

BY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Geo. H. Pendleton, senator from Ohio. Laid on the table.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation of \$20,000 for printing records of Confederate States. Referred.

Sargent introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with Corea. Laid on the table.

The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kansas, was taken up, amended so as to limit the cost to \$20,000 and passed.

On motion of Burnside the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistment of colored citizens in any arms of the United States army was taken up, briefly discussed and laid aside.

At the expiration of the morning hour the railroad funding bill came up as unfinished business, and Sargent continued his remarks interrupted by the adjournment of Friday.

A debate ensued between Blaine, Sargent, Bayard and Thurman, and then Edmunds obtained the floor, but gave way to Thurman, who said he would ask the Senate to finish the bill to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The report of the special commission on railway mail transportation was presented to both houses of Congress to-day. It is signed by Daniel M. Fox and Geo. A. Bassett, postal commissioners, who recommend space and speed instead of weight as the basis of compensation, reserving the privilege contended for by the Postoffice Department, and giving to the public better mail facilities than ever before. Expenditures, under rates recommended, will not be materially increased over those of the present year.

Morrill reported from the finance committee a bill to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans. Placed on the calendar. Morrill said it was the opinion of the committee that this would afford all the additional mint facilities.

The tabulated returns show a variation of from 283 to 104 mills in the operating expenses per linear foot of train, while the receipts range from 364 to 1,096 mills. Showing that the profit on some roads, where rates are low, is larger than other roads where rates are high, and therefore the adoption of an average rate, applicable to all lines, that would give each route a uniform per centage of profit was impracticable.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The general deficiency bill was reported. Placed on the calendar.

Ferry introduced a bill regulating the compensation to railroads for mail transportation. Referred.

The Senate passed the bill providing for a code of army regulations.

On motion of Teller, the bill for a railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills was considered and amended and went over.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad funding bill, was considered, and Edmunds advocated the bill of the judiciary committee.

Thurman's amendment providing for the endorsement of the sinking fund bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was then adopted.

Sargent and Chaffee stated that it was evident that all amendments to the bill were to be voted down, and withdrew their respective amendments.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, on which the vote was, yeas 40, nays 19.

On motion of McCreery, the Senate took up the bill repealing the bankrupt act, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—On a meeting of the House to-day, there was a very full attendance of the members, and the galleries were crowded, in expectation of exciting scenes upon the question of the election of a doorkeeper.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker said the first question in order was whether the resolution presented on Friday

last by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) presented a question of privilege.

The House, by a *viva voce* vote, manifestly decided that it did, but Conger thought as the action of the House would establish a precedent, it would be better to take a vote by yeas and nays, and they were therefore ordered, and resulted, yeas 219, nays 4. The negative votes were Bland, Mills, Throckmorton and Young.

A long and exciting debate arose upon Butler's resolution appointing General James Shields as doorkeeper. Butler opened the debate, praising the qualities of Gen. Shields, to which he appealed to the democratic party not to show to the north that they preferred to place in an honorable position a Confederate general who had fought against the country than to place there a Union, maimed soldier, the hero of two wars.

Clymer argued to show that Gen. Shields was disabled and would not be able to perform the duties of doorkeeper.

Butler replied that Gen. Shields was physically able to perform those duties and had read a letter from that gentleman, giving an account of his disabilities.

The previous question was moved, but not having been seconded, 110 to 120, the debate continued, Cox of New York having the floor.

The debate, which developed a good deal of sectional and party feeling, finally closed, and Clymer asked Butler to allow him to offer as a substitute a motion to proceed to the election of a doorkeeper.

Butler at first demurred, expressing the opinion that this was a parliamentary trick, whereas the matter was a plain business affair, and he wanted the question met squarely; but finally he withdrew his proposition, submitting at the same time a letter from Shields asking him when the Senate bill increasing his pension to \$50 monthly came before the House to make it \$100, adding that others who had suffered less and done less were on the retired list.

Eden said all democrats would vote for that bill if Butler would offer it.

Butler—I hold that letter as a justification, if when I find an office vacant, instead of making the old veteran of the Mexican war eat the bread of a pension and dependence, I would give him an office in which he can earn his living, and hold an honorable office. The only complaint that I heard was from a gentleman from New York (Cox) that General Shields was too good for it; that he was too high and too noble for it. This letter is my warrant for doing it. I do not know that I should not have done it for any other soldier in the same condition. I am quite certain that I should. Now, here is a Union soldier, a Mexican general, twice wounded on the glorious road to Mexico, a man without reproach, a man not seeking the office (for if he had written to me to present his name for the office of doorkeeper I should have hesitated), but a man who is now traveling through New England to earn his living by lecturing, and when such a man presents himself before me asking the poor pittance of \$100 a month (he gets but \$30), and when I see a place where he can get \$200 and earn it honorably and fairly, have I not done right in bringing his name before the House?

Stringer—Does the gentleman now know that that office will only last for a year, while a pension would be for life.

Butler—Pardon me. If he is capable, if somebody does not lie him down by stating him to be 85 years of age, when he is but 67, he will remain here many years. This office will last him two years at any rate, and after that I know if we get into power we will keep him and give him a pension besides. (Applause on the republican side.) And I know the other side will keep him, unless some Confederate who is not hurt wants the office more than he does. (Applause on the republican side.)

Eden—Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts think that Gen. Shields would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster General than that of doorkeeper to the House, and does he not think that with his great influence with this administration he could succeed in getting into that office?

Butler—Oh, (ironically) my great influence with this administration. (Laughter.) The gentleman must

certainly have hardly got over the festivities of Saturday.

Butler referred to Postmaster General Key as a very good man, a Confederate general, and to Field as an excellent man and a good Confederate, who, as he knew, fought well and did his duty faithfully, as he understood it; but he did not fight for the country, and therefore he would not reward him. He would give him all the rights, but not the honors yet; not until the soldiers who fought for the country have passed away.

Yeats said Butler promised last Friday to vote for a good Confederate who had been wounded if the democrats did not nominate Shields. Butler said he only promised to vote as against a civilian. It was the difference between loyalty to the flag and government which educated him, and treason to that flag, (applause) for which he ought to have been hanged. (Laughter.) But the clemency of the country saved him. This gentleman left the country and became the servant of an Egyptian prince, who made him swear allegiance to his government, to him and to Mahomet. We have lately removed Field's disabilities, and I am waiting before voting for him to see if the Khedive or Sultan has removed his disabilities as their subject. He did not want a man to forswear a part and then the whole of his country, take service under a foreign prince, and then come hot-footed back to be made doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

Huntton said Field had been with the Khedive under contract, and not in such a form as to sever his allegiance to the United States, but in the same way as Surgeon Wm. J. Wilson, First Lieut. R. M. Rogers, First Lieut. Charles F. Locke and First Lieut. Eugene Petchet, of our regular army, who had lost their citizenship thereby.

Conger denied that Petchet had entered the Khedive's army.

Butler said there were two points of difference in these cases: first, Fields did not ask leave of the President to go and expatriate himself; nor, second, was he a citizen of the United States when he left our years ago. He had no allegiance and therefore did not violate it. He had broken and forfeited. He appealed to democrats not to do this thing. Some of us are yet sore up north over the graves dotted the hillsides of our villages, the grass grown green over them, which we will decorate May 30th; the graves of men who fought to save the Union. Do not send sobbing widows and orphans to their husbands' and fathers' graves, with the idea that their comrade has now been put behind those who led the army that killed them. Be a little tender with us for a while Butler disclaimed having attempted to excite this question before, but warned them now that this matter might kindle a flame like the first gun of Sumter. He appealed to the men of Pennsylvania representatives to consider this matter.

After further discussion, full of bitterness, a vote was taken for doorkeeper, resulting as follows: Charles W. Field, democratic nominee, 123; James Shields, 101; for J. H. Trent, nominated by Randolph, 8. Field was thereupon declared elected.

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Wright asked to have the resolution printed in the *Record*, but it was objected to by Townsend, who said the workingmen could not afford to pay for printing the stump speech of the gentleman.

Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill providing for the issue of \$322,790,810 of treasury notes for the retirement of national bank notes, which are to be received in payment of a third of custom duties. Referred to committee of the whole.

Durham, from the conference committee on the bill for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury, reported that the committee disagreed on the item inserted by the Senate, appropriating \$20,000 for postal clerks.

Blount, one of the conferees, defended the action of the House conferees.

After some discussion, the report was agreed to and a new conference committee ordered.

On motion of Ewing, the report of the conference between the committee on banking and currency and the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered printed.

Wood moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill, and asked unanimous consent that the time be fixed for terminating the general debate upon the bill.

Kelley objected to a limited debate upon one of the most intricate and vitally important bills.

O'Neill suggested that there should be night sessions every evening for the purpose of allowing members to make speeches on the bill.

Wood withdrew his request for limiting the time for debate.

The House then went into committee of the whole upon the tariff bill.

Conger raised the point that the bills on the calendar must be considered in their order.

The chair overruled the point, on the ground that the House had voted to go into committee on the tariff bill specially.

Wood then made a long speech in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Wood, having read a letter from a manufacturer of hay forks at Jackson, Mich., saying that his industry feared no competition, but could protect itself, Conger said the reason was because they used convict labor at 32 cents per day. Wood refused to yield to Conger, who called time on him, but the speaker ruled that Wood might go on, and he spoke the second hour, warning the people that a sterner measure might be adopted if this failed.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

BATH, New York, 8.—The building of the Steuben County Poor House, burned on Saturday night, was of brick, 30 x 40 feet, two stories high. Nearly all of the windows were grated and there was but one mode of egress from each story. An insane epileptic, from Harrisville, named Ford, who was locked in a cell on the first floor, set fire to his bed with a match, probably obtained from a fellow pauper. All the partitions were of pitch pine and burned like tinder. The cries of Ford roused the other inmates, only after the building was filled with blinding smoke. An inmate who had Ford in charge, opened Ford's door and the flames burst out and ran along the partitions and up through the stove pipe hole into the second story. Ford could not be seen on account of the flames. He had forced his head between the bars of his window and was unable to pull it back. He was crying for help. The flames poured out of the window around his head and he perished. The upper story was occupied by 25 women and children, the lower story by 18 men. The majority were idiotic, crippled or very aged. At the foot of the stairs leading from the second story 8 or 10 women were piled up, and clouds of suffocating smoke rolled down. In five minutes from the time of the alarm the paupers ceased coming out, and in half an hour the roof fell in. Five bodies were taken from the ruins to-day. About two thirds of the debris were dug over and more remains found, although they would about fill an ordinary sized coffin. Heads, legs and arms were entirely burned off, and in most cases but very small portions of a body can be found.

NEW YORK, 8.—About 500 bricklayers struck to-day, to enforce the Union rate of wages, \$2.50 a day.

TOPEKA, 8.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has filled all the vacancies caused by striking engineers and firemen, and to-day all freight and passenger trains are moving as usual.

BOSTON, 8.—The Wellsfleet, Mass., Savings Bank, with deposits of \$422,163, and the South Boston Savings, with deposits of \$1,565,982, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of depositors, have been placed under the restrictions of the new savings bank law.

PROVIDENCE, 8.—The suspension of one savings bank in Pawtucket causes so much disturbance in the minds of depositors in other similar institutions in the village, that at the request of the trustee the governor appointed a commission

to examine the Franklin and Pawtucket institution for savings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 8.—Allen Croft, the worst man of all the Moonshiners in Kentucky, was captured to-day in Morgan County. He has defied the United States marshals for years, and near his stile was pasted a sign reading: "If you value your life come no further."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 8.—The postal party left Cedar Keys for Key West and Havana on the steamer *Lizzie Henderson* to-day.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Secretary Sherman left for New York to-day, and will be absent several days. Assistant Secretary Hawley is in charge of the Treasury Department.

The President nominated Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, United States Consul General at the City of Mexico.

The House elections committee, to-day, agreed by unanimous vote to dismiss the South Carolina contested election case of O'Connor (dem.) against Cain (rep.) sitting member.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—At the city election in Santa Cruz, to-day, the workingmen elected the mayor, clerk and assessor, and two councilmen. The citizens elected the treasurer and one councilman, and one independent councilman was elected.

It has been ascertained that Guatemala agents have been in the city for some weeks attempting to hire parties to blow up the steamer *Yrazu*, late *Pelican*, sold to the Costa Rica government, but the police frustrated their scheme. Of two suspicious characters who boarded the steamer at the wharf, one was arrested, but the other escaped with a package believed to have contained dynamite. The prisoner was released, nothing being found against him.

NEW YORK, 9.—Leman Klous, senior partner of the firm of Leman Klous & Co., wholesale dealers in hatter's materials, 468 Broome St., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Boston. He had a large amount of real estate, mainly in Boston. The depreciation in values was the chief cause of failure. Liabilities, \$403,162, of which \$335,708 are secured and \$10,800 printing debts. Unencumbered assets valued at \$76,132.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says, Hewitt has perfected his resolution to facilitate the transaction of business in the House of Representatives. His plan is to move the statutory from the old Hall of Representatives to the Rotunda, and erect the Speaker's table near the southern entrance to that hall, and place three rows of benches on each side of it. In this smaller hall he would have all ordinary business of the House transacted. Rules against conversation, reading of newspapers, writing of letters, or doing of anything else disorderly, he would have enforced rigidly, and he also would forbid reading of written speeches during ordinary sessions. The present hall of Representatives he would leave as it now is to be used on special occasions when large audiences are attracted to the Capitol or whenever the House holds sessions for debate only. He then proposed that members be allowed, during ordinary sessions, to occupy seats on the benches in the smaller hall while the business of the House was being transacted, or to remain in the present hall where they could receive their constituents, write letters, read newspapers, or occupy the time in any way they might choose. Whenever a division of the House is called for he would have a gong struck in the large hall for the purpose of calling the members to their places in the smaller one. This plan Hewitt proposes to adopt simply as a temporary expedient.

Secretary Sherman, this morning, visited the sub-treasury, and had a long interview with Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse.

At one o'clock this p. m. a conference was begun between the Secretary and a number of prominent bankers, whom had been invited to meet him. The meeting is strictly private, its object is an interchange of views in regard to the financial condition of the country.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, has been taken into the Hunter murder case as associate counsel for prisoner.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 10.—Preparations are making for a centennial commemoration of the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3rd, 1778. President Hayes has promised to assist.