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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The President sent to the House to-day the following message vetoing the deficiency appropriation bill:

"After mature consideration of the bill entitled, etc., I return it to the House of Representatives with my objections to its passage. The bill appropriates about \$300,000, of which over \$600,000 is for the payment of fees of United States Marshals and general and special Deputy Marshals, earned during the current fiscal year, and their incidental expenses. The appropriations made in the bill are needed to carry on the operations of the Government and to fulfil its obligations for the payment of money long since due its officers for services and expenses essential to the execution of their duties under the laws of the United States. The necessity for these appropriations is so urgent, and they have been already so long delayed, that if the bill before me contained no permanent and legal legislation unconnected with these appropriations, it would receive my prompt approval. It contains, however, provisions which materially change and by implication repeal the important parts of laws for the regulation of United States elections. These laws have for several years past been the subject of vehement political controversy, and have been pronounced as unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. On the other hand it has been maintained with equal zeal and earnestness that the election laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections, and are clearly warranted by the Constitution. Under these circumstances to attempt in the appropriation bill at modification or repeal of these laws, so as to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appropriations which tends to deprive the Executive of that equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the Constitution contemplates. The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully ask your attention, is that it gives marked and deliberate sanction, attended by no circumstances of pressing necessity, to questionable, and, as I am clearly of the opinion, dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation. This practice opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation. It invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional powers of the Executive by providing an easy and effective way of constraining Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties when clothed with power, it did not prevail until 40 years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it is confidently believed it is condemned by the enlightened judgment of the country. States which have adopted Constitutions during the last quarter of a century have generally provided remedies. Many of them have enacted that no law shall contain more than one subject which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The Constitutions of more than half the States contain substantially this provision or some other of like interest and meaning.

The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the government and to the true mode of legislation, which is that every measure should stand upon its own merits. I am firmly convinced that appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relative to the application or expenditure of money thereby appropriated, and that by strict adherence to this principle an important and much needed reform will be accomplished.

Placing my objection to the bill on this feature of its frame, I forbear any comment upon the important general and permanent legislation which it contains as a matter of specific and independent consideration.

(Signed)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The President's veto of the marshals' deficiency bill has naturally been the subject of much private comment at the Capitol today, and speculation is rife this evening as to what will be its consequences. There is considerable excited talk among the extremists or Bourbon faction of the democratic congressmen, some of whom insist that a firm stand should be made by embodying the noted bill, rider and all, in the forthcoming general defi-

ciency bill, and thus return it to the President as the House's ultimatum. Cooler members of the party perceive, however, that this would simply renew the fight of the extra session, with a practical certainty of a similar outcome. The general expression is that the clause relating to the election of marshals will promptly be passed as a separate bill and the remainder of the bill will be sent to the President either by itself or as a part of the general deficiency bill at a later period of the session. If this course be agreed upon, the election marshals' clause may be somewhat altered to obviate the objections urged by Senator Edmunds and others against its machinery. It is confidently expected that the President will sign the proposed separate measure, as he has based his veto to-day solely upon his objection to riders.

Another amendment to be offered to the postal appropriation bill, is one providing for the distribution of silver coin through the mails.

Representative Page and John J. Valentine appeared before the Postmaster General and a commission of department officials to-day, and urged against the proposed discontinuance of Wells, Fargo & Co's letter carrying service. Page presented memorials signed by 50,000 citizens of the Pacific States, and resolutions of the California legislature, San Francisco Produce and Stock Exchanges, and the New York and San Francisco Chambers of Commerce, all protesting against the threatened suppression of the company's letter carrying facilities, and Page then proceeded to read a carefully prepared and strongly framed argument, which appeared to be absolutely unanswerable. One of his points was that there is really no law in existence authorizing or in any way justifying such interference with this business as the department committee have advised.

Horace Davis, at the instance of Supervisor Langley, called on Superintendent Walker to-day and obtained his promise to provide authority for the employment of interpreters to assist in taking the census of the Chinese in San Francisco. Davis will to-morrow request Secretary Evarts to ask the Chinese Minister to take measures to facilitate the census work by explaining to the Chinese that there is nothing to fear from it.

The House committee on Indian affairs agreed, by a vote of 7 to 3, to recommend the passage by the House of a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, with an amendment that the transfer shall be made on July 1st, 1881, instead of 1880, as originally provided.

A report, which has been received from United States officers in the Northwest, was laid before the Cabinet in reference to Sitting Bull, and to the effect that messengers from that chief recently made overtures looking to a surrender, and inquired regarding the terms on which his band could be received. The Cabinet decided that any surrender on the part of Sitting Bull would have to be wholly unconditional.

All the members were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary Evarts read a communication from the United States Minister to Mexico, in which the statement was made that two Mexican officers had pursued two deserters across the border into Texas, fired upon them and accidentally shot a female, and that the officers had been arrested for violating both Federal and State laws.

In the Senate to-day Slater presented a petition of 5,000 citizens of Oregon for a resolution requesting the President to call an international convention of maritime nations to arrange for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

The internal revenue bill, as passed by the House to-day, contains, without amendment, the provisions heretofore noted in these dispatches as prospectively highly beneficial to California brandy makers.

Postmaster General Key has extended the time to Wells, Fargo & Co. to make an argument against the breaking up of their postoffice business until to-morrow.

The judiciary committee of the House has decided to postpone till the next session of Congress all further consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

PANAMA, April 24.—The Chilean blockading fleet announced its presence in Callao Bay by sending before daylight a torpedo launch against the Peruvian corvette *Union*, anchored well in shore, but exploded harmlessly against the floating pal-

isade protecting that vessel. The Chilean launch was carelessly or clumsily managed, and ran dangerously near the United States steamer *Alaska* and the Italian frigate *Garibaldi*, and just escaped a warm reception from those vessels. The approach of the launch was perceived on board the *Union* before the explosion took place, and a heavy fire of musketry and Gatling guns caused the launch to retire.

At the request of foreign consuls, notice of the blockade to begin was extended from eight to fifteen days.

The United States steamer *Adams* is still at Golpule, and a report from Costa Rica has it that a coaling station has been taken up; but not in the public way or in any manner to cause offence to the authorities of Costa Rica or Columbia, both of which claim jurisdiction over the territory and waters of the Gulf. Surveys of an eligible site were made, but the flag was not planted over it, nor any deposit of coal made in the name of the United States government.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Ex-Auditor Monroe Asbury died to-day, aged 62. Collector Shannon has received orders from Washington to fit out the Revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin* for the relief of the exploring yacht *Jannette* and ice-bound whalers in the Arctic. She was put on the dry dock to-day, and will be ready to sail in two weeks.

The United States steamer *Lackawana* has left to look after American interests at Callao.

Caledonia levies an assessment of fifty cents.

NEW YORK, 4.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day was begun a suit of A. T. Stewart & Co. against the collector of the port to recover an alleged excess of duty paid on kid gloves, on the ground that the valuation fixed by the appraiser was too high.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Howgate Arctic Expedition met a blackeye in the cabinet to-day. It was discussed at some length, and the general opinion expressed was that it was not likely to result in benefit corresponding with the risk and outlay. The law authorizing the expedition authorizes the Secretaries of War and Navy to detail men to man the ship and the expedition. Both these parties are doubtful about the propriety of detailing men for the purpose. It was proposed that they visit the ship and examine her outfit with a view of ascertaining whether it would be well to detail men to go to the Arctic regions upon the ship selected. They will make an examination to-morrow.

ELMIRA, 5.—At Penn Yan, this morning, Mrs. George Woodruff took her two sleeping children from their bed and jumped into a cistern with them in her arms. Both children were drowned, but she will recover. Mrs. Woodruff became insane because of the inability to pay their debts.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Governor Wiltz issues a proclamation establishing rigid quarantine against all infected ports, and against all vessels from or touching at Havana, Vera Cruz or Rio De Janeiro.

At a meeting of the State officers to-day Governor Wiltz declared that the July interest on the Louisiana State bonds be promptly paid.

CHICAGO, 5.—Wm. Vanderbilt, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, in the annual report for '79, which will be submitted at the stockholders meeting to-morrow at Cleveland, shows the gross earnings of the company to be \$15,271,492; net earnings, \$3,333,968, increase in net earnings \$843,802. The net earnings are the largest in the history of the road.

A meeting of those favoring E. B. Washburne's nomination for President, was held last evening. Between 200 and 300 were in attendance. The meeting was principally for conference. A committee was appointed to prepare an address.

The *Inter-Ocean's* special says: The broker's office which has occupied a convenient corner of the corridor on the House side of the Capitol, for several months, was suddenly moved away to-day between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. It has been a disgrace to the Capitol and a standing temptation to members of Congress to try their luck with the Bulls and Bears. There is always some legislation before Congress that affects the stock market, and the presence of a broker's office within 30 feet of the entrance to the House, frequented almost exclusively by members of the House, has been a standing suspicion that corrupt practices were in vogue. In one case, as soon as the committee on Pacific Railroads adjourned after taking im-

portant action upon a railroad bill, nearly all the members were seen to slide down to the broker's office and give their orders before the news of their action reached Wall Street.

The *Inter-Ocean's* special says: In conversation to-day, Secretary Sherman said that he saw no reason why the debt reduction this month should not equal that of last month. Every indication pointed in the direction of a heavy reduction monthly through the entire year, unless Congress should make extravagant and wasteful appropriations.

In the cabinet meeting, to-day, all the secretaries were present. Sitting Bull was up again for consideration. He is attempting to enter negotiations with the government, by which he may return to the United States and not be scalped for previous misdeeds. He does not like the climate in British America and game is scarce. He prefers the United States as a place of residence.

DETROIT, 5.—The amended liquor law of this State went into effect on the first, that being the day when the increased tax under it is required to be paid by all retail or wholesale dealers. The common council of this city being completely in the hands of saloonists, they inaugurated most extraordinary proceedings, the tax paid under the law going into the contingent fund of the city treasury. The council last session instructed its councilors to apply to the circuit court in the name of the city for an injunction restraining all officers from receiving taxes, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. This was actually done, the city authorities appearing in court to ask that the money be not allowed to come into their own treasury. The real object was to have the saloonists battle against the law fought at the city's expense. The application was argued at length yesterday, one city councilor favored, a volunteer counselor opposed. This morning the court denied the application. The whole movement has aroused great indignation among the better class of citizens.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 5.—A large number of delegates are arriving by each train to attend the State democratic convention to-morrow. Thurman, Payne, Tilden and Jewett all have headquarters and busy friends, who are working hard in favor of their favorites. Congressmen Hurd, Lefevre, Atherton, Finley and MacMahon are already here. Thus far the factions seem very peaceably disposed and seem disposed to use honey rather than vinegar to attract attention to those they champion. It looks now as if all the factions will combine to prevent the convention from instructing for Thurman. It is very probable that the convention will endorse Thurman but allow the delegates to go to Cincinnati uninstructed. An attempt to do more than this, as matters look now, will be opposed by the friends of all the other candidates. Ex-Governor Bishop's friends are openly working for Tilden, hoping in this way to gain support for Bishop for Vice-President.

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Herald* regarding the coaling station excitement at the Isthmus says: The fussy irritability of the local government results from a suspicion that our government is bent on thwarting the project of De Lesseps, which he has persuaded the credulous people of the Isthmus is on the eve of brilliant accomplishment. The *World* in the same strain remarks: The truth undoubtedly is that every step which the United States may take toward carrying out on the Isthmus any policy which will enforce respect for the rights and interests of this country, must be expected to arouse the opposition of all people in that quarter of the world, who either have or fancy themselves to have anything to gain by keeping the Isthmus and the regions adjoining in a condition of virtual exemption from restraint and the responsibilities of civilization.

The same paper says: General Sheridan stated at General Warren's court of inquiry on Governor's Island yesterday that on the Oregon frontier he had marched infantry at the rate of five miles an hour for 12 continuous hours—this was by way of showing that Warren at the battle of Five-forks fell short of doing his duty in marching six miles in two hours over exceedingly muddy roads in a dark night. The *World* thinks the Oregon walk was "a go-as-you-please" affair, and intimates that if Sheridan's ride was subjected to the same searching cross-examination that Sheridan's walk elicited yesterday, it would not rest on much better foundation.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—In a fight between sections of ship laborers about unloading a steamship, two men were shot and seriously wounded. The steamer left for Montreal during the row, taking the Quebec cargo with her which will be sent back by rail.

Captain-Potter and the officers of the *Constellation* have arrived in Dublin. They attended the Gaiety Theatre last night. An arch of flags in which the Stars and Stripes predominated was thrown across the street in front of the Mansion House.

The President of the German Reichstag had a conference with Bismarck, at which it was settled that the house could adjourn on the 11th of May.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: A member of the Reichstag for Bremen had an interview with Prince Bismarck. He was assured that the question of including within the Zollverein, the free cities on Elbe and Weser had been dismissed.

In the German Reichstag Hoffmann declared that the Bundesrath would scarcely approve the coasting trade bill as amended. It was agreed therefore to remove the bill from the order of the day until it was put, if possible, into a more acceptable shape.

A railway contractor was murdered by a fellow passenger in a compartment of a first class carriage on the Marseilles and Lyons express train. The purpose of the murder was robbery, and the murderer is arrested.

A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent writes that war between Russia and China is nearly certain.

It is proposed to connect Berlin directly with Altona by a new railway. Most of the Schleswig Holstein trade passes through Altona and Hamburg, so that this proposition it is held is made simply to avoid a free city. These proceedings excite the utmost indignation in Hamburg, and public meetings are called to protest against them.



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