

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The army appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Booth introduced a bill to repeal the Atlantic and Pacific railroad grant. The preamble asserts that the company has failed to construct the main line of its road prior to July 4th, 1879, as required by the charter of July 27th, 1866; that it has in fact at this time only completed its road to Venetia, Indian Territory, a distance of 125 miles from its eastern terminus, and that no portion or section of the road has been completed since 1871. The bill provides for the immediate repeal of the grant, except so far as the road shall be completed by the 4th of July next, and for the restoration to the market of all lands along the line of uncompleted road, to be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands.

Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It proposes to release the company from all obligations to the government of the United States under the acts of '62 and '64, upon condition that it shall within six months from the enactment of this bill, execute and file with the Secretary of the Interior a full release and discharge to government from all further claims under said acts. The bill was laid upon the table for the present.

The Senate resumed consideration of the New Hampshire senatorial case, the question being on the amendment of Hoar declaring Charles H. Bell entitled to his seat. After debate Bell's admission went over until to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a select committee of five to take into consideration matters relating to the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Prominent democratic members of the Senate express the opinion that the debate on the army appropriation bill, which is about to commence in that body, will not last more than a week or ten days at the most. It seems to be the intention of the majority to allow the republicans to do most of the talking on this bill and pass it as quickly as possible, the calculation being that the President will sign it, and that the republican arguments against the alleged coercive programme in general will thus be notably weakened before the important struggle over the proposed repeal of the federal election law shall have practically commenced.

Arthur L. Thomas was nominated, to-day, as secretary for Utah Territory, *vice* Luckey, resigned. He is a young man who came here from Pittsburgh several years ago under the auspices of Representative Negley. He was appointed a member of the capitol police, and is still thus employed at the capitol.

Senator Slater, to-day, introduced a bill for the transfer of the control of Indian Affairs to the War Department, which, in some respects, seems to be an improvement upon all measures hitherto introduced for that purpose. This bill provides that from and after July 1st, 1880, the Secretary of War shall have the same general power and jurisdiction over Indian affairs as are now possessed by the Secretary of the Interior; that he shall detail some army officer of rank, not less than Colonel, to act as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and make such details of officers, not below first Lieutenant, either from the active list or retired list of the army, as may be necessary from time to time to administer the affairs of the Indian service. Commanding officers of military departments are to be ex-officio in charge of Indian matters therein, and the Inspector-General of the army is to be inspector of the Indian service and make an annual report to Congress of the number and condition of the Indian tribes. The bill requires all contracts for supplies or transportation, connected with the Indian service, to be made in the same

manner, and as far as practicable, at the same time as the army contracts. Officers of special commissioners, superintendents, boards of Indian commissioners, and inspectors of Indian affairs are to be abolished from and after July 1st, 1880, and among other things it is provided by this bill that all religious denominations shall enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on any and all Indian reservations, and shall not be molested in their religious or philanthropic efforts to advance the Indians in their moral, religious and literary culture.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Inter Ocean's* Marshalltown, Iowa, special says: A terrible double tragedy occurred at Gifford, a small station on the Iowa Central Railroad. John Bell, station agent, 19 years old, deliberately shot Miss Robbins, his lady friend, through the heart twice, and then telegraphed for the railroad officials to send another operator up as he was going to kill himself. Shortly after, he fired two shots into his abdomen and is now in a dying condition. The girl was a most estimable daughter of a prominent merchant. No cause is assigned.

Rev. Arthur Swazey, to-night, sighted, with a powerful telescope, Brossen's comet. Its declination was 29°, 58' and right ascension about 3 hours and 40 minutes.

BOSTON, 7.—The *Advertiser* says: The work of the northern associations among the southern negroes, in inducing them to emigrate from the south has resulted in the present exodus. The movement began soon after the presidential struggle. The popularity of the Liberator movement among the South Carolina blacks led the exodus magnate to open correspondence with western land and railway agencies, and just as they were about ready to talk up the advantages of the chosen western paradise, the railway land negotiators themselves rushed in with glowing prospectuses, and precipitated the stampede. This land comes to the railway company as a subsidy from Texas sections between the railway lands belonging to the State and those to be pre-empted at \$1.50 an acre. It is understood that about 2,800 families are ready to start. It is supposed that these people will start about April 19th, emancipation day. Letters have been received in Boston within a week, from leading southern colored men, stating that the tide will swell until there will be sufficient decrease in the population in southern States to reduce the representation in Congress in the next apportionment by at least 15. The locality in which these new settlers were to have been collected was Texas, between New Mexico and the Indian Territory. Here, starting with about 200,000 men, one-third of them with families, it was anticipated that in time a territory might be set off by itself as a State, to be called Lincoln. In furtherance of this scheme there was formed, some months ago, in this city, a national farmer's association. This association engaged from the Dallas and Wichita Railroad, a Texas corporation, 65 alternate sections of land to be paid for at the rate of \$1.50 an acre. The association issued lots of 200 shares of stock; each share at \$1. These are sold to the colored people, and are accepted by the railroad corporation as cash in their purchase of lands. The organization referred to is one of several in the north, their formation being preceded by the circulation of political documents among the negroes during the past two years. Probably the most influential of these documents have emanated from Boston, known as the first principle papers. The latest was issued in August last, entitled "A plan to transfer the freedmen of the south to government lands of the west."

NEW ORLEANS, 7.—A *Galveston News* special from Belton, says: A negro man and woman living near here, witnesses against Canterbury and Dobbins in the rape case, were murdered last night. The man was killed instantly. The woman lived till morning.

MILWAUKEE, 7.—The *Sentinel's* Tecumseh, Wisconsin, special says: A destructive fire occurred, to-night, sweeping off everything from Demley's block to the lake. Among the losses are Lerleberg's hardware store, McArthur's drug store, Hitchcock's hardware store, and Lack & Hathaway's flour mill. The loss is probably \$100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 7.—Dispatches from different places in Kansas re-

port copious rains throughout the State. The reports, which gained currency some days ago, that much of the wheat in the State had either been killed or damaged by drouth, are contradicted, and the statement made that the wheat never looked better. A much larger acreage than last year has been planted both in wheat and corn, and the prospects are favorable for an abundant yield.

CAIRO, Ill., 7.—Paul Boynton continued his trip to the Gulf, leaving here at 10 this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 7.—Six prisoners in the county jail made their escape, yesterday afternoon. They sawed the bars of the cage and seized the Turnkey, and then disarmed and locked him in.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Times* Washington special says: It is understood that Senators McDonald and Gordon, and three or four other democrats, will join Bayard in sustaining the report of the minority of the committee, which declares that Bell is entitled to admission. It is also understood that Carpenter will vote to sustain the majority report. Other journals, however, think, judging from the democracy's record, that Bell will be kept out by practically a party vote.

Secretary Sherman reached this city last evening, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will visit the sub-treasury to-day, where he will receive calls from bankers, and he will then visit the Custom House. It is expected that he will remain in this city for several days. He stated that he was here purely on official business, not at all connected with funding or finances, and that it would not be proper for him to state what it was in advance of action.

Senator Hill made, yesterday, a slip of the tongue in the course of his remarks. Having occasion to speak of the Senate, he alluded to it as a confederate senate, which blunder evoked a roar of derisive laughter from his political opponents on the floor and in the galleries. Realizing his mistake he recovered his equanimity and parried the effect of the remark by asserting that the denunciation of those opposed to the action of the democrats on the army bill was not any more revolutionary than the remark he had just made, if uttered intentionally.

Work was resumed on the East River bridge yesterday. A full force will be employed in a short time.

The *World* says: The recent conference which has moved half the state to wrath and the other half to laughter, was obviously inspired by the people who hoped to prevent the renomination of Governor Robinson, by at first bringing to the front ex-Gov. Seymour and then adroitly substituting another name. The effect of the demonstration will be to make the renomination of Robinson inevitable.

The *Tribune* still belittles the affair and adds: Nothing even in New York politics was ever so absurd as this ridiculous movement. The only way to account for it is the habit the party have fallen into. They will probably keep it up as long as Horatio Seymour lives.

The *Times* says: There was only one thing in which all present seemed to be agreed and that was that unless the quarrels between the democratic leaders were promptly healed, the state could not be carried the coming fall, nor the country next year. Every one knows the origin and nature of these quarrels. They center in Tilden. That gentleman is bent upon being a candidate for the Presidency, and he is ready to sacrifice the political fortunes in the state of all who will not support him.

The *Herald* says: Harmony implies mutual concessions, but what mutuality can there be when Tilden's enemies are assembled to circumvent him, and his most influential friends neglected and snubbed. It is quite certain that Seymour will not consent to be a leader in such a battle, and if the opposition fall back upon Dorsheimer as their candidate for governor, no prophet is needed to predict the result.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The greenback party in the House is in a bad way. It has sold out to the democracy and been cheated out of the price which it expected to receive. Another caucus will now probably be held for the purpose of determining what

course shall be pursued in future. Many members are indignant at what they call the perfidy of the democrats.

At a meeting of the Panama Railroad Company, the annual report was presented, showing that the gross earnings for 1878 were \$2,114,859, and the gross expenses \$545,344, to which is added the subsidy paid to the Columbian government on \$250,000, interest on the bonds \$239,889.

A member of a prominent importing and manufacturing firm in San Francisco, now on a visit here, gives some information concerning the results, present and prospective, of the recent action of the Pacific railroads and Pacific Mail Company in combining to force shippers in the east to send all their goods to California by their lines and none by sailing vessels. The firm in question has been in the habit of receiving goods from New York by steamer, the freight rates heretofore being about one half those charged by railroad. Since the combination they have received a freight bill for goods shipped by steamer at the same rate (2 cents per pound) as all rail freight, besides having to stand extra damage by rust and to pay insurance at 1½ per cent, and interest on 20 days' extra time in transit, extra payments on account of steamer transportation, making the latter cost 7½ per cent. more than rail transportation, or increasing the cost of goods by 2 per cent. This, however, is a small matter compared with the indirect result of combination. Three or four hundred merchants of San Francisco have signed a contract with the overland railroad companies agreeing to send all the goods shipped by them exclusively by railroad, and not by sailing vessel. Since the combination and the advance in freight rates by the steamers, the West Indian Mail Steamship Company sailing from Liverpool, has reduced its freight charges on the same class of goods, per ton to \$23.75 plus 5 per cent. per ton, making \$24.93 against \$44.90 per ton from New York to San Francisco charged by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The San Francisco merchant thus has a freight advantage of \$19.87 per ton in purchasing in Liverpool over purchasing in New York, an amount far exceeding the duty on the same article. The freight from New York to Liverpool is about \$20.50 per ton, and the Liverpool dues are 44 cents per ton. One can actually send goods from New York to Liverpool by English steamer, thence to Aspinwall by English steamer, thence by Panama railroad and Pacific Mail to San Francisco, for \$16.93 per ton less than they can be shipped via Panama direct by American steamers. The combination then not only places an unjust restriction upon American commerce, but it directly attacks the interests of American manufacturers, forcing the merchants of the western coast to import from England rather than from the eastern States, and to import English vessels rather than American. The high-handed outrage of compelling shippers to not avail themselves of sailing vessels is too palpable to need further comment.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, to-day, referring to the new constitution, says: Surprise is expressed in many quarters that such a constitution was at all possible in a civilized community where the rights of property are supposed to obtain recognition. That surprise, as it seems to us, is unreasonable. The surprise would be a constitution of a different stamp. The merchants, capitalists and business men unfortunately could not be got to take any particular interest in the elections which constituted the convention. They practically let them go by default. The whole thing was left pretty much to the "hoodlums" and the "hoodlums," in making a constitution that is expressly designed, to use one of their own select phrases, to "muzzle" capital, have simply followed their communistic and agrarian instincts, and now that they are confronted with the mischievous work which the Jack Cades and anarchists of the Pacific slope have put on them, the business classes are thrown into a panic, and ask what is to be done. The moral of it all is that under the system of a government like ours, if intelligence will not take the trouble to mould laws and to govern, ignorance will.

BOSTON, 8.—Charles Fechter playing an engagement at the Howard Atheneum, was prostrated by an

acute gastric attack, to-night. The audience had to be dismissed.

CINCINNATI, 8.—Out of 27 towns in Ohio, from which returns have been received, the republicans have 17, the democrats 7, independents three. At Dayton the republicans elect the city ticket with the exception of justice and constable. They also have a majority of the council which has heretofore been democratic. At Springfield a very heavy vote was cast. The mayor elect was the candidate of a combination of prohibitionists and murphyites. At Chillicothe the democrats elect the mayor by 3,000 majority. At Zanesville the republicans gain five councilmen. The democrats elect a mayor. In this city with one ward lacking, the republicans elect all except police majorities of from 300 to 1,100. The ward lacking gave a republican majority of 150 last municipal election. It is generally conceded on all sides that the local and personal considerations were lost sight of, national questions being the matter at issue. The vote polled was the largest of any spring election in Cincinnati.

MILWAUKEE, 8.—The argument in one of the most important railroad suits tried in this country, was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The case involves some \$4,000,000 and the validity and ownership of the charter and franchise on which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was founded, and makes subject to a third mortgage many of the securities as liens of the company. The suit is brought by William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., trustee of the third mortgage in foreclosure. Litigation in the case began many years ago, and it is probable that a final decision will now be reached, as the court has ample jurisdiction, and all the facts are presented in the pleadings.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The decision of two-thirds of the pitmen at Durham to strike against a reduction of wages will have the effect of stopping nearly ninety pits, throwing idle 25,000 hewers. Several large concerns will be brought to a stand still in the course of the week, unless the owners or pitmen give way.

The House of Commons adjourned until the 17th inst.

A dispatch from Rawul Pindie reports the outbreak of the cattle plague, which threatens seriously to embarrass British commissariats. The cattle are dying by scores.

A cabinet council will be held this morning to discuss the conclusions which may have to be taken in consequence of the momentous crisis in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—There seems to be a hitch in the negotiations of Eastern Roumelia. The principal Russian member of the commission has been summoned to St. Petersburg, to give an explanation.

ROME, 7.—A more pathetic scene than that of Garibaldi's arrival at the railway station has seldom been beheld. The shouts raised as the train entered the station were speedily silenced on account of the circulation of the report that the General was ill. He was carried from the train on a mattress placed on a large litter. He lay extended and motionless with his eyes closed, and a red handkerchief bound round his head. It looked as if a corpse was being carried in state. It was found impossible to move him from the litter, which was placed in an open carriage and driven, accompanied by a mournful silent crowd to the house of his son Menotti Garibaldi. It was impossible to move the General to Civita Vecchia. The side of the Railway saloon was cut to admit the litter. The General slept well, however, on Saturday night, and the doctor thinks he will leave his bed within a week. His friends assure that politics are wholly unconnected with his coming here. He found that his health was not improving at Caprera, and he thought the mineral springs near Civita Vecchia might benefit his gout. Garibaldi, replying to Syndic, who visited him on his arrival, said he did not himself know the reason of his visit. Some say Garibaldi has come to Rome to die.

A letter from the Cardinal Vicar is published, complaining bitterly of the existence in Rome of Protestant schools supported chiefly by foreign money. It announces that the Pope has appointed a vigilance committee to increase and improve