

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—At the expiration of the morning hour the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up.

Dorsey said the bill as it came from the House appropriated \$31,000,000. The Senate committee make it \$34,000,000, or \$2,431,000 short of the estimates, and \$109,000 less than last year.

Among the committee amendments agreed to are the following: Providing for the fine and imprisonment of postmasters who make false returns; increasing the appropriation for clerks in the post office by \$60,000; for the payment of letter carriers from \$1,865,000 to \$2,000,000; for railroad mail transportation from \$9,100,000 to \$9,635,000. After discussion an amendment was agreed to—32 to 13—to pay the superintendent of the postal railway service \$2,500 annually and the expenses while actually employed in service. An amendment to strike out the clause directing the postmaster general to reduce 5 per cent. the pay for transporting mails was agreed to. The railway postal clerks compensation was increased by \$50,000.

Maxey, from the postal committee, reported the amendment for the New York and New Orleans mail steamship service with Brazil.

Edmunds raised the point that this was contrary to 29th rule and was not germane. After a long discussion without decision, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Matthews gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the Senate to consider the bill reported from the committee on railroads on the 19th of March, known as the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the post office appropriation bill, the pending question being on the point of order of Edmunds that the amendment proposed yesterday, by Maxey, in regard to the Brazilian mail steamship service, could not be received, as it proposed new legislation.

Edmunds spoke in opposition to receiving the amendment.

Wallace reported, with amendments, the Senate bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund; placed on the calendar. It authorizes the President to hand over that sum to the Japanese government, with an excess of \$125,000 to be paid to the officers and crew of the United States vessels *Wyoming* and *Jamestown*, on account of the destruction of piratical vessels by the former, and the bombardment of hostile forts at the Straits of Shimonoschi by the latter.

Plumb reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have headstones erected over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who had been buried in private cemeteries. He had read a letter from the Quartermaster General to the effect that there were 17,000 Union soldiers interred in private cemeteries. The bill was briefly discussed and laid aside.

Thurman presented a petition of the hat manufacturers of Cincinnati, asking that the black silk plush imported into this country be placed on the free list; referred.

Oglesby reported favorably on the Senate bill to create an additional land district in the Territory of Idaho; placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The preamble and resolutions having been read, Conger said they did not present a question of privilege, and that the powers proposed in the resolutions could not be given by a mere majority vote but would require a suspension of the rules.

Potter said one would suppose that if there was any subject which should be entitled to preference in this House in respect of order of business, it was the subject brought to its notice by the memorial of a sovereign state touching the official conduct of high officers of the government and their relations to fraud, alleged to have occurred in changing the result of the election of the highest officers of this government.

Conger—Has the memorial of the State of Maryland been committed to the gentleman from New York

so that he has any possession of it in which to offer said resolution?

Potter—I am now speaking only to the question of order. Later on, if I have an opportunity to say anything, I shall be able to answer the inquiry.

Hale argued from the rules and manual that the resolution did not present a question of privilege.

Speaker—Would the gentleman from Ohio deny to a State the right of petition as given in the constitution?

Garfield—Oh! A State has, of course, a right of petition.

Speaker—A memorial is a petition and is provided for in the constitution, wherein it is stated that Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Garfield—The Speaker's reference to the right and petition is entirely unnecessary. The question was discussed on this very Maryland resolution, and everybody here granted a perfect and unquestioned right of petition. But the right of action here, on this floor, is quite a different thing, and a question of whether it rises to the dignity of a privileged question depends on the right of action which somebody can demand of the House. This is a question of privilege, without doubt, provided the mover of it alleges he purposes to follow it up as a matter of impeachment.

Mills argued that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. He could find no shelter for it under the constitution, unless it was that power of the constitution which gave to the House the right to originate an impeachment against the President for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Cox (N. Y.) read an extract from the decision of the electoral commission on the Louisiana case, and charged Garfield (one of the commissioners) with having either a convenient conscience or convenient logic. It seemed to him (Cox) that whatever steps might be taken to reach that great transaction, the gentleman from Ohio held they were outside the record *alimunde*, so far as the question of privilege was concerned. This was a question of high privilege, *non constat* that it must lead to impeachment.

Potter held that it was a privileged question to have a resolution considered; first, because set in motion by a sovereign State, and second, because of the subject to which it referred.

The Speaker said this was a new question and proceeded to analyze the situation, reviewing the history of the Maryland resolutions and said it was an appeal of the State of this Union to the Federal legislative power for a correction of high grievance said to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana, against the State of Maryland, having, by fraud, produced a different result in the Presidential election, from that actually decreed by the people at the polls. The chair could not conceive of a higher privilege than the one broadly and directly involved here—that of the rightful occupancy of the executive chair of the government, and as to the conviction of high government officials with the frauds alleged. Among the questions of privilege enumerated in the manner is the election of President. The chair, therefore, ruled that it was a question of the highest privilege. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Conger appealed from the decision.

Potter moved to table the appeal. Agreed to—128 to 103.

Hale asked Potter to yield to an amendment.

Potter said this was a resolution contemplating an important inquiry, and he introduced it at the request of his political associates. He moved the previous question, and the republicans refraining from voting, the tally showed 116 ayes, 1 nay.

Answering Potter, the Speaker said this would remain unfinished business until disposed of.

Conger and other republicans called upon the democratic side not to show signs of weakness so early. The taunt was answered just as defiantly, and it was intimated that the question would remain before the House until there were enough democrats present to constitute a quorum without the aid of the republican vote. This will require the presence of at least 30 more democrats than were in the House to-day.

Potter moved the House adjourn, and a vote was taken by yeas and

nays; pending the announcement of the vote, Hewitt, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Stephens, chairman of the committee on coinage weights and measures, reported a bill prohibiting further coinage of three and five-cent silver pieces, and declaring the subsidiary silver coin legal tender on amounts not exceeding \$20; passed.

The Speaker announced the death of Joseph Henry, an American, whose scientific attainments are world-wide, and who has devoted a lifetime to the interests of science regardless of personal comfort or emolument.

The vote was then announced—yeas 118, nays 110. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 14.—After the reading of the Journal, demands for the regular order were made on both sides of the House, and the Speaker announced the regular order to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution offered yesterday by Potter. The republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, 146 being necessary to make a quorum. A call of the House was then ordered. The call disclosing the fact that there were 245 members present. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. Republicans again resorted to filibustering tactics, and the House was left without a quorum, the democrats being able to muster only 113 votes.

Weed—As the factious minority seem determined to obstruct business, I move that the House adjourn.

The motion was opposed by the republicans, but was carried—yeas 130, nays 104.

Before announcing the result, the Speaker laid before the House a communication informing the House of the death of Prof. Joseph Henry, and inviting the members thereof to be present at the funeral services next Thursday.

On motion of Clymer, the Senate resolution for the adjournment of the two houses on Thursday next, at four o'clock, for the purpose of allowing the senators and members to attend the funeral of the late Joseph Henry, was taken up and adopted.

The result of the vote was then announced, after which Clark gave notice of a democratic caucus to take place immediately. (Derisive laughter on the republican side.)

AMERICAN.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 13.—George W. Bell was arrested at Crook City, twelve miles from here to-day, on suspicion of being the murderer of Charles E. Lee, whose corpse was found yesterday, a short distance from town. Bell disposed of a gold watch at Crook City with the name of Charles E. Lee engraved on the case, representing to the purchaser that his name was the one appearing on the watch. He was on the eve of departing for Sidney when arrested.

MILWAUKEE, 13.—A heavy frost throughout the State last night caused considerable damage to corn, potatoes, and garden stuff. Some counties also report great injury to the fruit.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 13.—The snow storm of Saturday and the freeze of Saturday night injured the grape crop and all young vegetables in this region. It is thought the grapes are nearly all killed, and the cherry crop is much injured. Very little corn was up and there is no harm done to that crop.

BUFFALO, 13.—It is reported that the military were called out at Fort Erie, early this morning, in anticipation of a Fenian raid at St. Catharines. Four companies of infantry and a battery are ordered to be ready to march at any time.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Herald's* Berlin special says: The evidence shows that Hoedel aimed directly at his sovereign. It is also known that the Socialistic party publicly excommunicated him on the 9th of May. After being arrested, however, he asserted that he belonged to the Anarchists.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: It is believed in court circles that Schouvaloff has returned for the purpose of seeking categorical instructions as to the precise limits of Russia's concessions. Un-

easiness throughout the city is on the increase.

The syndicate has anticipated its option for August and September, and to-day took \$10,000,000 4½ bonds. The total amount thus far taken is \$35,000,000.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The total amount recommended in the bill reported in the House from the committee on appropriations for the support of the army, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, and for other purposes, is \$26,929,671, of which the amount recommended for the pay and allowance of officers who may retire under its provisions is \$2,897,000; total regular sum, \$24,032,671; total amount appropriated by the last law, \$25,712,500; total sum of estimates, \$31,292,232; decrease from the estimates, \$7,159,561.55. The estimates in the bill are for 20,000 enlisted men. The cavalry regiments are reduced to six, and the number of infantry regiments to 15, and these are to be effected by transfers and consolidations. The President is authorized, in his discretion, honorably to discharge from the army, officers who may apply therefor on or before the 1st of January next, with certain allowances of pay. Officers unfit for service are to be mustered out on reports of commanding officers of the several military geographical divisions and departments, and the heads of the various staff departments; and all vacancies now existing, or that may occur by reason of transfers or consolidation, shall be filled in due proportion by supernumerary officers having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness. Women are prohibited hereafter from accompanying the troops as laundresses. The bill regulates the officers pay, and provides for a board, to report to the President upon the organization, practical working and efficiency of the corps of engineers, ordnance, medical, quartermaster's subsistence, and pay departments, signal and artillery service, bureau of military justice, adjutant general's department, and inspector general's department, and to make such suggestions as in the judgment of said board will increase the usefulness or reduce the cost of the maintenance of the army, and of the several departments of the service above specified, when the report so made shall be submitted to Congress, by the President, and until otherwise ordered by law; no new appointments nor promotions shall be made in any of said departments of the military service except to fill vacancies occurring in grades provided for in this act.

In the Senate, to-day, the amendment of House to the bill for the sale of timber land in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, so as to include Nevada, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

CINCINNATI, 14.—Dispatches from some 75 points in Ohio and Indiana indicate that the ice and frost of the past few nights have very materially injured the vegetables and early fruits. Peaches seem to have suffered most, especially in the north. The wheat crop is also somewhat damaged.

COLUMBUS, 14.—The senate has passed the house bill to redistrict the State for congressional purposes.

BUFFALO, 14.—The report of the militia being called out at Fort Erie, anticipating a Fenian raid, early yesterday morning, is confirmed. Unusual excitement prevailed along the border owing to the reported crossing of 400 Fenians, but nothing has occurred here to cause any such precautions by the Canadians. The whole thing is looked upon here as a joke.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—A coasting steamer, ashore in the river Avon, completely blocks the port of Bristol.

Advices from Capetown, to April 25th, say: The Kaffirs are in great force near Debenck. It is thought they will attack the troops immediately.

A correspondent telegraphs: That the *Berlin Free Press*, a socialist journal, repudiates, disowns, and utterly condemns Hoedel, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor. The editor declares that in consequence of a paragraph upon the agents of the Christian Socialistic Society, published in that paper, Hoedel, a few days ago, appeared at the office to state that he was one of those agents who sympathized with the Christian Socialists, and was an anarchist at the

same time. The man was evidently mad, and no political party could be held responsible for his deed.

The Emperor of Germany and *fiancee* have informed the Queen of England of their consent to the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught to the Princess Louise, third and youngest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A Constantinople dispatch says: Turkey has proposed to increase her import and export duties 20 per cent. during the year to provide funds to send home the Roumelian refugees. These duties are subject to the control of maritime powers. England consented, but America refused. Italy declares she must submit the question to her parliament. Austria and France have not answered yet. A loan of a million Turkish pounds has been already concluded on the basis of increased duties.

LONDON, 14.—It is stated that the first army corps is ordered to be in readiness to embark on May 28th.

Berlin bankers have, it is said, made Russia a preliminary advance of 50,000,000 roubles.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that although nothing is known about Count Schouvaloff's mission, a reaction against the hopeful tendency has set in. If Russia's pacific disposition has actually existed it exists still, but whether it will last is a question for the future to solve. The struggle in St. Petersburg will be a hard one and the issue doubtful.

The House of Commons sat from 4 o'clock yesterday morning until 9:35 o'clock this morning. The House was most of the time in committee on the Irish Sunday closing bill, which the various Irish members obstructed.

Lord Hartington's resolution, that no forces be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, save in India, without the sanction of Parliament, indicates the determination of the opposition in the House of Commons to make a united attack upon what is generally conceded to be the most vulnerable point of government's policy. Delay, however, seems to entirely favor the government, and whether the debate on the resolution occurs in a fortnight or next Monday, by either date the probable effect of Count Schouvaloff's journey should be pretty well known.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—The insurgents have marched to a railway near Philippopolis. Another body is entrenched near Fatar Bazardjik. Rassim Pasha has joined the insurgents with 4,000 men.

Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador, has represented to the Porte that the occupation of Bosnia would only be temporary.

Thirty-two battalions of Russian reinforcements have arrived at San Stefano. The arrangement concerning the forces has failed in consequence of the St. Petersburg government disapproving of General Todleben's projected retreat to Adrianople. The position of Sadyk Pasha, president of the Turkish Cabinet Council, is, consequently, re-established.

The news from the Mussulman insurrection states that the disturbances are spreading. Large numbers of Albanians are participating. The Greeks in New Bulgaria, who are also greatly dissatisfied, have just received a new occasion for alarm, in an attempt of the Russian authorities to enroll them under the general conscription now being enforced throughout Bulgaria.

Advices indicate that despite General Todleben's effort, the Porte will not evacuate Varna and Batoum. Shumla will probably be surrendered, partly as a satisfaction to the Russians, and partly because it ceased to be of any great importance since the Russians established themselves on its line of communication with Varna. Moreover, the 30 battalions of regulars now in Shumla are believed to be more useful in Constantinople. Military critics assert that in case of war, if the British and Turks hold Varna and Batoum, the Russians must withdraw from the Thracian peninsula and from the Erzeroum and Trebizond line, and that this accounts for Gen. Todleben's insistence even at the risk of prejudicing negotiations between London and St. Petersburg. The conviction is general that the object of appointing Gen. Todleben commander-in-chief was that he might rescue the army from an unsafe position; into which the political motive of approaching Constantinople had drawn it.