

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 18. — Morrill moved to reconsider the vote by which the House bill was passed to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. Agreed to.

Morrill then submitted an amendment providing that the money received from them shall be applied to the payment of bonds bearing to interest at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. per annum, instead of 5-20 bonds only, which bear 6 per cent., as at first authorized. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

After the morning business, consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the internal laws, and Matthews spoke in favor of his amendment offered last night to tax tea 10c. per pound and coffee 2½c. per pound.

The House bill to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship building among the students of scientific schools or colleges passed to-day without discussion.

When the Senate bill to repeal the Revised Statutes which forbids any one who served under the confederacy from being appointed to the army was reached, Cameron, Wisconsin, objected, and it was laid aside.

When the House bill to fix the pay of letter carriers was reached, McCreery spoke in opposition to the bill. Letter carriers were well paid. More money was spent here every winter in seeking office than the offices were worth. Pending discussion the bill was laid aside.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was received from the House and was laid on the table until to-morrow.

The other appropriation bills, passed by the House yesterday, were referred to the committee on appropriations.

Morrill submitted an amendment, increasing the tax on tobacco from 16c. to 20c. per pound. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 42.

Ransom's amendment to exempt from certain provisions of the existing law small distilleries, whose daily capacity does not exceed 30 gallons, was agreed to.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and Whyte submitted an amendment that the act take effect on May 1st, instead of April 1st, as proposed by the committee. Agreed to—yeas 31, nays 30.

Grover moved to reconsider the vote. Agreed to—yeas 85, nays 30. Whyte renewed his amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 32.

The amendment in the committee, providing that no tax shall be appraised or collected upon any insolvent bank, and the amendment to section 3048 of the Revised Statutes, so as to exempt from taxation so much of the deposits of provident institutions and savings banks, recognized as such by the laws of their respective States, as they have invested in securities of the United States, were agreed to without division.

Morrill offered an amendment to strike out the whole clause repealing the tax on friction matches. Agreed to—yeas 33, nays 27; so the law in regard to the tax on matches remains as at present.

The other amendments adopted in the committee of the whole were agreed to without division. The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 45, nays 21.

On motion of Dorsey the post-office appropriation bill was taken up, that it might come up as unfinished business to-morrow. Memorial services were then held on the House representatives, Schleicher and Quinn. Adjourned.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Speaker recognized Wood for reports from the committee on ways and means under the previous order of the House.

Cox, of New York, made the point that the special order was the consideration of the census bill. The point was overruled. Cox raised the question of the consideration, and the House, by a vote of yeas 91, nays 135, refused to consider reports from the committee on ways and means.

Hale then antagonized the census bill with a motion to go into

a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Defeated—yeas 117, nays 123.

Cox, of New York, reported back the census bill with the House amendments.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill. Cox explained its provisions. There was no reason why the marshals appointed to execute processes and arrest persons should be made census-takers. There would be, he feared, a bitter political contest in 1880, and the curse of such contests was the influence exercised by federal office-holders. It would be a happy day for the President and the people when the power of the President to appoint such officers as postmasters and census-takers was modified or abolished.

Garfield said he desired to see the bill pass, but would vote against it if the amendment was adopted which transferred the power to appoint supervisors from the Secretary of the Interior to the governors of states. Such a bill would be in direct violation of the Constitution. There had been such a thing as ballot-box stuffing, and there might be such a thing as census stuffing, and Congress should have the appointing power of the man over whom it could punish if frauds were committed.

Butler thought the section unconstitutional and was opposed to it; he was also opposed to it because the enumerators would be appointed on political grounds. He was in favor of having one supervisor appointed from one political party and the next from another, and so on.

Several members—How about greenbackers?

Butler—There is no occasion for this emotion, gentlemen. (Laughter.) If I can get the republicans to work against the democrats and the democrats against the republicans the success of the nationals will be secured.

Ryan, of the census committee, favored the general feature of the bill, but opposed giving the power of appointing supervisors to the governors of the States.

The bill was finally read by sections for amendment. The first amendment was that reported by the committee, transferring the power of appointing supervisors from the Secretary of the Interior to the governors.

Carlisle moved to amend the amendment so as to provide that if any governor shall fail to make the nomination of supervisors before April 1st, 1880, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such appointment. Agreed to.

Conger said the amendment was to take away from national control and give to the State control of the appointment of enumerators merely for political purposes. He moved to amend so as to strike out the clause for the appointment of supervisors by the governors. Rejected—yeas 104, nays 111. After the presentation and rejection of other amendments, the committee rose.

RECESS

Upon reassembling, the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The pending amendment was offered by Atkins, consolidating the sections relating to the surveys.

Page submitted an amendment providing that the system of public land surveys be continued under its present management, and striking out the clause which abolishes the offices of surveyors general.

Haskell, in supporting Page's amendment, read an extract from a letter from a member of the national academy of science, stating that some of the strongest members of the academy were opposed to the transfer.

Sparks demanded the name of the author.

Haskell replied that it was a letter to Mr. Freeman, Pennsylvania, and he did not feel authorized to state the name of the author.

Haskell, amid much laughter and confusion, crossed the aisle and shook the letter in Sparks' face, to show him the signature.

Sparks—I don't want to see your secret, but I would not quote from a letter of which I would not give the author.

After order had been obtained, and some discussion, Page's amendment was adopted—yeas 98, nays 79.

Atkins then modified his amendment to consolidate the sections in regard to the surveys, exclusive of the clauses stricken out by Page's amendment, and with some slight

changes it was adopted—yeas 89, nays 44.

Then the committee went back to that portion of the bill providing for the judiciary, which had been postponed, and several political amendments were offered to it, points of order were made on which a decision was passed. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—It is ascertained to-night that the discussion of the Chinese immigration bill at the cabinet meeting this afternoon was brief, but sufficiently extended to develop a new phase of the subject of great interest, and probably of great importance as regards the ultimate fate of the bill. The various considerations set forth in last night's dispatch as current objections to the executive approval of the measure, were mentioned without being made topics for extended discussion, but the point was then raised that the formal abrogation of the whole of the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame Treaty, provided for by the last section of the bill, would be undesirable. These articles are the only portions of the treaty which guarantee the full protection for Chinese in the United States or for Americans in China. The provision for the formal notice of their abrogation was inserted in the bill as an indispensable means of obtaining the votes of several democratic and several republican senators who had signified their intentions of voting for Conkling's amendment or of opposing the bill in toto unless an appearance of courtesy was given to it by embodying in it this congressional requirement for a polite notification to the Emperor of China some months prior to the date of the bill's going into effect. The point thus raised, to-day, was considered worthy of serious notice by the cabinet, but the whole subject was laid aside for discussion and action subsequent to the final passage of the bill and its receipt by the President. Senator Sargent and Representative Page have been informed of this new obstacle to the bill's approval, and are hopeful that it can either be overcome or removed. The omission of this requirement for a formal abrogation of the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty would not, in the least, impair the operations of the remaining parts of the bill, for so far as the provisions of the bill contravene to portions of these articles, the latter will be abrogated *pro tanto*, but otherwise will stand, unless China will hereafter declare them totally abrogated, which, of course, she will be at liberty to do in any event, both as regards these and all other parts of the treaty. If now it be found desirable or advisable, for any reason, to leave these articles introduced, except as regards their permission for the unrestricted immigration, it will be easy to drop out the seventh section of the bill through the instrumentality of a committee of conference.

The report of a committee of conference can be presented to either at any time as a matter of high privilege, and is not amendable, but must be accepted or rejected as a whole. The bill, in the shape suggested, can undoubtedly command a clear majority in both houses, if again presented for adoption. In this way unanimous concurrence can usually be obtained, without much difficulty, to take a bill from the Speaker's table for the purpose of moving a non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, after which the appointment of a committee of conference is a matter of course. It may perhaps be determined by the friends of the bill that this plan of moving non-concurrence is the best means of securing speedy and final action, whether the omission of the seventh section is required to obtain the President's signature or not. But the entire subject will be made a subject of consultation, inquiry and careful consideration before any course of action is adopted.

In the Potter investigation, to-day, the question was asked as to how many electors was the returning board to give to the Tilden party, did Solomon say? A.—Just as many as the Supreme Court should order us to certify. Q.—The \$100,000 offered had no temptation for you? A.—Well, sir, I don't care to vaunt my virtue, but it had not. Under the circumstances it was not enough to induce me to betray the

whole trust of the community. I was not surprised at his making the proposition, because I was acquainted with him. I think he had, perhaps, some hope that I would accept when he first came to me, but I quenched that hope at the very first conversation.

Q.—The relations between you and Solomon are still friendly, and the effort to corrupt you has made no change? A.—Not at all, as far as I am concerned.

Springer—Weed says Solomon telegraphed some person in Columbia stating that the goods could not be delivered and that that evening he had read the announcement of the board's action. A.—If Solomon telegraphed to that effect on Wednesday morning, then he must have lied to me. He told me they were negotiating for money and if we would wait until 2.30 the arrangement would be completed.

The House committee on elections, to-day, agreed to report a bill appropriating \$46,616 for paying the expenses of contestants to seats in the House. The aggregate claim is \$80,000.

All the departments will be closed on Saturday, Washington's birthday.

COLUMBUS, Ga., 18.—R. H. Carlton, an adjutant general of General Lee, fell dead at his desk, to-day, aged over 60. He was a graduate of West Point from Virginia, promoted to major in the Mexican war, and was paymaster in Texas before the war.

ATLANTA, 18.—A railroad disaster occurred near Selma to-day. The passenger train from there on the Selma, Rome, and Dalton railroad, fell through a rotten bridge over Mulberry Creek. One white man, named George Evans, and four negroes were killed. Superintendent Stanton and conductor white were fatally injured; 10 or 12 persons were severely hurt. The train is a perfect wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The pumping of water into the Suto Tunnel has been discontinued by the mines. It is now given out that an early settlement of all differences between the tunnel company and the mines may be looked for.

News of efforts being made by the eastern press, clergy, etc., to induce the President to veto the anti-Chinese bill has created much uneasiness here, and has called forth from the press a strong and unanimous protest on all sides, publicly, and privately. The expression given to the general sentiment is, that the veto of the bill would be nothing less than a calamity to California and the Pacific Coast. Party distinctions are disregarded in the earnest desire that the action of Congress may be not negated by the course of the executive.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Sun's* Washington special contains an extract from a San Francisco paper, hinting at the secession of California from the Union in the matter of the Chinese bill. The matter is printed extremely prominent, but not commented upon.

Captain Blair, of the Fifteenth Infantry, yesterday brought his trial, on the charge of bigamy, to an abrupt termination, by pleading guilty. In his plea he doesn't admit that at the time of his marriage in Kentucky he believed he had been legally married in Scotland, and claims that he is, therefore, guiltless of intentionally doing a wrong; yet he doesn't deny that in acting solely upon his own conviction, in so grave a matter, he committed an error so serious in its consequences to others that he is willing to make whatever reparation or atonement may be necessary in full acknowledgment of his wrongful act, and awaits the full sentence of the court.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: Indications multiply that Hayes is seriously considering the veto of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. The subject was not formally considered yesterday afternoon in the cabinet meeting, but it was found, during a brief conversation, that three members, Evarts, McCrary and Sherman, were decidedly opposed to the bill becoming law. There can be no question of Hayes' action if these men unite to advise a veto. Evarts was, for some time, on the floor of the House yesterday, and it was the general impression that he was there to urge delay in concurrence with the Senate amendments, some of which he considers more objectionable than the original bill.

The *Tribune* publishes, this morning, some of the cipher dispatches to and from Governor Chamberlain

about the election in South Carolina, giving the key and translations, and showing therefrom their perfect freedom from fraud and unfairness.

There is no disguising the fact that the fate of the Chinese bill is as great a question in the eastern journals as with those of the Pacific Coast. Here, almost without exception, and utterly regardless of politics, newspapers scout the bill as dishonorable and dishonest, and everything relating to China or the Chinese has suddenly received a new interest. It would be impossible to reproduce the title of the newspaper comments and extracts which are published here daily from all quarters, to give the sense of the country. The general impression is that it is know-nothingism revived, with a substitution of Mongolian for Catholic Irish. The petitions to the President to withhold his signature to the bill are going forward from the clergy and prominent citizens.

The *Herald* thinks the telegrams regarding the situation at Alaska and the British gunboats appealed to to protect the American's there, must be delightful news to the economical congressmen who see, in this unprecedented movement, the legitimate result of paring and scraping down the process to which the naval estimates have been subjected during the past several years. The country will be enabled to see how economy strengthens the national honor when violently applied to the national police.

Meetings of the workmen favorable to a co-operative colony migration, held weekly here, is the beginning of an attempt to educate the masses in the belief that an organized emigration from eastern cities is the best remedy for hard times.

VICKSBURG, 19.—A difficulty occurred, yesterday, at Johnsonville, Mississippi, between Col. Holman, Dr. Lowry, Dr. Walker and Mr. Arnold. The fight began by Holman shooting Lowry; Arnold shot Holman, wounding him, then shot and killed Walker, and was himself in turn shot by Holman. Arnold and Lowry have since died. Holman was arrested.

CHICAGO, 19.—May Marshall, last night, completed her walk of 2,796 quarter miles in the same number of consecutive quarter hours.

The *Journal's* Washington special says: The Baltimore papers, to-day, contain accounts of the elopement of Lieut. Fletcher, of the navy, aged 40 years, and a married man with a wife and two children, with Miss Bailey, a society belle, aged 18. The affair creates much excitement in society circles. Lieut. Fletcher is a citizen of Washington, and his wife belongs to one of the best families here.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan since yesterday's report are \$2,640,950.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State have considered, to-day, the necessary enlargement of the power of the Treasury Department, so as to prevent the shipment of diseased cattle from American ports, and a bill for the purpose will be sent to the proper committee of Congress to-day or to-morrow.

Murat Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, was before the Senate committee on railroads, to-day. He said the W. U. Telegraph Company had treated the Western Associated Press with perfect fairness. He said the newspaper business was a private one, and government had no right to interfere with men connected with it. The press had the same right as other citizens, and they claimed that when they built up a system of obtaining news, as the Western Association had done, they had a right to the news as property.

Senator Mitchell—What do you think of giving railroad companies the privilege of transmitting commercial messages.

Halstead—They would do well to mind their own business. The privilege would add to their influence in the politics of the country. I don't think the railroads would benefit the country. The newspaper and telegraph business should, as far as possible, be let alone.

HARTFORD, Conn., 19.—The Senate, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution condemning the action of Congress on the Chinese question, which passed the House.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—Eighteen Catholic