

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.

Grover, arising to a personal explanation regarding a recent publication that state funds of Oregon, amounting to about \$97,000, had been expended and not accounted for during his administration as Governor, denied the charges seriatim and read from the laws and records to show that all money had been properly expended.

Mitchell, Oregon, introduced a bill to continue the survey and make improvements at the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Booth introduced a bill to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits. Referred to the committee on public lands. It provides that all public lands within railroad limits which heretofore have been subject to pre-emption entry at \$2.50 per acre are reduced to \$1.25 per acre, and all *bona fide* settlers under the homestead laws on said land shall be allowed to enter 160 acres thereof.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the patents laws, and Wadleigh took the floor, but was interrupted by a message from the House, announcing the death of Representative Hartridge. Senators Gordon, Booth and Beck were appointed a committee to accompany the body to Georgia. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Official notice of the death of Representative Hartridge was taken, and Messrs. Cook, Frye, Cox, Cabell, Stone, Davidson and Hannah were appointed a committee to accompany the remains to Georgia. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—Captain Bogardus began, in the forenoon, the feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls out of 6,200. At noon he had broken 362, and 17 minutes later 500 without a single miss. Only a few people were present at the beginning, among them Dr. Carver. Captain Bogardus, after his 537th shot, took a recess of over half an hour. Returning, he fired at the rate of nine shots per minute, making the 700th shot without missing. The 1,000th shot was fired at 2.30.

Captain Bogardus continued breaking glass balls this evening with wonderful rapidity. He was loudly applauded when he finished breaking 2,000 balls without having made a single miss. He went on steadily and shattered ball after ball notwithstanding his thumb was badly swollen. Shortly after 9 o'clock he finished his work and broke 3,000 in 3,000 shots, not having made a single miss throughout. The feat was loudly cheered, and Bogardus will continue work tomorrow and endeavor to repeat the performance.

Mr. Abe Klunman, of Chicago, commenced firing after Bogardus, and fired at 400 balls, missing six out of the number. Bogardus gives him 200 broken balls in 2,000. The match will be continued tomorrow.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—At meeting of the Teller committee, J. N. Mitchell, of Tensas parish, was recalled and testified concerning armed bands from other parishes and from Mississippi. He heard a great many things but knows the reports were greatly exaggerated. He said, in fact, if you inquire rigidly into many of the stories you will find not a word of truth in them. Armed bands did some things which I could not approve—they threatened Bland and Douglas with an attack. I heard the leader of the militia, Captain Cain, say, "The white man shall rule." There is hostility between the negro and the white man; I won't try to disguise the fact. "Show me a negro who votes the democratic ticket and I will show you a hypocrite or a fool."

Fleming Branch, colored, of Texas, was the next. He testifies as follows: Was at Fairfax's house October 12th, when Captain Peck's party came; knew Captain Peck; they came over the levee on a trot; was in the room with Fairfax when Peck rushed in and fired twice at Fairfax, who ran out the back door; another negro, named Senator, standing there, was shot down; Peck knelt upon him and fired five shots into him; Mr. Kemp grabbed at me and Mr. Goldman shot me

through the right arm; witness bared his arm and showed where the flesh wound was made; Peck was shot and killed by some one in his own party; Fairfax did not fire a shot; Peck was killed by his own men; this was the first trouble that occurred in the parish last year; in this disturbance Senator was killed, Kennedy and myself wounded and Fairfax escaped; these were all the people in the house at the time; I and a number of colored people took refuge in the bushes, because we were frightened; Fairfax was an upright man and a republican; I suppose he was attacked on account of his politics.

Daniel Kennedy was the next witness. Is a resident of Tensas parish; after narrating the preliminary facts, witness stated that Fairfax knew in the afternoon that a body was about to visit his house, and said: I was told by my boy, who came from Waterproof; when the party came they said they wanted Fairfax; witness' story corresponded with that of Branch; he was shot while looking out of the window trying to recognize the assailants; buckshot passed through the window pane and entered witness' shoulder; witness got out of the house and ran home through a cornfield; after having his wound dressed he took to the woods; there were several in the woods; they had all heard that white men from other parishes were inquiring for them, and they wanted to hide themselves; on the Tuesday following the attack on Fairfax, the killing of negroes began; some eighty negroes were killed altogether; I ran away and came to New Orleans; have been here ever since; was acquainted with many of the persons who were killed; it was rumored that eighty were killed; I have never heard that anybody was called to account for shooting at Fairfax's house.

Viola Wallace, colored, was then sworn. Is a resident of Tensas; witness' testimony was similar to that of Branch and Kennedy; was in the disturbance and the killing of Willie Senator; it was reported that colored people were killed by the bulldozers; witness named five of those killed; I only saw one of those killed; I only saw one of the negroes after he was killed; this was one Charley Bethel; he was shot and had his throat cut; this was after the register came and while they were in the parish; this was about two weeks after the attack on the house of Fairfax; the register was the sheriff.

Rebecca Ross, colored, was sworn: Is a resident of Tensas and was present at the disturbance in Fairfax's house; witness' testimony was corroborative of the three previous witnesses, and testified that she came away because she heard that white people had said that all colored people at Fairfax that night would have to leave.

George Ralston, planter, testified that he ran for the legislature on independent ticket, in Tensas; he has always affiliated with the democratic party; the candidates on the independent ticket were all democrats; witness stated that the outrages in the parish had a bad effect upon the laborers, and many of them had left the parish; witness had but little personal knowledge of the outrages.

E. C. Ruth, colored, of Tensas, stated that he was a justice of the peace. He saw the body of a negro boy who was killed by a company of armed men, October 19; 200 colored men in his ward were forced to join the democratic club, and then received certificates entitling them to protection. Witness testified to other acts of lawlessness.

R. J. Walker, colored, stated that from fear of personal trouble, he published a card in the parish paper advising the negroes to support the regular democratic ticket.

CHEYENNE, 8.—George Clinton was brought here last evening in a badly frozen condition; one or both of his feet will probably have to be amputated. Clinton and his partner, Perry D. Short, came here a short time ago from Elgin, Ill.; last Friday they started from Horse Creek to hunt, separated and got lost. Perry has not yet been found, and has probably perished in the storm.

Rumors are current, to-day, that an attempt is to be made by herdsmen to liberate Olive and party who are in Kearney, Nebraska jail, charged with burning Ketchum and Mitchell, but everything is quiet there. To-night the prisoners will be removed to different parts of the state for safe keeping.

Richards, who has confessed to

six murders, is an inmate of Kearney jail, and is becoming vicious, last night he threatened the lives of two of his fellow prisoners, saying he would not be satisfied until he had killed two more. He is now confined in a cell. His preliminary examination will take place on the 18th inst.

Jack Knowlan, a gambler, shot and killed Mexican Joe at Sidney, night before last. The murder was unprovoked. Knowlan is arrested.

HARRISBURG, 8.—Governor Hartranft's message shows that the estimated deficiency in the general fund at the close of the present fiscal year will be \$2,173,060. The governor believes, however, that by a rigid enforcement of the tax laws spreading the payment of most appropriations over the years of '79 and '80, keeping expenditures strictly within the estimates and diverting certain surplus revenues from the sinking fund to the general fund, this deficit can be made up. The cost of suppressing the labor troubles has been \$104,000, and the loss to capital enormous, reaching many millions. No reference is made to resumption or its effects, and the message concludes with a feeling tribute to the memory of three recently-deceased Pennsylvanians—Henry H. Brown, Bayard Taylor and Morton McDonald.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—It has been definitely ascertained by the friends of the late W. S. O'Brien that the recent arrival from Raleigh is his brother, who had been supposed dead. No intimation has yet been given as to the object of his visit here.

NEW YORK, 9.—A meeting of the Irish-American citizens, was held last night, to denounce the action of the Cork people, in not giving a reception to Grant. The meeting was a fizzle, and there were no more than 20 present.

The Herald's cable says: Grant left Derry early, yesterday, accompanied by Sir Hervey Bruce, lieutenant of the county, Mr. Taylor, M. P. for Coleraine, and other local magnates. The cold rain and mists coming from the northern ocean obscured the wonderful view of the northern Irish coast. The General studied the country closely, remarking on the sparseness of the population, and saying that he could see no evidence of the presence of 7,000,000 of people in Ireland. At every station crowds assembled, and when the cars stopped, the people rushed forward to shake hands with the General. Some were old soldiers who had been in the American army. One remarked that Grant had captured him at Paducah; another asked Grant to give him a shilling in remembrance of old times, the people all kindly cheering for Grant and America.

At Coleraine there was an immense crowd. Grant, accompanied by Member of Parliament Taylor, left the cars, entered the waiting room at the depot and received an address.

In reply, Grant repeated the hope and belief expressed in his Dublin speech, that the period of depression had ended and that American prosperity was aiding Irish prosperity.

As the train neared Belfast a heavy rain began to fall. The train reached Belfast at half-past two. The reception was imposing and extraordinary. The linen and other mills had stopped work, and the workmen stood out in the rain, in thousands. I looked from the train window and there was a perfect sea of heads. The platform of the station was covered with scarlet carpet. The mayor and members of the city council welcomed the General, who descended from the car amid tremendous cheers. The crowd ran after the carriages containing the city authorities and their illustrious guest, and afterward surrounded the hotel where the General was entertained. Luncheon was served at 4 o'clock, and the crowd, with undaunted valor, remained outside amid a heavy snowstorm, and cheered at intervals. The feature of the luncheon was the presence of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, who was given the post of honor. The luncheon party numbered 170.

The mayor said he could have had 5,000. The Belfast speakers made cordial allusions to many people in America, and were anxious to have Grant declare himself in favor of free trade, but the General in his reply, made no allusion

to the subject, to the disappointment of many of those present.

Grant goes direct to London, expecting every day the arrival of the steamer *Richmond*, on which he will embark for India. The General is anxious to be away before the season is too warm to visit India.

Efforts are making to organize here a bullion club. Its promoters state generally that its purpose is to collect and disseminate reliable information relative to American mining for precious metals, and all collateral subjects.

Actual resumption has materially modified the eastern movement for Grant's re-nomination to the presidency. This is the general opinion among the shrewdest in the political future. The Grant movement reached its climax just after the Maine election, where fear was aroused that the greenbackers, obtaining control of Congress, might organize a hostile demonstration of labor against capital. This led to the desire for a strong man at the head of the government, who was likely to take an unusual responsibility, but the November elections banished the fears which suggested such a necessity. Now that resumption is believed to assure a renewal of industrial prosperity, the public tendency is toward candidates whose experience is supposed to fit them for a solution of *political-economic problems*.

Carver has accepted Bogardus' challenge. The men will meet on the 13th to arrange details.

The World says: The explanation of Grover was the only occurrence of much interest in Congress, yesterday. Nothing short of a regular investigation, by a court or by the committee, will satisfy the people, who now believe the charges are trumped up. But it is certain, in this case as in all similar cases, that somebody should be punished. Governor Grover, if he is guilty, and his slanderers if he is innocent. Though *scandalum magnatum* is no longer a legal offense, it is a social and political offense, though no adequate penalties, either social or political, are provided for it.

Captain Bogardus resumed his shooting at eleven o'clock, and at noon had added 375 broken balls to his 6,375 of yesterday. No miss yet. The Captain's thumb and forefinger of both hands are damaged from blisters caused by the heating of the gun.

Madame Anderson, at noon, was completing her 2,274th quarter mile.

Strakosch denies the story that Adelina Patti is in danger of having her limb amputated because of fracture of the knee cap.

The Governor's message, just sent to the Albany Legislature, claims great reforms in canal and State prison affairs. He says the prisoners are greatly overcrowded. Also the insane asylums, from business stagnation, losses and disappointment, recommends increased room, and that the State Inebriate Asylum, which has proved a failure, can be converted into an asylum for the insane and the inmates of the county poor houses. He recommends a discontinuance of the normal schools, which fail to accomplish the object of the establishment. He calls attention to the danger from federal interference at the elections, and urges a prompt and fearless protest from the legislature.

GALVESTON, 9.—Thos. Reed, for seven years cashier of the First National Bank, has absconded. The president offers \$1,000 reward for his capture.

Clark Hubbard, wife and two children, en route west from Sherman, were frozen to death near Pilot Point on the night of the 5th.

PITTSBURGH, 9.—At seven this morning, just after the miners had descended into the Pennsylvania Coal Company's shaft No. 4, near this place, a terrible gas explosion occurred near the carriage way, by which several men were supposed to have been killed. There has been, for a few days, a great change going on in a few mines adjoining No. 4, making itself visible upon the surface by immense crevices, toppling over the school house, dwellings, etc. The gas forced itself in No. 4, and when Peter Daley, a mining boss, opened the door leading to the old workings, an explosion took place that shook the earth in the vicinity with terrific force. The mining boss is burned terribly, and Patrick Loftus is severely injured. The remainder of the miners were in another chamber and escaped. It will take

probably two weeks to get the shaft into working order.

NEW YORK, 9.—The Times gives currency to the alleged California rumor that the titles to the Central Pacific Railroad and branches are now in the hands of Flood & O'Brien.

At 2.10 Bogardus, without a single miss, had added another 1,000 to his score.

Neal Dow having recently asserted that Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, used beer and spirituous liquors very freely, Spurgeon writes as follows to an American friend: If Neal Dow knew the truth, he would not make such charge against me. My manner of life is before the world. Ask them that know me. Whatever faults I may have, I have been preserved at all times from excess, and I have given no ground for any one to accuse me of it. I use no alcoholic drink as a beverage, but I am an habitual abstainer, and, as a rule, a total abstainer. Beer, of which Dow speaks, I never touch, and I never thought, much less said, that I could not keep up to my work without brandy and beer. I do not believe these or any other stimulants are a help to any man.

Charles Thompson, principal chief of the Cherokee delegates, D. H. Ross, Samuel Smith, W. P. Adair and S. H. Downing, of the Cherokee nation, P. Porter and D. H. Hodges, of the Creeks, and Gen. B. F. Overton, of the Chickasaws, called on the President to-day. Chief Thompson and Porter made brief speeches, stating that their people were in a prosperous condition and were opposed to the transfer of the Indians to the War Department. The President replied that he was exceedingly glad to hear that the Indians of the Indian Territory were doing so well, and wished they would continue to prosper and cultivate the arts and sciences of civilization, and advance in the various branches of education. He said the points presented by the delegations were now being considered by the government, and that, so far as he was concerned, he would do all he could to have the views and wishes of the Indians carried out, above all he would see that the treaties with Indians should be faithfully observed by the government. Secretary Schurz, Commissioner Hoyt and Inspector Hammond were present during the interview.

The following is the full text of the report which will be presented to the House, to-morrow, by Representative Willis, Kentucky, in behalf of himself and Representatives Goode, of Virginia, Southard, of Ohio, Albright, of Tennessee, Bell, of Georgia, Manning, of Mississippi, Loring, of Massachusetts, Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Haskell, of Kansas, comprising all the members of the committee, except Fuller, of Indiana, who doubts the power of Congress to override the treaty, and Hungerford, of New York, who was absent to-day, but who is opposed to taking any further action:

The committee on education and labor, having had under consideration sundry bills in regard to Chinese immigration, beg leave to submit the following report, to accompany House bill 2,423: Briefly stated, this bill provides that no master of a vessel shall take on board, at any point in China or elsewhere, more than 15 Chinese passengers, with intent to bring them, or shall bring them, within the United States. A violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 for each passenger and imprisonment for six months. The master is required, under like penalties, to report, on his arrival, a sworn list of all Chinese passengers. The penalty is made a lien upon the vessel. The bill becomes operative on the first day of July, 1879. Waiving, for the present, any consideration of the merits of the bill, the first question is whether it is within the power of congress to repeal a treaty with China, giving its subjects an unlimited right of immigration to the United States. The second clause, article six of the constitution, provides that the constitution and laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. It is contended that any law restricting Chinese immigration would contravene this provision of the constitution and would therefore be null and void. Such a construction cannot be sustained either upon prin-