

# By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.

Paddock called up the House bill to amend the act of March 13, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies. Passed.

Windham called up the House bill to extend the time of pre-emptors on public lands. The amendments of the commissioner were agreed to, and the bill passed.

WASHINGTON, 16.

Edmunds, from the committee on judiciary, reported with amendments the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union; placed on calendar.

Mitchell (Oregon), called up the bill introduced by Sargent yesterday, to restrict immigration of Chinese to the U. S., and also the resolution recently submitted by that Senator in favor of certain modifications of the treaty with China, etc. He said the importance of this question and the magnitude of the evil sought to be remedied had induced him to vary from his usual course of keeping silent in the Senate. The Pacific States and Territories more than any other portion of our country, were the theatre in which this new evil, dangerous and threatening to our moral, social and intellectual station, was exhibited in all its terrible aspects. No more important subject to be presented to Congress than that of Chinese immigration. It was one which Congress could not evade or ignore. The alarming influence of the Mongolian race to our shores to-day menaces the stability, purity, and integrity of our moral structure. The question now was whether our civilization, strong and pure as it is, can afford to stand the deadly vices which necessarily result from flooding our land with these base and degrading Pagans. It was a question whether our land should be overrun by Pagan people, uneducated, and guided by neither God nor conscience, but given only to the gratification of their lust. The Chinese would never become attached to Constitution of the U. S., nor to the peace and good order of our country. Already a tide of emigration across the Pacific had commenced in China, and to-day the Chinese were coming by thousands into California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. They brought with them poverty, disease, crime and pestilence in its worst forms. He read from California papers, showing that 2,157 Chinese recently arrived at San Francisco in three days, and argued that they were coming to this country at the rate of 50,000 a year. The man who imagined that this flood would not increase in column and power mistook the signs of the times, and failed to correctly trace the inevitable logic of events. Something must be done to restrict this immigration. As a general rule the doctrine that a subject of any country had the right to adjure allegiance to his own ruler and acknowledge to another country was a proper one, but there were exceptions to rules. The Chinese did not want to become citizens of this country. The Chinese were not naturalized and they did not desire to be, and therefore the doctrine of expatriation should never apply to them.

Sargent said the people of the Pacific coast did not want to have them naturalized; if they should be, forty or fifty thousand of them would be taken to the polls by their masters, the six companies owning them, and the people of that section would soon have no voice in their affairs.

Mitchell said the people of the Pacific coast were discontented on account of this matter, and it was the duty of the government to inquire into the cause of this discontent and apply a remedy. It appealed to Congress, to the President, to the Secretary of State, and the people of the whole country, to come to the rescue and crush out this terrible evil.

Sargent's bill, introduced by him yesterday, to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the U. S., was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The House

passed the bill, under suspension of the rules, allowing Mrs. Fitch to receive her diamonds free of duty.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Vance called up the report of the committee on printing in the matter of Clapp, and addressed the House at considerable length, declaring Government printing had cost at least half a million yearly more than it ought to for eleven years.

Ballou made the minority report taking the ground that the Government printer was an officer of the Senate and, therefore, not amenable to the House. The testimony failed to show a case justifying any harsh criticisms or condemnation. In no instance has the Treasury been defrauded of one cent, nor was it pretended that the printer or any friend profited one cent illegally. The witnesses were all unfriendly, and interested in getting Franklin Rivers restored as public printer by contract, a system which would cost much more than the present one.

Ballou supported the minority report, in a speech declaring that Congress itself was at fault, in making eight hours a legal day's work. The neat manner in which the work was performed was the best answer to the charge that the printer and his subordinates were incompetent. In conclusion he stated his conviction that Clapp was an honest, upright, faithful public servant.

Singleton supported the majority report in a speech which caused an angry scene between himself and Garfield.

The House proceeded to vote on the resolutions reported. The first vote was on the resolution directing the speaker to certify to the proper authorities of the District of Columbia the testimony taken relating to the conduct of A. M. Clapp as Congressional printer, to the end that he may be indicted and prosecuted. The resolution was adopted, yeas 137, nays 74, a party vote.

The next vote was on the resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether the Congressional printer is an officer who may be impeached. Adopted without division.

The third resolution, instructing the committee on appropriations to embody in the sundry civil appropriation bill, the sections changing the present system of Government printing, was recommitted to the committee.

On motion of Holman the first resolution was modified so as to refer the testimony to the authorities of the District of Columbia for proper action.

Piper introduced a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese. Referred.

The House then went into committee on the post office appropriation bill. On motion of Holman the compensation to railroads for carrying mails was fixed at five miles per linear foot when run at a speed of not exceeding twenty-five miles per hour and six miles when running at a rate of speed exceeding twenty-five miles per hour.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Wood, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill abolishing the tax on receipts to savings banks; passed.

On motion of Dunnell the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on public lands.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the post office appropriation bill.

The sum to be paid to any railroad for transportation was limited to \$5,000 per mile per annum. An additional resolution was adopted requiring third-class matter to be sent in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, and making the postage one cent per every two ounces. The appropriation for letter carriers was increased from \$1,650,000 to \$1,800,000, and the Postmaster-general was directed to reduce if possible the number of carriers and number of daily deliveries in various cities. An appropriation to meet the deficiencies in the postoffice department was increased from \$2,680,000 to \$4,230,000. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed the House. Adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 16.—In the Senate secret session to-day Edmunds argued in favor of jurisdiction.

The cabinet session to day was of

nearly three hours duration, and it is understood that the Louisiana difficulties were the chief topic of attention; all the members were present. A telegram from Acting Governor Kellogg, who is now here, was received by the President; the purport was that serious disorders had broken out in East Feliciana and other points, and reciting his difficulty in securing military authority to prevent bloodshed, as well as his apprehension that further disorders were probable. The acting governor has been telegraphed that the United States authorities are not inclined to act unless for actual violation of United States laws. The result of the consideration of the matter in the cabinet was the sending of a telegram to General Augur, commanding in Louisiana, instructing that officer, on the requisition of the governor, and it appearing that the local authorities were not able to preserve order, to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.

The committee on naval expenditures is ready to report. Among other abuses sworn to is that during congressional elections men are employed at Mare Island navy yard and discharged after the elections, having been employed three days.

Seelye continued his testimony before the Louisiana committee this p. m. As deputy marshal of Louisiana he arrested democrats on Morey's warrants, who were guilty of no crime. He came to N. Y. with documents to expose Morey, but Morey promised him \$150 cash and gave him five notes of \$100 to give up the papers. This he did, but retained copies, and as Morey had not paid him he felt at liberty to expose him.

Witness said Morey wrote him to go to Commissioner Casey, in New York, and try to borrow \$100, and he would probably get \$50, and he was also to ask for the promised appointment.

Witness did so and received both \$50 and the appointment in the New York Custom House on the second of this month. "I am still employed there," witness continued, "unless I have been dismissed since I came here. Casey was anxious about the appointment of this committee and the testimony I might give. I was told while in New York, by Mr. Sonor, member of the Louisiana Legislature, that the sergeant-at-arms was in town, and I had better go to Canada. Sonor showed me a dispatch from Morey to Casey, asking Casey to go to the Custom House and get me leave of absence. Casey did so, but Mr. Sharp would not continue witness's pay, but would reinstate him on his return. Witness would have gone for \$800 but was only offered \$500.

Clymer's committee to-day resumed inquiry into the Kentucky Central railroad claim. General Dunn, Judge Advocate General of the Army, testified that in the Fall of 1870 this claim was referred to him by the Secretary of War in the ordinary course of business. It received a very careful and thorough examination, was reported as just and it was paid. No effort was ever made to influence his justice, nobody ever suggested to him to hurry the examination, as Pendleton wished to go to Europe.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House his report of reductions from the estimates for the year, based upon suggestions of army officers. In the quartermaster's department and that of ordnance, the reductions are large, and in the engineer's department considerable; there is a reduction of a million for clothing and a million for fortifications. The entire reduction is \$5,608,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 16.—Don Pedro passed through this city this evening en route to the Mammoth cave, and will return and attend the races to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 16.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a strong resolution opposing the passage of the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty on the ground that the removal of the duty on rice will seriously injure the rice planters and throw out of employment thousands of colored laborers. A delegation was appointed to proceed to Washington and lay the facts before the Senate.

CLEVELAND, O., 16.—Everything is quiet in the mining regions of Tuscarawas Valley, and the indications are that the strikes are about ended.

NEW YORK, 17.—Thomas A. Scott

writes to the Times to-day as follows—

"I see in your report from Washington, as published in your paper, the following quotation—'Scott might give further very interesting evidence concerning the negotiations by which the Pennsylvania road loaned the Union Pacific road its credit for ten million dollars. One of the conditions was, it is understood, that Scott should be made president of the Union Pacific, to protect the interest of the company.' In reply thereto I beg to state that the Pennsylvania road never loaned its credit or anything else to the U. P. road, nor had any negotiations with it, nor had interest of any nature. My connection with it, as president, was entirely outside of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co."

The Times' New Orleans special dispatch from East Feliciana and Wilkinson counties, Mississippi, estimates that about sixteen colored men have been killed there during the past three days of trouble, also one white man was killed at the beginning of the affair. Aaronson, a white man, had accused a colored man of stealing and whipped him. Aaronson was subsequently killed, and dispatches quite as trustworthy as any say he was killed by white regulators of Mississippi, being in bad odor and charged with buying stolen cotton at his store. A large number of regulators rallied at the proclamation of the sheriff of Wilkinson county and invaded East Feliciana, stampeding colored men, shooting some, taking prisoners and hanging others. The excitement is great and conflicting and perhaps exaggerated reports come in. Yesterday about five hundred armed white men were reported in the vicinity of Woodville, and skirmishing has continued, resulting in the reign of terror. A company of U. S. troops at Bayou Sara, under command of Capt. Bascomb, thirteenth infantry, remained inactive. He to-day has been ordered to compel peace and investigate, and report the causes and results of, the riotous proceedings near his station and to move if necessary. This affair cannot be directly called a political war of races, but successful white line. Part of Mississippi appears to have invaded Louisiana all too willingly, and a repetition of the same thing may be expected whenever excuse offers. Refugees have fled to other parishes for safety. Fears are entertained that Senator Weber will be killed.

The Herald's Brownsville dispatch says Escobeda was within sixty miles of Matamoras with troops 2,500 strong. He has been supplied with munitions from the American side. All able-bodied men have been conscripted for the defense of Matamoras, 4,000 non-combatants on this side. Great excitement exists. The black flag was raised at Lando by the federal commander. The revolutionists threaten to burn Matamoras if they cannot defend it. The Government troops are well disciplined and in good condition. Gonzalez, revolutionary commander at Matamoras, will fight to the bitter end.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says prominent Louisianians predict a terrible war of races in West Feliciana; the negroes are 4,000 strong, whites only 1,500. The administration is blamed for the present state of affairs. A Southern republican congressman to-night said the only remedy for the trouble is to divide the whites and give them power, when the negroes will divide also.

News from San Francisco says the agents of the government are vigorously pushing the war against whiskey distillers. Some excitement exists there, and strenuous efforts are made to stop investigations. One man recently offered \$30,000 in gold to bear upon a California congressman, and charges are preferred against the agents now at work in San Francisco. The methods of fraud are only more bold than those at St. Louis and Chicago, etc. The subject is likely to attain great prominence soon.

Representative Meade, who has the bill in charge, will report adversely to the admission of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Blaine sent a note to the committee to-day, saying that in consequence of sickness he was unable to attend an investigation, but in his absence he had no objection to an examination of Morton, Dillon, Corneige or any other person who has any knowledge pertaining to his investigation.

Sydney Dillon testified that he was director in the U. P. R. R. Co. almost from its commencement, and was now its President. In December, Col. Scott, in the first place, wanted the executive committee to give him a loan. Duff, Bushnell and others were active members of the board. Witness was called in by them to consummate the arrangement. Col. Scott was wanted to leave bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Scott Railroad with the executive committee, either to sell or to form a basis of the loan. The executive committee thought Scott had been so much help to the company, when its finances, credit and securities were low, and when Scott became president of the company all its securities were much improved in value. The committee felt kindly towards Scott, and therefore concluded to take the bonds and pay the money for them. Witness could not say whether the money was in consideration for Scott's salary, as a fixed amount had never been agreed upon. He never heard of Blaine's name in this connection except it was in the paper report. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The investigation of Frank Morey, member of Congress from Louisiana, was resumed to-day, and Major Seelye was cross-examined. He stated that there was a defalcation of between \$7,000 and \$13,000 in the New Orleans post office, and that employees there were assessed to make up the deficiency. Witness declined to answer the inquiry whether he was guilty of other crimes or not, on the ground that he or others would be criminated thereby, and charged that Morey had tried to get him into the penitentiary to screen himself. Morey's counsel tried to show up Seelye's bad character. Seelye admitted that he got railroad passes as special agent of the post office after his term had expired. He reiterated the charge that republicans had tried to intimidate him from making these exposures and threatened to send him to the penitentiary.

Commissioner Pixley has had two long interviews with President Grant and has also talked with several members of the Cabinet on the Chinese question. All express an earnest desire to secure a remedy for the acknowledged evils, and the President says the subject will soon be made a matter of formal cabinet consultation.

Representative Luttrell's physician, to-night, pronounced him entirely out of danger from his attack of pneumonia, and says he will be able to attend to his congressional duties again in a few days.

CLEVELAND, O., 17.—The platform committee not being ready to report, in the afternoon, the convention adjourned till evening, when resolutions were reported reaffirming the prohibition plank of the platform of 1872. They ask for prohibition, in the District of Columbia, and the States and Territories, and every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of trading in alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society, and ask the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the trade in the beverages, the abolition of class legislation, and equal suffrage and universal equality, reduction of internal and foreign postage, telegraphic communication, rail and water transportation, suppression of lotteries, gold, stock and produce gambling, abolition of those foul enormities—polygamy and the social evil, and the protection of the purity, peace and happiness of homes, by ample and sufficient legislation; the national observance of the Christian Sabbath, demand free public schools, free use of the bible in public schools, we want unsectarian school fund, international arbitration, prison reform, abolition of executive and legislative patronage; direct vote for President, liberal policy towards emigrants, the national government only should exercise the high prerogative of using paper money, and that should be subject to prompt redemption, on demand, in gold and silver. The reduction of salaries of public officers, abolition of unnecessary officials and official fees and perquisites; strictest governmental economy, and free and full investigation.

The platform was adopted and the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for President. General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, received the nomination on the second ballot, and accepted, in a short speech. G. P. Stewart, of Ohio, was nominated Vice Presi-