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FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The deficiency appropriation bill was reported back from the committee with an amendment.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the sundry civil bill and a new conference was ordered.

The Senate took up the general deficiency bill and the Senate committee amendments were agreed to as the bill was read.

An amendment offered by Cockrell was adopted appropriating $50,000 to continue the investigation of claims provided for by the act of July 4, 1864, relating to quarter-masters and commissary stores furnished the United States in non-insurrectionary States.

Hoar's amendment for a 3 per cent. loan with the modification proposed by Morrill, embodying the substantial features of the refunding bill without the compulsory fifth section was taken up.

Wallace and other members of the committee on appropriations raised the customary points of order against the amendment.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of private pension bills passed.

Wallis, Davis, of West Virginia, and Booth were appointed a conference committee on the deficiency bill.

The Japanese fund bill was taken up.

Kirkwood's amendment to reduce the total to $485,000 was rejected, and the bill passed—ayes 46, noes 6.

Coke, Harris, Jones (of Florida), Maxey, Vest and Withers voted no. The bill directs the payment to the government of Japan of $1,463,224, and out of this fund $248,000 as prize money to the officers and crews of the United States ship *Wyoming* and the steamer *Takiang*, or their legatee representatives.

Beck submitted the conference report upon the sundry civil bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—After reading the journal, the veto message was received from the President and read by the clerk.

Tucker moved that the message be printed and laid on the table for future consideration.

Robeson moved to proceed to the consideration of the message immediately. The yeas and nays were ordered, and Tucker's motion was agreed to—yeas 135, nays 116, so the message remains on the Speaker's table.

Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass the apportionment bill on the basis of 307. This meeting with opposition on the republican side, Cox so amended the motion as to bring up for consideration the apportionment bill, and have a vote taken on numbers 322, 319, 315 and 307, [and when the majority shall agree on any number, to have the bill, with the second and third sections of the original bill, put on its passage without debate or dilatory motions.

Conger raised a point of order against the proposition, and Cox modified it by striking out the words "dilatory motions."

Conger, reserving the rights for himself and friends to refuse to vote if desirable, made no further objection to the proposition, and the rules being suspended in accordance therewith, the House first proceeded to vote upon 322. Rejected, yeas 119, nays 132, and the vote was taken on 319. This number was agreed to, yeas 136, nays 123. The result was received with some applause on the republican side. Killinger was the only republican who voted in the negative, while the following democrats voted affirmatively: Beltzhoover, Becknell, Coffroth, Felton, Hill, Hutchins, Richardson (S. C.), Regan (Pa.), Tilman, Wise and Wright.

Cox then stated that he intended to abide by the will of the majority and though he voted against the bill he would perform his duty and present it in proper shape. The bill was then passed, yeas 145, nays 113, and provides as follows: Section 1, that from and after the 3d of March, '83, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 319 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 6, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 2, Georgia 10, Illinois 20, Indiana 13, Iowa 10, Kansas 6, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 6, Maine 4, Maryland 6, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Mississippi 7, Missouri 14, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 33, North Carolina, 9, Ohio 21, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 28, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 10, Texas 10, Vermont 2, Virginia 10, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 8.

Section 2. That whenever a new State is admitted into the Union the representative or representatives assigned to it shall be additional to the number 319 herein provided for.

Section 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment, the number to which such State may be entitled in the Forty-eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts, composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number to the representatives to which each State may be entitled in Congress, not one district electing more than one representative.

On motion of Thomasson, the bill passed construing the meaning of the act to reimburse Kentucky for moneys expended for the United States and enrolling, equipping, etc., of militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Van Voorhees moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $100,000 for erecting a public building at Rochester, New York. This bill was on the public calendar in company with fifty-four other bills of a similar character, and fifty four gentlemen were on their feet protesting against one building being preferred to another. The confusion and noise were consequently great, the Speaker declaring that an agreement had been entered into by which gentlemen were to be recognized according to the order of their bills on the calendar. This Blackburn denied, and the Speaker said he should examine the *Record*, pending which the House took recess.

Upon reassembling McMahon, Cobb and Hiscock were appointed conferees on the deficiency appropriation bill.

A motion to suspend the rules and proceed to the consideration of Senate pension bills on the Speaker's table and private calendar met with a good deal of opposition upon the democratic side, many members showing a strong desire to go on with the business on the private calendar in regular order. There was great confusion, and very sharp words passed between the Speaker and Singleton, of Illinois. The motion finally carried on a yea and nay vote, but on the first pension bill 20 or 25 democrats refused to vote, and left the House without a quorum.

Hooker raised a point of order, which was overruled by the Speaker, and an appeal was taken which, after some delay and great confusion, was laid on the table.

Hooker then made one or two filibustering motions.

AMERICAN.

SHERMAN'S GOOD-BYE.

The Last Cabinet Meeting of Hayes' Administration.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The special cabinet meeting held to day, the last of the present administration, was devoted principally to the consideration of unfinished business. A number of commissions were signed this afternoon.

All of the family vacated the executive mansion excepting the President and Mrs. Hayes. They remain until to-morrow.

The executive department closed early to-day. There was no business after 12 in the war and navy departments.

Text of the resignation of Secretary Sherman:

Washington, March 3, 1881.

To Hon. R. B. Hayes, Prest. of the United States.

My Dear Sir—Having been elected a member of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect this day. In thus severing our official relations I avail myself of the opportunity to express my grateful appreciation and heartfelt thanks for the support and assistance you have uniformly given me in the discharge of the duties of that office. I shall ever cherish with pleasant memories my friendly association with you as a member of your cabinet, and shall follow you in your retirement from your great office with the best wishes and highest regards.

Very truly your friend,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Sherman took leave this afternoon of the officers and employees of the Treasury Department who had assembled in his room, in the following words, in reply to an address:

Mr. Acklen, Sec'y French, and Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have received this mark of your appreciation and kindness with more emotion than usual with me. I feel that we have served together during four years of important and exacting labor. During that time I have no doubt that in my intercourse with you I have not always been what you here certify I have been. I have no doubt often been abrupt, impatient, and perhaps have not been observant of all the courtesies and kindness that men ought to exercise in their intercourse with each other; still, we have been engaged in the performance of great and important duties, where decision was necessary and promptness indispensable. Now, in leaving you to be transferred to another sphere of duty, I feel that I have no enemy I wish to punish, but that all are friends whom I would be glad to reward. Most of you have been here longer than I have; many of you are indispensable to the public service. The head of this department may change. Others may come and go, and yet there are men whom I now address who could not be spared from the public service and from this department as readily as any secretary who might be named. Your duties are extremely important. The safety of the public money, of public interests, all depend upon the exactness with which the accounts are kept and the various duties of subordinates are observed and performed. Without the signature of many of you, I sign no paper of importance. The great body of the duties of this department are performed by you. It is only here and there, when a new question arose, or where important policies are to be pursued, that the Secretary of the Treasury performs important functions. You have the custody and control of the collection and disbursement of the public revenues. Upon your judgment all accounts are passed. Upon your fidelity all public moneys are preserved, and therefore to you more than to me properly comes the credit of the performance of this department. I am thankful, without any loss, without any grave violation of duty, that you, and perhaps I also, have performed our duty to the best of our abilities and with satisfactory success. Our country is now prosperous. Four years ago our financial condition was one of gloom and dispondency. We found our paper money below par; we found public credit impaired in all the markets of the world. By your agency and the favorable course of events, and more than all by the blessings of divine providence, we now find public credit unexampled among the nations of the world; we find public money all at par with gold and safe in the custody of the treasurer and his subordinates. We find accounting officers pursuing their duties evenly and exactly without reproach or criticism. Now, gentlemen, I can say no more. When I leave you I desire to have the kindly recollections and friendship of you all. I will be glad to shake hands with any who desire to do so.

Sherman was very much affected and his concluding remark were broken and at times almost inaudible. Many officers with whom Sherman has been intimately associated were also deeply affected.

The executive departments all close to-morrow, inauguration day being a legal holiday in the District.

Loss and Gain.

The gains and losses of the several States by the apportionment bill, passed to-day, are: Gains—Arkansas 1, California 2, Illinois 1, Iowa 1, Kansas 3, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, Nebraska 2, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 1, South Carolina 1, Texas 4, Virginia 1, West Virginia 1; total 29. Losses—Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, Vermont 1; total 3. By this apportionment the North gains 16 and loses 3; net gain 13. The South gains 13 and loses none.

Cabinet Appointment.

Representative Levi P. Morton, Senator Cameron, Wm. E. Chandler and Hon. Marshall Jewell also called on Garfield. Every one who asked for the President-elect was shown to his apartment until 12 o'clock, when he went out for a drive. This evening Gen. Garfield dined with Representative Chittenden, of New York, and afterwards attended a card reception of that gentleman. Many prominent democrats were present. The guests included Prest. Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Vice President-elect Arthur, Gen. Sherman, Secretaries Sherman, Evarts, Ramsay and Attorney General Devens. Sir Edward Thornton was present. Officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland in the city, came to meet at the City Hall to-morrow.

New York, 3.—A Washington special to an evening paper says: There is great disappointment and apprehension in the city among all classes over the prospect of a storm here to-morrow, as predicted by the weather bureau. In the entire history of Washington, no such elaborate preparations for an inaugural parade and display have ever before been made, and the expected rain threatens to mar it all and discomfort hundreds on hundreds of the people.

Gen. Hancock and staff left for Washington in a special car.

NEW YORK MONEY NEWS.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Graphic* says: Not a few people came down this morning expecting to sell stocks and receive a profit on the passage of the funding bill. From the very opening, however, there were orders to take all offerings, and instead of weakness there was a strong tone which developed buoyancy, when at the end of the first half hour news came that the veto of the funding bill had been written out, and just here one of the inconsistencies that characterize the course of speculation manifested itself. Those who had bought stocks in the hope of the passage of the funding as a measure of inflation began to buy on the vetoing of the bill. Shorts took alarm and were driven to cover by the manipulations of operators, who yesterday and the day before were the principal buyers of stocks. There is little doubt that the advance to-day was due mainly to the closing out of short accounts, for the report was freely circulated that a funding amendment shorn of all obnoxious features would be tacked on to the deficiency bill and passed to-day. The situation in other respects has not changed.

So great has been the increase in the number of messages offering here that the Western Union Company has been compelled to borrow operators for its main office from the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific offices. The *Commercial Bulletin*, in its financial article says the day opened at the Stock Exchange on the news that the funding bill had passed the House in the same form that it came from the Senate which made stocks weak. Then news came that the treasury will buy (at supposed market prices) $5,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds on Wednesday. This strengthened the market as did also the later news that the President had vetoed the refunding bill. Later in the day the decision of Judge Blatchford refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the Western Union Telegraph consolidation, and the report that Judge Sedwick had so far modified the recent injunction granted by him, that 48½ per cent. of the scrip declared as dividend to the Western Union Telegraph shareholders could be issued, gave great strength to telegraph stocks, and the result of all was a general rise in stocks, declining from 1 to ¼ per cent for holding stocks. United States bonds advanced ⅛ and ¼. The treasury, in the last ten days has taken about $18,000,000 lawful money, placed there by banks giving up note circulation. It has paid out for bonds bought about $6,000,000, so it retains about $12,000,000 which has been taken from bank reserves. This money, if it should remain in the Treasury, will cause a stringent loan market, and the question is how to get out. The report was current that the treasurer would return to the banks which have given up their circulation the lawful money which they had deposited to redeem their notes. Later it was officially announced that he will return the greenbacks to those banks which may have deposited them, provided the bonds which may have secured their circulation still remain on deposit and none of the circulation of the bank has been redeemed from the deposit. He declined, however, to surrender greenbacks upon the redeposit of bonds. If five per cent. bonds are again deposited new certificates must be issued. If the money cannot be got back into the banks in this way then the only other way is to buy bonds at the market price to the extent of $12,000,000. This would restore the banks to the condition they were in ten days ago, or before the Senate passed the refunding bill. If the Treasury buys more than $12,000,000 then the amount beyond will make the banks proportionately better off than they were ten days ago.

Opinion of the Veto.

The *Times* says: The action of President Hayes in vetoing the refunding bill was variously received on the street, according to the prejudices of persons interested. H. C. Fahnestock, of the First National Bank, which has been regarded as the champion of the opponents of the refunding bill, said yesterday afternoon, that the bill would have been favored by the banking men, notwithstanding the doubt of many as to its ultimate success, had it not been for the fifth section; with this clause, it could not but have been a failure. "It was a bad policy to antagonize banks, without whose co-operation the placing of a 3 per cent bond would be a failure. In any event, if such a funding bill, with such provisions as were contained in the objectionable fifth clause, had been passed a year ago, to take effect to-day, it would be a different matter. The notice given was too short, and banks were compelled, in their own defense, to fight its passage. Should the act be passed, to-day, to fund the debt on the basis of a 3½ per cent. bond, there would not be the slightest doubt as to its success."

Rushing to Washington.

The Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads are crowded with trains bearing people to Washington to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

The *Times* this morning says: Railroad accommodation between this city and Washington are beyond anything of the kind known since the rebellion. Yesterday it was necessary to send out special trains, and all locking equipments of the road and branches were made ready for service. To-day it may require a levy upon the Midland and other roads not competing in the Southern business, for extra coaches. The limited express, yesterday, ran in three sections having 15 palace cars and two baggage cars. In the centennial year the travel at no time made this demand. Regular trains through to Washington were twice their regular size and all were crowded, in some instances it being found necessary to increase the accommodations by the use of camp stools. To day the rush is expected to be much larger. The travel is so far confined chiefly to citizens of New York.

W. U. Victory.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, to day, rendered a decision in the trials brought by the Direct Cable Company and the French Cable Company, to restrain the consolidation of the Western Union and other telegraph companies. Judge Blatchford entirely refuses to grant to either of the two cable companies any relief whatever. He also refused to grant to either of them upon anything that has been said up to this day any relief upon their amended bills, asking an order to restrain the Western Union Telegraph Company from violating any condition of the cable contracts made with the two land companies, to which it now succeeds. The Judge is reported as having ruled that the Western Union can issue its certificates for 48½ per cent. This practically accomplishes all that is required to complete the consolidation.

Suspicious of Lesseps.

The *Times* says of Lesseps' scheme: People who have most closely watched this extraordinary Frenchman, are at a loss to decide whether he is sanguine and sincerely confident in this enterprise or a daring and reckless speculator. He has used every possible art, and while some of them look suspiciously like pretenses to excite faith and attract investment in an undertaking which many skilful and sober engineers regard as wholly impracticable and sure to prove disastrous, if he is in earnest and after all succeed, it will be another great triumph of daring over conservative skepticism. If he is deluding the people to disaster for his own gain, he is preparing for himself a memory that one would hardly believe a man of his years would willingly run the risk of.

Mormons in Mexico.

The *World's* City of Mexico correspondent says: The Mormons, who perhaps anticipate difficulties with the new regime about to be inaugurated at home, are here again endeavoring to procure lands for a large colony of the Saints. So far the Mexican government has taken no action in the matter, but may when Congress assembles.

THE IRISH MUDDLE.

London dispatches say: The *Times* gives the following account of an Irishman who is described by a correspondent as the chief adviser of Joubrut, the boy commander. His name is Alfred Aylward. He was for some time connected with James Stevens, Fenian head centre. A correspondent of the *Times*, who was in Natal, says Aylward disapproved of their plans, as he thought the time for assassination and revolt was inopportune, and informed the committee if they resolved to murder Lord Mayo he should inform him of his danger. Aylward then sent a note to Lord Mayo, telling him not to pass through the Castle yard that afternoon. Aylward was that night shot by a Fenian as an informer, and was taken to the hospital wounded. A correspondent met Aylward, who told him how he had secretly severed his connection with the Fenian movement in Ireland. His story is as follows: At a meeting of the central committee, Stevens presiding, at which Aylward was present, it was decided to assassinate Lord Mayo, then chief secretary for Ireland, as he passed out from the Castle Yard, Dublin, and to attack Chester Castle, for the purpose of procuring arms in the two places. The police discovered who wrote the letters to Lord Mayo, and when Aylward recovered, he was placed under police protection, and accepted an offer of money from the secretary of the jail on condition of his leaving the country. Aylward then left Ireland and went to South Africa. He has been long known in Africa as a strong sympathizer with the Dutch. When, in 1866, the Boers being at war with Lecocceni, wanted an officer, Aylward volunteered. At the fight at Waherskloop he was serving with the Lydenberg, and on the death of their captain, succeeded to the command. He is author of "The Transvaal of To-day," in which he gives a sketch of recent Boer wars, and describes the habits of the people. He was, up to quite recently, editor of the Natal *Witness*, published at Pietermaritzburg.

In the House of Commons, Dillon said, if he were an Irish farmer he would keep a rifle to shoot the landlords. Shouts of "Oh." He wished the Irish had proclaimed civil war. The Speaker called him to order. Harcourt declared that his former attacks were fully justified by Dillon's language in a previous debate. Wm. Baxter, liberal, for Montrose, gave notice that he would ask Gladstone whether, despite the new rules, the usual necessary business of the House was not virtually stopped? Government intended to propose measures which would effectually end obstruction. Healy was repeatedly called to order for charging Harcourt with uttering untruths. He was eventually named by the Speaker, and his suspension voted for by 238 to 15. During this scene Parnell entered the House.

Dillon said he had never expressed approval of assassination. Dwyer Gray and McCoan, home-rulers, regretted Dillon's language, and disavowed any sympathy with illegal means for promoting the League agitation.

John McCarthy, liberal member of the last Parliament, for Mallow, and in favor of home government for Ireland, writes to newspapers that Parnell's policy has achieved two things only, cloture and coercion. It has retarded the introduction of the land bill, alienated tenants' friends, and alarmed all classes, by communistic theories. His policy has proved abortive, obstruction is checkmated, withholding rent is proving impossible, foreign alliances are proving disgraceful and the deepest instincts of Irishmen have been wounded, by seeking an alliance among atheists of England, conspirators of America and communists of Paris. This is not merely failure, it is disaster and dishonor.

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