

WASHINGTON, 28.—Hill spoke in favor of gold and silver as the only legal tender and said he was opposed to that part of the amendment of the Senator from Delaware which accepted greenbacks in payment of custom duties. However, as the money was in circulation he would not vote against the bill.

Morrill opposed the bill. Blaine announced that he would vote for the bill because he found no harm in it.

After further discussion the amendment of Bayard was rejected—yeas 18, nays 42.

Matthews submitted the following as a substitute for the House bill: "That whenever any United States legal tender notes are returned to the Treasury they shall be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not cancel or retire any of the same, and it is provided that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation of mutilated notes and the issue of other similar notes of like denomination in their stead as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

After brief discussion the substitute was rejected—yeas 10, nays 26.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate.

The Senate insisted on its amendments. The bill provides a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia and a conference was ordered.

Windom called up the legislative appropriation bill that it might be unfinished business to-morrow.

Conover submitted an amendment to the Johnston Texas Pacific Railroad bill giving to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company the right to complete, within three years, a line of road from the eastern terminus of the Texas Pacific at or near Shreveport, to some point on the Mississippi river at or near New Orleans, and extending to said road the privileges of that bill. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Hamlin gave notice that as soon as the Senate should dispose of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, he would call up the bill reported by him yesterday, from the committee on foreign relations in regard to the payment of the fishing award. He said the bill must receive the consideration of Congress at the present session, and thus avoid the necessity of an extra session.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The amendment fixing the number of cavalry regiments at eight and infantry at 18 was concurred in; also, the amendment fixing the maximum of privates in the cavalry company at 125. The amendments striking out the section reorganizing the adjutant general's department and inspector general's department were non-concurred in, and these sections were restored to the bill. The new section, No. 15, in regard to the retirement of officers, which was substituted last Saturday for other sections that were struck out on points of order, were retained.

The next amendment was that offered in the committee by Knott, prohibiting, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as posse comitatus. The amendment was adopted—yeas 130, nays 117 and the bill passed without division.

The main feature of the bill as passed are the fixing of the strength of the army at 20,000, fixing the number of cavalry regiments at eight, with companies not exceeding 125 privates, and of infantry regiments at 18, with companies of not less than 60 privates, reducing the force of the various staff departments; providing for a board to reorganize those departments; providing for a board to recommend the retiring or mustering out of officers; fixing the number of major generals at one and of brigadier generals at three, after those figures shall have been reached reducing the number and rank of *aids de camp*, reducing the pay and emoluments of officers; transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department, and prohibiting the employ-

ment of troops for civil purposes unless specially authorized by an act of Congress.

Wigginton made a conference report on the bill to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies. Agreed to.

Reagan called up his bill to regulate inter-State communication on railroads. A question of consideration being raised, the House refused to consider—yeas 403, nays 122.

Waddell, chairman of the post office committee, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate letter correspondence and to establish a line of steam vessels between the United States and Liberia; also favorably on the bill to establish a postal savings depository and to aid in refunding the interest bearing indebtedness of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole. Also a bill providing an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred to committee of the whole.

Giddings, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating \$50,000 to provide for the transportation of United States mail between Galveston and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Caldwell, from the same committee, reported a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every postmaster, except those appointed by the President, shall make quarterly reports of the money received or charged by him for postage, etc., and that every postmaster appointed by the President shall render monthly accounts of such moneys so received. Passed.

After the morning hour, the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and a number of executive documents were referred.

The first bill on the table was that for the repeal of the bankrupt law, with the Senate amendment. On motion of Knott the amendment was concurred in without division. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The Senate amendments to the District of Columbia government bills were non-concurred in. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 29.—After the reading of the journal, Wood called up the Senate adjournment resolution, and moved to postpone its further consideration until June 8; yeas 4. The nays were ordered, and there being a number of vacant seats on the democratic side, Reagan asked if it was in order to have the call of the House, to which the Speaker replied he thought there was a quorum.

Wood—For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present, I move that the House adjourn.

Hale—Does the gentleman want to filibuster on his own motion?

Wood—No, sir; but I want a fair and square vote on the proposition.

The yeas and nays being taken on the motion to adjourn, it was defeated.

A vote was then taken on the Senate resolution for final adjournment, and resulted—yeas 127, nays 131, so the resolution was defeated.

Wood then moved to make the date of adjournment, the 24th of June.

Clymer moved an amendment to make it the 17th. This amendment had a majority in a standing vote.

The vote was then taken on the motion to postpone consideration of the resolution for final adjournment until June 8th, and it was defeated—yeas 126, nays 132.

Wood then moved to lay the Senate resolution on the table.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Two very important bills received action to-day, which insures their becoming laws as soon as they can be enrolled and sent to the President for his signature, one being the House bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, which was finally passed by the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment, fixing September 1st as the day when the repeal is to take effect, and the other being the House bill prohibiting any further retirement of greenbacks, which was passed by the Senate without amendment. The large majority obtained for this bill in the Senate was due, in consideration of the measure, to a very general explanation that its enactment will put a stop to further financial legislation this session, or at least prevent any

additional legislation amendatory of the specie resumption law. There was, however, an earnest determination expressed by a number of democratic representatives in today's caucus, to secure the adoption by the House of the amendments to some one of the remaining appropriation bills which shall prohibit the further sale of bonds to the syndicates.

The Treasury Department is advised that the Canadian commissioner of customs has given notice that in consequence of the near approximation of the value of gold and silver and paper currency, no discounts will hereafter be made on American invoices until further notice.

The House committee on Indian affairs authorized Throckmorton to prepare and report to the House, with favorable recommendation, a resolution directing the committee on Indian affairs to visit the Indian Territory. The principal object of the commission is to ascertain whether or not several tribes are desirous of the establishment of the proposed Territory of Oklahoma.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House, the democratic members held a caucus for the purpose of considering the adjournment *sine die* of the present session of Congress, the Senate concurrent resolution, fixing the 10th of June, having heretofore been postponed until the 29th inst. Some of the members expressed a desire for an early adjournment, and thought this could be effected by the 20th of June, while others were opposed to naming the time owing to the large amount of public business now pending, and besides, the question of adjournment should, for the present, remain where it was, namely, with the House. The caucus, on the motion of Clymer, resolved to move in the House, to-morrow, the further postponement of the Senate resolution. Ewing offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to take any action on the tariff bill at the present session, but without taking action upon it the caucus adjourned until June 7.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The wool market continues quiet and without change; unwashed wools are generally sought for.

MEMPHIS, 28.—W. H. Zenor, an ex-tax collector of Putnam County, Ill., was arrested and held for requisition, to-day, charged with embezzlement.

DEADWOOD, 28.—Col. M. V. Sheridan, of Gen. Phil. Sheridan's staff, arrived here last evening. He comes for the purpose of selecting suitable locations for encampments for the soldiers now en route to the Hills. Three camps will be established, one in the vicinity of Bear Butte, 10 miles from Deadwood; another in the vicinity of Rapid City, 40 miles distant, and the third on the Little Missouri River, 80 or 90 miles distant. It is thought these encampments, in connection with the troops at Fort McKinney, will afford sufficient protection from Indians for the Black Hills towns and routes during the summer.

PROVIDENCE, 28.—At Newport, the general assembly convened in grand committee. The committee on the count of votes for the general officers reported. Governor Vazandt and his associates on the State ticket were elected, and they were inaugurated.

WATKINS, N. Y., 28.—In the first race of the regatta of the Watkins Rowing Association, the Atlantics of New York, Downs and Eastis were winners by about three boats lengths. The Detroit scullers, Clegg and Campau, were second; Northwestern third. Winning time 8.10. Course, a mile and five sixteenths.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The May musical festival opened at the Mechanics' Pavilion this afternoon to a fair attendance. The orchestra was about 150 strong, the chorus 1,700. The programme of to-day was successfully rendered, and the festival bids fair to prove a success.

WASHINGTON, 29.—In lieu of a personal answer to many letters received from his friends in the South, disclaiming sympathy with any effort to unseat President Hayes, Postmaster General Key has written the following open letter to the people of the South:

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The circumstances attending the passage of the Potter resolution, to investigate the alleged frauds in the presidential election of 1876, in the States of Louisiana and Florida, together with the subsequent declarations of many influ-

ential democratic politicians and journalists, evidence that if both Houses of the 46th Congress are democratic, the majority intend to oust President Hayes and inaugurate Tilden. The title of President Hayes was settled irrevocably by the 44th Congress in the act relating to the electoral commission, by which he was legally declared elected and legally inaugurated. The 45th Congress has no more right to dispute his election than it has to question the title of any victorious contestant to his seat in that body. The 46th Congress will have no more right to ignore him and to recognize his defeated contestant (Mr. Tilden) than Mr. Hayes would have to send a file of soldiers to the House of Representatives to unseat a democrat whom he might consider to have been wrongfully seated or fraudulently elected. The leaders in this desperate attempt rely confidently upon a "solid South" to furnish the bulk of the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, the Senate being already secured. Remembering the encouragement which the northern democrats in 1860 and 1861 extended to the southern States to secede, and the manner in which their promises of aid and comfort were fulfilled, can the southern people afford to join this revolutionary movement with certainty? When the inevitable hour of peril comes they will again be left, unassisted and alone, to meet the storm from the north.

In the dark days of February, 1877, when civil war over the disputed election was imminent, and patriots trembled for the safety of republican institutions, the southern members of Congress averted the danger by compelling the completion of the electoral count under a law which both parties in Congress had enacted; but now the representatives from the southern States, with few exceptions, have joined the movement to submit the results of their former patriotic action, and to remand the country to that anarchy from which, less than two years ago, it was saved by their efforts.

Grant that in permitting the autonomy of all the States, and in appointing citizens to office in the south instead of strangers, President Hayes has but discharged his constitutional duty. Does that excuse the southern Representatives for attempting to invalidate his title which they established, or will it justify them in bringing the country again in danger of a civil war in the effort to unseat him and inaugurate Mr. Tilden? The south must now face the most momentous crisis in its history since 1861. To endorse the recent conduct of their Representatives is to admit the truth of the charges that the people of the south care nothing for the welfare of the Union, but desire the downfall of the republic and would rejoice to see it again involved in civil war.

If their Representatives have not reflected on their sentiments, as I believe to be the case, then the people of the southern States should take care that in the 46th Congress they are represented by men who will defeat the disturbers of the public peace and prevent the Mexicanization of our institutions. To do this they may be compelled to act independent of the democratic party.

Recent events have demonstrated the inability of the democratic members of Congress to resist the mandates of the caucus and the terrors of the party lash, the one wielded and the other inspired by men who seem willing to endanger the welfare of the country, the stability of republican institutions, for the sake of revenge on their political opponents and in the hope of dividing the spoils of victory. If the democratic Representatives of the south could not resist the caucus command to pass the Potter resolution unamended and without debate, how will they be able, in the 46th Congress, to resist a similar command to ignore Mr. Hayes as President, and to recognize Mr. Tilden?

It is, therefore the duty of the Southern people to offer the crowning evidence of their devotion to the Union, in which they now enjoy every right of citizenship and are subjected to no restrictions not laid upon every citizen, by sending representatives to the 46th Congress pledged to resist, at all hazards the revolutionary schemes of the mischief-makers who seem to have gained control of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress. To this end the people in

every district should meet, publicly organize, and resolve to support no person for Congress who has given aid to this movement and who will not pledge himself to sustain the title of President Hayes during the term for which he was elected against all attempts at his overthrow. Only in this way can a grave danger to the republic be avoided and convincing proof be given that the confidence was not misplaced which President Hayes manifested in the south when he withdrew the troops from the State Houses of South Carolina and Louisiana.

I have spoken plainly and earnestly, for I feel that I should be unworthy to represent the south in the administration were I to remain silent now. Invited to the cabinet as a southern man, to see that justice was done to the south, required neither to apologize for my record nor to disowning political principles. It is my duty now to warn the people of the south of the danger which threatens the country. No man need hope that the schemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unseat President Hayes can be carried out without a bloody civil war.

To avert this danger I confidently rely on the patriotism and honor of the people of my native section. (Signed) D. M. KEY.

NEW YORK, 29.—The World says: Ben. Holladay had two mortgages on his Ophir farm, in Westchester County, which was valued at over \$400,000; one to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$50,000, and one to August Belmont for \$150,000. The farm was recently sold upon foreclosure of the last named mortgage, and the deficiency was \$105,789.02. Judge Donohue, yesterday, confirmed the referees' report of the sale.

The World's Washington correspondent interviewed Key, last night. The latter said he believed the northerners would be displeased with his letter. "I am only addressing the people of the South. I have written nothing but what I honestly believe. The idea of the managers of this affair is to secure control of the next House of Representatives. The democrats will control the Senate, Congress will refuse to receive messages from Hayes, and they will receive them from Tilden. If that will not precipitate a civil war I do not know what will. It is perfectly clear in my mind that Tilden, Blair, and perhaps Conkling, are engineering this movement. The southern democrats were whipped into support of the resolution; not even a caucus was held, and it is partly the scheme to so compromise southern men that they will be compelled to support whatever steps the leaders of this movement may see fit to do. I read Potter's letter this morning, and it confirms my belief that this investigation is for revolutionary purposes. If I had been in the House when that resolution passed, I should have been with Stephens. Our people did not want this investigation. They were roped into it, and it won't do for them to go too far."

The Commercial Advertiser says: A very exciting contest is going on this afternoon, at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, over the election of directors. The following ticket having polled over 75,000 votes, is supposed to have been elected: Henry Hart, David S. Babcock, John Riley, Samuel L. Phillips, William Rensen, William G. Hunt, James O. Sheldon, Charles F. Livermore, John H. Mahoney.

NEWPORT, R. I., 29.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate protesting that all questions affecting the rights of Rutherford B. Hayes to the office of President of the United States having been settled by Congress itself, through a commission of its own appointment, should not be opened on any pretence whatsoever.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—A special train from Fort Graham says: Sam Bass, the train robber, with five of his men, is surrounded on Big Caddo Creek by Berry Meadow, sheriff of Stephens county. The sheriff was expected to make an attack at daylight this morning.

LONDON, 28.—A Paris correspondent points out that the French government received early information of the peaceful tendency of the negotiations from Berlin and dwells on the three-fold significance of this fact: Firstly, it shows Bismarck has really contributed to the success of Count Schouvaloff's mission and the meeting of the congress, and that is a considerable