

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Bogy opposed the bill. He said its object was to raise money for the sinking fund, and he was unwilling to tax the people for the benefit of this fund.

Thurman said he was assured that the bill would increase the revenue of the government thirty millions. It would be admitted that no such tax should be levied unless there was an overruling necessity for it; he did not believe there was any such necessity. He refuted the idea that the national honor was involved in keeping up the sinking fund; that fund was instituted twelve years ago for the purpose of securing a reduction of the public debt at the rate of one per cent. a year, and the government had more than complied with this requirement. He favored a reduction of the army to fifteen thousand men, and urged that strict economy was necessary in all the departments of the government, that further taxation would be unnecessary.

Jones moved to lay the bill on the table, agreed to, yeas 30, nays 29.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with. A number of bills from the committee on pensions were passed. The credentials of S. B. Morey, senator elect from Texas, were presented and placed on file. The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

On motion of Morton, the House force bill was read a second time by its title. Bayard objected to the third reading, and it was laid over.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was then taken up.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Stewart, from the conference committee on the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroads in the territories, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate proceeded with the bill to equalize bounties. Logan explained the bill. He believed it would not require over \$30,700,000. The amount of bounty paid by the States, \$286,781,256, and the amount paid by the government, \$405,000,000 was all to be deducted. The soldiers who had received the full amount of bounty from the State would get nothing under this bill. He urged the passage of the bill because he thought it was just.

Sherman was willing to vote for a bill to pay any legal obligations to soldiers by the government, but the country was in no condition to pay the amount called for by the bill. The second auditor's office had estimated that the bill would require \$59,000,000, and the paymaster general estimated it at \$100,000,000.

Ferry, of Ct., moved to strike out the provision to deduct the amount of bounty paid by the States; agreed to, 34 to 21.

Cameron, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported unfavorably on the Senate resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, and the committee were discharged from its further consideration.

The consideration of the bounty bill was resumed. Edmunds moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to carry the act into effect whenever there is not money enough in the treasury for that purpose, also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing money, to issue and sell any kind of bonds described in the act of July 14th, '70.

Morton favored the amendment, and it was agreed to, 41 to 12. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments agreed to, in committee of the whole; the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in a tie, yeas 30, nays 30. The Vice-President voted yeas, and the bill passed.

The tax and tariff bill came up as the unfinished business. Pratt moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of considering the bills reported by the committee on pensions; rejected, yeas 26, nays 30.

Schurz moved the amendment of the fifth section of the bill, so that the increase of duties shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard on or before the 4th of March, 1875, instead of the 10th of February; rejected. Schurz then moved to strike out the 4th section, which restores the ten per cent horizontal tax; rejected, 23 to 29. Allison, Fenton, Hamilton, of Texas, Jones, Sprague, and Tipton voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

Thurman moved to strike out the second section increasing the tax on tobacco, and made an argument against the whole bill; the amendment was rejected, 25 to 31.

A number of other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then reported to the Senate, the question being on concurring in the amendment made yesterday in committee of the whole, making the increase of the tax on tobacco applicable only to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act. Morrill, of Vt., moved to non-concur, on the ground that it would send the bill back to the House; the motion was agreed to, 29 to 27.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The amendment striking out the appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of the Stevens battery was agreed to. The committee withdrew the amendment reducing the appropriation for public buildings at Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and St. Louis. Numerous amendments were offered, mostly of a local character, some of which were agreed to, others rejected. The amendment of the committee, providing that the appropriation of \$47,500 for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific states, gulf states and Mississippi Valley, and of salmon, white fish and other useful food fishes into the waters of the United States, should become available immediately, was agreed to, as was also the amendment making the appropriation for the League Island navy yard available from and after the passage of this act. The amendment, by Bayard, fixing the maximum compensation of each surveyor of customs, performing the duties of collector of customs, at \$8,000 a year, was agreed to. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and all the amendments not reserved were concurred in. The only reserved amendment non-concurred in was that requiring all the printing of notes, currency and bonds of the United States to be done within the District of Columbia.

Bayard moved to reduce the appropriation for the department of justice from three millions to two and a half millions; rejected, yeas 17, nays 33. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Windom submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill; concurred in.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Edmunds explained that the reason for the report was the alleged cruel treatment of an American sailor by Semmes.

West submitted the conference report on the post office appropriation bill; agreed to.

Allison submitted the report of the conference on the army appropriation bill; agreed to.

Sargent called up the House bill supplemental to the acts in relation to immigration, which passed the House, and was reported to the Senate without amendment by the committee on foreign affairs; passed.

Chandler called up the river and harbor appropriation bill reported by the committee of commerce without amendment.

Amendments were offered and agreed to, increasing the appropriations for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin, Ohio, Great Kanawha and Tennessee rivers to the aggregate amount of one million, six hundred thousand.

West, from the committee on transportation, submitted, as an amendment, the Eads bill for the improvement of the South West Pass of the Mississippi river; agreed to. The appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river was increased to one hundred thousand.

The deficiency appropriation bill, received from the House, was read a second time and referred to the committee on appropriations. Allison submitted an amendment appropriating \$3,420,000 for repairing the levee of the Mississippi river in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana; agreed to, 26 to 24.

The amendment from the committee on transportation, authorizing the survey for the Hennepin canal, was agreed to. Various amendments making appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors in different parts of the country were adopted.

Wright moved to table the bill and the amendments; rejected, yeas 19, nays 29. The bill was then re-

ported to the Senate, and the question being on the amendments made in committee, the Hennepin canal amendment was agreed to, 25 to 17. The Mississippi Levee appropriation was rejected, yeas 23, nays 24. The Eads bill and amendment for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi was agreed to, 40 to 6.

The amendments for increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Fox and Wisconsin rivers were both rejected. The amendments increasing the appropriation for the great Kanawha and Tennessee rivers were both agreed to.

Morrill, of Me., reported back the deficiency appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Howe, from the committee on foreign relations, reported back the bill to promote and encourage telegraphic communication between the U. S. and Asia; placed on the calendar. Pending farther discussion on the river and harbor bill, the Senate, at 1 a. m., went into executive session.

The doors were re-opened at 1:30 a. m., and the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill was resumed, and nearly all the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in.

WASHINGTON, 4.—At one thirty the doors were re-opened, and the consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in committee of the whole, other than those disposed of by a special vote. They were all non-concurred in with the exception of a few appropriations, for the Atlantic coast harbors mainly. The bill was then read and, at 3:10, passed.

Edmunds submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill; agreed to.

Sargent called up the deficiency appropriation bill, and several amendments were reported by the committee and agreed to.

Several amendments were submitted, but were ruled out on points of order. The bill was then reported and the Senate amendments adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to and the bill passed.

Scott called up the House bill making appropriations to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission, and the amendments made by the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed, 33 to 12.

Windom submitted the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was agreed to. He said the committee had cut down the appropriations so low that he declined to sign the report.

Morrill submitted the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to.

Logan submitted the conference report on the equalization of bounties bill; agreed to. A committee was appointed to wait on the President and reported, and vice-President Wilson declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

In the vote sustaining Kellogg, Pierce (Mass.), Senor and Smith (Va.), were the only republicans voting who voted in the negative.

Garfield, from the committee on appropriations reported the deficiency bill appropriating \$1,800,000; ordered printed.

The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

The conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were presented. The amendments, 86 in number, were voted on *seriatim*.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on Butler's (Mass.) amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of the suit in the McGarrahan case, which after a sharp debate, was adopted, 100 to 56.

Tyner, from the appropriation committee, reported the post office appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments.

Garfield moved to non-concur in the amendment providing for the free transmission of documents printed during this session of Congress; lost, yeas 65, nays 113. The yeas and nays were refused, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, 127 to 103.

Scotfield offered a resolution for

rescinding the resolution of censure passed upon Secretary, now Senator, Cameron, in '67; Holman, Dawes and Niblack supported the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

E. R. Hoar, from the select committee on the breach of the privileges of the House in the arrest of Whitelaw Reid, while a witness before the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process; passed.

In the evening session the consideration of the Arkansas question was resumed, and Poland, chairman of the select committee, spoke in favor of the majority report, recommending that the present State government should not be interfered with. After further debate a vote was taken first on the substitute offered by Ward, of Ills., declaring Brooks the legal governor; rejected, yeas 79, nays 152, and the majority resolution was then adopted, 149 to 80.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. It appropriates \$2,496,556 and revives appropriations to the amount of \$1,761,327. After disposing of only three pages the committee rose and the house adjourned.

The next important amendment, the one allowing the free passage through the mails, of seeds from the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the reports of that department, was concurred in, 133 to 95.

The House commenced the consideration of the report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs, and after a short debate took a recess till 7:30 p. m., when the question will be disposed of, after which the regular business will be proceeded with.

Immediately after the meeting of the House it went into committee of the whole, Hazleton (Wis.) in the chair, on the deficiency bill. The first item reached in the bill being certain appropriations for the District of Columbia, and an argument was made against them by Holman, in which he reflected on the motives of the chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Garfield replied in a tone and manner of strong indignation, characterizing such insinuations as small, miserable and unmanly.

The conference committee on the bill for the incorporation and regulation of railway companies in the Territories, giving to railways right of way through the public lands, made a report, the principal point in which was the striking out of the proviso giving the States that may hereafter be organized out of such Territories the control over the charges for transportation the same as if such right of way had been originally granted by them. In the midst of the great noise and confusion proceeding from the tremendous pressure of business, Wilson (Ia.), who was opposed to the conference report, declared, as a point of order, that the House did not know what it was doing, to which assertion the Speaker *pro tem* assented, and ruled the point well taken.

Holman exclaimed that a fraud was being perpetrated on the House.

Townsend declared the allegation false; Holman disclaimed charging him with fraud, but Wilson (Ia.) declared there was no question but that a fraud was being perpetrated on the country if not on the House. Holman again attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned in cries of "Vote, vote," &c., and the conference report was adopted without the yeas and nays, which were demanded, but refused. The House again went into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill, and on motion of Butler (Mass.) an item of \$350,000 for a Soldiers' National Asylum was inserted.

On motion of Myers an item appropriating \$90,000 for clothing to seamen was adopted. The committee rose to allow the reception of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, the report being to the effect that the committee was unable to agree, the point of dispute being in regard to the pay of certain clerks of the House.

Holman moved that the House recede from its position; rejected, and the House voted to insist on its position, and ask another conference, the same conferees on the part of the House were appointed. The House again went into committee on the deficiency bill; finally the bill was finished, and the committee rose.

Garfield moved to suspend the

rules and pass the bill as amended by the committee of the whole.

Holman and Spear wanted separate votes on some of the amendments, which could not be had under the motion, but the motion was agreed to, and the bill passed, Niblack being in the chair.

Potter of N. Y., moved and Beck, of Ky., seconded, a resolution of thanks to Speaker Blaine for the impartiality, efficiency and distinguished ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office during the 43rd congress, which was adopted unanimously.

Butler, of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, the Senate civil rights bill to be referred to the judiciary committee, and all the remaining bills to be considered under the five minutes debate; subject to points of order which, if sustained, may be overruled by a two-thirds vote. The object of this motion was to get at and pass the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, and after some debate the motion was rejected, 145 to 93, not two-thirds affirmative. The House then, on motion of E. H. Roberts, went to the business on the speaker's table, leaving all points of order in force, and providing that no bill be passed except by unanimous consent, or under a two-thirds vote. After disposing of several bills, the Colorado bill was reached by a vote of 164 to 76, and passed, and now goes to the President for approval.

The election for a constitutional convention is to be held under a proclamation of the territorial governor, to be issued within ninety days from the first of September next, and the constitution will be submitted to the people in July, 1876.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico was then taken up, and the vote stood yeas 154, nays 87, not being the necessary two-thirds affirmative, the bill failed. The Senate amendments to a number of House bills were then agreed to, and the Senate bills on the Speaker's table were then taken up.

The civil rights bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac for a public park passed.

The evening session of the House was fully attended. The galleries were filled with spectators, and the lobbies were filled with people interested in bills or claims.

Loughridge submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill; agreed to.

Kasson moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions reported by the committee of investigation on the Pacific Mail subsidy; agreed to, 126 to 17.

The resolution of the committee on elections, declaring Pinchback not elected a member from Louisiana, for the State at large, and that George A. Sheridan was elected, was called up and agreed to, 123 to 29, and Sheridan was sworn and took his seat, having barely fifteen hours to serve.

Robinson called up the resolutions in the case of Sypher, the sitting member from Louisiana, declaring that he was not entitled to a seat, and that Lawrence is so entitled; after debate the resolutions were adopted, 131 to 87, and Lawrence appeared and took the iron clad oath and his seat. The House took up the bill to equalize bounties, non-concurred in the Senate amendments and asked a committee of conference.

Wheeler presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill; agreed to without discussion or explanation.

At 1-10 Cox moved to take a recess till 1:30, saying he wanted to put a stop to mischievous legislation.

Garfield said the report of the committee on appropriations on the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill would be ready in three quarters of an hour, and Maynard said the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill would be ready in half an hour. Cox's motion was lost and the disposal of the Senate bills was continued.

Garfield, at five minutes past two a. m., reported back the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. A number of amendments were concurred in, and a larger number were non-concurred in, including the following—amendments striking out the item appropriating \$5,000 for a suit in the McGarrahan case in the New Idria mining claim; striking out the item to pay the expenses of contested