

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16. — Anthony, from the committee on printing, submitted the following report on the subject of printing the speeches and debates in Congress—

"Resolved, That the proceedings and debates shall be printed in the *Record* as actually delivered and taken down by the official reporters, grammatical errors excepted, and shall be furnished to the printer in season for the next publication of the *Record*," placed on the calendar.

Boutwell introduced the following—

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish, for the information of the Senate, the annual product of gold and silver in the U. S., from 1845 to 1875 inclusive, also the amount of gold and silver in other parts of the world for the same years, and the estimate of the amount of gold and silver in the states of the Union at the present time;" adopted.

Cameron, of Pa., sent up a slip from a newspaper, charging that several senators kept private secretaries, who were paid as clerks; as he was one of the senators mentioned, he denied the truth of the article.

Senators West and Logan, whose names were in the article, both denounce it as an unmitigated falsehood.

Edmunds read from the Baltimore *Gazette* a dispatch saying that the judiciary committee were holding back the House witness bill, while Senators Conkling and Logan were looking up authorities for defeating it, to save some of their friends who were mixed up in the whiskey frauds. He said that, as a member of the committee, he felt authorized to say that not one particle of influence from any person or source whatever had been brought to bear on the committee in relation to this bill.

Thurman, as a member of the same committee, said he had taken the bill up out of its turn.

Conkling said there was not an iota of truth in the statement. The time was passing, if it had not already gone by, when the people would be gulled and deceived by such abusive articles, and the time had come when abusive articles of misrepresentation will be justly considered as a conspiracy and defamation against our institutions themselves, and the question would arise what country would next try the experiment of a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Logan said he did not know that such a bill had reached the Senate; when he did, and should see it, he would advocate it or oppose it as he thought best. It was charged that he was afraid that some of his friends in the whiskey ring would get hurt; he had no friends in the whiskey ring. He had never trafficked in a gallon of whisky in his life, never visited a distillery, never owned a dollar's worth of stock in one, never had one of his friends in the frauds, never knew of them till he saw it in the papers, and never had one of his friends indicted in the whiskey frauds. One man whom he had recommended for a position had been indicted, and many a man has had a friend whom he has recommended turn out bad; he pronounced all the statements concerning him as infamous lies, and no man dare stand up before him and charge him with these things to his face, and only cowards skulk behind corporations and newspapers, men never did.

The morning hour expiring the Senate resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President. The bill was discussed by Thurman, Christiancy, Frelinghuysen, Johnston, Howe and Morton. The latter said if it was necessary to have an umpire at all, the safest and best way was to refer a disagreeing vote to the Supreme Court of the U. S., and he submitted a plan for calling them in as follows—That the judges of the Supreme Court shall be assembled at the same time, and in case the two houses cannot agree, the question shall be submitted to the judges, who shall proceed at once to decide which is the valid return.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The bills of both committees were made a special order for next Thursday two weeks, the bill of the Indian committee to have precedence over that of the military committee.

Glover, chairman of the select committee on the real estate pool and the Jay Cooke indebtedness, made a report on the contumaciousness of a witness named Hallett Kilbourne, who refused to produce the books of his firm, or to answer certain questions as to who composed the real estate pool. The proceedings of the committee were read, from which it appeared that the real estate pool consisted, first, of five persons, who had contributed \$5,000 each, and who were subsequently assessed \$2,000 each, and of Jay Cooke & Co., who had contributed \$25,000, but did not pay any assessment; his firm was the agency through which the operation was to be conducted, and it had subsequently purchased one of the original \$5,000 shares, paying for it the exact amount, with interest, which it had cost the owner. He declined to give the name of the person whose interest had been thus purchased; he also declined giving any testimony relating to the individuals composing the pool, and said that if it could be shown in any way that the government was interested in it, or that his testimony would promote the interest of the government in any way, he would tell everything about it. In reply to this the chairman informed him that the committee did not propose to examine into his private affairs, but only into those that affected the public interest. In response to his counsel, Mr. Black, the witness stated that the matter had no relation whatever to any public affair, it was purely a private transaction, and there was no officer of the government of the U. S. or of the government of the District of Columbia connected with it. The conclusion of the committee is that it is necessary, for the prosecution of the enquiry, that Kilbourne be required to respond to a subpoena *duces tecum*, and to answer the questions which he had refused to answer.

Glover moved the adoption of an order, that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take into custody Kilbourne, and bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt; the order was made and the warrant issued.

The Sergeant-at-arms appeared at the bar with Kilbourne, the recalcitrant witness in custody. On being asked whether he was prepared to answer the questions put to him he asked leave to be heard orally by his counsel, Mr. Black and Mr. Dudley Field; during the consideration of the question Glover intimated that he understood from the witness that he would be satisfied by having read a written argument prepared by his counsel.

Page insisted on the witness's right to be heard orally by his counsel, and that view was advocated by Hoar and Conger, and was opposed by Holman and Jenks. The proposition to be heard orally by counsel was laid on the table, and the written argument was read from the clerk's desk.

At its conclusion, the Speaker called upon the witness to rise, and, addressing him, he asked whether he was now prepared to answer the questions put to him by the committee, reading them to him in detail.

Kilbourne responded that he respectfully declined for the reasons heretofore given.

The Speaker then asked whether he was prepared to produce his books and papers in obedience to a subpoena *duces tecum*.

Kilbourne replied that he was not.

Glover then offered resolutions committing the witness to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and requiring that official to keep the witness in custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia until he should purge himself of his contempt.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the witness was removed by the Sergeant-at-arms. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The bill for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award was recommitted and made a special order for the 29th of March.

Hunting from the judiciary committee, reported back the resolution directing the Attorney General to transmit to the House all the pa-

pers and letters asking for the removal of Judge Bedford, district judge for the Territory of Colorado, and the appointment of Judge Stone, also all the papers appertaining to the alleged corrupt ruling of Judge Stone; adopted.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Banning offered a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the making of contracts for the transportation of army supplies to Texas in 1874; adopted.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Sayler in the chair, on the bill to supply the deficiency in the currency printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency; the bill appropriates \$163,000, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin in the redemption of all fractional currency outstanding.

Randall, chairman of the appropriation committee, proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, an argument prepared by Wells, of Mo., a member of the committee who was unavoidably absent.

Ward, Hewett and Kelly spoke against the issue of silver coin, and Regan in advocacy of it. Without action the committee rose.

Young, from the sub-committee on the ventilation of the house, made a report to the effect that it was impossible to force into the House a sufficient supply of fresh air for the supply of 6,000 persons, and with it a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privileges of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries, and such as may be admitted on cards of membership. After a debate the report was recommitted.

Landers, of Ind., offered a resolution to restore the election of a government in the District of Columbia; referred.

The House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 16.—Quite a gale passed over here to-day about noon, tearing off the roofs of a number of houses; no casualties are reported and the damage is not ascertainable as yet.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The house appropriation committee, on the recommendation of Dr. Linderman and the urgent representations of Woodburn and some other Pacific coast members, have consented to reconsider their action concerning the Carson Mint, and will insert in the pending appropriation bill items for salary for the superintendent and coiner, and \$40,000 additional for wages and materials.

Prof. Eli Charlier, proprietor of a large private school in New York, appeared before the committee, to-day, and detailed the manner in which he obtained the admission to West Point of Guy R. Beardsley, one of his pupils, who was appointed in March, 1875, by Representative Hays, of Ala. An attorney in this city, named Lilly, agreed to furnish the appointment for \$3,000, with the condition that the boy should make his residence in Alabama, from which State he was to be appointed. The appointment was made and the \$3,000 paid to Lilly, and the boy and his mother resided two months in Tuscaloosa. Lilly denies that Hays received a dollar of the fee. Charlier says he practised an innocent deception on Hays, by assuring him that the boy was a *bona fide* resident of Hay's district, never telling Hays of the fee he received.

Mrs. Helen C. Beardsley, of Herkimer county, New York, mother of the boy, corroborated the statements of Charlier and Lilly.

There is a question of a nete of Hays for fifteen hundred dollars, which has been in the hands of his friend Lilly for collection, and it is surmised that there may be some connection between it and the sale of the cadetship.

The jury in the Halleck case brought in a verdict of guilty.

NEW YORK, 16.—At a meeting, this p. m., of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, a dividend of 7 per cent, was declared on preferred stock, for each of the years '74 and '75; the dividend is payable in consolidated sinking fund bonds, on the 10th of April.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The new stock of the Con Virginia, five to one, will be issued to-morrow.

Springbok and Foster will run a four mile race at Sacramento, April

22nd, for five thousand dollars, half forfeit.

In the Spaulding court-martial, the managers of the Bank of British Columbia and of the Swiss American Bank identified a number of forged certificates as having been presented by them to Spaulding for payment, and pronounced by him genuine, but payment was declined on account of lack of funds. The trial is proceeding very slowly, and but few points of interest have thus far been elicited.

At a delinquent sale of the stock of the Bank of California yesterday eleven shares were sold, the buyer taking the stock and paying the assessments.

CHICAGO, 17.—In the federal court, this morning, the whiskey cases known as the "last batch" were called. They include Hering, Reim, Hoyt, and a number of gaugers, distillers and rectifiers. Hering pleaded guilty of two counts in one indictment, which charge him with conspiracy and with removing whiskey; the remaining counts of that indictment and other indictments were passed by the court, and action on them will be taken at some future time. Reim pleaded guilty to the entire indictment against him, reserving the question for argument in the court as to the whiskey indictment which sets out more than one actual offence. The other indicted parties, with but few exceptions, pleaded guilty to most of the counts in the indictments.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 17.—Augustus DeYoung, of San Francisco, arrived here on Wednesday from Toronto, and claimed protection from the police, saying that he was pursued by a secret combination of gamblers and thieves; he was locked up as insane.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Rev. Mansfield French, popularly known as Chaplain French, a prominent Methodist minister, and a widely known friend of the colored race, died at his pastoral charge, Pearls, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, aged 66.

The following telegram has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters—

"Fort Laramie, Wyo., 17.

"Arrived here this morning, much delayed by snow. Will start for Fetterman this afternoon. Scout came into Fetterman from Reno last night; Crook has established his supply camp at that point, and started out on the seventh. Nothing has been heard from him since. On the way to Reno Crook had two men wounded by Indians. (Signed)

"M. V. SHERIDAN, Lt. Col." The following telegram was received at General Sheridan's Headquarters, from Brig. Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota—

"Month of the Big Horn, March 6.

"Arrived at Fort Pease, March 4th, and relieved the garrison. The fort was evacuated to-day at noon. The original garrison consisted of forty-six men, of whom six were killed and eight were wounded; thirteen had left and gone to the settlements by night. I found in the fort eighteen white men and a negro, and have brought them away. Saw no Indians, but found fifty lodges of about sixty Sioux, who fled South. I think they were watching the fort to pick up men who ventured out. We start for home to-morrow. (Signed)

"BRISBIN, Commanding."

CHEYENNE, 17.—On the evening of the 15th Mr. Fielding came into Fort Fetterman, from the camp at old Fort Reno, having left there on the night of the 13th. He brought letters, etc., from the men of the command. On the 7th General Crook left the main camp at Reno, taking a pack train and fifteen days' rations for the cavalry, and struck out after the Indians known to be north of that place, since which date nothing has been heard from him. On the way to Reno the command was attacked several times by Indians, and one man, a herder, was wounded, but is yet alive; an infantry man was also wounded.

NORWICH, Ct., 17.—Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the almshouse fire.

RALEIGH, N. C., 17.—Josiah Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, and W. H. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy and libel.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections, to-day, began the investigation

tion of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Ala.; that he secured his election by corrupt means; Spencer was present with his counsel, Hon. Mat Carpenter, assisted by Chas. F. Meyer, chairman of one of the two republican State committees of Alabama.

On being relieved at Santa Fe, N. M., Captain C. P. Eagan will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific, for temporary duty as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at San Francisco.

The House committee on public offices and roads, to-day, examined Wm. A. Danforth, of Chicago. He testified that Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow, Sanderson & Co., informed him that they paid large sums of money to officers of the P. O. Department, under P. M. General Creswell's administration, to secure valuable western mail contracts by means of straw bidding devices. Sanderson roomed with witness in Kansas City, and they were intimate friends. Sanderson told him that the firm were bled heavily by post office officials, and that they paid to one of them not less than five thousand dollars per quarter; to another they had given a carriage and pair of horses, and to another a diamond pin worth \$1,000. No names were given by him in making the assertions. Witness said he had seen one of the books of the firm, which showed that they set aside a considerable proportion of their receipts from mail contracts to be devoted to such payments. Barlow lived east and attended to paying out the money; witness said that subsequently Sanderson informed him that they had burned their books, and suggested that he had better not remember what had been told him on this subject. The committee will next examine the book keeper of Barlow, Sanderson & Co. SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The Bank of California has levied a third assessment of ten per cent.

Assemblyman Wilcocks, who attacked the *Chronicle* reporter in the senate chamber, was found guilty of assault and fined \$500. The verdict is generally regarded as a condemnation of the *Chronicle's* recent course in making personal attacks on members of the legislature.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, now one of the assistant Secretaries of State, was before the committee on expenditures in the War Department to-day, and read a dispatch published in the New York *Herald*, dated Bismarck, including him with others in the sale of post traderships, and said that he appeared there voluntarily to deny, under oath, every statement concerning him in that article; he had never in any way, directly or indirectly, been concerned in the sale of post traderships, or in any bargain in any way affecting post traderships, and no one, for him, had been authorized to use his name in connection with the sale or barter of post traderships. He said he did not know of any post traders having paid money to the Secretary of War, or to any other person for the privilege. He had heard such charges in Wyoming, but nothing definite, nor could he say who told him.

Maurice J. Walsh, of N. Y., appeared before the committee on military affairs, to-day, in reference to the soldiers' tombstone contracts. He claims that although his bid for first class Carrara marble was only some \$900,000, out of which \$200,000 was to come back to the Government in the shape of duty on the imported article, the contract was given to a Mr. Bridges, of Keokuk, Ia., for \$900,000 for American marble of very inferior quality, and without any such advantage to the Government. He charges also that Bridges' bid was put in after the hour fixed for the opening of the bids, and after two of his own (Walsh's) had been opened. He asserts that Bridges was also favored to the extent of \$75,000 in a change of requirements in the specifications, after the bids were in.

Kilbourn has written a letter from jail to Speaker Kerr, reminding him that it is his duty to certify the facts in his case to the District Attorney, that he may bring the matter before the grand jury, and demanding that the certificate be given so that he may enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

B. B. Halleck, convicted yesterday of the larceny of \$47,000 from the Treasury, was, to-day, sen-