

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The army appropriation bill was reported without amendment.

Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval or civil officer, or any other person, except for the purpose named in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description, within a mile of any polling place where a general or special election for a representative to Congress is being held.

Bayard's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums paid to John I. Davenport, supervisor of elections at New York, since 1879, was adopted.

Consideration of the New Hampshire senatorial case was then resumed.

The Vice President appointed as the committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Gordon, Withers and Garland.

Bayard introduced a bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes. He asked the unanimous consent to put the bill on its passage without referring it to any committee. It repeals the act passed in 1862 providing test oaths and the disqualification of jurors in the courts of the United States.

Edmunds objected and the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, and after discussion the Senate, without action, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Quite a debate was started upon the propriety of instructing the chairman of the committee on the legislative appropriation bill to award the floor in accordance with rules of the House, and not be bound by any list of speakers, which may be formed. After an informal discussion the subject matter was referred to the committee on rules.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, consideration to be under the five minute rule and all general debate to be reserved until the political features of the bill are reached.

Dibrell submitted an amendment providing that no collector at any port of entry shall be allowed a salary greater than the receipts at said port, nor shall the expenses of collecting at any port exceed the gross receipts of the same. Rejected.

An amendment was adopted providing that the salary of storekeepers shall not exceed \$50 per month.

Fort submitted an amendment providing that, hereafter, when legal tender treasury notes are reissued, they shall be so reissued in the same denominations as originally issued.

Garfield raised the point of order that the amendment changed the existing law and was not in the interest of economy, which point of order was sustained by the chairman (Mills) and the amendment ruled out.

After finishing the consideration of sixty pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—Freemont, of Arizona, now here, says: The department of the interior promises to restrict Pima and Maricopa Indians to a smaller reservation, on Salt River, than that recently assigned, and assures him that it shall not in any way interfere with settlers there. The department, meantime, will examine his plan for the removal of all Valley Indians of Arizona to a permanent reservation on the Colorado River, towards its mouth, and he has hopes of its adoption.

Freemont has submitted to government a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to their old basin in southern California, which would, he says, create an inland sea 200 miles long, 50 broad and 300 feet deep, converting a desert waste into a highway for commerce and greatly improving the climate of Southern Arizona and southeastern California.

Freemont says he has been suc-

cessful in awakening the attention of capitalists here to Arizona mining interests, and expects "good results to follow."

A Washington special says: Southern men are beginning to get their eyes open to the fact that the negro immigration schemes on foot threaten serious injury to their section, but do not know how to go to work to prevent negroes from moving west and north. There is plenty of evidence here that the movement is fostered by republican politicians, and that by inducing a large number of negroes to leave the southern States before the next census is taken, Republican managers hope to affect the representation of the States in such a way as to overthrow the democratic majority in the House. All leading republican managers are interesting themselves in this business.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Representative Kenna, to-day, prepared and put in circulation a petition requesting John F. House, chairman of the democratic caucus, to call a caucus for Friday evening next, in the language of the petition, "with a view to providing, by legislation at the present session, for the free coinage of silver, the issue of bullion certificates based on either silver or gold; the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank circulation, and the prohibition of any further increase of the bonded debt of the government." Under the democratic rule, ten members are a sufficient number to procure a call for a caucus. The petition has already more than sixty signers, and the indications are that it will meet the approval of such a number as to secure a movement, immediately on the announcement of the committee, in the direction of the financial legislation indicated.

The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court to-day:

The People, *ex rel*, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plaintiffs, in error, vs. Commissioners of Taxes of the City of New York. Passed on account of the sickness of counsel.

The Suto Tunnel Company et al., appellants, vs. The Savage Mining Company. On motion of J. M. Wilson, of counsel for appellants, the case was dismissed with costs.

Henry O. Harkness, plaintiff in error, vs. Jordan W. Hyde; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho. Argued by George H. Williams for plaintiff in error, and R. P. Lowe for defendant in error.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—The wool market is quiet and still favors buyers.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington Special says: General Chalmers, who represents the Shoe String district in Mississippi, ridicules the negro exodus, reports of which he says have been greatly exaggerated. He thinks more negroes have moved into Mississippi within the past year than have left.

Louisiana congressmen say if the exodus should really become serious they will introduce coolie labor, successful experiments of which have already been tried.

Representative Haskell, of Kansas, thinks the number who have arrived in that state have been exaggerated, but does not believe a general exodus will result in any practical good. Kansas, he says, is a young state, the people are not wealthy, and would scarcely welcome a large number of unproductive immigrants who would be a severe tax upon their generosity. He does not believe the movement has been encouraged from Kansas. He does not think the state would give encouragement to settlers who cannot maintain themselves.

Representative Reagan, of Texas, has singular views. He knows there will be a legitimate immigration to that state of 150,000 self-sustaining settlers, and that the state does not invite a dependent class of emigrants.

The grand jury in the federal court, to-day, found John W. Gregg guilty of the embezzlement of government funds while superintendent of the money order department of the Chicago post office. The evidence adduced demonstrated the existence of a series of shortages extending over years, prior to May 4th, 1878, when the flight of one of the parties implicated, Edward A. Miller, cashier, revealed the condition of affairs. Gregg was convicted on Miller's testimony, Miller receiving immunity. The total amount of the defalcation, \$15,000, has been partially restored. The sentence is reserved.

The *Times* learns that an arrangement for pooling all the Colorado business has just been concluded between the Union Pacific Railroad and branches of the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. This ends all competition in the passenger and freight traffic. The Chicago connections have been notified that in no case will these roads accept, as their proportion between the Missouri River and Denver, anything else than the full arbitrary charges. These are \$20 on emigrant and \$27 on first-class fares.

BALTIMORE, 8.—The will of Mme. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte divides all her real and personal estate equally to her grandsons, Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, who are also made executors. The real estate is divided for life to her grandsons and after ward to their children.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Tribune's* Omaha special says: Judge Dundy, of the United States court, on application of T. H. Tibbles, granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Brigadier-General Crook, commanding him to show cause why he held the Ponca Indians prisoners at Fort Omaha. These Indians were arrested under an order from Washington to be returned to the Indian Territory whence they fled to save their lives, on account of sickness. They were at work on the Omaha agency farming, and say they don't want to live on the government, but desire to support themselves; such was suggested by "Standing Bear's" declaration, "I was arrested when I had hold of the plow handle, held a prisoner, and I never committed a crime." Leading lawyers of the State have volunteered their services for the Indians. The legal fraternity regard it as the most important case in the United States court since the Dred-Scott decision, and think the result, if successful, will force a change in government's Indian policy. General Crook has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

NEW YORK, 9.—The steamer *Surbiton*, whose supposed loss was telegraphed here yesterday, sailed from this port for Rotterdam on February 18th, with a general cargo of merchandise, valued at about \$100,000, three-fourths insured. She had no passengers; was commanded by Captain J. A. Abbott, and had a crew of 28 persons. The *Surbiton* was an iron screw steamer, built at Newcastle, England, in 1877, and owned by Watts, Milburn & Co., London. She is fully insured in British companies, and valued at about \$125,000.

The local home organ of Seymour, the *Utica Observer*, is authorized and requested to say, that under no circumstances whatever will Governor Seymour consent to become a candidate for any public office.

An eastern journalist, who has returned from California after a three years' experience of newspaper work in San Francisco, said, of affairs on the Pacific coast, in a recent conversation: "The people care very little about what goes on in the east. Their attachment to the Union is not strong. If there ever should arise a second secession movement it will not be in the south, but in California. The democrats there are hostile to the Union, (often openly so) and the republicans are indifferent. One often hears talk of the Pacific coast republic. There is much complaint of the ignorance and carelessness of congress with regard to the interests of the coast. Land legislation, for example, is all adapted to a region of verdure, and is consequently not at all adapted to the arid, sage-brush region, where agriculture depends on irrigation. There is not much inducement for emigration to California, and none at all for men to go without capital. The policy of the great land owners is to discourage immigration. Their plan has been to divide society into two classes, the wealthy proprietors and the proletariat. I am glad to see that a few of the landholders are taking a new course and dividing their immense estates into small tracts. California would support double or triple her present rural population, but the land system must be radically changed and facilities for irrigation developed and utilized. Pretty much all the land that can be profitably cultivated without irrigation is already occupied."

The peculiar climate of California will eventually develop a peculiar

population. I think one sees signs of this already in the younger generation. In San Francisco, where boys prevail, the young people are plump, rosy-cheeked, handsome, rather indolent, and fond of pleasure, while those born and raised in the arid interior are somewhat like the Arabs, dark, slender and supple. I don't think there will ever be a robust intellectual life in San Francisco. The climate is too equable. Music and arts will flourish as they do in Italy, and it is possible that intercourse with Asia will develop a tendency to mysticism in philosophy and religion. The future of California and the whole Pacific coast is a fertile field for speculation, and its present condition is an interesting subject for study."

As was expected and predicted the republicans elect the mayor in Hoboken for the first time in years, and make substantial gains in Jersey City and elsewhere. No mayor was voted for in Jersey City.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Randolph will soon present in the Senate a bill for the relief of Fitzjohn Porter.

The republican journals are elated at the result of the elections and their Washington telegrams speak of a decidedly blue feeling among the democratic congressmen. Even the *Sun's* Washington special confesses that much. In Ohio's cities the battle was fought on the issues made at Washington, and the result more than was expected by sanguine republicans. In Cincinnati notably the democratic ticket was unexceptionable, and the democratic organization was never more perfect, and but for national matters would unquestionably have carried the day. Outside of Cincinnati, the success of the republicans was none the less marked. Toledo was the only city of any size which failed to elect a republican ticket, the nationals there being successful. Dayton and Hamilton, hitherto democratic, gave good republican majorities.

No spring elections since the war have excited such general interest.

The *World* has a political leading editorial which will probably be accepted as a come-out for Hendricks.

The dispatches from the south announce that the exodus of the negroes continues, and the southern planters are becoming seriously alarmed. All manner of stories are afloat *pro* and *con*. Some democrats declare the movement is simply one to colonize the States of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, to make them solid for the republican candidates in 1880. This idea is generally believed impracticable, though it is well known the republicans are everywhere aiding the movement. Dispatches from the west say there is no danger of the movement collapsing because the immigrants cannot find labor. Western farmers are very anxious for this sort of material. Many complaints are made that the negroes were shamefully treated at home by being overcharged for the necessities of life, etc.

A correspondent gives some detail as follows: The price of meal is put at \$2 a bushel, although it has rarely been worth more than \$1, even in summer; molasses is charged at \$1.50 per gallon, for which 75 cents would be a large price, and tobacco at fifty cents a plug, (one third of a pound) which is worth about 60 cents a pound at retail in the country and in the southern States. For filling out a contract the charge was \$2.50. A notary would do the same in New York or New England at a price ranging from 25c to \$1. Payment for these in advance was, in every case, secured by mortgage or on a bill of sale of the crop of cotton to be raised by the negro, and the proceeds of the cotton are entered on the credit side of the account. In almost every instance there was a small balance against the colored planter, although, if only fair prices had been charged for provisions, a considerable balance would have appeared on the other side of the account.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The territorial delegates, who have an association and committee room in the House, yesterday re-elected Maginnis, of Montana, as their chairman, a position which he has filled in the last two Congresses. Brent, of Washington Territory, was made secretary of the delegation.

WICHITA, Kansas, 9.—Reliable news has been received that the Cheyennes are on the war path. They broke away from camp and started in the direction of Western

Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer, who went to remonstrate, were ordered to leave.

GALVESTON, Tex., 3.—The *New* Jefferson special says: Last Saturday, at twilight, at Mount Vernon, Robert Morgan, whom the sheriff left in charge of the jailor, was assassinated by six men, who, after murdering Morgan, attempted the rescue of the prisoners, but failed.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—A large meeting of colored people was held last evening for the purpose of raising means for the colored refugees from the south now in St. Louis. Addresses were made by Bishop Payne and others, after which a large sum was raised.

DETROIT, 9.—The common council, last night, passed a resolution requesting the legislature to amend the charter of the city so as to allow the city to issue bonds to the amount of \$750,000 for the purchase of Belle Isle and the construction across the American channel.

CINCINNATI, O., 9.—A letter was received yesterday by Archbishop Purcell from Cardinal Simoni, secretary to the Pope, declining to accept the Archbishop's resignation on account of long service to the church. The Archbishop was instructed to select a coadjutor with the right of succession to the See of Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, 8.—The *Universal Gazette* states that England has asked for the arrangement of a new maritime zone for Gibraltar. The *Gazette* strongly advises government to absolutely refuse the concession.

LONDON, 8.—A dispatch from Alexandria says: A meeting of consular generals has been held, which proved favorable to the Khedive's financial scheme. The Khedive, the pashas and ulemas consent to make sacrifices to enable the government to meet its engagements with respect to the judgments of the tribunals. Ministers Wille and Delignieres resigned.

A Jellalabad dispatch says: Yakoob Khan now seems desirous of peaceful solution.

A Constantinople telegram says: The Porte has decided to make new proposals to Greece for the cession of territory in Thessaly and Epirus.

The President of the Bulgarian national assembly has written to Eugene Schuyler, thanking him, in the name of the Bulgarian nation, for his famous report about the Turkish atrocities in Roumelia, which brought the truth to light and helped to remedy the evil.

In a single scull race on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side, Spencer beat T. ryer by six lengths.

A Cape Town dispatch, dated March 18, says: Oham, Cetewayo's brother, with his eldest son and 50 warriors, surrendered unconditionally on the 2nd of March, and at now in Col. Wood's camp. Oham is supposed to be an aspirant to Cetewayo's throne.

There has been no important military movement against the Zulus.

Ekwowe is still surrounded, the road leading there being defended by a large force of Zulus. A relieving force, under Col. Law, is on the lower Tuela River. It consists of three companies each of Third and Eighty-eighth regiments, and a portion of the new brigade of the ironclad *Shah*. The Fifty-seventh regiment has landed at Durban, from Ceylon, and is now marching to join Col. Law. The latest intelligence from Ekwowe is that the garrison are well, but the provisions running short.

The *Standard* announces in consequence of the Matagon affair, British steam corvette *Encour*, 14 guns, has proceeded to St. Leone from Madeira.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—The Porte has agreed to accept the mixed occupation scheme on condition that the Great Powers give effect immediately to the constitution proposed by the international commission for Eastern Roumelia. There is reason to believe that the Porte opposes to the mixed occupation in the first instance, was due to the advice of Tournier, the French ambassador, who has since gone home on furlough. It has been arranged that the ambassadors of the powers shall, in concert with the Porte, settle all questions in detail relative to occupation. It is considered probable that the Russians will remain in Eastern Roumelia and actually replaced by foreign contingents.

The Bulgarian Assembly adopted