

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Senate then took up the post route bill. The bill was amended as to minor points, and passed.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed, yeas 32, nays 26.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Woodsworth corrected the journal yesterday, in which he is reported as not having voted on Atkins' bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and stated that he voted in favor of the bill.

Lynde, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill providing for the printing of the speeches and remarks of members of Congress and senators in the language in which they are delivered; laid on the table.

Caulfield, from the same committee, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in the employment of the United States to solicit or contribute to a fund for election purposes, or to canvass in any election in any State, county, or district in the United States.

Hoar offered an amendment providing that the bill should not be construed to prevent voluntary contributions for the purpose of circulating documents, or of procuring public addresses on questions of public interest.

Caulfield said it was the object of the judiciary committee, in reporting the bill, to cut off apologies, excuses, and subterfuge of every character.

Blaine—"I have run for Congress seven times, and have never contributed a postage stamp for any improper purpose whatever, but I can indicate gentlemen who have run for Congress who have spent \$50,000 in the election. I wish to have a test made in this case, and now move to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, and it will be for the House to say, on the yeas and nays, whether it will include senators and members of Congress in this bill."

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to reconsider.

Caulfield offered to admit the amendment, but the offer was received with triumphant shouts of "Regular order, regular order," from the republican side of the House, and the vote was reconsidered, yeas 200, nays 4.

New rose to a question of privilege, and stated that himself, Glover and Smith, of Pa., three of the members of the select committee on the real estate pool, had been subpoenaed to appear, to-day, before the grand jury of the district, and he desired to submit the matter for the instruction of the House. They were instructed to testify.

Blaine then offered his proposed amendment to the bill prohibiting election contributions from government clerks; the amendment is to include senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, and to add the words—"And the contribution of money or other valuable things, as herein prohibited, by any senator, representative or delegate in Congress, while he is a candidate for Congress, shall, in addition to the penalties herein prescribed, operate as a disqualification to his holding his seat."

WASHINGTON, 22.—Rice, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill providing that all pensions on account of death, or wounds received, or wounds contracted, in the service of the U. S. since March 4th, '71, shall commence from the date of death or discharge, and for the payment of arrears of pensions; referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Atkins the Senate amendments to the bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for certain Indian tribes were non-concurred in.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the judiciary committee, prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the U. S. Government, the question being on the amendment offered by Blaine to extend the application of the bill to senators, representatives and delegates in Congress.

Finally the House proceeded to vote on the bill and the various amendments. The vote was first taken on Townsend's amendment, providing that the expenditures for election purposes allowed by the

law of any state should not be construed as being affected by the act; rejected. The next amendment in order was Blaine's amendment, including senators, representatives and delegates in Congress in the provisions of the bill.

Blaine called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was agreed to, yeas 128, nays 88.

The next vote was on Blaine's amendment to the substitute offered by Brown, of Ky., being the same amendment as was offered by Blaine to the original bill, and adopted; the amendment was rejected, yeas 102, nays 107.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Goode to Brown's substitute, making it a misdemeanor for any person to use force, menace, violence or bribery to influence the elections of the President, Vice-President, Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress; adopted, yeas 212, nays 3.

The next vote was on Brown's substitute for the first section, that no officer or employee of the Government shall require or request, give to or receive, from any other officer or employee of the same, or other person, directly or indirectly, any money or property, or any other thing of value, for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of the act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States, and also be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$3,000, and imprisonment not more than one year, at the discretion of the judge trying the case. This section is the amendment offered by Goode, and adopted. The third section gives United States District Courts jurisdiction of the offences created by the act. The substitute was agreed to, without yeas and nays, and the bill as thus amended was passed, yeas 173, nays 8. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Hardenburgh, of N. J., reported the Senate bill to relinquish the interest of the U. S. in certain lands to the county and city of San Francisco; referred to the committee of the whole.

Cook, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, to fifty-four square miles; passed.

A. S. Williams, from the same committee, reported a bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion; passed. Ranning, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows—General \$10,000; Lieut. General \$8,000; Major General \$6,000; Brigadier General \$5,000; Colonel \$3,500; Lieut. Colonel \$3,000; Major \$2,500; Captain, mounted, \$2,000; Captain, not mounted, \$1,800; Adjutant \$1,800; First Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,600; First Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,400.

### AMERICAN.

#### WASHINGTON, 23.

The senate committee on territories, to-day, heard Mr. Baskin, of Salt Lake City,—the contestant for delegate Cannon's seat in the House, in advocacy of Senator Christianity's bill to regulate the elective franchise in Utah. He quoted from sermons of Brigham Young to show that the latter authorized and apologized for murder in the interest of the Church of the Latter-day Saints. This brought Cannon to his feet, and a lively colloquy ensued between them, which was checked by the chairman. Cannon subsequently made a closing argument against the bill, and the committee will now consider and report upon it at an early day.

C. P. Marsh was again before the sub-committee of the judiciary committee this morning; his attention was called to an article in the New York Tribune of March, '72, in relation to the post trade-ship at Ft. Sill, stating that Evans had paid Marsh \$12,000 a year for the place. Marsh testified that he called General Belknap's attention to the article, and asked who could have written or inspired the article. General Belknap said he supposed it was the work of General Hazen. Marsh explained the

reason why he went to Montreal after giving his testimony before the committee on expenditures in the War Department. He said that he apprehended, when he read the debate in the House, which appeared on the morning of the day he left New York, that he might be indicted for a criminal offence, hence his anxiety to get out of the way of arrest.

Stewart presented a number of letters, which were placed on file; they were from Lyon to Thomas Almy, at Salt Lake, and some of them relate to the proceedings of Lyon to secure the removal of Judge McKean. Lyon explains his plans for making a raid on the judges, and informs Almy that if he can get proper evidence he will have them removed, and that he has employed Noah Davis, of N. Y., and Senators Conkling and Stewart, and that he could have Col. Patrick removed if he desired.

The President has approved the bill making an appropriation for invalid and other pensioners.

CHICAGO, 23.—Col. D. L. Phillips, who was sent some months since, to California, to investigate the revenue and customs service on the coast, reached this city from Washington to-day and leaves for Springfield to-night. Col. Phillips has made a full report of his observations to the Secretary of the Treasury, and this report will undoubtedly be made the basis of important action looking for the reformation of abuses on the Pacific Coast. These abuses are the inevitable results of a vicious political system, which gives to local politicians the control of appointments which should rest with the executive. It is more objectionable on the Pacific slope than elsewhere, on account of the remoteness of the States from the national capital. The offices have been used by senators and representatives to secure their re-election to and continuance in office, and the responsibility seems to be on them instead of on the head of the Government. It is understood that Col. Phillips has not made charges against individuals, but has placed the Treasury Department in possession of facts establishing the corruption of the present system, all of which are backed by reliable testimony.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 23.—The Appeal's Jackson, Miss., special, says that formal judgment in the case of Lt. Gov. Davis was pronounced to-day, being a removal from office and disqualification hereafter from holding any office of honor, trust or profit.

On request of the House, the Senate discontinued the proceedings against ex-Superintendent of Education Cardozo.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Mrs. C. P. Marsh, who arrived this morning, came into the room of the committee on the expenditures of the War Department to-day, accompanied by her husband. She was sworn as a witness and, under the examination of Mr. Danford, testified that she left Cincinnati in '65, where she formerly resided, and has lived in New York most of the time since that year. She had known Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, since 1880, and had been at the same hotel with her in Cincinnati four years. Cincinnati was her home, and she visited that city twice a year, staying there two or more weeks. She met Mrs. Bower in New York, where Mrs. Bower was her guest. Mrs. Bower was a widow at the time witness commenced housekeeping in New York, in the summer of 1871. She went to Europe in company with Mrs. Bower, the last of June, 1872, and knew that Mr. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers. Witness was asked whether she had any conversation at any time with Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, relative to her interest in the Kentucky Central Railroad claim; the answer was—"Two or three weeks ago, at the Arlington Hotel." At that time the witness asked Mrs. Belknap whether she ever received any money on account of the claim, and the witness told her that she had heard that she received \$70,000. Mrs. Belknap replied—"The claim was only for \$10,000, and how could I receive \$70,000?" During that conversation witness was in a state of excitement and distress; Mrs. Belknap was a friend of hers, and witness felt much interest in her account. She had simply mentioned to Mrs. Belknap an idle rumor; that she had always talked to Mrs. Belknap as she would to a sister; she had heard the rumor for over a year. She related to

General Kiddoo the conversation between her and Mrs. Belknap; she did not know of Mr. Pendleton paying money to Mrs. Belknap on account of the Kentucky Railway claim, or of making her presents. She never heard the Secretary of War say anything about a contract between her husband and Evans.

On cross examination by Mr. Robbins, the witness said she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying that she received anything, and meant to convey that impression.

Marsh was recalled and interrogated by Clymer, and he testified that he left Washington for New York the day the impeachment report was presented, the 2nd of March, and he did not then design going to Canada.

Q.—"On the evening of Wednesday you came to my lodging and saw me a moment, tell what transpired?"

A.—"From something said at the dinner table I inferred that Belknap was not only liable to impeachment but to a criminal prosecution. I said to you, 'If the secretary is in danger I am in danger,' when you said, 'Oh, you are not in danger.'"

Clymer—"I did not attempt to alarm you?"

A.—"On the contrary, you pacified me. I was alarmed when I came to you; I went back to my hotel easy when you said I was in no danger."

Q.—"When you reached New York, what induced you to conclude on going to Canada?"

A.—"Something in the newspapers on Friday morning concerning my testimony, all of which was published. I read the remarks in the House, that the Secretary of War was not only liable to impeachment but to a criminal prosecution; I therefore thought that if the Secretary was in danger I was in danger as well. I consulted a lawyer, who made an exhaustive examination of my case; the lawyer did not think I could be indicted, but if I should be, I could not be convicted. His counsel said there seemed, however, to be some danger. This very much alarmed me, and I determined not to remain in New York, and I left early in the afternoon of Friday for Montreal. This was the first time I heard it said that I had committed an offense for which I might be imprisoned."

"Bass and Clymer told you, on Wednesday night, that there was no danger to you?"

Clymer—"I said Marsh could not be sent to prison for anything he had said before the committee."

Robbins—"That was true."

The witness said that he left New York for Montreal at four on the afternoon of Friday, and reached there the next morning at half past ten.

Blackburn—"Had you then heard that the Government authorities had concluded to prosecute you as well as Secretary Belknap?"

A.—"I am not positive, I might have seen such a statement in the paper."

Q.—"It was said that you hesitated when at Peekskill as to whether you would proceed to Montreal?"

A.—"I did hesitate; I thought that if I had offended the laws of my country I would stand a trial." If the train had been going back to New York, I should have taken a passage in it, but as the train was going to Montreal I proceeded."

Mrs. Marsh being interrogated as to the way she went to Montreal, said she saw in a morning paper that her husband had jumped off the train; she followed next morning, fearful that he had injured himself. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh then left the room.

Alvin C. Leighton, Jas. Leighton, and Seth Arnold, post traders, were examined, and their statements elicited a statement that General Hendrick received large sums for obtaining one of the appointments; that three hundred dollars a month was paid to O. Grant, and \$100 was contributed for electioneering purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—Last night a discovery was made that a large number of bogus five dollar bills on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., had been put in circulation during the afternoon and evening; three men, named Neles, Harrison, and Patterson, were arrested; they had a hearing to-day, and were committed for further investigation to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Faulkner, chairman pro tem of the committee on foreign affairs, stated this morning that he had received a letter from General Schenck, saying that he would not be able to appear be-

fore the committee until after Saturday; the committee decided to hear Mr. Schenck on Tuesday morning next, and Park immediately after.

General Sherman arrived this morning, and called on the President previous to the cabinet meeting; the General was also at the War Department, and had a private consultation with Secretary Taft; the Secretary thinks that General Sherman should resume his station here, and to the fullest extent have charge of the ordinary business belonging to his office. The consultation to-day was brief.

The House committee on post offices and post roads, to-day, continued the examination of S. S. Huntley. He was questioned with particularity concerning several of the north-western mail contracts, now as heretofore held by the firm of C. C. Huntley & Co., or by them in combination with Barlow & Sanderson. It appeared from his answers that these contracts paid very large profits; the cost of the stock on the route from Helena to Missoula was wholly cleared by the firm in the first five months of the service; the route from Redding, Cal., to Roseburg, Oregon, was let to one J. P. Goddard, at \$24,000 per year, and he performed the service at that rate through with this firm's stock for a few months, and then "failed." Intermediate bidders having been bought off the firm got the contract, and now hold it at \$700,000 per year. The mail on Helena and Missoula route weighed sometimes five or six or seven hundred pounds, and on a route of four hundred and fifty miles, between Helena and Walla Walla, he thought the mail would average two or three hundred pounds. The published statements that not more than two letters a day passed over this route were false, though he could not tell what portion of the mails consisted of letters, or how much of the weight was printed matter. Moore, postmaster of Walla Walla, had made very conflicting statements to the department on this subject; he had viewed the matter in a different light before and after his removal from office. Witness emphatically denied that he had presented a carriage and a pair of horses to a clerk in the postoffice department; neither he nor any of his partners had ever done any thing of the kind, nor had they paid a cent to any Government official.

Stewart was again before the committee. His attention was called to the amount of ore taken from the mine, as detailed in the prospectus issued in London. He said that he did not know of his own knowledge that the statement was true. He heard a dispute in relation to the estimated amount of ore that would be taken out annually, as stated in the same prospectus. Witness thought that it was substantially correct, but it fell short, and Grant held himself liable. The prospectus was drawn by some of the Englishmen themselves. Witness was asked if the statement was true that about two million dollars had been realized from this time upon time sales of this stock? He answered that he believed it to be substantially true. Stewart filed a contract between Park, Stewart and Grant, for the sale of the mine. After a long cross examination, that did not elicit much new information, the committee adjourned till Tuesday.

Ex-Minister Schenck is confined to his bed to-day.

NEW YORK, 24.—A Washington dispatch says the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is in trouble again with the Postoffice Department, as to its China subsidy. It seems that this subsidy was payable for an entire service by American ships, and that by the sale of the Shanghai line to the Japanese Government it is no longer able to perform its contract, and Postmaster General Jewell has stopped further payments of the subsidy; the matter is to be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, but the impression is that Jewell's position will be maintained.

GALVESTON, 24.—A Brownsville special to the News says that, yesterday p.m., General Labarra gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to meet him at his office at half-past four; when they met there they learned that the object of the meeting was to raise \$300,000 to pay his troops, and to place the city in a state of defense. He offered a premium of thirty per cent. in Custom House bonds, saying it was a friendly offer only, and if it was