

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 5. — When the clause appropriating \$10,000 for rent of the building for U. S. pension office and bureau and education was reached, a long discussion ensued, and the amendment was at last adopted, which appropriated \$16,000 for that purpose.

All the other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the bureau of education, post office department, and the department of justice and agriculture were agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 6. — At 1 o'clock the legislative business was suspended, and the consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap resumed. Counsel for accused filed a motion that the Senate vacate so much of the order recently adopted holding as naught the plea as to the jurisdiction filed by him, for the reason that the said plea was not overruled by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present. The order submitted by Whyte on Thursday last directing the defendant to plead further or answer the articles of impeachment within ten days from date was amended so as to read, that the defendant have leave to plead further, etc.

Thurman submitted an amendment to that order as follows: "And in default of answer to merits within ten days by respondent to the articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed as upon the plea of not guilty."

The question being an amendment, a vote was taken, and resulted—yeas 31, nays 5. No quorum voting, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of the absent senators. After a short time the senators responded, and the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 35 yeas to 7 nays.

Lord then submitted an order, that on the 11th of July, 1876, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, proceed to hear the evidence on the merits of the trial by this House.

Sargent moved to amend by inserting June 19th, instead of July 11th.

Pending this discussion Blair, of counsel for the accused, gave notice that if these propositions were rejected he would move to postpone the trial until the 1st of November next.

Morrill said the question for fixing for this trial was very important. He moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed that senators might confer upon that question. Agreed to.

After a short time the vote was again taken—yeas 35 nays 7. Many senators opposed to the jurisdiction did not vote.

Whyte further modified his motion so as to read as follows: "Ordered that Mr. Belknap have leave to answer the articles of impeachment within ten days from this date, and that in default of an answer to the merits within ten days, by the respondent, to the articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed as upon the plea of not guilty." Agreed to—yeas 33, nays 4.

Lord submitted an order that on the 11th of July the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, will proceed to hear evidence.

A long debate ensued on the question as to when the trial should begin.

The Senate went into secret session, and on being re-opened the orders were read that the date of July sixth be fixed upon.

Sargent submitted an order directing the managers to furnish defendant or his counsel, within twenty-four hours, a list of witnesses they intended to call in this case.

Edmunds moved to amend by inserting four days instead of twenty-four hours. Agreed to.

The court then adjourned till the 16th, it being understood that the court would then meet to receive the answer of the respondent under the order adopted.

The legislative business was then resumed.

The chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Edmunds that all appointments in the Executive Department of the Government shall be made up on a careful and impartial examina-

tion of the candidates therefor by a board composed of not less than five Senators, to be appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors examined shall be selected for such appointment.

WASHINGTON, 7.

Windom, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably on the House bill to amend the act of Dec. 28th, 1874, for the relief of certain settlers on public lands; passed. It extends the provisions of the act mentioned, for one year, so as not to deprive homestead settlers who were driven from their homes by the locust plague of their rights.

The resolution proposing a common unit of money and account for the United States and Great Britain, which was discussed last Monday, was called up and passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 5. — The committee on elections offered a resolution declaring Bennett, the sitting delegate from Idaho, not entitled to his seat; ordered printed.

Blaine, rising to a question of privilege, proceeded to address the House, and after a lengthy speech, said it was his intention to read every one of the letters referred to.

The first letter Blaine read was addressed to Fisher and dated 1861. It referred to the settlement between the writer and Fisher, and contained an allusion to a \$10,000 note given for Spencer rifle stock.

Blaine said an explanation was necessary in reference to this note. Two years before he came into Congress, persons who owned the patent for the Spencer rifle came to him and said the rifle ring in Washington was so strong that they could get no chance for a contract. He came to Washington and succeeded in getting the War Department to recognize the Spencer rifle, for which service he was paid a reasonable fee. Afterwards, before he came into Congress, he was asked and took \$10,000 of the Spencer rifle stock, which he had paid for. The next three letters contained nothing important, and referred mainly to the settlement between him and Fisher. The fifth letter referred to a decision made by Blaine, as Speaker, on the last night of the session in 1869, ruling out the amendment offered by Julian to annex the Memphis and El Paso bill to the bill relating to the Little Rock road. Gen. Logan, at the suggestion of the Speaker, made a point of order against the amendment, and the Speaker ruled it out. This was some months before he (Blaine) became interested in the stock of the road. Additional letters were then read in full, Blaine making explanation in regard to one which referred to \$6,000 of the Union Pacific bonds, which Blaine said belonged to a member of his family, Gall Hamilton, and upon which he had lent money. These bonds never belonged to him. There were three other papers included among the letters relating to the Northern Pacific railroad, concerning which Blaine said nothing, except that he would have them printed in the Record with the other letters. The memorandum of letters made by Mulligan was then read at the Clerk's desk, and Blaine then said this was all. Having finished reading the letters, he said he had been completely exonerated by all the witnesses from the \$64,000 bond charge.

AMERICAN.

YANKTON, D. T., 5. — A large party returned to-day from the Black Hills, bringing \$20,000 in dust. They report no Indians on the Fort Pierre route, and look on the order of the military, suspending travel, as an outrage. Several ore freighters, who left teams at Pierre, are expecting to buy loads here and return at once.

A dispatch received from the military headquarters to-day, dated the 4th inst., states that a courier arrived from Red Cloud this morning, says Yellow Robe arrived at the agency six days ago from the hostile camp. Eighteen hundred and six lodges, on Rosebud, were about to leave for Powder River, below the point of Crazy Horse's fight, and the Indians say they will fight, and have three thousand warriors.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 5. — D. A. Tiemann and F. L. Hestelman, liquor dealers, Kansas City, were sentenced in the U. S. District Court to-day, to one month in the

Jackson County jail, and the firm to pay \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, 5. — Speaker Kerr came into the committee room quite feeble, and presented a long statement, which was read by Elliott. In this statement Kerr says he remembers Green having come to him, and thinks likely that Harney introduced him, but that point he don't recollect. He is certain, however, he never knew the man Harney, and that consequently, Harney never visited him anywhere. Harney never paid, nor proposed to pay, him any money for any purpose in the world. His whole statement on that point is wickedly false.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5. — A dispatch from Carson, Nev., reports that from sixty to a hundred armed men, supposed to be the anti-coolie club of that city, stopped a gravel train near the tunnel, a mile west of the town, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and ordered back the Chinese laborers that were on the train, and would not allow them to work.

It is reported that both parties are arming in anticipation of a fight. Chinatown is in danger of being burned. Excitement intense.

NEW YORK, 6. — The *Tribune* in an editorial says, Blaine has seized his opportunity, and is once more the man of the hour. The patriots who have been parting his garments among them may as well abandon that cheerful task. He is not half so near dead as his persecutors there can be. No mistaking the concurrent judgment of the observers of all parties as to the effect of the dramatic scene in the House yesterday. The division in Blaine's favor is instantaneous and overwhelming. If he was a strong candidate a week ago he is stronger now. What Blaine has done is far more than simply to disprove the allegations against him, that indeed he has done thoroughly. The letters about which the confidence man Mulligan declared that Blaine was ready to commit suicide about, are given to the world and seen to be harmless.

The *Times* Boston special says, Mulligan states that Blaine has not read all the letters, and he never will.

The *Times* thinks Kerr has made his long promised explanation of his appointment of Green, and does not leave the case much clearer than he found it. He is unable to account for his acquaintance with Green or the introduction of that gentleman to him. The case remains substantially an open one. This means that the case against Kerr is not conclusive, and he is entitled to exemption from the suspicion his previous character creates for him.

The *Tribune* in an editorial thinks the Kerr scandal is wiped out.

WASHINGTON, 6. — Ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, has called a meeting of the national executive committee of the Union League of America, to be held at the Grand Central Hotel, in Cincinnati, on the evening of the day the convention closes. Members who cannot attend are requested to send substitutes, so that every State and Territory may be represented.

DENVER, Col., 6. — Eight companies of the fifth cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Carr, passed through here to-day en route to join Gen. Crook's Indian expedition. The detachment numbers 400 men.

Hunters from the head waters of the Republican say that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are leaving in large numbers bound north. It is supposed that they are going to join the Sioux.

MONTREAL, 6. — The Metropolitan Bank of Montreal is in difficulty. It is proposed to reduce the stock and amalgamate the concern with some other bank. Serious charges are made against the directors by Rhodes, of Quebec, who claims \$10,000 damages owing to his being deceived into buying stock of the bank through a highly colored document issued by the board of directors. He also charges the directors with using money belonging to the bank for their own private ends.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6. — At a meeting last night of the Anti-Chinese Central Union, composed of delegates of all the city clubs, the following communication was read—

"California Anti-Coolie Secret Organization, June 1, 1876.

"Dear Sir—We beg to refer you to one of our letters to the six companies, published in the daily papers last week, and as we see that

you are likely to be in correspondence with every anti-Chinese club, we wish you would call their attention to the same. Since that letter was written our great organization has spread immensely, and is now called as above. We have received more support than we could have expected. Our supplies for the city are nearly all at hand, and our country depots are complete and ready for action. We cannot be too strong, therefore, if there are a few among the clubs who will support us, all the better for our cause. We neither intend to respect the Chinese or their employers. As ours is a secret society, much work necessarily falls on me, the President. We shall, therefore, deem it a favor if you will make this known to every member. We exonerate every anti-coolie club from any participation in the organization. We are a picked army of true Americans, determined to have the Centennial our own to celebrate.

"Signed, sworn and registered according to the laws of the above organization.

"(Signed) THE PRESIDENT."

A resolution was passed depreciating on the part of the union and city clubs all violence towards Chinese, and calling on the chief of police to protect the Chinese, and punish those committing outrages upon them.

Jarrett & Palmer opened to a full house at the California Theatre last night, and were well received.

WASHINGTON, 6.

The prominent points made by Pixley were, that there had been a great change of sentiment on this question in California, that the people had been disappointed in realizing any benefits from the presence of the Chinese in California, and that opposition to them continuing immigration was common to their intellectual, business, religious and laboring classes; that the Chinese interfered with all the best interests of the Pacific Coast, and that their influence is demoralizing to the community in which they reside. He here presented that, in the heart of San Francisco there were 40,000 Chinese, presenting a disgraceful spectacle of squalor, filth, disease, poverty and crime; that of this number 10,000 were professed criminals and 20,000 were prostitutes; that China embraced five hundred millions of people, the United States forty millions, and the Pacific States about one million of people; that the cost of passage from China to San Francisco is less than from Mississippi to California, and that the Chinese immigration threatened to overwhelm the Pacific Coast, to destroy its industries, and to imperil its prosperity. It was explained that health and police regulations could not be enforced in San Francisco, because the penalty of imprisonment was a welcome relief to the Chinese, who found the comforts of the county jail superior to their ordinary life; that the vicious and idle classes are rapidly multiplying, and threaten to become a pest and a burden to the state and city government. The Chinese are monopolizing all the lighter industries and driving the laboring classes into extreme want; they are mostly adult males, capable of living upon a little rice, tea and dried fish, and that the white laborer could not compete with them, and earn enough to support and educate his children. That the strain upon the laboring population is so severe that there is danger of violence and bloodshed.

Pixley claimed that he represented the popular opinion of all intelligent and respectable classes upon the Pacific coast; that it was an intelligent public opinion, formed by actual observations of the Chinese for twenty-five years, and was entitled to great consideration. In conclusion he said that the Pacific coast demanded of the treaty-making power a modification of the treaty and the executive enforcement of existing law, to restrict the Chinese immigration, and especially that of coolies, prostitutes, criminals and other dangerous classes.

Roach submitted some commercial figures, showing enormous trade balances in favor of China, and that even if any commercial interruptions were likely to occur by reason of a change in the treaty, which he denied, we could nevertheless obtain from Japan and other countries the same products that are now imported from China. Sargent then addressed the com-

mittee in a comprehensive argument on the general question, and, in conclusion, urged the passage of his bill to restrict the number of Chinese passengers admissible in any one vessel. He was willing to modify it, so as to make the number fifty or one hundred; the trade was unprofitable; he claimed that the government of China would itself be glad to have the coolie traffic stopped by this means, and called attention to a similar restriction having been successfully placed on Chinese immigration by the Australian colonies of Great Britain; he read an article from the *London Times*, showing that this danger, threatened to American institutions and industry on the Pacific coast, is understood even in England, and he argued that no political party could hope for success on that coast which should ignore that question.

Members of the committee asked many questions, which were answered apparently to their satisfaction, and such interest was manifested in the subject, that Pacific coast representatives feel quite confident of a favorable action at an early date.

When the Senate went into secret session to-day, to consult in regard to fixing the time to proceed with the Belknap impeachment trial, Sargent submitted a resolution that further proceedings in the case, after defendant shall file his answer, be postponed until the 6th of December. Edmunds moved to amend, by inserting the 6th of July instead of the 6th of December, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 9.

PHILADELPHIA, 6. — A Reunion of the army of the Potomac took place at the Academy of Music here to-day. Gen. Hancock presided. John A. Dix delivered an oration. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and Hooker, Gov. Hartranft, ex-Gov. Curtin, Mayor Stokely and others also made short addresses, after which Gen. Hooker dismissed the audience and the army of the Potomac went into business meeting.

There was a large crowd present. The building was finely decorated.

The annual meeting of the Cavalry Association of the armies of the United States met this morning at the Centennial Hotel, and after reading the reports of the officers, Sheridan was elected president, and the association adjourned to take part in the reunion of the army of the Potomac.

At a meeting of the Second Army Corps Association, also held here this morning, Hancock was re-elected president. The Sixth Army Corps, also held their annual reunion here this morning, and re-elected as president Gen. Shaler, of New York. Gov. Hartranft addressed the meeting at the banquet which took place this evening.

BALTIMORE, Md., 6. — E. Schoenberg & Co's fruit and oyster packing establishment was burned; loss \$35,000, insurance, \$25,000.

A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, says that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia have escaped from there in the American whale ship *Cotolap*.

A dispatch from Vienna says a six weeks' armistice has been agreed upon between the Turks and insurgents.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 6. — S. M. Anderson, colored, arrested here on Monday, for attempting an outrage on Miss Vaughn, of Desoto County, Miss., and cutting the throat of her brother, and leaving him for dead, was taken from the officers yesterday morning, by a body of armed citizens, and hung. His father, charged with being accessory to attempted murder, is in Herando jail.

NEW ORLEANS, 6. — The Lums cotton pickery was burned with contents; also two tenement houses adjoining; loss \$25,000.

ST. LOUIS, 6. — Col. Meyer, internal revenue supervisor, reports the capture of important stills in Bollinger, and other south-eastern counties in Missouri.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6. — Silver unchanged.

Additional particulars by the steamer *Colima*, from the Sydney *Herald* says the undermentioned survivors of the wreck of the *Strathmore* have come on en route to New Zealand:—R. A. Wilson, W. T. Skidmore, Joseph Ward, George Ward, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Rooke, Wm. Handling and James Wright. Having lost everything in the wreck, they are destitute.

An American whaler has rescued a gang of prisoners from Western Australia.