

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21. — Paddock, from the public lands committee, reported back the House bill for the relief of public land settlers. Placed on the calendar.

Windom, from the conference committee on the military academy bill, reported a disagreement on questions of water supply, hospital building and a few other things. The Senate by a unanimous vote of 55 yeas, adhered to its amendments, and Windom, Blaine and Withers were made a new conference committee.

On motion of Paddock the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill relating to the cultivation of timber on the public lands and Paddock, Plumb and Grover were appointed on a new conference.

Matthews said he would call up the Texas Pacific bill to-morrow, but now yielded to Lamar, who, with the permission of the Senate, made an address, it being understood that the bill forbidding a further retirement of legal tenders would be considered to-morrow.

Ingalls called up the House bill to provide a permanent government for the District of Columbia. It was read at length, when the reading of the bill had been concluded there were 15 or 20 Senators only present. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened Teller entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to place General Shields on the retired list of the army was lost. Rejected. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 22. — Davis, of W. Va., called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, authorizing the select committee, appointed to investigate the financial reports, books, and accounts of the treasury department, to continue its investigation and sit during recess.

An extended discussion followed. Pending which the morning hour expired, and Ingalls called for the unfinished business, the bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

Ferry said the understanding of the Senate yesterday, was that the House bill to forbid the further retirement of legal tender notes should be taken up at the expiration of the morning hour, to-day, and then laid aside informally to allow the Senator from Mississippi, Lamar, to address the Senate upon the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. All Senators concurred that the understanding was Lamar should be heard upon the Texas Pacific bill.

Finally, Terry said he would not insist upon the consideration of the bill to forbid the further retirement of legal tender notes to-day, as the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) was not prepared to speak.

The bill to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia was laid aside informally, and Lamar spoke in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21. — Sparks, a member of the appropriation committee, supported the army bill. The attempt of the committee to reorganize the army had been met with a sensational rumor about the Indian uprising. Coming down to a question of the rise of the army in the suppressing domestic violence, he had read a portion of the report of the Secretary of War, in which he declares that the army should be to the United States what the police is to cities. If the Secretary meant riots should be suppressed by regular armies, he emphatically dissented. Money monopoly might bring about a state of things which it was manhood to resist, but when labor got beyond its legitimate bounds and became communistic and incendiary, then the great middle class would put its hand upon it and crush it out.

Phillips regarded it that an army was needed to secure frontier settlers, as they never had been secured. Within 15 months two of the most terrible Indian wars known in history had taken place, yet Hewitt said there would be no more wars.

Banning advocated the bill. He dissented decidedly to the sentiment of General Sherman that without the army the nation would be a mob, and to the Secretary of War's report favoring an army to keep down riots. He referred to

the charge of dishonesty made against him by Jay Gould's newspaper (New York Tribune), and said there was a class of communists who sat in arm chairs and stole railroads, and wanted armies to protect their theft and keep their ill-gotten gains. Communism came from bad administration, Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail subsidy, salary grab and theft of presidency. These things led men to believe there is no honesty in public affairs. He favored old-time honesty in the administration of the government. The bill would give the country a better, more efficient and less expensive army.

Caldwell favored the bill, but said the President only did his duty in ordering regulars to quell riots when so requested by governors last summer. He said incidentally that he had opposed the southern war claims and Texas Pacific subsidy and had favored rather promotion of foreign commerce. The people of the south were grateful to President Hayes and no southern representatives favored disturbing his title. The committee rose and the House took recess till evening when general debate on the army appropriation bill will close.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the army appropriation bill, and was addressed by Butler on the labor question. He said the country was approaching a crisis which, if not guarded against and provided for, would produce a condition of affairs wherein constitutional considerations would be as powerless as they were in 1861. He analyzed the expenditures of government for the last five years, and they had averaged \$445,000,000 a year, not appropriated, but expended, and he challenged a reference to any substantial appropriation in that time for the direct benefit of the industrial classes. There was little time or interest expended in Congress over the condition of labor. Even in federal courts there was no protection for the laboring man. The country could not punish criminals and it was unconstitutional to use the army for that purpose, but if a few laborers impeded for a few hours or threatened to destroy commerce and commercial prosperity, then the whole military power of the nation was called to put down the riot and protect property. Butler's time expired and objection was made to extending it, although White (Pennsylvania) said there were but two demagogues in the House and he favored hearing one of them.

Garfield contended that we should, even in the absence of necessity, keep a large enough army to maintain a practical knowledge of military affairs. He refuted Hewitt's statement that the army was larger than in 1846. He quoted Macaulay's letter which predicted the destruction of this country's institutions and said last summer's riots seemed to make that prophecy of probable truth, although he disbelieved it. He caused sensation by saying the time will come when we will find it necessary to fight for society, and he was for enough of an army to make the result sure. He urged Hewitt, whose property interests were great, to consent to an amendment, making the army 25,000 men. (Applause.)

Bragg, from the military committee, supported the bill and favored even greater reductions. He thought 10,000 cavalry and infantry enough. He explained his views and plans for reducing the army, and commended the example of Cincinnatus rather than that of the Duke of Marlborough.

Harrison answered Garfield. The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 22. — Harrison offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution extending the Potter investigation to Oregon and South Carolina, and declaring that it is the intention of the House, through such investigation, to annul, or attempt to annul, the decision of the presidential question as made in the 44th Congress.

A vote was called for as to whether the resolution presented a question of privilege. Both sides seemed disinclined to vote, and the result was—yeas 71, nays 50. The point of "no quorum" being raised on the democratic side, Harrison withdrew his resolution.

Wilson then offered a resolution extending the power of the investigating committee to any State where there may be a well-grounded allegation of fraud.

Cox, N. Y., moved to refer the resolution to the Potter committee, and the yeas and nays were called for, which resulted—yeas 89, nays 115.

The motion to refer being thus defeated, the resolution was adopted without division.

Springer submitted a report from the committee on expenditures in the State department, setting forth 10 articles of impeachment against O. B. Bradford, late consul general at Shanghai; printed and referred to the judiciary committee.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The following is the letter of Secretary Sherman, to Clarkson N. Potter, on the subject of the Potter resolution:

May 20, 1878.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman, etc., etc.

Sir—I observe that the resolution of the House, under which your committee is organized, singles me out personally by name, from among twenty or more gentlemen who were present at the request of President Grant, or the chairman of the democratic national committee to attend and witness the action of the returning board upon the Presidential election returns in the State of Louisiana in '75, and in substance, charges at that election in East Feliciana parish, and in part in West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, the republican vote was withheld and not cast, in pursuance and execution of a conspiracy by such voters; that in furtherance of such conspiracy James E. Anderson, supervisor of registration in East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, supervisor of registration in West Feliciana, falsely protested that said election in such parishes had not been free and fair, and that thereupon the returning board of said State falsely and fraudulently excluded the votes of said precincts, and, by means thereof, and of other false and fraudulent action of said returning board, the choice of the people of the State was annulled and reversed, and that such action by said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by assurances of Hon. John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury. This resolution requires you to investigate three allegations, and upon the truth of these depends the accusation against me, viz.:

First, that there was a conspiracy among the voters to withhold and not cast their votes with a view to make a false charge as to the election.

Second, that in point of fact, there was a free and fair election in East and West Feliciana which was falsely protested and returned by said Anderson and Weber, by which the votes of those parties were falsely and fraudulently excluded by the returning board.

Third, that the offence of Anderson and Weber was encouraged by assurances from me.

With the view, therefore, to meet this accusation which, so far as it affects me, I declare them to be absolutely destitute of even the shadow of truth, I respectfully ask and now make a formal application for leave to be represented before your committee by counsel in the investigation of all charges affecting myself personally. I tender and offer to prove that in point of fact the election in East and West Feliciana parishes was governed and controlled by force, violence and intimidation so revolting as to excite the common indignation of all who became conversant with it, and that proof was submitted to that effect not only before the returning board in evidence contained in Ex. Doc. No. 2, second session 44th Congress, but also in the testimony taken by the committee of the Senate on privileges and elections. Report No. 701, second session, 44th Congress. I will, if allowed, furnish the names of the witnesses whom I desire to examine before you to prove the truth of this statement as to said parishes, and that the protest referred to were true, supported by testimony and properly acted upon and sustained by the returning board. To my personal conduct during his examination, I invite your fair and candid scrutiny with entire confidence, that not only myself but my associates of both political parties acted honestly and properly from a sense of public duty.

I have requested Hon. Samuel Shellabarger to deliver this to you, and I respectfully designate him as the gentleman I would desire on my part to be present in relation to charges against me, and who will, as my counsel, tender evidence in proof of this statement. The favor of an early answer is requested.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.

Collector Woodcock, telegraphs to the commissioner of internal revenue, from Nashville: That special deputy collector Davis, with one companion, attempted to seize an illicit distillery, on Saturday, in Grundy County. They were attacked by seven men. Davis killed one, wounded one, and captured one of his assailants, but had to leave the distillery without completing its destruction.

At a cabinet meeting, to-day, Secretary Sherman submitted a financial statement, showing a deficiency in the fiscal year, thus far, of eleven million less than in the corresponding time of last year; also showing a decrease of eight millions in expenditures.

NEW YORK, 21.—The bark *Carrie E. Long*, from Matanzas, reported that on Feb. 11th, on her passage from Buenos Ayres to Matanzas, 200 miles off the Brazilian coast she picked up, on a raft, a man in an exhausted condition, he having been there 10 days. A companion died after being on the raft four days, and was washed overboard and devoured by sharks.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—The wool market is without material change. Fine fleeces are rather neglected.

The American Sunday School Union celebrated its fifty-fourth anniversary at the Academy of Music, this evening. The audience crowded the immense building.

NORTH TROY, Vt., 21.—A correspondent of the associated press has visited several of the principal towns on the Canadian border and found everywhere the most intense excitement prevailing. The Dominion militia are supplied with arms and ammunition, and are ready at an hour's notice to concentrate their forces to repel an invasion on the Canadian border.

The soldiers say no doubt exists in their minds that an invasion is imminent, and that the Irish Nationalists are now in large numbers, with the greatest secrecy possible, making their way into the interior of Canada with orders to concentrate at different points for an onslaught on Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and other prominent Canadian towns. It is currently reported that arms and ammunition, for weeks past, have been brought into the provinces, where they are now concealed. The rumor that 10,000 men are congregated in the vicinity of St. Albans and Fairfield is greatly exaggerated. There are without doubt, however, large numbers of men scattered all along the line, and who and what they are the next few days will show.

BOSTON, 21.—Darwin E. Slack, a well-known insurance agent at Malden, has fled, having been detected in grave frauds upon the companies he represented. The extent is not yet known. The investigation has already brought to light 84 policies issued by him in the Home, of New York, and Franklin, of Philadelphia, and not reported to the companies, and upon which he had collected premiums. Circulars are being issued by the companies to endeavor to learn the extent of the frauds.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Times* San Antonio special says: News has reached Gen. Ord, that the Mexicans are preparing for another extensive raid into Texas. A section of the second artillery, under Lieut. Crawford, is ordered to prepare 200 rounds of ammunition, and be ready to move to the front. It is thought this raid is planned by Escobedo, to procure horses for the Lerdists.

The *Herald's* special says: The story of Bald Mountain in North Carolina, is a hoax.

The *Herald's* Washington special Potter's committee, says: It is proposed to hold secret sessions. The usefulness of the inquiry is still discussed here, and the very general opinion among the solid democrats is that it is a blunder for their party, and in its direct and inevitable tendency leans towards revolution.

The *Tribune's* special from Ottawa says: There is no truth in the report that government has received advice from the Imperial authorities to the effect that war between England and Russia is inevitable.

Francisco Peralto began at four o'clock this morning, at Fleetwood Park, an attempt to ride 305 miles in 15 consecutive hours. At noon he had made 171 miles, when he retired from the track for rubbing, resuming the ride at 12 22.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: It has transpired that the Czar insists on the possession of Kars and Ardahan, but is willing to renounce Batoum. This is the utmost limit of the concessions he is prepared to make in Asia. With regard to the limits of Bulgaria, he is perfectly satisfied to leave the decision to the congress. Prince Gortschakoff regards the meeting of the latter body as certain to take place about the middle of June.

The *World* says: The United States coast survey has bought the *Mohawk*, not Russia.

CHICAGO, 22.—A report has been received at the military headquarters that the Canadian government are countenancing the sale, by their traders, of powder to the Indians, without regard to their condition of hostility toward this country.

The *Times's* London special says: A diplomatist, known to have special sources of information, states that Beaconsfield begins to regard the European congress as probable, though Salisbury shakes his head ominously under the influence of private intelligence from Constantinople. Schouvaloff is believed to have authority to make great concessions to England. The diplomatist says: These will be formulated in such a way as to invite the Marquis of Salisbury to discuss them, and say exactly what England would object to rather than what she would approve, to enable Schouvaloff to communicate with the Czar, and come to an understanding on the debatable points, not with a view to separate an arrangement with England, but to give Russia a sort of guarantee that if the treaty of San Stefano is laid on the table, England will consent beforehand to certain points.

PITTSBURG, 22.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning, and was called to order by Captain McClelland, chairman of the State committee. The roll was called, and the convention effected a temporary organization by the election of Hon. Milton Spere, of Huntingdon County, temporary chairman.

NASHVILLE, 22.—A posse of revenue officers has just returned from a 15 days' raid in Hickman, Hardin, and adjoining counties. Nine illicit distilleries were destroyed and several arrests made.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Judge Righter, of the 6th District Court, has refused a mandamus to compel the school board to admit colored children to schools designed for whites.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—In the Common Pleas Court, the jury has rendered a verdict of \$200,000 against Francis Feron and Patrick Fitzpatrick. This was a suit in which the executor of a deceased man's estate became insolvent, and the bondsmen, Feron & Fitzpatrick, were successfully sued for the amount.

The *Tribune's* Washington special referring to the complaints made by the republicans at the appointment of General Butler on the committee, Morrison said the republicans were mistaken. Butler might prove to be a most troublesome investigator for the democrats. Morrison is one of the democrats who dropped Tilden at an early period in the electoral contest. When the committee, consisting of Henry Waterson and J. Sterling Morton, went to New York to learn from Tilden what his desires were as to the electoral commission, they came back reporting that Tilden said that he knew he was elected, but there must be no trouble about it; and one of them declared that Tilden was more of a candidate for the cemetery than for the presidency, as he was nothing but an animated corpse. From the time that report was made Morrison abandoned Tilden, and he never had anything to do with him since.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The news from Samoa is that the British gunboat *Sapphire* has seized a small vessel, representing the Samoan navy, in satisfaction of the indemnity claimed for losses sustained by a British subject at the time of the Hinberger troubles.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—Five thousand refugees assembled, to-day, and sent a deputation to the Porte