

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—A large number of bills on the calendar not objected to, passed.

Morrill introduced amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating \$250,000 for a building for a national museum and \$150,000 for a grand stairway and terrace on the west front of the capitol. Referred.

The bill passed reimbursing Kansas for repelling Indian invasions.

The Senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill and the amendment increasing the appropriation for the mouth of Red River from \$50,000 to \$150,000, was agreed to. The other amendments of the committee on appropriations were agreed to, appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River at Council Bluffs and Omaha, and striking out the \$100,000 for the improvement of White River, Arkansas.

Morrill submitted an amendment modifying the last clause of the first section so that the Secretary of War is directed to apply all moneys appropriated by the contract, when possible or practicable, to the lowest bidder who furnishes satisfactory securities. Agreed to.

Burnside moved to substitute a commission of three Senators, four Representatives and three army engineers to examine, estimate and report to the next Congress regarding the gaps and crevasses in the Mississippi River. He said the present plan would result in injury to the country and produce corruption.

Dawes submitted an amendment providing that all work undertaken must first be appropriated for. Agreed to.

Burnside's substitute was agreed to—33 to 19.

The question then being on agreeing to Burnside's substitute for the amendment of the committee, it was rejected, thus leaving both propositions out of the bill.

Mitchell submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for constructing a canal around the cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon, from \$75,000 to \$250,000, which was discussed at some length, and finally Allison submitted a motion to increase the appropriation from \$75,000 to \$200,000, instead of \$250,000.

Mitchell accepted the amendment, and it was agreed to by the Senate—yeas 30, nays 2.

Morrill submitted an amendment to the second section, directing the Secretary of War to cause examinations and surveys and estimated cost of improvements. Agreed to.

The Senate then occurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, and the bill passed—35 to 24.

Sargent reported back the deficiency appropriation bill, without amendment, and it was taken up in order that it should be unfinished business to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The House bill passed making appropriations for the payment of claims reported and allowed by the commissioners of claims under the act of Congress of March 3rd, together with amendments extending the time of taking evidence, and submitting the claims in cases now pending, until March 10th, 1879, and also extending the term of office of the commissioners of claims until March 10th, 1880; provided, that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to extend the time for filing claims before said commission or enlarge its jurisdiction or to authorize the filing of new claims.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The appropriation for the Albany postoffice was increased from \$50,000 to \$195,000.

Aldrich moved to increase the appropriation for the Chicago Custom House from \$300,000 to \$650,000. It would save to the government in the matter of rents, at least \$1,000,000 within the next two years.

Mr. Foster moved to fix the amount at \$400,000.

Mr. Atkins said that he had no hope of beating any of the propositions for the increase of appropriations since he had learned that last evening Mr. Page had gone

around carrying a list of names asking gentlemen to attend a meeting for the purpose, he supposed, of forming a combination to put these appropriations through.

Messrs. Harrison and Saylor denied a knowledge of such a meeting.

Mr. Dunham said he had heard of a combination.

Mr. Rice said that if a combination did exist, its members were alive and should be trotted out and investigated.

After further discussion Mr. Foster's proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Aldrich's motion, thus amended, was adopted—84 to 75.

The committee refused to increase the appropriation for the Cincinnati Custom House.

The Evansville and Grand Rapids government buildings appropriations were increased.

Atkins stated that the House had indicated that it desired to finish all nearly completed buildings, moved an increase for the St. Louis Custom House from \$100,000 to \$400,000. Rejected.

The committee then rose and the House took a recess, and will consider the naval committee's reports in the evening.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Speaker appointed Wilson, Chalmers and Banks conferees on the Mexican award bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the civil sundry appropriation bill.

When the section in regard to engraving and printing was reached, Kelly offered an amendment providing that no money herein appropriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, selling or otherwise disposing of bonds or other securities of the United States, for the purpose of bringing about or providing for the resumption of specie payments. Rejected, yeas 89, nays 105.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Anderson, after numerous corrections in his way of telling it, informed the committee that he had given Gen. Smith the letter stating that he would withdraw all claims if his brother was appointed to the position in the Baltimore custom house. He had not thought of this the other day. Witness identified a letter from himself to Lieutenant-Governor Antoine, written from Clinton, La., September 3rd, 1876, stating that the negroes did not register when the lists were first opened, and that he learned the reason was that the whites were keeping them in ignorance, that he had been counteracting this and organizing the party and thereby becoming obnoxious to the democrats who would bulldoze and kill him (Anderson), except that they had been told that he was sent there for the express purpose of being killed and made into political capital, and so he was safe.

Witness further said that he did not depart from the truth before the Senate committee last year, but made the best republican case he could.

In the afternoon session Congressman Darrall named the principal applicants for collector of customs at New Orleans. He believed no body was pushing Smith (the appointee) except the returning board. Matthews, after interviews with witness, authorized him to say to Packard that Packard would be acceptable to him, although previously he had bitterly opposed Packard.

Witness testified at some length regarding the status of Matthews regarding the Louisiana affairs. He remembered Mrs. Jenks being here and she claimed to have a Sherman letter. She had told witness she wanted to help Packard. Mrs. Jenks published a card saying she never had such letter and Sherman denied its existence. Anderson told witness he had a copy of this document. Matthews had denied the existence of papers derogatory to him and that he didn't care to take them up. Matthews thought there was no Sherman letter in existence.

McMahon handed witness a letter in witness' handwriting by means of which he fixed the date of the conversation at about the 17th of February. This was the letter of Darrall to Anderson, giving an account of the interview with Matthews.

The letter from Darrall to Anderson, February 27th, was read, saying the writer's prospects were good. Matthews and the cabinet were favorable, and promising to

write or telegraph anything new. Subsequently witness was informed that Anderson's attorney was negotiating with Tilden and his friends for the publication of these damaging letters. Witness had not then seen Matthews' letters nor did he know of them.

McMahon then read the following letter from Darrall to Anderson March 3d:

My Dear Sir:—I had an interview with M. this evening, and told him what I heard from Potter, and that you had been over and assured me the papers were all in your possession and would remain so. He said he had word from another source that propositions had been made by some one, and in talking, remarked if all went right you were to give them up. I said that would surely be done and I would be responsible. He, of course spoke only of the Sherman copy, and I referred to nothing else. You had best write him that you were over, but I did not care to trouble him, and that you assured me the papers were safe in your own possession and would be given up when I went in. You understand neither of us referred to any paper you had from him, and all looks as favorable as we could wish. We will hear from Marks to-morrow, and I will at once let you know. Write or not as you think best to M., but it seems to me better to write. Give my love to Mrs. A. and tell her we are going to win. Write any news from the S's.

The understanding was about this, that Darrall was to be appointed collector and was to become responsible for the delivery of the Sherman letter; when that was done Anderson had written assurances from Sherman and Stoughton, and Matthews knew it, that they would see him through. Anderson, up to this time, never represented to witness that he had done anything improper in the interest of republicans.

A letter was here read from Darrall to Anderson, March 17, 1878, saying that Matthews told him Hayes was dead against Packard, and that he (Matthews) did not want to appear in the matter more than he had. On the next day Darrall wrote to Anderson, calling attention to the decision of the Louisiana supreme court, declaring the paper not such as could be forged, which would release Anderson and all of the others. Wells was coming to Washington for the purpose, it seemed, of carrying out a trade of some kind. He says Anderson should come over from Philadelphia (Thursday) three days later. He expressed fear that Wells would go in for Packard and make trouble.

Witness being asked what the influence of Wells and Anderson was in regard to these appointments; said up to this date the only persons nominated were such as they had recommended; they had prevented the nomination of Packard and himself, and secured the nomination of Smith. That was his opinion April 21st. Darrall wrote to Anderson that it was certain that Smith or Leonard would be appointed and the returning board were for Smith, which helped him. He thanked Anderson just the same as though they had succeeded. On the 19th he telegraphed Anderson to come on the 21st, and bring the papers. He explained to the committee that he meant all the papers Anderson had, and wanted to see what power Anderson had, and wanted to see if he could cause Matthews to render sufficient assistance to him. (Laughter.) Matthews told witness he had been informed that Tilden or his agents had made an offer for the papers, and the New York Sun had a copy of them and also Senator Conkling had a copy.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day, received the following telegram from Donelson, Indian agent at Fort Hall reservation, Idaho: Could not keep the roaming Bannocks here while the amount of supplies was scarcely enough to feed the Indians engaged in farming. See your dispatches of April 3d and 9th. The dispatches above referred to contained statements that, owing to the smallness of the appropriation made by Congress for the support of these Indians, the department could not furnish any additional supplies.

The prospect of an issue being raised between the House and Senate concerning Stanley Matthews' failure to obey the subpoena of the Potter investigating committee has been almost entirely dissipated to-day. Chairman Potter's letter to

Matthews, assuring him that the committee had no desire to interfere with his performance of Senatorial duties, but, on the contrary, desired to meet his views of convenience as to time of attendance, etc., is construed to indicate very clearly that the democratic members of the committee intend to allow the matter to drop quietly out of sight. Matthews, of course, will not find it convenient to appear before Potter's committee while Congress remains in session, and after the adjournment the committee will obviously have no means of pressing the issue any further, and Matthews will continue to ignore alike its subpoena and this latest suggestion.

NEW YORK, 12.—Speaking of Furguson's new method of hatching mackerel and codfish, the *Herald's* Washington special says: A large shipment went from this city to Sacramento last night to stock the Sacramento river, and part of the young fish will be dropped at Green River, which is one of the tributaries of the Colorado.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: There is a growing feeling among decent people that the President ought, for his own sake, to summarily dismiss from office, the whole crew of disreputable people, beginning with the members of the returning board, whom his evil genius has induced him to favor, contrary to the advice of many of the best men of his party.

The Combination Rubber Company, of this city, has failed; liabilities \$115,000.

William Cullen Bryant died at 5.25 this morning.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Alex. H. Stephens has written a letter to the chairman of the democratic executive committee of the eighth congressional district of Georgia, in which he says he shall neither seek nor decline the nomination at the hands of the convention soon to meet, "But if," he says, "the convention shall repudiate me as an unfit representative of democratic principles, and shall attempt to rule me out of the democratic party because of anything connected with my recent public acts or sentiments, then I say to you and them, plainly and distinctly, that I shall regard their edict as but a *brutum fulmen*, issued by an irresponsible faction of tricksters, and question whether I or they are sound in the faith of our fathers."

WEST POINT, 12.—The Presidential party arrived here at 11 a. m., on the government steamer *Henry Smith*, leaving the cars at Jersey City and going directly to the boat at 6.30 this morning and taking lunch on board.

They were met at the wharf here by Maj.-Gen. Schofield and other officers, and a troop of cavalry and battalion of engineers. Carriages were also in waiting and the distinguished party were escorted to the plateau. The corps of cadets received them with present arms in front of the barracks. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and at the same time the President's salute was fired.

The visitors were escorted to Maj.-Gen. Schofield's cottage. The party includes President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Devens, and Hays' son.

Special exercises and drills are to be held this afternoon.

Gen. Sheridan arrived at ten this morning, and was received with a Major-General's salute. The first examination closed yesterday. The standing will be announced to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Tribune* says: We print a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, this morning, which presents the most reasonable theory of Senator Matthews' disinclination to appear before the Potter committee, and the one said to be held by Matthews' friends. It is in brief, that Mr. Matthews is now conscious that he permitted Anderson to hoodwink and deceive him, and that he is ashamed to make a frank confession of the fact. The story told leaves little doubt that Anderson first played upon Matthews' sympathy, and afterwards used Mr. Matthews, without the latter's suspecting it, as a basis for working up the story which it is said Anderson has since told before the Potter committee.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The House deficiency bill has been agreed upon without amendment by the Senate judiciary committee, the evident intention being to pass the bill without delay in order to deprive the House democrats of any opportunity to recall

the bill and bury it until after the fall election. The amount appropriated will, so far as it goes, illustrate the true inwardness of the democratic economy which chiefly consists in leaving honest debts unpaid, and then boasting of tremendous reductions in government expenses.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Hayes is open to the charge of tampering with witnesses. The democrats were greatly disappointed in Darrall's unwillingness to testify. He has been talking very plainly to them for a day or two, and pouring the tales of his wrongs into the willing ears of McMahon. Just before he went on the stand Hayes sent for him, and from that time Darrall's tone changed. After the close of the examination, he received another summons from the White House and was closeted there a long time.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Potter investigating committee resumed its sitting to-day, Morrison presiding.

Darrall, of Louisiana, was examined by Cox. He stated that he first saw Anderson in the spring of 1877, when he said the protest he had made was correct as regards intimidation. Shortly after my conversation with Potter, Anderson told me he had seen Matthews, and threatened him with the publication of the documents, and pictured to Matthews the scandal it would raise, and that in reply Matthews told Anderson if he was inclined to pursue that course he might go on and publish anything he desired. Subsequently Matthews said to a witness that he would have nothing further to do with Anderson if he intended publishing the documents. Witness said he had seen the original of the Nash agreement, and related the circumstances. Anderson was in Washington about the 4th of March, looking for an appointment, and called on me at various times. Shortly after March 4th, I called on the President and stated the reasons why Anderson should be appointed, which were because of the active part taken by him in the Louisiana election, and that he was a very intelligent man. About a week after our visit to the President, Anderson called on witness and said he and Nash had quarrelled, and that he was going to expose Nash; in other words he was "going for him." He stated that he had papers that would ruin Nash. Thereupon he produced the Nash agreement. Nash later explained to witness that he signed it in a foolish moment, and ought not to have done so; cared nothing about it. Witness had never had a conversation with Sherman about the so-called Sherman letter, and believes there is no such document in existence. His knowledge is only what he had heard from Mrs. Jenks and Anderson, whose stories were contradictory. Witness said Anderson had stated to him that the document was signed by Sherman and Stoughton, but the copy witness saw was signed by Sherman only, and was entirely different from what Anderson represented.

Anderson stated to witness that his parish was terrible, that no republican was safe there, and mentioned the names of prominent republicans who were intimidated and unable to vote. Witness said Anderson, when at home, was much dissipated, and although his reputation might be considered bad in the north, it was considered from good to fair in New Orleans.

By McMahon.—After reading the Nash agreement did you revoke your recommendation for the appointment of Anderson?

A.—No sir. I never wrote to the President revoking the recommendation I had made; in fact I was quite sure there was no chance for his appointment.

Q.—Why was Anderson regarded by you so important a person to have in your dealings with the administration, and why your corresponding with him to bring him over here to aid in securing the support of Matthews?

A.—Anderson represented that he had claims on Matthews which he was sure would gain his support and he (Anderson) desired to assist his friends, having a good position himself.

Q.—How did you come to write Anderson urging him to write to Matthews in your behalf regarding the New Orleans collectorship, even after the quarrel between Anderson and Matthews had occurred?

A.—Well, I knew that Matthews was well disposed toward Anderson, even after the conversation be-