

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The House joint resolution to repeal certain clauses in the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3d, 1879, passed. It makes appropriations for the extension of military telegraph lines in Montana and Texas, and repeals the authority heretofore given the Secretary of War to lease the water power at Moline to the Moline water power company.

The bill giving seats on the floor of the Senate and House to the heads of the departments was taken up and Pendleton made a speech in its advocacy.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Upon assembling, the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, under the five minute rule.

Ewing continued his speech of last evening, and said the men who were insulting the President were not democrats, but stalwart republicans, who held the lash over the President, threatening him with party expulsion if he dared be governed by his own judgment. He classified among the stalwarts who had said if the President signed the bill he would be violating his conscience and his sense of duty, Frye, who had pledged the President in advance to veto the bill, which pledge was a threat to the President, and Conkling, in whose opinion the President would be a "dog" if he signed the bill. His speech was applauded in the democratic side. He declared that it was not the purpose of the democrats to starve the government to death.

Hoar, of Michigan, followed. He told the southern democrats that what their section wanted was more corn and cotton and less "cussedness" and wound up by suggesting that one of the best things that could happen to the country would be the turning on of yellow fever in Congress. Only he would want the Divinity to use great discrimination in making his selection.

When the debate closed an amendment offered by Weaver, striking out all proposed legislation except that relating to the test oath, was defeated without division.

The vote was then taken by tellers on Garfield's amendment, striking out all the legislation and defeated by 123 to 130. The result was received with applause by the democratic side.

The House rejected all amendments and at 3.30 finally passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill with all its political sections in precisely the terms originally introduced. The greenbackers voted with the republicans to strike out the political clauses, but united with the democrats on the final vote—140 against 119—by which the bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion made by Atkins, of Tennessee, to adjourn until Wednesday. The House, by 162 against 91, refused to adjourn till Wednesday, but shortly afterwards adjourned until Tuesday, the vote ordering the adjournment over Monday being yeas 132, nays 58.

WASHINGTON, 26.—After the passage of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill there was a rush to introduce bills for reference and several were so introduced, and referred, including a bill to establish religious equality in the Indian Territory, and a bill by DeLaMatyr to substitute legal tender money for national bank notes. There were a dozen members on the floor with bills, when Kelly said he did not want to have Monday's sessions abolished and then to have sheafs of bills introduced on Saturday afternoon, and objected to further introduction.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Representative Lowe publishes a card this afternoon in relation to his difference with Senator Logan, including the following letter:

Washington, April 25, 1879.

Hon. John A. Logan:

Sir—on the 21st inst, you published in the *Republican*, of this city, a communication containing words personally reflecting on me. I have twice addressed you a note calling your attention to this language. You have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you thereby force me to the last alternative. I therefore demand that you name some time and place out of this district where another communication will presently reach you. My friend, Charles Pelham, is authorized to act for me in the premises.

Respectfully,

WM. L. LOWE.

Col. Lowe then concludes: Thus ended this one-sided correspondence. It needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a senator of the United States; I will not post him as a scoundrel and a poltroon, for that would be in violation of the local statutes; but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult but not how to satisfy a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgment of the honorable men of the community.

The President, to-day, issued a proclamation regarding the proposed immigration into Indian territory by certain persons in the United States, admonishing them not to do so without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department and notifying those who may offend, that they will be removed, if necessary, by force.

NEW YORK, 26.—The preliminary papers have been served in the suit which S. B. Chittenden and Gen. Butler agreed should be brought to test the validity of the reissue of United States legal tender notes in time of peace. Whatever the decision by Judge Blatchford may be, the defeated party will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in time, probably, for argument at the October term.

In the Stanley courtmartial, to-day, Captain Kimberberg, 41st Ohio, said he saw General Hazen when the charge was made by the enemy's lines. General Hazen's brigade was composed of the 9th Indiana, the 6th Kentucky, and the 41st Ohio. He might say the 9th Indiana was the only one engaged. It was a kind of desultory skirmish. He saw Generals Buel and Hazen riding forward through heavy brushwood to the disordered brigade when it was falling back. He was wounded about one o'clock and sent to the rear. He was at the battle of Stone River. There is a monument to the men of General Hazen's brigade who fell there on the identical spot the brigade occupied. He saw General Hazen that day. General Hazen was in command at Missionary Ridge. He ordered an attack on the rifle pits. The brigade advanced up the ridge. It became engaged with the enemy after advancing two or three miles. General Sheridan's command was on the right when ascending the hill. He was also at the battle of Pickett's Mills. The brigade was then under the command of General Hazen. The engagement was very severe and its losses heavy. General Hazen acted bravely.

A letter to General Hazen from General Opdyke was read. He says of Shiloh: "General Hazen's brigade met the enemy about sunrise on April 7th, and was heavily engaged at short musket range for several hours, and then made an effective assault, drove the enemy in disorder, and captured several pieces of artillery. I saw Hazen on his horse, riding along his line and encouraging his men by words and example. During the whole of the fight and charge, and while retreating, we were together in the constant endeavor to rally the remnants of his command. Hazen was brave, dauntless, effective, all his most ardent friends could have desired."

General Charles S. Gaylord gave a description of the battle and testified to General Hazen's bravery.

Captain Frank R. Goss and Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Beebe bore similar testimony to the bravery of General Hazen.

Ex-Governor John M. Palmer, Ill., testified in like manner.

The 28 hour walk at Gilmore's Garden closed to-night at 11.35. Guyon, of Chicago won the first prize, \$50, scoring 119 miles; Wall, second, 113 miles; Reese, third, 108 miles.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., 26.—A freight train on the Erie road went down

an embankment between Howell's and Otesville this afternoon. Eight cars of oil and four of merchandize were burned.

MENDON, Neb., 26.—Richards, the wholesale murderer, was hanged at 1.17 to-day. He was firm, calm, and talked most of the time till the drop fell. The law prescribes for a private hanging, but a crowd of 2,500 tore down the enclosure which was erected, and thus made it public. He declared himself innocent and asked the crowd to join him in singing, "There is a fountain filled with blood." He struggled but little after the drop fell.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 26.—Memorial Day was observed by the suspension of business and the parade of the military. The monument was decorated with garlands, and the statues of Lee, Jackson, Cobb and Walker were crowned with laurel wreaths; fifteen thousand people assisted at the memorial services here to-day. Gen. Fitzhugh made the address.

WILKESBARE, 26.—The rescuing party at the Sugar Notch Mine, have worked into the vein some forty feet, but have not penetrated to the gangway. Several new tunnels are being excavated.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—Last night Wm. Boulange, a bootblack, a native of Manila, attempted to shoot Pauline Christian, a servant girl, who had repulsed his attentions. He fired a shot without effect. The policeman, attempting to arrest him, received a shot in the arm, and in turn shot Boulange in the face. The latter then fired at Wm. Frey, the girl's employer, killing him. Boulange is locked up. His wound is not fatal.

NEW YORK, 26.—Washington specials say: Speculation concerning the President's action on the army appropriation bill seem to have settled down to the expectation on all hands to-day, that he will veto it, and there seems also to be a nearly unusual impression that he will base his veto upon one or more of two grounds, namely, that the bill trenches upon his constitutional power to execute all existing laws by military force, if necessary, and that its enactment would prevent the execution of civil processes of the federal courts by their own officers in cases where the civil power alone might be insufficient. Prominent democrats say that in the event of a veto being based simply upon the latter ground the majority in congress will promptly amend the bill in that particular and return it to the President in such a shape as will obviate his objection.

The Senate military committee decided at their meeting to request in executive session the judiciary committee to report on the question whether last year's law, stopping army promotions, is still binding, and in case said report was not made before the next regular meeting it was the intention of the military committee to take action itself on all nominations pending for promotion. A majority of the committee favor recommending all the nominations for confirmation. The request was probably made as above stated, for the subcommittee of the judiciary, Senators Garland, Edmunds and Carpenter, are prepared and will report to-morrow, and their report it is understood will be favorable. Senator Logan, although beaten in the committee on his proposition to make the date of the nomination the date of a commission of an officer, which has never heretofore been done except in case of a new appointment, will, it is stated, bring the matter before the Senate. It is believed to be quite certain that all pending nominations will be confirmed before this session closes, and the army appropriation bill, which also contains a clause prohibiting promotions, shall have become law.

Maj. Wm. Gouverneur Morris, who has been here for some time supervising the publication of his report on Alaska, leaves Washington this week for his old post of duty at Puget Sound.

Speculation continues to-night with regard to the probabilities of the action of the Executive upon the "army bill." The impression is widespread that the bill will be returned to the President from the War Department to-day with whatever suggestion the Secretary of War may consider consistent with public interest, and that it will be further referred to at a special cabinet meeting to be held either this afternoon or regularly on Tuesday. Inquiry to-night from various sources fails to find any official ut-

terance of the President's consideration of the bill.

Rio Janeiro advices to April 5th say: The government decided last month to send a mission to China to negotiate a treaty with its government for the right to import Chinese laborers for work on the plantations, and the flying squadron, which is about to get ready for a voyage of exploration around the world, is to call at China and Japan to give a correct demonstration of the Brazilian importance in the western hemisphere. Captain Silveira de Motta is to command the squadron.

The mother of Mark Gray, Edwin Booth's assailant, who lives in Keokuk, Iowa, says she is Irish, never was on a stage and never saw Booth. She has been 32 years in this country, and never was inside of a theatre or circus. She utterly repudiates the insinuation in regard to the existence of any relationship between Booth and his would-be murderer. As for her son, she pronounces him crazy.

The *Herald* special dispatch from Richmond, Va., says: The *Southern Intelligencer*, a paper recently started here by John R. Popham, clerk of the United States district court, claiming to be independent in politics, in a leading editorial, to-day, nominates David Davis as the democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880.

In Troy, N. Y., all the foundries are running. At the Bessemer Steel works, every machine is in operation, and employment is given to about 600 men and boys. The works have been extended and their utmost capacity is not equal to the demand. About 800 tons of steel engots and blooms are produced weekly. At present the associations are filling a large order for rails for the Central Pacific and other railroad companies in all parts of the Union. Superintendent Hunt reports that the demand for rails is better than at any time since '73, but prices are the same. During the last few weeks the iron works at Phoenixville, Pa., have turned out 10,000,000 pounds of finished iron.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Congressman King, of Louisiana, says the Negro exodus is a great detriment and even a ruin to many of the people in the south, who have borrowed money in New Orleans which has been borrowed from New York and other northern banks, and been laid out for supplies of food and mules and farming implements for the use of the negroes who are now leaving. They do not leave in small numbers, but depart in bodies, and leave plantations destitute of help.

Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will be received by the Senate during the morning hour to-morrow, and referred to the committee on appropriations. It will probably be reported back to the Senate on Tuesday afternoon, and debate will commence Wednesday.

The Treasury Department is assured that instructions in the circular of April 18, reserving refunding certificates for sale in sums not to exceed \$100 dollars are being evaded for speculative purposes, and announces that where such evasion is manifest or where any one person claims more than \$100 either for himself or others the certificates will be refused, and the authority of any designated depository, who fails to enforce the regulations, will be withdrawn, and commissions will not be allowed on sales made by him.

WILKESBARE, Penn., 26.—Four thousand people visited the scene of the Sugar Notch disaster to-day. The principal tunnel into the vein of coal is driven 55 feet, but the gangway not reached.

The miners entombed at Sugar Notch, Penna., are reported rescued this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—Shanghai, April 2.—Kwo, late minister of China, to England and France, has returned home and is now in Shanghai.

A peasant rebellion, on the Island of Hainan, has been suppressed. The more formidable rising in Tonquin continues unsubdued.

The United States steamer *Ranger* sailed to Formosa, carrying consul Denny, to investigate the alleged burning of the American merchant vessel, *Forest Belle*, by the Chinese, one year ago.

A commercial treaty is negotiating at Saigon, between the Spanish and French officials, for the extension of trade between Anam and Manila.

Yokohama, April 4.—The Loo

Choo Islands, are officially proclaimed a portion of Japan, under the title of O'Kinawa Ken.

Reed, a British member of Parliament, whose exaggerated reception by the Japanese, provoked general ridicule, returns to England by this mail, via America.

In consequence of new measures of retrenchment, English employees at the naval training school and French military instructors were summarily dismissed.

The Japanese corvette *Seiki* has returned from a long European and Asiatic cruise.

Yoshikawa, director of the Japanese telegraphs, is appointed a delegate to the telegraphic convention at London.

Business depression continues at all foreign ports.

The young German prince is expected to arrive daily. Pleasure tours, extensive preparations, are being arranged for his reception and entertainment.

The second general Industrial Exposition in Tokio is announced for 1882.

A marine insurance corporation is to be started immediately by a body of wealthy nobles, combined with the Mitzer Bishop Steamship Company.

The latest census gives to Tokio a population of 1,042,000.

The Emperor has appointed a commission consisting of three ex-diamos to receive and entertain Grant on his behalf. In addition to this a number of subordinates of the Council of State have been named as members of the commission, and a series of magnificent entertainments has been projected for the gratification of the distinguished guest. The summer palace of the Mikado is now in readiness for the reception of the General, and most ample and munificent preparations have been completed for his entertainment there. He will receive a right royal welcome.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 26.—The note sent to the Khedive demands the appointment of an English minister and a French minister to take the places of Rivers, Wilson and Blignieres, and that they shall not be removed except with the consent of England and France. If the Khedive refuses this demand, strong measures will be adopted.

The *Standard* says: One point brought out with irresistible force in the Blue Book on Egypt, published yesterday, is that neither by fair means nor by fraud, can the Khedive pay the interest on his debts, and the sooner that fact is looked fairly in the face, the better for all concerned.

The match terminated at 9.30 o'clock to-night, when the score stood: Brown, 542 miles; Corkey, 492, Hazael, 473; Weston, 450. Brown has beaten the fastest fastest previous record, that of O'Leary, by 21 miles. Corkey stopped shortly before 8, and Hazael shortly after that. Fourteen thousand persons witnessed the finish.

CITY OF MEXICO, 18.—For the first time since the days of Maximilian, the chiefs of church and state are in accord, while the accord lasts no attempted revolution can become important. Diaz is growing daily more popular with the church party, but in consequence losing some radical partisans.

Liberal private contributions are coming in to aid the payment of the next instalment of the American debt.

PARIS, 26.—The pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Aix begins by discussing as bitter war, of which parents are the first victims, the attack upon ecclesiastical teachers, and the onslaught on the Catholic colleges and universities. After condemning this as unjustifiable and insisting on patriotism and the superiority and cheapness of ecclesiastical education, the archbishop quotes the Pope's recent letter on the design of the anti-Catholics to win over the rising generation, and declares the object of the war against Christian teachings is to root out religion, unchristianize the world and win over the youth to the cause of impiety. To prevent this he exhorts his flock to prayer and to every legal measure of resistance. "Are we not," he says, "as much French citizens as no matter whom among our assailants? Are we not rather more so than certain naturalized of yesterday, if they are naturalized, whom we see figure so proudly at the head of their lines?" (This has re-