

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Upon assembling, Blaine's amendment for a commission to consider the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department was agreed to.

Burnside moved to make the commission for army reform consist of three Senators, three Representatives and three army officers. Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Spencer submitted the following:

Resolved, In order that all the facts connected with the presidential election in 1876, and the result thereof which was finally reached, may be fully known to the American people, a select committee of eight senators be appointed, and instructed to inquire into and investigate all the charges of fraud, illegality, intimidation, violence, and other obstacles to free and honest suffrage, occurring at said election in the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and also into all similar charges which said committee may deem sufficient gravity concerning said election in Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon or any other State; also into the circumstances which they may deem expedient to investigate connected with the presidential electoral count in the 44th Congress; also into all the circumstances of the dissolution of the legislature and government in the State of Louisiana, known as the Packard government, and the establishment of the legislature and government known as the Nichols government, and ascertain whether or not such dissolution of one government and establishment of the other was in consequence of any act or transaction occurring prior to March 4, 1877, and through what persons or agencies, if any, such results were accomplished, and that said committee have power to appoint sub-committees, employ clerks and stenographers, administer oaths to and send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, to sit during recess, with all the powers of a full committee of the Senate, and that the expenses thereof be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Bayard—Let that lay over and be printed.

Spencer gave notice that he would call the resolution up every day until a vote upon it should be reached.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Consideration of the army appropriation bill was continued.

Edmunds said, regarding the 29th section forbidding the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, that had it been in force in 1861 President Lincoln would have been liable to the penitentiary for attempting to hold Fort Sumter. If anybody had attempted to dispossess the President of his office, the President would have no right to call on the army to protect his right.

Teller moved to strike out the word "expressly," so as to read "such employment of said force may be authorized by act of Congress," instead "expressly authorized," etc.

Whyte moved to insert the words "wilfully and knowingly," so as to provide that any person wilfully and knowingly violating the provisions of the section, etc. Agreed to.

Conkling said the present administration had never given cause for menace of this sort. He hoped no Chief magistrate could ever take it into his head to use the army or navy except legally. If he did he (Conkling) would vote to chastise such commander.

A motion to strike out the section was lost—29 to 21.

Blaine moved to strike out the latter part of the section, as follows: "And any person wilfully and knowingly violating the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both." Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 24.

The section as retained in the bill reads: From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing laws, excepting in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force shall be authorized by the constitution or by act

of congress, and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section.

Amendments were agreed to increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armories, from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in.

A separate vote was demanded by Merriman on the amendment providing for a committee to consider the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and it was concurred in—yeas 44, nays 9.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The Senate bill passed amending the Revised statutes in relation to judicial powers and functions of consuls.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency bill. Without adopting any important amendments the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendment increasing the appropriation for the payment of claims against the bureau of steam engineering from \$476,000 to \$1,323,000 was adopted—yeas 126, nays 57; also an amendment increasing the appropriation for the payment of claims against the bureau of construction and repairs, from \$558,000 to \$931,000, and the amendment appropriating \$1,505 to pay clothing indebtedness was adopted.

The bill then passed—132 to 92. Night sessions were ordered for next week for business.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following bills were introduced:

By Butler for the relief of the industrial classes, for the prompt settlement of public lands, and for the better protection of the frontier from Indian depredations.

By Moore, authorizing the appointment by the President of three commissioners, to confer with commissioners on the part of Great Britain, and to ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocity can be negotiated with the British provinces in America.

Cox, of (N. Y.) introduced a bill to reduce the duties on imports 15 per cent.

A bill appropriating \$21,000 for a barge office at New York and for the extension of the sea wall, passed, yeas 161, nays 66.

The House nonconcurrent in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill, and went into committee of the whole on the civil sundry bill.

The conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—On motion of of Potter, a subpoena *duces tecum* was ordered to issue to the clerk of the treasury department, for all recommendations on file for the appointment of Anderson's brother to a position in Baltimore, and the Secretary of State was requested to furnish the committee all the original communications on file with him.

The Chair presented the following communication and documents from the President:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 7, 1878.

Sir.—I am in receipt of your note of yesterday, including the preamble and resolution adopted by the committee of investigation of the House of Representatives.

In complying with the request of the committee, I have the honor to say that I have no recollection of receiving any such letter from Senator Matthews as the one described in the resolution, and that I find no such letter among my papers. The only letters relating to the subject received within the period are on file in the State Department. Copies of the same and of all other communications on the subject which are in my possession or control, are herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. B. HAYES.
Washington, D. C.,
March 13, 1877.

His Excellency the President:
The undersigned respectfully recommends for appointment as for-

eign consul at either Callao, Bel-fast, Canton or any place of same importance, Mr. James Anderson, of Louisiana. This has the approval of the whole Louisiana delegation, and we ask the appointment to be at an early day. This is signed by C. B. Darrall and C. E. Nash. Another dated Washington, March 19, 1877: The undersigned, representing, with one exception, the entire republican delegation in Congress from Louisiana, would respectfully urge the appointment of James E. Anderson as consul to either of the following ports: Callao, Demerara, Canton, Hankow or Bradford. This is signed by J. E. Leonard, and W. P. Kellogg. Another dated New Orleans, April 9, 1877, is to Stanley Matthews. When in Washington I filed an application for consular appointment signed by the republican delegation from this State, together with a written request from President Hayes to have me appointed. Mr. Evarts said no vacancy existed and for the present he could make none. The morning papers announce the death of Mr. Clayton, consul at Callao, Peru, the place to which I desired specially to go. This creates a vacancy and there would be no impropriety in Mr. Evarts giving me the appointment. I write to you at General Harlan's suggestion that you secure the appointment, or hold it open until his arrival in Washington.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—A Boise city dispatch says: A courier arrived there to-day from Colonel Bernard's command, which was camped yesterday morning in Upper Bruneau valley. The settlers had all abandoned their homes and gone into a hastily constructed fortification. Colonel Bernard would move this morning towards Duck valley, escorting the families from Bruneau valley on their way to Nevada. The command will follow on the trail of the Indians and watch their movements while reinforcements are coming forward in Bruneau valley. The Indians have murdered two men while out hunting stock. Thus far there are known to have been murdered six whites besides wounding two others. At Big Camas prairie, Major Sanford's command of two companies of cavalry left Kelton yesterday by the overland road, with orders to go into camp at the King Hill station. This point is near the lava beds, where a large number of Bannocks were encamped when last heard from. The Shoshone Indians, Weiser's and other tribes and remnants of tribes heretofore considered friendly and harmless, have entirely disappeared from their usual haunts and none of them are to be seen. They have all been drawn into the vortex of the general uprising.

Gov. Brayman having denied through the press that he was instrumental in furnishing Buffalo Horn, the hostile Bannack chief, with ammunition, we forward the following evidence of the fact:

The following and other similarly written communications, addressed to merchants in this city, was written by Brayman and given to Buffalo Horn, who, upon the strength of Brayman's endorsement, obtain ammunition.

"May 15—Mr. Pinney, Buffalo Horn wants, say two dollars' worth of Winchester cartridges for deer hunting; he is loyal, and one dollars' worth of powder.

(Signed) M. BRAYMAN."

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order exhibited to me by Jas. A. Pinney, upon which he informed me he delivered the ammunition to the Bannock Indian, Buffalo Horn.

(Signed) JO. W. HUSTON,
U. S. Attorney for Idaho."

In this way Buffalo succeeded in obtaining a large amount of ammunition. The public meeting in this city, which Brayman characterized as a mob, was composed of the most respectable citizens of Boise. It was presided over by ex-Secretary E. J. Custer, and was addressed by Hon. M. E. Hollister, chief justice of the Territory, who was the leading spirit of the oration, and who fully endorsed all the proceedings. Brayman was denounced at the meeting for his many offences against the peace and safety of the country, and more especially for this last act of assisting Buffalo Horn in obtaining ammunition. There was no feature of the meeting partaking in the slightest degree of the nature of a mob,

and Brayman's account is false in every respect.

BOSTON, 8.—Wm. A. and A. Walter Andrews, started yesterday for Havre, in a boat called the *Nautilus*, 19 feet 2 inches long, and six feet four inches beam. The boat is provisioned for 60 days.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The House committee investigating the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, resumed the inquiry to-day.

McKinney, deputy clerk of the supreme Court and clerk of the electoral commission, submitted the printed copies of the original certificates used before the electoral commission, and testified to the originals now before the Potter committee compared with the printed copies. The certificates were never read in the commission, but were ordered printed, and at his (McKinney's) suggestion the certificates were printed in the back of the book containing the record of the proceedings of the electoral commission, and at the suggestion of Garfield, he recently compared said certificates, finding they did become mixed, and were duplicates, the commission dealt only with the printed papers, except in one or two instances. Could not explain how certificates became mixed and duplicated in printing.

The President, to-day, nominated John C. Fremont for Governor of Arizona.

BOSTON, 8.—Wool is dull, manufacturers buying only for immediate wants; quotations almost entirely nominal, and sales to any extent could only be forced at low and unsatisfactory prices. Considerable new wool is arriving, but as most of these wools come in at a high cost, holders find it difficult to place them except at a loss, and but a comparatively small quantity has as yet passed into the hands of manufacturers. Machinery is being stopped in all directions and manufacturers are determined to reduce the quantity of goods on the market. This means a smaller consumption of wool, and any improvement in prices can scarcely be looked for at present. Holders are anxious to close up old stock. Delaine and combing fleeces are quiet, and prices entirely nominal. New Kentucky is held at 33 @ 35, but these prices are above the views of buyers. The sales of the week include Pennsylvania and Ohio XXX and picklock at 36½ @ 38. Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire 35. New York fleeces at 32, delaine and combing 40 @ 41; unwashed combing 35 @ 34; unwashed fleeces 22 @ 23; unwashed Indiana and Kentucky, clothing, 25 @ 27½. Oregon 18 @ 24. Texas 16 @ 25½. Utah 20 @ 25; scoured 53 @ 78; superfine and X pulled 25 @ 45. California spring 16 @ 30, fall 17½ @ 18½. The sales of domestic for the week aggregated 739,900.

WASHINGTON, 8.—After recess, Thomas W. Ferry was examined at great length regarding the manner in which the various returns reached him, mainly, however, the Louisiana returns. He refused the first Louisiana return because it seemed informal. He never learned that it was defective because it contained one list of voters for president and vice president until quite recently. The record would show that he opened the first envelope received by mail with no corresponding one by messenger; did not know in advance any of the contents of the returns; never had it suggested to him that some of the signatures were not genuine; but somebody had said, regarding the second Louisiana returns, that he feared in the correction of the returns the time when they met was put in, instead of the time when the college should have met. Witness had remarked that if any return was correct, it would probably be the one that came by mail, as that was made out at the time when the college met. He first heard of a doubt of the authenticity of the corrected returns four or five weeks ago from General Garfield. His rule in receiving returns from any State whatever, was, when he saw on the envelope any evidence of irregularity, to direct attention thereto of the messenger, and if the messenger refused to take the envelope back, then witness would receive and keep the package and declined to give it up. He believed the man who brought the second return was not the one who brought the first; but as he exhibited his credentials as a messenger, that fact did not excite his attention.

McMahon interrogated the witness closely as to whether he had,

in conversation before the returns were counted, mentioned facts about irregularities in the returns to his party friends. Ferry said he did call the attention of the members of both parties to irregularities in the returns but he had no record of any such conversations.

A letter was received from Senator Matthews regarding the invitation of the committee for him to appear, declining to accept, though without disrespect to the committee. He says the only information he had concerning the proceedings before the committee was newspaper articles. He had, on account of newspaper reports, made a personal explanation in the Senate and moved a committee of inquiry, which was adopted, and the Senate alone, therefore, had jurisdiction of the matter, and so far as he was invited to submit explanations of his correspondence with Anderson to the committee, he considered it would be improper to comply. He has no knowledge, whatever, of the alleged frauds which the committee are authorized to investigate, except what is revealed by the correspondence already submitted.

Morrison remarked when the letter was finished, "We shall have to issue a subpoena for him." The chairman said he had intimated at the beginning of the proceedings that Matthews might wish to be present, but the minority had said they did not desire to call him.

Several members of the committee have given their opinion that Matthews has treated the committee with contempt.

NEW YORK, 9.—The condition of Wm. Cullen Bryant, to-night, is not very favorable. He was resting quietly but took nourishment less freely. His respiration is good but his pulse is not quite so strong.

The progress made with the appropriation bills during the past week, and the nature of the Senate's action on the army bill, render it quite probable that Congress will adjourn on the 17th inst., without any further extension of the session. The *posse comitatus* section of the bill, as amended by the Senate, divests it of any special significance one way or the other, but the majority of the House are likely to accept the amendment.

The appointment of General Fremont as Governor of Arizona is made at the solicitation of his New York friends, as a provision for his pecuniary needs.

The transfer of Gov. Hoyt to Idaho involves the removal of Gov. Brayman, which is justified on the ground that he has made grave mistakes of judgment in several particulars, notably in furnishing arms to certain supposed friendly Indians, who afterwards used them against the white settlers.

DETROIT, Mich., 9.—A special from Port Huron, Mich., at a late hour, to-night, reports the propeller *Montgomery*, with a full load of corn, as burning. It is feared she will be a total loss.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Another meeting of those desiring to contribute to the fund for the defense of the parties charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim, in Ireland, was held this afternoon. Subscriptions were received and a resolution adopted making the affair a national one.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—A Boise City dispatch says: The citizens here are raised to a high state of exultation this afternoon by the receipt of a telegram to the effect that the President had appointed John P. Hoyt, Governor of Idaho. It is almost a universal wish that the Senate will act promptly in confirming this appointment, and that Gov. Hoyt will come forward at once.

In the affair near South Mountain, Owyhee County, four citizens were killed, one wounded, and one missing, who is believed to have been killed. Reinforcements were sent forward from Silver City, and another fight was expected to take place to-day.

A considerable body of Indians was seen near Cold Spring Station, 65 miles from this place, last night. All accounts agree in the statement that the Indians are continually passing across the stage road and across Snake river, between Big Camas Prairie and the scene of hostilities in Owyhee County.

General Howard is expected here on Tuesday. A column of troops from the west will arrive a day later.

The Indians will probably make a stand in Juniper Mountain region, but it is evident that only a portion of their fighting force is there, and that they will also re-