

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill was resumed, and Cockrill favored the appropriation for the Mississippi river improvement commission, and said a thorough survey was first necessary.

Blaine, Allison and Withers were made new conferees on the army appropriation bill, and the Senate resumed the river and harbor bill.

Spencer said it now appropriates \$8,252,700; as it came from the House it appropriated \$7,300,000.

Sargent called for the yeas and nays on the amendment increasing the appropriation for the harbor of Charleston, S. C., from \$5,000 to \$200,000.

The committee's amendments were agreed to, reducing the appropriation for the Galveston harbor from \$125,000 to \$50,000; striking out the appropriations of \$7,500 for improving the White and St. Francis rivers, Arkansas; increasing the appropriation for improving the Red river, Louisiana, from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Thurman presented a petition from the ladies of Loraine County, Ohio, protesting against legislation which shall deprive them of their rights by establishing woman suffrage. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The paragraph appropriating \$1,200,000 for public printing and building was passed over.

A debate sprang up on a motion of Candler to increase the appropriation for public buildings at Atlanta.

Atkins opposed it and Ellsworth thought that now, when everything was cheap and men suffering through want, was a good time to complete public buildings over the country.

Atkins said the Secretary of the Treasury had insisted that in the reduction of estimates and that falling off in the revenue, the annual deficit would be \$20,000,000 instead of \$11,000,000.

Foster advocated the completing of public buildings now.

Ittner said that unless Congress did something for the laboring men beyond tomfoolery and demagoguery, God only knows what would happen.

Harrison charged the committee on appropriations with incapacity. Members could not safely go before their constituents with mere pretensions to economy.

Sparks twitted Harrison for saying he was a business man. He had supposed he was a clarinet player in a marine band. Just laws were the remedy for the suffering.

Durham said the trouble came from people crowding round cities while they should be in the country and earn an honest living, as all could do. (Cries, That's so.) They looked for government aid, when they should be tilling the soil on western prairies and supporting their wives and educating their children.

Ewing said he would take Secretary Sherman's sinking fund and put it on public works and give back to the people, if necessary, the \$70,000,000 taken from them by stealthy resumption.

Blount said the Secretary obeyed the law.

Cannon said in his country they cared for their own poor and taxed themselves for it. They didn't want to be taxed for the poor in other States.

Candler's amendment was adopted—104 to 61—and the committee rose.

Hewitt, Sparks and Foster were made a conference committee on the army appropriation bill. Recess till evening.

WASHINGTON, 11.—There was a good deal of confusion this morning in regard to the order of business.

Atkins asked whether it would be in order to suspend the rules, discharging the committee of the whole from further consideration of the sundry civil bill, and put the bill on its passage.

The Speaker answered that it would.

Cox, of New York, said he would filibuster against the motion.

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

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—At 4 o'clock the Potter committee examined Timothy Griffith, clerk in the office of Secretary of the Senate, who said he found, by searching the files, a paper authorizing Thomas C. Anderson to act as messenger to bring the Louisiana returns. He produced a paper purporting to be signed by all the electors.

Elijah L. Bugbee, manager of the Washington, Atlantic and Pacific telegraph office, was the next witness. Butler examined him sharply upon his failure to bring an original book showing the receipt and delivery of certain telegrams which witness said he could not find. Butler said he had some memorandums taken from another book in the office, which he said was the book he wanted, as it was the book into which the original was copied. Butler then asked for a certain message which witness said he believed had been eaten by rats, as it had been stored in a closet along with other old papers which were not considered valuable and which it was found had been largely destroyed by rats. An amusing examination then followed, which ended by Butler's producing a check mark of George Duane, night clerk of the company, on February 24th, 1877, date of the message. Butler had asked for. Witness identified both check mark and telegram which Butler had, and said, in answer to Butler, that he did not believe he (Butler) stole the telegram from the office. Butler then produced an answer to the first telegram, which witness also said passed over his wires.

February 25, 1877. To Lieutenant General Thomas L. Young, and Alfred D. Lee, Columbus, Ohio—(confidential)—At a conference of southern republicans, southern Unionists and southern whigs, the following expressed their wishes and what is best in their judgment. The new era expected by the inauguration of Governor Hayes has already created great harmony between the aforementioned elements. They greatly desire to non-sectionalize the party politics and remove the bitterness and jealousies of the races in the south, as foreshadowed in Hayes' letter of acceptance. In order to effect this it is necessary to have a complete change in the cabinet officers. The natural national elements of the south by political education and party creed are the old line whigs and Jackson democrats. It is thought that from this element it would be wise and proper to make a cabinet of counselors from the south and southwest. The following names are suggested by this conference: Ex-United States Senator John Poole, North Carolina, a native of that state, an eminent lawyer, and a moral Christian gentleman. His appointment would be conceded by our southern democratic friends to be an excellent one. At the same time the republican senators while preferring West as their chief choice, would be well satisfied with Poole.

Next, the Hon. John Hancock, a native of Alabama and raised in Texas, a man of character, integrity, and ably an old Jackson Union democrat, who left his native country to join the United States forces to conquer the rebellion.

Next, Colonel R. T. Vanhorne of Kansas city, Mo., a representative man of the south, a Union soldier from the great, growing and rapidly growing southwest, a thorough republican, with experience as an editor and legislator, with extensive personal acquaintance throughout the south with the people and their wants.

Next, it is thought by many of our new and old friends that it would be a wise and powerful policy for Governor Hayes to call to his cabinet council General Joseph E. Johnson, who was an old line whig, reluctantly engaged in the southern rebellion, always the opponent of Jeff Davis and neglected by him.

Next, we find that neither Governor Alcorn nor Senator Hamilton of Texas have any friends on either side who are inclined to push their claims on the ground of policy. In other words, they have been unsatisfactory to both parties.

Next, Senator Ken, of Tennessee, an old Union democrat, is discussed favorably by many, and perhaps would aid as counselor in shaping a wise policy for that section. In conclusion, as the great effort of the incoming administration is to truly, in heart, harmonize the south, take away sectionalism and bitter contest of races, and build up a domi-

nant conservative party, it is suggested that three cabinet officers from the south and southwest be selected from such men as ex-Senator Poole, of Carolina, John Hancock, of Texas, or General Joseph E. Johnson, Virginia, and Colonel R. T. Vanhorne, Missouri. See Governor Hayes and submit the above and answer by this line.

BOULDS BAKER, Sec'y.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26, '77.

To Boulds Baker, Secretary, care Bugbee, Washington:

Your lengthy telegram was just received on my return here. Governor Hayes is absent at Fremont. He will return to-night, and your telegram will be submitted to him. (Signed) THOMAS L. YOUNG.

Cox—I do not see how that has any connection with the subject matter of this investigation.

Butler—I will supply the connection before I get through.

Thomas E. Roach, clerk in the appointment office of the postoffice department, was called in order to give information as to the appointment and pay of Boulds Baker as special agent; but it seemed witness had not charge of the necessary books and papers, and that he did not know anything about Baker.

Cox suggested that even if witness had charge of these books and papers, he should not have been required to bring them.

Butler—Why?

Cox—Having been head of the department myself, I should have regarded it as a very great breach of duty if any subordinate took away any portion of the records without my own orders, and I should justify the head of that department in doing so.

Butler—So should I; but I should also justify a person subpoenaed to produce them in going to the head of that department and saying, I am summoned to produce such books and papers, shall I take them and go? And if the head of the department said No, then I should expect witness to come here and say, I have not brought the books because the head of the department told me that I should not; and the moment the head of the department said that, there would be two courses open to the committee, either to send for the head of the department or to bring him before the House for interfering with the witness.

Cox expressed the idea that the books should first be demanded from the head of the department.

Frederick B. Lilley, from the postoffice department, next came forward with two books which proved to be not the ones required. The witness stated, however, that he knew Baker as special agent first in the spring of 1877; never saw him about the department before that time, and Baker went out of it about August, 1877.

These witnesses were directed to bring full evidence to-morrow regarding the appointment of Baker, and also of George A. Howard, formerly assistant secretary of the electoral commission. Adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—A Carlin, Nev., dispatch says: Adjutant General Adams, of Nevada, is here with arms and ammunition en route to Tuscarora, where he will organize a volunteer force for the protection of that part of the country, Indians having commenced depredations in the neighborhood. Settlers are seeking refuge at stations along the line of the Central Pacific.

The British bark *Athelston* has just arrived from Newcastle. She boarded a Japanese junk, found drifting in 40 deg. north and 1 deg. 44 min. west. Those living were three sailors and one passenger, but helpless. All the others died of scurvy, exposure and starvation. The junk left the island of Jesso on a coasting voyage, October 25th, and was blown seaward by a gale on November 17th, and was dismantled, since which time she has been drifting about the ocean.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—A Laredo special says: A courier brought news, yesterday, to the effect that Col. Alegria and 150 government troops attacked 200 revolutionists under Gaiza Arjola, at a place called Los Ladrones, 40 miles north of New Laredo, and after a severe engagement, completely routed them, making many prisoners and capturing arms, horses, etc. Many are reported killed and wounded on both sides, but details are wanting. There was great rejoicing in New Laredo on receipt of the news.

MACON, Ga., 11.—During a storm near Dawson, on Sunday, Miss Moore and Mrs. Smith were killed

by lightning, and three others in the room were injured.

LEAVENWORTH, 11.—Last Saturday, Geo. Washington, one of the most prominent of the Nez Perce prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, died of consumption. He had for a number of years, occupied the position of herald of Chief Joseph's councils, and usually presided over their religious ceremony. Nearly every Indian in camp attended the funeral, which was after the Indian fashion. It is expected that sub-chief Yellow Bull, Espowyers, Prather and Hazaklutt will return from the north about July 1st.

POTTSVILLE, 11.—Dennis, alias Bucky Donnelly, of Schuylkill County, a Molly Maguire, was hanged, to-day, for the murder of Thomas Sanger, in 1875.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The committee inquiring into the alleged election frauds in Louisiana and Florida resumed its session to-day.

Chairman Potter had received a letter to Stanley Matthews accompanying the subpoena, stating that it was not the desire of the committee to interfere in any way with Matthews duties as a Senator, and that there would be every disposition on the part of the committee to meet his convenience in respect to his time of attendance.

At the suggestion of Cox, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

James E. Anderson, supervisor of registration of East Feliciana parish, La., was recalled and questioned by Cox relative to the appointment of his brother in the Philadelphia custom house.

Witness stated that his brother was appointed by General Smith, appointment clerk in the treasury department, and still retained his position.

By Cox. I desire to ask you a few questions with reference to the original agreement between you and Weber. Do you remember with clearness your meeting with Weber about the time the original agreement was executed?

A.—I do.

A.—Is it not true, as a matter of fact, that you only acknowledged that paper before a notary and not Weber?

A.—It is not.

Q.—Did not some one, after the acknowledgement was made, write in the words "and D. A. Weber" at the end of the acknowledgement?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—After the acknowledgement was made was not the name of D. B. Weber written thereon?

A.—No, sir.

By Reed.—Did you ever say to any one that the letter written by you to Sherman was signed by Stoughton?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you at any time say you had a letter to Sherman written by Stoughton?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Among the letters sent to the New York Sun on July 2nd, which one of the Sherman letters was among the number?

A.—The one on the long printed slip.

Q.—When you offered Agnes Jencks \$500 for the Sherman letter, did you have that amount of money?

A.—No; but I could have borrowed it in Philadelphia on my own responsibility.

Witness made a statement to the effect that during his previous examination, Reed, of the committee had put a good many words in his mouth which he had no idea of uttering.

Jas. A. Boulds appointment clerk of the postoffice department, was sworn, and produced a letter from the postmaster general stating that Boulds had the papers and books required for by the committee in reference to the appointments of Joseph A. Howard and Boulds Baker.

Boulds was examined at length by Gen. Butler, and stated that Boulds Baker first entered the Post Office Department October 16, 1876, as a \$1,200 clerk, under the administration of Postmaster General Tyner. The names of the parties recommending the appointment were O. P. Morton, John Hancock and Representatives Throckmorton and Culbertson. Baker continued in that position until April 1, 1877, when he was dismissed, and on April 17, 1877, at the instance of the parties first recommending his appointment and others, he was appointed a special agent at \$1,200 per annum and \$5 per diem.

Lilley, deputy sixth auditor Treasury Department, was recalled. He

said, in reply to a question by Cox, that the salary of Boulds Baker was paid strictly in accordance with the authority given in the Revised Statutes. Baker was one of the 60 special agents. The recommendations for the appointment of George Howard, assistant clerk to the electoral commission, were signed by Senator Hoar and others. The recommendations were based upon Howard's efficient service in compiling the volume known as "The Count of the Electoral Vote." Recess.

The House judiciary committee, to-day, by a vote of 8 against 1, decided to report a resolution asserting, in substance, that the 44th Congress was the properly constituted body to count the votes and declare the result of the presidential election, and no subsequent Congress has power to revise the action thus taken. Nor can Congress confer the powers upon the Supreme Court or upon any other tribunal to reopen the questions which have thus been settled.

The special Senate committee to investigate Senator Matthews connection with Louisiana affairs, etc., met to-day. Edmunds, chairman, was detained by illness, and Allison presided. It was agreed to defer the business until the adjournment of the present session of Congress, and not meet during July and August.

HAVREHILL, Mass., 11.—Andrew True fatally stabbed his wife and killed himself, while drunk.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Evening Post* says: Bryant lies in a comatose state, and his physicians are almost afraid to give him any nourishment. He sleeps all the time.

CHICAGO, 11.—The *Times*' Washington special says: What was intimated last night about the action of the House judiciary committee upon the President's title can be affirmed as a fact to-day. The judiciary committee met, to-day, and decided to take no action in the matter on account of the developments foreshadowed by Potter's committee. Gen. Butler has taken the contract of making out a case of impeachment against Hayes, and he is against the judiciary committee making any recommendation either way upon the subject, leaving the case to stand as it is.

Washington specials agree that Boulds Baker is not a very reputable hanger-on in Washington, but that so far nothing has been shown to involve the President, yesterday's evidence simply showing that Baker, and a few southern democrats who wanted offices, went to the expense of \$1,725 to send a half rate message giving gratuitous suggestions as to the cabinet. It was placed in evidence that they did not know of the dispatch until months after he had appointed Baker a secret agent.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Butler stated, to-day, to a friend that Congress will do well if an adjournment is had in three weeks instead of one. This statement, together with Butler's public acts and private utterances, indicate that he intends to do his best to create an excitement in the next few days. He will probably undertake to do this in two ways: First, through the Potter committee, and second, through the judiciary committee, of which he is a member. In the Potter committee he will undoubtedly press an issue with Stanley Matthews, and endeavor to bring about a conflict between the two houses. The report, said to be favored by a majority of the judiciary committee, is a declaration that it is not the purpose of the Potter investigation to assail the presidential title. Butler and Knott are said to be trying to prevent that report, and Butler says he has only begun the sensational side of the story.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—Pressing demands reach Constantinople from Pomat Camp, in the Rhodope mountains, for aid in behalf of over 100,000 refugees, who fled thither from the Russians and Bulgarians. The leaders of the insurrection beg that competent persons be sent to administer relief to the sick and starving, and also to see that the country is not in arms against any power, but is only defending itself against Bulgarian violence. They ask whether it is not possible for England to do something to put a stop to the outrages.

LONDON, 11.—Macgahan, special correspondent of the *Daily News*, died at Constantinople, on Sunday night, of spotted typhus fever.