

BY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Mitchell, from the committee on railroads, reported a bill to extend for eight years the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Windom dissented from the report and introduced another. Referred to the committee on railroads.

Conkling submitted a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire whether any portion of the New York postoffice is unlawfully occupied at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Christiancy, from the committee on the revision of the laws, reported a resolution to provide for a new edition of statutes and for a perfected index of the first volume. Agreed to.

Edmunds offered a joint resolution providing for the safe keeping in the State Department of the records of the commission on the electoral count. Laid over until to-morrow.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Beck took the floor in advocacy of the judiciary committee's Pacific Railroad funding bill.

On motion of Coke, the bill amending section 1661, title 16 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the issue of arms to the militia of the several States, was taken up. Coke said the bill he originally introduced was in the exact words of the act of April 23rd, 1808, except that the appropriation of \$20,000 for the arming of the militia was raised to \$1,000,000. The military committee had added sections providing that the arms should remain the property of the United States, and that an annual report of their condition should be made, and imposing liabilities for their loss or damage beyond ordinary wear. He now proposed an additional amendment permitting the States to select the style of arms they thought best for the militia of their respective States.

Morrill proposed an amendment to reduce this amount to \$200,000. He thought the rest of the bill very proper.

Pending further consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Burnside called up, as a special order, the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in the army of the United States. The bill was re-committed, with an amendment proposed by Blaine, that hereafter colored men shall have full right to enlist in all arms of the service.

The railroad funding bill came up as unfinished business, and Morrill addressed the Senate in support of the judiciary committee bill.

A discussion sprung up from this, which was participated in by Thurman, Blaine, and Edmunds, as to responsibility for sinking fund and the different rates of interest between the different bonds held.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Chaffee introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of 1862, and acts supplementary. Laid on the table to go with the pending funding bill.

Sargent, from the appropriation committee, reported the naval appropriation bill with amendments; placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, being the railroad funding bill, and Booth spoke in favor of the bill.

Booth addressed the Senate on the pending bill. He went into calculation as to the amount of bonds at maturity, and said the cost of the roads were represented as follows:

First mortgage bonds, \$55,000,000; Government bonds, \$55,000,000; land mortgage bond, \$20,000,000; capital stock, \$90,000,000; making a total of \$220,000,000; and it was said by the companies that those roads, with a growing business and through rapidly developing the section which originally cost this sum, was not security, at the end of 20 years, for \$157,000,000. There must be something wrong in this calculation, and it did not take long to see where the error was. The \$90,000,000 capital stock did not represent any real amount invested in the roads, but if anything on an arbitrary profit on fraudulent contracts. He maintained the right of

Government to amend the charter of any corporation to require it to maintain its credit and protect its sovereignty, and denied the right of any corporation to divide its property among its stockholders, and defraud its creditors, be that stock real or fictitious.

Senator Booth was taken suddenly ill in the Senate chamber, and was conducted to the cloak room. He seems to be afflicted with vertigo.

Before Booth took the floor, Thurman proposed an amendment, to be offered at the proper time, providing that the bonds purchased for the sinking fund shall be so stamped as not to be transferable. At the conclusion of Booth's remarks, Thurman said, owing to the sickness of some and absence of other senators he would not insist on the vote to-day, but would ask the Senate to dispose of this bill to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Stephens, for the financial relief of the country and to facilitate the return to specie payments, without injuriously affecting the commercial business of the people.

By Money, to regulate the contracts for carrying mails.

By Bright, to prevent the reduction of national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legal tender notes from circulation.

By Martin, by request, to establish and maintain speedy communication with the neighboring republics, colonies and islands.

By Harrison, to provide for a more efficient civil service.

By White (Pennsylvania), proposing an amendment to the Constitution requiring the presentation of all claims agreeable to the provisions of law within six years, providing, that when rejected by Congress or a department, they shall not again be presented until after a lapse of six years.

Mr. Durham reported back from the committee on appropriations a bill providing for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for deterring trespassers on public lands, and recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment, which provides that no money appropriated by the bill shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands of the Territories for the use of actual settlers and not exported from the Territories, and non concurrence in all other Senate amendments, with the exception of an amendment appropriating \$12,000 for additional clerks in the Surgeon General's office; which was concurred in—yeas 184, nays 41—notwithstanding the negative recommendation of the committee.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Saylor reported the bill to prevent default or delay in the payment of interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. Referred to the committee of the whole.

A joint resolution was reported, authorizing the commission having in charge the Washington monument to apply the \$36,000 to giving greater stability to the foundation.

Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Defeated, 51 to 88. The bill then passed.

It was voted, yeas 148, nays 79, to take up for consideration the report of the committee on civil service reform in regard to the case of doorkeeper Polk.

Harrison explained the report. He said the democracy was pledged to reform, and would it go before the country and say, "We will fight the republicans who commit wrong, but will spread whitewash over our friend?" He thought not. He read from the testimony to show that Polk had exceeded the law in his appointments.

Luttrell, Franklyn, Clark, Eden, Ellsworth and others harassed him with questions and great uproar succeeded, accompanied by merriment.

Harrison maintained his point, however.

After his speech the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Banks, from committee on rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting proceedings of Congress, to the halls and passage ways around the halls of the House; adopted.

Consideration was then resumed of the case of Polk, the doorkeeper of the house.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 1.—The police were startled by the announcement that the well-known Madame Restell had been found dead early this morning in a bath room in her mansion on Fifth Avenue. Ex-Judge Stewart, of the district attorney's office, was called by the woman's family at an early hour, who informed him that she retired late last night, feeling very despondent about her trial, which was to have taken place to-day. She rose in the night and went into the bath room, where she fell dead. The Madame stated to a friend last night that she did not care what might be the result of the trial so far as she herself was concerned, she only cared for the reputation and feelings of her grandchildren. Her case was called in court to-day and adjourned.

Later.—Madame Restell committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She was found in a bath tub, which was filled with water.

Dr. Cushman examined the body and found that a deep gash had been cut across the front of the throat, severing the jugular vein. A slight cut on the right side of the neck, a little below this gash, indicated that the first attempt had been ineffectual. The knife was a long carving knife, which was used on Madame Restell's table and which she is believed to have taken up stairs and secreted in her room last night. The water had been left running in the bath and had run so long that the tank above was exhausted. The overflow had passed off through the waste pipe and hence there was but little blood in the water which still filled the tub. The body was cold and it was evident that the woman had been dead for some time. Ever since her arrest, she had manifested great fear and anxiety on account of a belief that the prosecution intended to bring other charges against her, in reference to old cases: This belief had taken such possession of her that it almost amounted to hallucination. The members of the family said she was very nervous all day yesterday and showed symptoms of mental derangement.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The supreme court has made the following order in the Anderson case: It is ordered and decreed that a rehearing is refused and that our judgment stand undisturbed. Mr. Castellano, one of Anderson's counsel, immediately went with a certified copy of the decree before Judge Whitaker, who at once ordered the release of Anderson from the parish prison. About 12:30 p. m. General Anderson was released.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 1.—Deputy United States Marshal Bull ck tonight arrested a character known as "California Jack," for passing counterfeit \$50 greenbacks. There is a gang of men here engaged in circulating counterfeit United States notes. The deputy marshal says another arrest will be made at daylight to-morrow, and if nothing unexpected occurs he will secure the entire gang in a short time.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Secretary Sherman was before the committee on banking and currency to-day, by invitation, and in the course of his statement, claimed that after the resumption of specie payment he will have authority to re-issue \$300,000,000 in United States notes, under authority of the existing law of 1873, contained in the revised statutes, relative to the re-issue of United States notes received from taxes.

The public debt statement for March shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$2,313,614, and the following balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$751,857; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$25,215,000; coin \$138,357,608. Including coin certificates, \$57,883,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$347,848,712.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—The coinage of the United States mint in this city, during March was 39,220 gold pieces, 1,153,700 silver pieces, including 1,001,560 new silver dollars, and 600 base coin, representing a valuation of \$1,750,328.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 1.—The operatives of Methuen jute mills, to the number of 200, struck to-day morning. The strikers are quite demonstrative.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A Victoria dispatch says: The Indians at Chemamus, 40 miles north of Vic-

toria, have resisted the authorities. A gun boat has been sent up.

A ministerial crisis has arisen. The premier stated to-day in the house that in consequence of the adverse vote on Friday he would ask the house to adjourn till Wednesday. Meanwhile, government would decide what course to pursue. A dissolution is anticipated.

The steamer *Yradu*, formerly *Pelican*, is still in port flying the flag of Costa Rica. Señor J. M. Purco, consul for Costa Rica, has filed a protest with the collector of the port, holding the United States government responsible for all damages resulting from any delay in the sailing of the steamer caused by the action of the authorities. An order was issued by collector Shannon on Saturday to the custom house officers to refuse a clearance to the steamer until further notice.

Dr. W. P. Conkling, alias Lennox, was taken on the overland train to-day by the chief of the police of Quincy, Illinois, where he is wanted on a charge of abortion and murder.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—The Supreme Court, in overruling the point raised by the attorney general, went over the whole ground, and agreed that the record offered in evidence, as the record forged by the prisoner, is not the public record which Anderson is charged in the information with forging.

Isadore Levy & Co's crockery store, was burned to-night; loss \$75,000; insurance \$60,000; loss on building \$20,000.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Panama steamer brings dates to the 23rd. The water supply for Panama is again engrossing attention, because it is believed the insurance companies will not insure unless an improvement in the matter of water is effected. The Panama Railroad is negotiating to supply the town.

Dates from Lima to the 12th says: The first steamer of the Peru and China mail, established by Olyphant & Co., arrived at Callao on the 2nd. She carries the Belgian flag. She brought no Chinese this trip.

LOUISVILLE, 1.—Early this morning the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, an aged couple, who were to have given important testimony in a criminal case, were found burned, fatally, and, with their arms and legs severed from their bodies, lying in their own house, near town. No clue.

CHICAGO, 1.—It is stated that two English gentlemen are in the city, and have agents throughout the west for the purpose of buying 20,000 horses ostensibly for street cars in Scotland and England; but judging by the character of the animals they select, they are intended more for active movements than for draft purposes. They have bought 500 here, and will begin to ship within two weeks.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Secretary Sherman, in answering questions before the banking and currency committee said the amount of fractional currency applied to the banking fund in 1876 was \$7,000,000; in 1877 it was \$14,000,000, and up to date 31.3 millions, a total of \$24,500,000. Last year the deficit in the sinking fund was \$9,250,000, simply on account of the lack of revenue to make it good, however, on the whole, the fund has been more than made good.

The Secretary engaged in discussion with Ewing on the sinking fund. The Secretary argued that the cancellation of legal tenders was virtually a payment to that amount. Ewing denied this.

Chittenden asked the following four questions:

First—Will the silver dollars and silver certificates be legal tender for all debts, including customs and public debts? Is not gold practically demonetized, and how will you renew your supplies or prevent its exclusive use as merchandise in foreign commerce?

Second—Is there no danger that the national banks, in taking care of themselves, will hoard greenbacks enough to exhaust your gold reserves when the day for resumption comes.

Third—Is it probable, therefore, that when you have coined a hundred million of the new silver dollars, with a great activity in the foreign trade, they will be exported at their bullion value to settle the trade balance, and with what effect in the price of silver bullion?

Fourth—Does not your success in resuming coin payments, with our so-called double standard, depend absolutely upon an advance in the price of silver bullion in London to

about fifty-nine pence sterling per ounce.

The Secretary answered that he did not think a certain amount of dollars thus issued would have the effect Chittenden anticipated. He believed silver dollars can be maintained at par in gold, though he would not fix the amount; certainly it would not be less than fifty millions, and perhaps one hundred millions. When these dollars got so burdensome that the people would not use them, then they would sink to their bullion value. The people would demand a fair trial of silver, and the changes in the value of silver would be quietly effected. He had not changed his mind about the silver bill although the newspapers claimed he had; but they were liable to err. Whenever the effect is bad Congress can instantly stop the coinage of silver. He did not care to discuss the question thoroughly. Regarding the reports of Ewing's visit to New York, bankers and their talk on resumption, Ewing said that the report was stolen and published without consent of the committee, or of the gentleman who talked before it, under promise of secrecy. The committee were much at the displeased publication. The Secretary exonerated the committee, and said the bankers assumed that we will sell enough four per cents. to prepare for resumption; that the national banks can throw on the government the burden of the resumption of bank notes as well as United States notes, and that resumption requires the redemption and cancellation without the power of reissue of United States below three hundred million. He believed that enough four per cent, could be sold, but failing, that enough 4½ and 5 per cents. to maintain resumption. These bankers had offered to buy enough 4½ per cents. to guarantee resumption, and the whole question was only as to the rate of interest on the bonds. If the money cannot be had for 4 per cent. it will be time to pay 4½ per cent. Although the silver bill has crippled the power to sell 4 per cents., yet a wise savings bill, enabling the Treasury to deal direct with the people, would largely repair this.

On the second points the national banks cannot throw upon the Government the burden of redeeming their notes. The attempt would be suicidal. They are bound to redeem their notes at the Treasury, and maintain in the vaults very large reserves of United States notes. If they attempted to force resumption Government would withdraw all deposits from them, they would lose their power to issue circulation notes.

Government now holds a larger proportionate reserve to defend liabilities than any bank of these gentlemen, and it has power to increase it. The Secretary deprecated these suicidal threats by the banks, and believed they would quickly see the results and abandon them.

On the last point, section 3579 of the Revised Statutes, plainly gives power to reissue, and the notes coming into the Treasury in exchange for coin are full legal tender.

Chittenden defended the bankers, and asserted that they did not attempt to force an issue with the government or threaten it.

The Secretary elaborated his argument to show that the banks must redeem their own circulation, and hence could not embarrass the government.

Being pressed by Ewing's questions, the Secretary said there could be no possible doubt about resumption if Congress would authorize a popular loan, or allow a loan of 4½ per cents. to bankers. This rate was the lowest ever required here.

NEW YORK, 2.—Dispatches report that the Turks have captured the Greek position on Mount Pelion. The latter are reported badly defeated.

At a meeting, to-day of the National Rifle Association the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of developing a public interest in rifle shooting with military weapons, an international rifle match will be announced to take place at the annual prize meeting of this association to be held at Creedmore in September next, to be open to all teams from each of the States of the Union, the provinces of Canada, kingdom of Great Britain, and from all other countries, each country having a national guard or military district from its regular army to be entitled to a separate