

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Consideration was resumed of the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

Thurman submitted an amendment to strike out the twentieth section of the bill reported by the Senate committee, continuing the board of health and in lieu thereof the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sections of the House bill providing for the appointment of a health officer by the district commissioner, to have control of the sanitary condition of the district.

Withers moved to amend the amendment of Thurman so as to make the salary of the health officer \$4,000 per annum instead of \$2,800; as Thurman proposed. Agreed to.

The amendment of Thurman was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 23.

Thurman then offered an additional section providing that the debt of the district shall not be increased except by the loan of \$200,000 authorized by the pending bill. Agreed to. He also submitted an amendment declaring the term of "schoolhouses," used in the act of June 17th, 1870, should be held to include all educational establishments, and providing for the refunding of certain taxes paid upon property actually used for educational purposes. Thurman said it was intended to exempt from taxation the Columbian College, Georgetown College, and other educational institutions.

Ingalls opposed the amendment and argued that the effect of it would be to exempt \$2,000,000 worth of property from taxation, most of which was controlled by Catholics, though it made no difference to him whether they were controlled by Catholics, Swedenborgians or Mormons. He opposed it upon principle. The institutions were private institutions conducted for purposes of gain and in no sense could they be regarded as public institutions.

After further discussion Thurman modified his amendment so as to exempt from taxation collegiate establishments not conducted for private gain.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 23.

The bill having been considered in the committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the committee were concurred in. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Ferry moved to take up the House bill to forbid further retirement of legal tender notes.

Windom opposed the motion and said the committee on appropriations was now prepared to proceed with the consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

Voorhees favored the motion of Ferry, and said if there should be much further contraction of currency there would be no money to pay that appropriated by any bills.

Hereford favored the consideration of the legal tender bill.

The motion of Ferry to take up the bill to forbid the further retirement of legal tender notes was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 26.

An effort was made to have it understood that a vote on the legal tender bill should be taken at 5 o'clock to-morrow, but objection was made. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 28.—McPherson submitted a resolution declaring that it is unwise and inexpedient for congress, at the present session, to change the existing rate of tax on manufactured tobacco. He asked for present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Withers, and it was laid over.

Hamlin reported a bill providing for the payment of the award made by the fishery commission at Halifax under the treaty of Washington; placed on the calendar.

Hamlin also reported from the same committee a long written report to accompanying bill; also a concurrent resolution "That the views and recommendations embraced in the report of the Senate committee on foreign relations, touching the award made by the fishery commission at Halifax, are being approved." The report of the committee of foreign relations, above referred to, in conclusion, says: "And your committee further recommend that the executive department of the United States should be authorized to pay the

award, if after correspondence with the government of Great Britain, the President of the United States shall, without further communication with Congress, deem that such payment shall be demanded by the honor and good faith of the nation, and if, in pursuance of that conclusion, the award shall be paid, that the President shall, as soon as may be thereafter, lay the correspondence with the British government relating thereto before Congress."

Morrill reported favorably on the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute superintendents of mints or assayers in assay offices assistant-treasurers of the United States, without additional compensation to receive gold coin and bullion on deposit, for purposes provided for in section 254 revised statutes. Placed on the calendar.

At the conclusion of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes.

Bayard submitted an amendment to the clause providing for the re-issue of said notes redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law as follows: "Provided that said notes, when so received, shall be receivable for all dues to the United States excepting duties on imports, and not be otherwise legal tender; and any reprint of said notes shall bear this superscription. He then addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Banning moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the adjournment of the House from Wednesday to Friday next, in order to observe, with due respect and reverence the day on which the graves of the dead heroes of the late war are to be decorated. Agreed to.

Southard, from the select committee on counting votes for President and Vice-President, reported a bill on that subject, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration and disposal on June 6th.

Throckmorton, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases growing out of Indian treaties. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Scales to transfer the control of Indians to the war department.

Scales' amendment was adopted—113 to 107. During the discussion preceding its adoption, Burchard suggested that the amendment would prevent the use of troops in enforcing internal revenue laws and suppressing illicit distillation.

Schleicher wanted to exclude from its operation the State of Texas and the execution of neutrality laws.

It was suggested by Lapham that it would be better not to pass the bill at all, and to disband the army at once.

It was claimed by Knott that if the President could use the army without law, the pretext of this being a republican government was a sham and a fraud.

It was intimated by Aldrich that "Moonshiners," and perhaps others in Kentucky, would be delighted with the amendment, and he sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, a memorial from the municipality of Chicago, for an army of 100,000 men. The committee then rose and reported that bill and amendments to the House.

The first vote taken in the House was on the amendment increasing the limitation strength of the army from 20,000 to 25,000 men. The vote resulted—yeas 116, nays 120.

All the republicans voted in the affirmative, and had for allies on the democratic side all the Texas members, (except Reagan, who voted nay) Patterson, Williams, (Mich.) and Wigginton.

Garfield, at the close of roll call, changed his vote from yea to nay, so that he might move to reconsider the vote, the actual vote being therefore 117 to 119.

When the result was announced, Garfield and Hewitt rose simultaneously to move to reconsider.

The latter was recognized by the Speaker and moved to reconsider and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

This recognition of Hewitt by the Speaker was resented by Garfield,

who claimed that as matter of courtesy, when a member changed his vote for the purpose of making such a motion, he was always recognized by the Chair, to which the speaker responded that if the gentleman chose to give an insincere vote it was not the fault of the Chair, and that the Chair was bound by all parliamentary practice to recognize the gentleman in charge of the bill.

Read then broke into the colloquy with the declaration that there had been nothing to justify the speaker's remark as to the insincere vote, to which the speaker replied that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had undertaken to reflect upon him, and that he proposed to defend himself.

There was a good deal of feeling manifested on the part of all concerned, a feeling which communicated itself to the two sides of the chamber, and which was shown by the applause of one or the other. Then a dilatory motion to adjourn was made on the republican side, and was voted down.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was then carried over—yeas 121, nays 114.

Wigginton and Patterson voted with their party, so the House voted to limit the strength of the army to 20,000 men.

Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Shelley reported back from the committee on roads and canals, the Senate bill for the construction of a railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills, but on the reading of the bill it appeared that it makes a grant of land for railroad stations, which makes it liable to the point of order that it must first be considered in committee of the whole, and that point being made, the bill was withdrawn.

On motion of Wood, the Senate amendments to the House bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences, were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The bill for holding the elections for representatives in California to the 46th Congress on the first Wednesday in September, 1879, passed.

The House then voted on the amendments to the army appropriation bill. All the items which had been increased on a basis of an army force of 25,000 men were restored to original amounts on the basis of 20,000, by vote of yeas 130, nays 115.

The amendment adopted in committee of the whole, transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department, was agreed to.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 27.—The News believes the secret which Williamson, the escaped convict from Sing Sing, recently convicted of forgery in London, offered to impart for the sum of \$75,000 was the flooding of European ports with \$50 counterfeit United States national bank currency, a large amount of which is finding its way to this country through emigrants.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The work on the California and Columbus steamers recently acquired by Russian agents, is progressing rapidly. The character of the work is such as to indicate that the vessels are to be used as cruisers. The California has been tested. One of the large columbiads intended for a monitor was placed in different positions of the spar deck, but it made no perceptible difference in the draft of the ship. A third mast is to be added to the Columbus to give her speed.

NEWARK, N. J., 27.—Hiram M. Rhodes, late president, Peter L. Doremus, vice president, Wm. W. Randall, treasurer, and Joseph W. Smith, Wm. Allen, and Silas S. Williams, managers of the People's Savings institution, now in the hands of a receiver, have been indicted by the Grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the depositors by loaning money on inadequate securities. All but Allen were arraigned, to-day, plead not guilty, and held in \$3,000 bail.

MENDON, Ill., 27.—Kearney, the man who committed murder and suicide at Arlington, Ills., yesterday, has no friends here. His mother, Mrs. McCoy, and a sister, are living in California. It is also reported that he has a wife and two children in that State.

DENVER, 27.—The damage resulting to property in this city by the

recent flood is much less than was at first supposed. It is now estimated that \$25,000 will cover it. The body of Engineer Bacon, who was a victim of the Kiowa Bridge disaster, was yesterday found seven miles below the bridge. One of the firemen and the locomotive are still missing, and it is believed are buried under the sands.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 27.—The body of Miss Mary Pettigrew, a much esteemed young lady of 16 years, was found floating in the Spearfish river, fifteen miles from here. She left home to go after her pony, and it is supposed she fell in the river while trying to cross on a bridge formed by drift wood. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Several departments of the government will be closed on Thursday, the 30th instant, in respect to the memory of those who fell in defence of the Union, and to enable the employees to participate in the commemorative ceremonies of the day.

Page, to-day, introduced a bill providing that when the lands within the limits of railroad reservation, or of rejected Spanish grants, are restored to the public domain, any person who has settled, or who hereafter settles upon them under the homestead or pre-emption laws, shall retain all his original rights, and that these shall date back to his original settlement.

The bill introduced into the House to-day, by the chairman of the Indian affairs committee, and which was prepared by the Indian bureau, provides for the consolidation of all the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory upon five reservations. The Warm Spring and Umatilla Indians, by this plan, will be taken to Yakama reservation at an estimated cost of \$25,000, and have the effect of releasing 723,000 acres of land to settlement. Thirteen reservations in Washington Territory, comprising 334,000 acres, exclusive of the Colville reservation, will be reduced to three, namely Neah Bay, Pyallup and Colville, at an estimated cost of \$50,000. The Siletz and other Oregon Indians will be placed on the Grande Ronde reservation. A dozen or more tribes, now on the Colville reservation, together with all the tribes now in the western part of Washington Territory, will be restricted to the comparatively small area of 800,000 acres, and the rest of this enormous reservation, which comprises nearly 2,800,000 acres, will be thrown open for settlement. The bill provides for the release in other parts of the United States of about 19,000,000 acres in addition to the 3,000,000 above indicated. No changes are proposed concerning the reservations in California.

NEW YORK, 28.—The Herald's Washington special has this on the Potter committee: The question of a secret session has been considered by the four republicans and the conference showed three of them in favor of open session. The one in favor of a secret session is believed to be Butler. The democratic members of the committee say they will not consent to any investigation of the other States until after Florida and Louisiana shall have been explored.

The Tribune's Washington special reviewing the case of Anderson, supervisor of elections in East Feliciana, La., on Sherman, has the following: "Anderson made one important statement during his talk with the Secretary, namely, he has never met the Secretary more than once previous to the inauguration, and that was for about five minutes at a restaurant in New Orleans, in the presence of both democrats and republicans, and that the conversation was of the most general character, yet the democrats here, who do not hesitate in private to denounce this man, who are aware of the fact that their own Louisiana committee utterly discredited him, affect to believe that Sherman would have written a letter to this man whom he never met except at a public restaurant table, and made corrupt propositions to him."

The Tribune says: Negotiations are in progress between Jas. Gordon Bennett and others, now in Europe, and Mapleson, for the lease of the Academy of Music to that manager for the coming season, but as yet none has been concluded.

The silk and kid glove and other importers, who are subject to ad valorem duties, have forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of the

Treasury, reciting their grievances and praying for redress.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The amendment to the army bill for the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War department, and prohibiting the use of troops for civil purposes unless specially authorized by act of Congress, were agreed to by the House and the bill passed.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The Galveston News special says: Now Laredo is threatened by three parties of Lerdoists, numbering 800 men, under Gen. Garza Ayala, and Cols. Cristo and Martinez. Their advance is now within ten miles of the town.

The Mexican customs authorities have come to this side with their books and records. The commander despairs of holding the place unless reinforced.

Genl. Ayala made a formal demand for the place, this morning. Three American merchants are in jail for refusing to contribute to the defense of the town.

WAREHAM, Mass., 28.—An extensive forest fire is raging in this vicinity since Thursday afternoon. Four or five thousand acres of fine growth of wood are already destroyed.

FALL RIVER, 28.—By the stoppage of the Troy, Stafford, Flint, Chase, Robeson, Westmore, the two Tecumseh and two Wampanog mills, besides the Border City, Sagamore, and Union, there are nearly 12,000 of the 30,000 looms idle this week. Other mills will shut down next week. Some are running on contracts and cannot stop at present. By the stoppage of these mills some 4,000 operatives are thrown out of employment.

ELLSWORTH, Maine, 28.—A telegram from south-west harbor says: Captain Toman, commander of the Russian navy, and eight Russian officers, left yesterday for good. The paymaster and two other officers, and eleven sailors leave on Thursday for Philadelphia. The paymaster will return on the 13th of June.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The Shah of Persia will go to Warsaw, to-morrow, and proceed thence to Berlin.

The Agence Russe says: The general impression is the prospect is favorable for peace.

The Austrian occupation of Odakaleh has received the sanction of the Powers, because it tends to obviate difficulties touching the navigation of the Danube.

The official Vienna Abend Post confirms the announcement that Russia has consented to lay the treaty of San Stefano before the congress, that all the powers have agreed to the proposal, and that the invitations have been issued to them to attend the congress which will meet in Berlin on the 11th of June.

A Berlin dispatch says: There is no truth in the report that a rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and China is imminent.

Count Andrassy has accepted Prince Bismarck's invitation to the congress.

Prince Charles returns to Bucharest to-day.

Thirty thousand Austrian troops are expected shortly at Orsova.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 27.—The 62nd St. John Battalion is ordered to be in readiness for emergencies.

HAVANA, 27.—Captain General Jovellar has received a dispatch from Genl. Martinez Campos, stating that a large number of insurgents have just surrendered, including a chief named Limbana Sanchez, with 117 officers and 200 men. This is considered the first step towards the surrender of the remnant of the insurgents.

MADRID, 27.—There was a stormy debate in the Cortes on Saturday in regard to the troubles at Barcelona. It seems the agitation grew out of the resistance of the people to the municipal tax on gas, which gas companies assessed on consumers. Private and public establishments ceased burning gas for 43 evenings, and the shops closed at sunset. Crowds collected in front of a few houses which continued to burn gas. The city authorities endeavored to compel the shops to keep open and the government issued a proclamation to that effect. The local journals are fined and suspended for protesting, and ten are under prosecution. The minister of the interior supports the municipal authorities, and the agitation is increasing. The opposition in the Cortes attacked the gov-