection.

Fort said he had tried to make an objection as soon as the resolution was offered.

Hale inquired whether the House had acted on the amendment.

Speaker—"It has not, that would be acting on the subject matter of the resolution now, which is not the purpose of the gentleman from New York; his purpose is to refer both resolutions to a committee."

Cox—"The original resolution was an *ad captandum* affair; my resolution was in the nature of an amnesty." (Laughter.)

Regan made a point of order, that neither the original resolution nor the amendment was in order; neither of them proposed anything which the House was authorized or required by law to do.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, stating that if it was ever tenable it came to late.

The call of the states was resumed, and bills were introduced and referred as follows:

One by Harrison, To amend the constitution, by fixing one term for the President, and making him ineligible for future election, but making him a senator for life from the U. S. at large at the expiration of his office as President.

One by Morrison, to amend the constitution by fixing the Presidential term at six years, and making the President ineligible in any term of twelve years.

One by Randall, proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing that after the next Presidential election the President of the U. S. shall hold his office for six years, and that neither the President nor Vice President, when the office of President devolves upon him, shall be eligible to reelection.

Spilger offered a resolution directing the committee of military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army to ten thousand men, or to such number as will insure an efficient public service at an expense not exceeding twenty million dollars yearly. Adopted.

In the House, to-day, the following bills were introduced—by Luttrell for the sale of desert lands in two counties in California, also to remove all internal revenue taxes from brandy made of apples, peaches, grapes, or fruit; also for the payment of import duties, one half in legal tender notes or national bank notes; also repealing the duty on grain sacks and on the bagging used for grain or cotton and wool, and on burlaps and gunny cloth; also for the sale and pre-emption of grazing lands in California; also for the improvement of harbors at Humboldt Bay and Crescent City, California.

By Pyper, of California, for the construction of a postoffice building at San Francisco; also for the reimbursement of California, Oregon and Nevada for the expenses incurred during the late rebellion; also for the transfer of Indian affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department.

By Wiggington, of Cal., for the improvement of the harbors of San Diego and San Luis Obispo and Wilmington, Cal.

By Lane, of Oregon, to indemnify Oregon for the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1872; also for the construction of a canal at the cascades of the Columbia river.

By Baker, against subsidies and grants of land to railroads. By Coson, to amend the law respecting 3d class mailable matter. By Holman, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment. By Eames, to reduce postage, by providing that after the 1st of March, 1876, postage shall be charged on domestic mailable matter of the 1st class, all correspondence wholly or in part in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proof passing between authors and publishers, and including home or drop letters, at a uniform rate of one cent each half ounce or fraction

thereof. By Wells to establish a mint in St. Louis, to coin gold and silver. By Sparks, authorizing the payment of import duties in legal tender notes. By O'Brien, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall give information as to whether the Internal Revenue Department may be absorbed by the bureau under the charge of the Commissioner of Customs. By Chittenden, to fund the U. S. legal tenders, and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payment as soon as possible, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, for legal tenders, which are to be immediately cancelled and destroyed, three millions in 4 per cent, twenty year bonds on the first Tuesday of every month. By Ely, directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of the orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meiggs acts for the Government during his absence from the U. S. By Darrell, to amend the act of March, 1871, incorporating the Texas Pacific Railway Company. By Morey, to remove the political disability of all citizens of the U. S. and to prescribe an oath of office. By Bright, to restore the franking privilege for the *Congressional Record* and public documents.

Buckner offered the following resolution, and asked that it be put on its passage—

"Resolved, that the President be requested to transmit to the House all the correspondence as to the dismissal of ex-Senator J. B. Henderson as one of the special counsel for the U. S. in the prosecution of whiskey frauds before the U. S. court at St. Louis.

Lawrence suggested that the words "if not incompatible with the public interests" be inserted in the resolution. (Voices on the democratic side, "No," "No.")

Buckner declined so to modify the resolution.

Kasson made a point of order that, under the rule, a resolution calling for executive information, when objected to, must lie over one day.

The Speaker sustained the point, and the resolution went over.

Wilson introduced the following—

"Resolved that it is the duty of Congress to regulate commerce on the inter-state railroads by appropriate legislation, so that the agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests of the country may be protected from extortionate and discriminating tariffs."

Objections being made the resolution went over. The previous question was not seconded and the resolution was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Oliver offered a resolution instructing the committee on coinage to enquire what proceedings should be taken on the part of the U. S. with a view to the establishment of a uniform decimal system of weights, measures and coins through the civilized world; referred.

A bill was introduced by Cannon to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government to admit Utah into the Union as a State. By Steele, of Wyoming, for the election of governors and territorial officers by the people. By Harris, of Va., to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company to construct a narrow gauge railway from tide water to St. Louis and Chicago.

Paine introduced a resolution calling for the report of Lieutenant Maynard, and other information of the Alaska seal fisheries; agreed to.

Randall offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the treasury to transmit copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the present movement against the whiskey ring at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Kasson objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and asked that, under the rule, it lie over one day.

Randall asked whether he objected to the resolution.

Kasson said he made no objection to anything that was consistent with the successful prosecution of the pending proceedings.

Randall said the object of the resolution was to have the House fully informed as to what was being done in the matter by the government.

Hoar intimated that the effect it would be to expose to the whiskey ring the purpose of the government.