

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4. — Immediately after going into executive session this afternoon, the Senate took up the nomination of John M. Morton as collector of Internal revenue for the first district of California, Voorhees, who reported it from the finance committee proceeded to address the Senate in advocacy of its confirmation. He eulogized Mr. Morton as a young man of unblemished character, entirely competent to fill the office, a citizen of San Francisco, whose name had been upon her voting register for eight years, and who enjoyed the confidence and respect of all persons that knew him. In evidence of his good standing in the community, Voorhees referred to the telegraphic memorial recently received from San Francisco, and urged that it would be grossly unjust for the Senate to affix the stigma of rejection to so deserving a man and so honorable a name.

Senator Booth replied in a speech of about 20 minutes' duration, calmly but very earnestly setting forth the main grounds of opposition to Morton's confirmation, namely, his lack of identification with the people of California and his want of proper business training or experience to fit him for the important office for which, in the face of the united protest of the entire California delegation and without a single antecedent request or recommendation from California, he had been so surprisingly nominated.

The debate was continued by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, whose remarks referred almost wholly to the fact that the nominee was the son of a distinguished Senator.

At this point, it being clearly evident that the nomination if brought to a vote would be rejected, several republican senators who intended to vote against it, requested Booth to let the matter go over one day in order to give the President a chance to withdraw it and thus spare Mr. Morton the disagreeable fate of outright rejection.

The Senate exodus committee held a short meeting to-day. The first witness called was E. D. Barden, of Goldsboro, North Carolina. He testified that while the people of the State of North Carolina do not feel alarmed about the exodus, that the wave of the movement, such as it was, is already subsiding, and that the great mass of the colored people of North Carolina were as well contented as in any other section of the country.

The next witness was T. C. Groomes, lawyer and resident of Greencastle, Indiana. At the request of Senator Voorhees he produced and read extracts from editorials published in the Greencastle *Banner* in November and December, 1878, in which it was stated that the colored men of the South are practically disfranchised while they live in that section, and urging it as a duty of the colored men of the South to come north of the Ohio River and help make a solid North, and arguing that if they remained in the South to be enumerated in 1880, they would increase the number of their enemies there, but if they came north they would increase the numbers of their friends in the North. Adjourned.

Parnell and party visited the President to-day. Parnell, in conversation with the President, mentioned the object of his visit to the United States, and spoke of the favorable results achieved. The President said he sympathized with Ireland in her distress, and hoped means would be found to alleviate it promptly. Parnell asked about the emigration to this country, and the President replied that the States, not the General government, regulated it. The President also spoke favorably of the Irish emigration to the United States. Parnell said he hoped the emigrants who sought relief in this country would find their way immediately to the West. After leaving the Executive Mansion, the party called upon the members of the Cabinet in their respective departments.

The investigation of the Star Route Service was continued to-day. John A. Walsh, present contractor of the Santa Fe and Prescott route, gave some spicy testimony. He said it was a popular fallacy that there is a bonanza in every Star route contract. He was led to believe by the former holders of his contract there was a good profit in it at the original figures; and though he had lost heavily at first, it became a matter of pride with him to hold on to the

contract. He proposed to wrestle with it and hoped at the present figure, \$133,900 per annum, to save his fleece, though the compensation ought to be \$200,000.

The House select committee on the state of the electoral law accepted the report of the sub-committee in favor of Representative Bicknell's joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by the people. The committee have stricken out that portion of the resolution providing "That a contest in any State shall be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal," and with this one change have instructed Bicknell to report the resolution favorably.

The House committee on agriculture, with one dissenting vote, accepted the report of the sub-committee in favor of the bill presented by Aiken as a substitute to Muldoon's bill making the Department of Agriculture an Executive Department. The chairman of the sub-committee was instructed to report his bill to the House with favorable recommendation for its passage. Covert will present the minority report.

The Postmaster General to-day filed in the District Supreme Court the demurrer to the bill of the Lottery Company against him for interfering with their postal correspondence. It sets forth that there is no jurisdiction in this court and raises other points which will be immediately discussed.

The Senate claims committee by a vote of eight against one, decided to recommend the passage of a bill to pay Ben Holliday's claim of over \$500,000 for losses sustained by him while carrying the Overland mail to California by reason of the changes of route and Indian depredations.

HARRISBURG, 4.—Upon reassembling the committee on contested seats made a report which was adopted.

Cessna's resolution was reintroduced and Stewart at once moved to amend it as indicated before recess. Stewart spoke earnestly in favor of his amendment, basing his argument on the fact, as he put it, that the convention had no more right to nominate delegates to the Chicago Convention than it had to select Congressmen to represent the people of each district. The amendment of Stewart was lost, 100 to 150, and then the resolution as originally offered was adopted.

The following was then introduced by Kerr:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State, are hereby instructed to support for the presidential nomination Gen. U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the Convention.

Stone offered an amendment.

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolution passed by our State Convention held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

Senator Kerr argued in favor of his resolution, and traced the course of the democratic party as it appeared to republicans. He thought Gen. Grant was the proper and only man who should get the nomination, and concluded his remarks with an appeal to all to support him.

Gen. Albright replied to Senator Kerr's remarks. He believed Grant was sincere in his undertakings, had done great service, both civil and military, but he did not think he was the only one who could lead the republican party to victory; he did not believe there was any danger to the country in a third term, but he believed Washburne, Sherman or Blaine could carry the suffrages of the people. He did not believe in instructing delegates to Chicago for any man. The resolution was further opposed by Gen. Koontz, Darlington, Harvey and Wolfe, while Moreland and Bingham favored it. Speeches of anti-Grant people were all from a Blaine point of view, and no other names besides Grant and Blaine were mentioned at all, except in the remarks of Albright.

Stone, after arguing strongly in favor of his amendment, withdrew it, and Strong, of Tioga, offered another; to wit: to strike out the name of U. S. Grant and insert that of James G. Blaine; on the vote by yeas and nays Strong's vote was lost, 95 to 154, several Blaine people voting against it on the ground that it was not proper to instruct the delegation for any one. The ques-

tion then recurred on the original resolution, or rather that part of it which instructed the Chicago delegates to vote for Grant. Again the yeas and nays were ordered and the votes resulted 133 in favor of and 113 against that portion of the resolution.

The second portion of the resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit was then adopted by a viva voce vote. A. S. Olmsted was elected permanent chairman.

The nominations for Auditor General being in order, the names of John A. Lemon and J. A. M. Passmore were placed before the convention, and recess was taken until 7.30.

Upon reassembling the yeas and nays were taken on the nomination for Auditor General, and Lemon was declared the choice of the convention, 158 to 93. The nomination was made unanimous. The committee to name delegates to the Chicago convention and to name presidential electors, made a report which was adopted. The following are the delegates at large: Matthew S. Quay, James McLane, Linn Bartholomew, Christopher L. Magee. Alternates—Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson. Electors at large—Edmund A. Benson and Henry Oliver.

Henry Green was unanimously nominated Judge of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, 4.—The committee on Indian commissioners who are Investigating Hayt, were in session all day. The testimony of Edward Knapp Hayt, defendant's son, was of the most damaging character. He said William Hogencamp, of the Second National Bank, Jersey City, arranged with him to go to Arizona and buy a mine for him, and that the arrangements were made at the office of Charles E. Ceschler, in Curtland Street, in this city, in the presence of the elder Mr. Hayt. He further testifies that the latter instructed him to drop the name of Hayt and use the name of Edward Knapp.

DENVER, 4.—A disastrous fire occurred at Fort Collins, in this State, last night at 11 o'clock. Welch's block, on the corner of Mountain and College avenues, was discovered to be in flames, and notwithstanding every effort of the citizens, was entirely consumed. The fire appears to have started near the staircase, and its origin is unknown. Two persons sleeping in the building were burned to death. Mr. A. F. Hopkins and Miss Tilley Owen and eight other persons who also had rooms in the building, escaped. The loss on the building and contents is stated at \$50,000, on which there was an insurance of \$20,000.

The Evening *Times* states that a party of four French noblemen, whose agent is now in the city, contemplates the outlay of \$2,000,000 in this city. The principal enterprise is the establishment of clay works and to this is coupled the plan for building a large number of residences.

MILWAUKEE, 4. — The Supreme Court of Wisconsin at Madison yesterday, decided that a mercantile agency cannot be compelled to disclose the name of its correspondent. In an action for libel alleged to be contained in a report by a correspondent to the mercantile agency of R. G. Dunn & Co., the plaintiff sought to prove publication by subpoenaing the manager of the agency in this city to produce the books containing the report. The manager refused to do so and the Circuit Court committed him for contempt. Upon his appeal from the order of commitment the Supreme Court to-day reversed the order.

HUDSON, 4.—Henry Moett, on trial the past ten days for the murder of his wife and paramour at Taghnic on the 12th of September last, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on March 19th. After the sentence, the prisoner asked to be hanged in public and be allowed an hour and a half to speak.

ALBANY, 4.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate making it a misdemeanor for any female to engage in any "Go-as-you-please" match and for any manager or lessee of any buildings or grounds who allows an exhibition to take place.

CLARKSVILLE, Ont., 4.—The express train, on the Hamilton and Northwestern Railroad, ran off the track between Lesto and Creedmoor. The fireman was instantly killed and the engineer has one leg broken and was badly scalded.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Sun* has a note from Leon Chateau wherein he says: "The chocolate maker

whom you speak, has never recognized in me the agent of his house of commerce, as he knows I am not a negotiant, and likewise he withdrew from the French committee on account of ill-health. You will speak the truth by affirming that my sole attention and activity are devoted in my attempt to better my commercial relations between the two great modern republics, that is to say to render greater wealth and happiness to the 45,000,000 of citizens here and to the 35,000,000 beyond the sea."

The *Star* says of the Pennsylvania convention: Don Cameron worked his absolute will upon the republican convention at Harrisburg yesterday, beating down all opposition with the loaded club of a slight majority, and openly committing the party in Pennsylvania to the support of Grant. This is a bold stand to take in view of all circumstances, but it has been taken deliberately for Don and his mercenaries are playing for a big stake. If Grant can be nominated and elected Cameron and Pennsylvania may count upon inheriting the advantages now enjoyed by Sherman and Ohio. But can Don deliver the goods as early as he has contracted? At all events it is consoling to remember that Pennsylvania is not the whole United States, and Cameron's pocket borough does not necessarily elect the President.

WASHINGTON, 5.

The bill which passed to-day, amendatory of the census act, provides:

First—For the free transportation of census mail matter.

Second—Strikes out the provision for an inquiry as to the naturalization of residents, ownership and public debt.

Third—Allows reports of railroad, telegraph, express, and insurance companies.

Fourth—Requires an enumeration in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants to be taken within two weeks from June 1st, 1880.

Fifth—Allows an enumeratory to be appointed from the county where no one suitable is found in the district.

Sixth—Requires the filing of information obtained in the County Clerk's office to be corrected on reliable information.

Seventh—Requires supervisors to forward one return to the census office, Washington, and one to the Secretary of State.

Eighth—Appropriates \$350,000 for necessary additional expenses of enumerators.

The Senate confirmed Henry W. Leonard, of New Jersey, United States Consul at Campeachy; F. G. Gade, of Bergen, Norway, United States Consul; U. C. Brown, United States Attorney for Wyoming, and G. A. Stone, of Ohio, agent for Indians at Lemhi agency, Idaho.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by McLane for a sinking fund, provides that the following three railroad companies shall, on the first day of April and October in each year, pay into the Treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, the following amounts, viz: Kansas Pacific, \$100,000; Sioux City and Pacific, \$80,000, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, \$30,000.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—The Legislature now investigating the State prison report its condition as shamefully bad. It is overcrowded, the sewerage defective and unclean, the diet improper and scurvy prevails among the prisoners to a fearful extent. At one time over 200 were in the hospital with it. There was a total of cases during the year of 775 out of 1,000 inmates. The sole cause has been improper food and treatment and is wholly inexcusable. The mortality nearly doubled other preceding years, and yet the number of prisoners is not much if any greater. Flogging prisoners is carried on to a cruel extreme. The clothing is insufficient, as are the beds and beddings. Six hundred and forty-eight of the cells are only 6 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet 9 1/2 inches wide and 6 feet 3 1/2 inches high, and yet 100 of these badly ventilated cells have been compelled to hold two convicts during the night for ten or twelve hours. Beastly practices have resulted and disease been generated. The committee advise the Governor to remove the keeper, J. W. Louth.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 5.—A negro cabin on the plantation of Captain Wm. Stack, 13 miles north of Columbia, was burned on Tuesday night. Two men and women and six children perished in the flames. The fire was discovered by a colored woman who ran to the burning house and pulled off the boards when she heard one of the children trying to awaken its father, but

without success. Before other assistance arrived the house and all in it were burned.

A letter from Havana says: The recent earthquake left all the public buildings and most of the private houses except those of wood, in San Cristobal, in a heap of ruins. In the Ruilita Abajo, sulphurous eruptions took place.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Adolphe Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died this morning.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Representative Gillette, of Iowa, presided at the Parnell meeting last night, which was largely attended.

CINCINNATI, 5.—In December, 1863, Wm. Patterson, alias John Williams and William Garland alias Garland Williams, then slaves in Scott County, Kentucky, murdered Darby Martin, a herder, for his money, about \$150. Although they were suspected, there was no proof. But recently one of their friends under sentence of death, gave enough information of the crime to cause their arrest, and they have now both confessed.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., 4, via Lake City, Col., 6.—Gen. Adams and party arrived yesterday. Capt. Jack and Sowerick left immediately for Grand River, at which point it is reported Douglas and the White River Utes are encamped. Jack made no promises and refused to set a time for his return. "I will do my best to effect the surrender of the prisoners" was his parting words to Gen. Adams. Douglas has not been to the agency since he made his demand for rations on the 17th ult., and was refused. All is quiet. The Indians are extremely anxious over the pending negotiations at Washington.

The *Times* says: Mr. Wm. Byers, of Denver, an intimate friend of the late Mr. Meeker of White River, informed the House committee on Indian affairs yesterday, that, in his opinion the main cause of the recent Ute outbreak was the attempt of Meeker to compel the savages to conform strictly to the customs of the whites.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The House committee on Indian affairs agreed upon a bill to provide for the punishment of crimes upon the various Indian reservations. It provides that the laws of the respective States and Territories (in which are located the Indian reservation) relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary and robbery shall be deemed law, and in force within such reservations, and the United States district and territorial courts within the respective districts and territories in which the reservations may be located, shall have original jurisdiction over all such offences which may be committed within such reservations.

The House committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for a public building at Denver, Colorado, \$70,000 to be expended during the current year.

The Senate committee will recommend the passage of Burnside's bill which provides that the net proceeds of the sale of public lands and the net receipts of the patent office shall hereafter be devoted to the establishment of an educational fund to be apportioned annually among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia. Its relation and force in Indian Territory is also fully defined.

DAYTON, Ohio, 5.—Julius Radke was arrested last evening, charged with the death of his child, an infant of four months. He came home under the influence of liquor, and seizing the child, dashed it to the floor then kicked it across the room, crushing its skull. Another child, six years of age, was in the room and testifies to the crime.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The democratic members of the Senate committee on census held a long private meeting to-day, for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Georgia congressional delegation in regard to the famous contested nomination of the Rev. Thomas J. Simmons as census supervisor for the first district of that State. Representative Felton, who procured Simmons' nomination, was invited to be present, but did not appear; his side of the controversy was earnestly supported, however, by Representative Alexander H. Stephens and Senator Hill; while Senator Gordon and Representative Hammond with equal earnestness insisted that the nomination ought to be rejected. They opposed Simmons' confirmation on the ground that he is illiterate and wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office properly; and by his free use of "corrupt secession traitors,"