

# By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Sargent submitted a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate a paper of the expenditures of the department of state from 1789 to 1876, and also the expenditures on account of foreign enterprise during the same period; agreed to.

Mitchell referred to the testimony in the case of the Oregon electors and said \$15,000 dollars was placed to the credit of the national democratic leaders for use in the Watts-Cronin controversy. This money came direct from Samuel J. Tilden, where, as the testimony showed, the whole conspiracy originated.

Kernan argued that Jourdan had been subpoenaed by an individual member of the committee and not by the whole committee. Had not Mitchell gone into the testimony before it was all in, he (Kernan) would not refer to the matter.

He had no idea that Tilden's book would show that any money was improperly used. He was for a full investigation.

After discussion the resolution was adopted without division.

Sargent, Dorsey and Merrimon were appointed members of the conference on the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the deficiency in the printing department.

Allison, Windom and Bogy were appointed a conference on the Indian appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The bill appropriating a quarter of a million for a fire-proof building for a national museum was placed on the calendar.

Petition of the widow of Rear-Admiral Wilkes, that her name be placed on the pension roll, was referred.

A bill for removing the political disabilities of Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, was passed.

The bill for the publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes was passed.

Conklin asked that the Mexican award bill be passed now.

Spencer, who had a telegram from his constituents saying that there was fraud in the matter, objected.

The Pacific Railroad bill was again taken up, and Booth addressed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Senate bill appropriating \$7,000 to pay the expenses of the electoral commission was passed.

Sargent, from the conference committee on the bill appropriating \$350,000 to supply the deficiency for the public printing during the current fiscal year, made a report which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It provides that from and after the present session of Congress the congressional printer shall not pay over fifty cents per thousand and forty cents an hour for time work on binding, etc.

Boutwell withdrew his amendment providing for the annual payment by railroad companies of three quarters of a million dollars to the credit of the sinking fund, in addition to all payments required under the original act instead of in lieu of all payments under these acts.

Booth renewed the amendment, and also submitted an amendment to the second section of the railroad committee's bill to provide that the Central and Union Pacific Companies each pay into the United States treasuries three-quarters of a million dollars annually, in semi-annual installments, on April 1st and October 1st, commencing on Oct. 7th, in lawful money, until said sums with interest thereon as hereinafter provided shall be sufficient, when added to the other sums to the credit of the sinking fund, to pay off and extinguish the government bonds advanced, with six per cent. interest thereon from their respective dates up to the date when they are so paid and extinguished. The interest on all sums placed to the credit of said sinking fund shall be credited and added thereto semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. per annum; provided, however, that if the foregoing provision shall prove insufficient to extinguish the government bonds and interest thereon at maturity, semi-annual payments shall be increased to such sum as will be sufficient for that purpose. He also moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill reported by the

committee on railroads, which provides that each of said companies shall be entitled at any time to anticipate any or all of the semi-annual payments by payment to the government of the then present value of such semi-annual payments, discounted at six per cent. per annum, but the sum so paid shall not be less than one million dollars at any one time. He also submitted an additional section to the bill providing that Congress shall have power at any time to amend, alter or repeal the act.

Harvey submitted an amendment providing that nothing in any of the Pacific Railroad acts shall be construed so as to exempt from taxation by State authority the lands which the companies have earned by the construction of their roads.

The question being on the amendment of Booth providing that three quarters of a million, to be paid by the companies to the credit of the sinking fund shall be in addition to the other payments insisted of in lieu of other payments or requirements. It was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 20.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A concurrent resolution was agreed to extend the time for the report of the silver commission until the 24th inst.

The electoral commission was granted the Senate chamber after recess for its session.

### HOUSE.

#### WASHINGTON, 12.

The debate closed at 1.15, and the House proceeded to vote on Hale's amendment, which was rejected—97 to 167, and Field's resolution was adopted.

The joint convention proceeded with the count of the election, going through with Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

The State of Louisiana having been reached, four sets of certificates were opened and read. The first and third gave the eight votes of the State to Hayes and Wheeler, and the second, signed by McEnery, as governor, gave them to Tilden and Hendricks. The fourth was a mere burlesque, all the electors bearing the name of John Smith, and it being authenticated by "John Smith, bulldozer, Governor of Louisiana," and ending with, "Such is life."

Objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificate were made by Senator McDonald, of Indiana, based on the ground that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected, their election having been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, governor of Louisiana, and because the returning board was without jurisdiction for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the returning board to canvass or compile the votes, since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since these four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board which the four members had refused to fill; because the four members of the returning board had full knowledge that a true compilation of the votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because said board had offered, for money, to sell the vote of Louisiana, and because Levisse and Brewster, republican electors, had held offices of trust under the government of the United States at the time of their appointment as electors.

The objection was signed by Senators McDonald, Stevenson, Salisbury, Bogy, and Representatives Jenks, Wilson, Tucker, Levy, Ellis and Morrison.

Gibson also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because: First, the government of Louisiana was not republican in form; second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued; third, any alleged canvass of the vote was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void; fourth, some electors were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified by being electors, as holding State offices, Kellogg being acting *de facto* governor, Jaffroin, supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupee, Marks district attorney, and Buch a member of the State senate, member of the board of control of the State penitentiary, administrator of the deaf and dumb asylum, and treasurer of the school board of East Baton Rouge; fifth, because Jaffroin was specially disqualified by the act of the legislature of 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at that election, and be-

cause Jaffroin was, at the last election, supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupee.

This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Kernan, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

Weed, of New York, submitted further objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates on the ground that the electors were not elected as provided by the legislature.

Howe submitted an objection to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates on the ground that there was no evidence that these electors had been appointed in such a manner as the legislature directed, while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was during the year 1876, and for several years prior thereto, Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by all the departments of the government of the United States.

Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the vote of Louisiana? (A pause.) There being no further objections, all the certificates from that State with papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will now be submitted to the electoral commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber.

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The clerk read the journal of the 1st of February for two hours.

Hewitt reported back the Senate bill to encourage American and European telegraphic communication; passed.

The elections committee report declaring the Tilden electors in Florida elected, was considered.

Hopkins said unlimited debate would be allowed. He first intended to limit it to one hour, but the extraordinary spectacle of the tribunal refusing to investigate the real vote of Florida, and the minority report containing the evidence never taken, and reflecting on the majority, had determined him to permit more time.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Dunnell, of the minority, favored the minority report.

Purman created a sensation by favoring the majority resolution, declaring that the Tilden electors were duly elected. The democratic members applauded him as he said this. He said, "I find now an appropriate opportunity to state from my own knowledge the true condition of the presidential vote in my State, concerning which so much is involved in misunderstanding and controversy. The republican party in our State, with all its dissensions, heeled with the whole machinery of the State government in its hands, went into the last campaign determined to win, if our own resources and efforts, coupled with the most heroic devotion on the part of our voters, could achieve such an end. Free speech and free locomotion were used to the fullest extent by the speakers and managers of both sides, and at no time during the campaign, or from any portion of the State, came up any cry of intimidation, with one or two minor exceptions. It was, without exception, the most peaceful election ever held in the State, and not one case of violence or disturbance on election day has come to my knowledge. It seemed the peculiar privilege of the republicans to win, under all these advantageous circumstances, but it is a fact, which I cannot stand upon this floor and deny, and which every man, woman and child in my State know, that Florida was lost by the republican party in the late election and that the democratic governor and the Tilden electors were truly elected. I make this declaration now under the most solemn sense of public duty, and from an irresistible feeling of obligation to the people of my State, who have the right to expect that however partisan their representative may be in his political faith, he should at least, on questions of public fact, be an honest man; but, sir, I would not be understood in making this declaration as laying claim to any unusual amount of honesty or conscience, but I only assert my knowledge of facts. I love the principles of the republican party, and for their sake have been singled by fires of

martyrdom, and I believe in the ultimate triumph of its regenerating mission, but I cannot return to my State and look my constituents in the face if, standing upon this floor and in the presence of the American people, anxious and entitled to know the whole truth concerning this dangerous presidential issue, I should shrink from the responsibility of doing justice to my State and defending her honest political victory against its wilful perversion by a bold, dishonest and unscrupulous State canvassing board."

Purman described at length the manner in which the canvass was conducted, and charged that Cowgill a member of the board, was personally consulted upon the fact of frauds having been committed, and that he gave his assurance in one instance that if it were plausibly covered before the time for adjudication, it should suffer no scrutiny or discount at his hands. Purman concluded as follows: "I thank God and the good people of our State that Florida does not present the alarming spectacle of two rival governments upon her soil, both claiming to represent the sovereign will of the people. No one can foresee the future misfortunes that may befall the States of South Carolina and Louisiana in consequence of their dual governments, though it is my opinion, that whether Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden will succeed to the presidency, in neither event will the republican claimants be able to maintain their authority, whether rightfully elected or not. The pressure will be too great, both upon them and upon the President, and the policy of the republican administration, necessarily, will be to secure peace and reconciliation at the price of any concessions involving the rights of southern republicans."

Woodburn, of Nevada, a member of the committee, criticised the gentleman from Florida (Purman) for characterizing the canvassing board of Florida as bold, unscrupulous and dishonest. The gentlemen composing that board compared favorably with the gentlemen from Florida or with any member on the floor, and he wished to remind that gentleman that his path had been canvassed into this House by the very same board, and in the very same manner in which the Hayes electors had.

The previous question being seconded, it was agreed that the vote on the resolutions should be taken to-morrow at twelve o'clock, although Foster suggested that the funeral ceremonies should be finished to-night and the corpse buried.

On motion of Cox the Senate resolution that each calendar day should be considered as legislative day, and that the journal of the day before should be so dated, was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a memorial from the citizens of New York asking for the passage of a law authorizing the proper department to set apart sufficient ground on either Bedloe's or Governor's Island in the harbor of New York as a site for a statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which has been donated to the United States by French people; referred.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Saylor asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report, within ten days, the actual gold coin and bullion now in the Treasury, and a statement of the outstanding obligations payable on demand in coin, with the balance actually owned by the Treasury available for the resumption of specie payments, and whether any bonds or other interest-bearing obligations have been issued during the past or present year in the purchase of any such coin or bullion.

Rasson objected, and the resolutions of the special Florida committee were considered.

Thompson addressed the House. He stated that the minority had been treated with the greatest fairness, and any charge to the contrary was utterly untrue. The majority resolution, declaring Tilden elected, was then adopted—yeas 142, nays 82; a party vote, with the exception of Purman, who voted in the affirmative.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, appropriating \$12,487,524.

Whitthorne said he intended to offer, as an amendment, a bill reported from the naval committee authorizing the appointment of a

mixed commission to decide upon the future naval policy of the United States. He called attention to the fact that since 1861 there had been expended on the navy over \$600,000,000, and yet it was not as efficient to-day as in 1861.

Hale said that Whitthorne, last year, discovered a method for improving the navy by the impeachment of the Secretary of the Navy, and that attempt failed. Now, he came forward with the proposition for a commission which was to be a panacea for all the ills which afflicted the Navy Department. The commission was to be made up of three persons who had passed their lives in the naval service and of six persons who, in all probability, would know nothing whatever about the subject which they were to inquire into. He denied that the American navy was in a worse condition than it had ever been in before.

The bill was then considered by sections.

Hale moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for the pay of officers and seamen of the navy from six millions and a quarter, as appropriated in the bill, to seven millions, and without coming to a vote on the amendment, the committee rose.

The conference report on the public printing deficiency bill was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The naval appropriation bill passed, with Whitthorne's amendment for the appointment of a commission to decide upon the future naval policy of the United States. The commission is to consist of an admiral of the navy, a general of the army, two senators, three representatives, and two naval officers, to be designated by the President.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 12.—All apprehensions of a peaceful settlement of the presidential dispute, under the provisions of the electoral commission law, being prevented by a democratic majority in the House of Representatives have been dissipated, to-day. Speeches on the question of sustaining the commission's Florida decision were generally very partisan and bitter in their tone, but very few democrats manifest any disposition to endeavor to obstruct the prompt action of the existing law, and an overwhelming majority evidently intend to abide by its final results whatever they may be.

The electoral commission was called to order at 4.30 p. m., and read the certificates and accompanying papers in the case of Louisiana from the presiding officer of the joint session.

Upon the arrival of the various counsel—Field, Campbell, Trumbull, Carpenter, Merrick, Hoadley and Green for the democratic side of the question, and Evarts, Matthews, Shellabarger and Stoughton for the republican side, the presiding judge enquired who would represent the objectors.

Field responded—Senator McDonald and Jenks, of the House, to certificates number 1 and 3.

Evarts announced that Howe and Shellabarger would object to certificate number 2.

MEMPHIS, 12.—The city is crowded to-night. All the leading illustrated papers have representatives here. Prof. King, of Philadelphia, made a balloon ascension this afternoon, and from the direction he took, and other circumstances, fears are felt for his safety.

OMAHA, 12.—Caroline Lambert, 101 years old, died this afternoon, having by accident set fire to her clothes.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the lack of funds in the government printing office is proving a serious embarrassment. Several appropriation bills are ready for action but cannot be printed for the use of members. The conference committee is considering the appropriation for the printing office, but Holman, a member of the committee, has been for a week under the influence of a demon with which he has a periodical struggle.

At the telegrapher's ball held here to-night, the music was transmitted over the wires by means of Elisha Gray's telephone, from Milwaukee with great success. The wires were run into the several newspaper offices, and caused great delight to those to whom it was a novelty and wonder.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—Shakespeare's play of "Cymbeline" was produced at the Walnut Street theatre, to-night, being given for