National Republican.

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CAPITAL TOPICS.

WAR EXPENDITURES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN GIBSON IN HIS SEAT

CHESTER GLYMER ACTS AS SPOKESMAN

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE WHOLE CASE

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE AFFAIR

THE REPORT FALSE AND UNFOUNDED

THE FORT SILL CASE AGAIN

FISHER THE TRADER AS A WITNESS

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT POST-TRADING

FORT SILL WAS HIS FINANCIAL SALVATION

HAD TO COME DOWN WITH BONUS OR BREAK

OF TWO EVILS THE BONUS PREFERRED

Another Democratic Conspiracy Exposed

VENTILATION RUMPUS A HUMBUG

Attempt to Force a Change of Machinery

Two Bourbon Congressmen in the Job

Revenue Appointment.

Green P. Porch was yesterday appointed storekeeper for the Eighth district of Kentucky.

New Bank.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday authorized the Second National Bank of Dubuque, Iowa, with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

Confirmation.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the nomination of Joel D. Harvey to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Illinois, vice J. D. Webster, deceased.

Extension of the Mail Service.

The Postmaster General has ordered the extension of the railway mail service from West Los Animas to Pueblo, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, Kansas, a distance of eighty-three miles.

The Pilots on Compulsory Pilotage.

The House Committee on Commerce meets today for general business, and on Friday to hear a delegation of pilots from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to arrange some compromise on the compulsory pilotage question.

Shutting Down on the Centennial.

The Appropriations Committee yesterday agreed to refuse any further recommendations to appropriate money for the Centennial Exposition. Some of the Pennsylvania members are severe in expressions of opinion of Mr. Randall's action in this matter.

Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $442,750.98, and from customs, $558,612.83. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $5,030,769; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,140,000; coin, $72,337,866; including coin certificates, $35,425,500; outstanding legal tenders, $370,943,292.

The Straw Bid Investigation.

The Post Office and Post Roads Committee met yesterday and further examined the witness Barlow. He reiterated his statements of Saturday, and said he paid Gen. Morgan L. Smith $20,000, and Mr. Earle, who had been First Assistant Postmaster General, $5,000. He said he paid the latter under the belief that he was intimate with Postmaster General Cresswell.

The Bankrupt Act.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Thurman amendatory of the bankrupt act provides that no transfer, voluntary assignment by a debtor, heretofore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of all his creditors according to their respective rights thereto and without preference, and valid according to the law of the place where made, shall be held void in any suit by subsequently adjudicated bankrupt, to be a bar to the discharge of such debtor.

Indian Trust Funds.

Senator Allison's bill proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit in the United States Treasury any sums now held or hereafter received by him as trustee of Indian tribes, on account of the redemption of bonds or other trust fund securities whenever he is of opinion that the best interests of the Indians will be promoted by such deposits; that he may invest, and the United States Government is to pay five per cent. interest on all such deposits.

Army Lieutenants.

Senator Wright's bill provides that all first lieutenants of cavalry, artillery and infantry who served in the volunteer service and were appointed to be second lieutenants in the regular army, and whose services aggregated more than ten years previous to their promotion to be first lieutenants, shall rank as first lieutenants from the date they completed ten years' service. The bill also makes the same provision for second lieutenants.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Senate Railroad Committee had a full meeting yesterday, and took into consideration the various propositions looking to the construction of a Pacific railroad on the thirty-second parallel of latitude. The Texas Pacific bill, known as the Scott bill, was considered in all its bearings, as also the alternative proposition introduced by Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, to build a road with no further subsidy than the land grant. Some definite action will probably be taken on Monday next, to which time the subject was postponed.

State Emigration Laws Void.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday decided, in the cases coming from New York and California, the latter case being that of the woman Chy Lung, who, it was alleged, was brought into the State for purposes of prostitution, that the whole subject of emigration is confided by Congress to the Government, and that the State laws restricting or regulating the matter, with a view to protect themselves against the arrival from foreign ports of paupers, criminals or prostitutes, are wholly void. The court declined to consider the question how far the States may legislate to protect themselves, and in what manner, if at all, in the absence of action by Congress. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

Dana and the English Mission.

The letter of Richard H. Dana, regarding the charges against him now under consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee, is looked upon by members of the Senate as offensive in the highest degree to that body. If there was any way in which they could let his nomination lie in the pigeon-hole without detriment to the public interests, it would surely be done, but the mission must be filled, and the Senate will no doubt reject him summarily. A prominent Democratic Senator, in view of this, quoted the old saying that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," when somebody responded that Dana has no blood in him. Some of the Senators feel personally insulted by Dana's letter, and it may be that in order to relieve them from being compelled to consider the nomination the President will withdraw it.

The Contract for Printing Paper.

The joint Committee on Public Printing yesterday made awards of contracts for printing paper on the proposals issued March 1 last. The contracts for supplying 30,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 25 by 38 inches, and weighing 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets, were awarded to W. W. Harding, John A. Shober and Jessup & Moore, at from 9 to 9.28 cents per pound. Contracts for calendered printing paper were awarded to W. H. Parsons & Bro., W. W. Harding, Debler, Mudge & Chapman, and S. D. Warren & Co., at from 10.32 cents per pound; and the contract for map paper to W. W. Harding at 14.99 cents per pound. The contracts for writing paper were awarded to Woolcocorb & Graham, J. & H. Kingsland, H. V. Butler & Co. and Jessup & Moore, at from 16.55 to 19 cents per pound. The contracts for colored writing paper were awarded to the Seymour Paper Company and Jessup & Moore, at from 15 to 16.2 cents per pound. The contracts for Post Office blanks were awarded to Debler, Mudge & Chapman and Jessup & Moore, at from 10.88 to 10.98 cents per pound; and the contract for tined and calendered printing paper to W. W. Harding, at 11.3 cents per pound. The prices paid this year are about a cent less per pound than last year.

The Specie Resumption Question.

There was a good deal of sparring between the members of the House yesterday to keep out currency resolutions, but Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, got in a bill to repeal the resumption act. Mr. Holman called the previous question, and the bill was lost by a vote of 109 to 106. After that vote was recorded there was a strong effort among the Democrats to make a test on the Payne caucus bill. Mr. Payne was, however, taken off the floor by a decision of the Speaker that the remainder of the day belonged to the District of Columbia Committee under the rule, and that no suspension of the rules was in order for any purpose. Later in the day it was tried again, amid some excitment, but the House adjourned without making the test. The strength of the effort to repeal the main features of the resumption act shows that a close vote will result on that question if it gets before the House in regular order.

The Letter to District Attorneys.

The letter to district attorneys, from the Attorney General, about which the Detective Press has made such a fuss, and which it has stated with so much circumstantiality that the President dictated to Mr. Pierrepont for the purpose of restraining witnesses from testifying against General Babcock, it is now ascertained was simply a confidential letter written by the Attorney General without the knowledge of the President and in the interest of justice. Every culprit, almost, was anxious to plead guilty, with an understanding that he was to be made State's witness, and the Attorney General thought it was likely to become epidemic to that degree that all the criminals would escape through the States' witness door, while the possibilities were that indicted parties might be condemned through the zeal of these penitent thieves. His letter was intended to be a confidential reminder that enough was as good as a feast, as such testimony must be corroborated by credible witnesses with clean hands in order to secure conviction. It was not intended for publication, but it was abstracted and printed, when the President for the first time became aware of its existence. Had it been presented to him before it was mailed there is no certainty that he would have approved it. These are the simple facts in the case, which the Detective Press is expected to ignore judicious apology or *amende* either to the President or the Attorney General.

A Nob's Donation—Go Thou and Do Likewise.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Rev. William S. Southgate, rector of St. Anne's parish, Annapolis, Md., for distribution among the crews of the life-saving stations now in operation, a sufficient number of copies of Lewis' "Life-boat and Its Work," and Gilmore's "Storm Warriors," to supply each station with a volume. The books themselves are of exceeding interest and value—"Storm Warriors" in particular, having hardly a rival, even among tales of battles and adventure, for passionate and absorbing attraction; while the donation is no less marked by its appropriateness and usefulness, than for the thoughtful liberality which prompted it. The importance of providing reading matter for solitary stations, such as light-houses, etc., is fully recognized by the Government in Europe, where small libraries are regularly furnished for the instruction of the men isolated by their lonely duty, and with the happiest effect, both upon the individuals and the morale of the service. We believe no provision of this kind has ever been made by law for the solace and enlightenment of the gallant crews who keep their daily and nightly watches on our life-saving stations, waiting for the opportunity that may hourly present itself of their lives in delivering the victims of some wreck in their neighborhood. Under the circumstances, an interesting book would be to them peculiarly a comfort and a companion, and in the absence of law and appropriation, the benevolence of givers could not be better employed than in furnishing them with good reading matter. Indeed, in England we believe quite considerable little libraries have been accumulated at the light-houses and life-boat stations, to the great satisfaction of their inmates, by the thoughtful kindness of noble donors, like the Rev. Mr. Southgate.

The Spencer Investigation.

The Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections yesterday resumed the investigation of the alleged corrupt means used in the election of Senator Spencer.

The chairman stated that the committee had arrived at the conclusion that they would not investigate anything that had been settled by the United States Senate, or hear any evidence touching the legality of the election of Senator Spencer, the Congress having jurisdiction of the subject, and that the State laws restricting or regulating the matter, with a view to protect themselves against the arrival from foreign ports of paupers, criminals or prostitutes, are wholly void. The court declined to consider the question how far the States may legislate to protect themselves, and in what manner, if at all, in the absence of action by Congress. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

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FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PORTION OF THE SIOUX RESERVATION WANTED

A MOVEMENT TO SECURE THE CHARMED BOURNE

LAWLESS INVASION OF THE GOLD HUNTERS

Attempt to Repeal the Resumption Act

THE PAYNE BILL IS REJECTED

DISTRICT MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 20, 1876.

The House general post route bill was, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing a report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury as to the amount of ground necessary for the extension of the Fifteenth street front of the Treasury, and the probable cost of the same. Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury indorsing the report of Special Agent Morris on Alaska. Committee on Commerce.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WRIGHT rose to a personal explanation, and denied the newspaper statement that a Department clerk had been detached to act as his private secretary. He said he had not been in the Indian Bureau for years, had never recommended any one to appointment in that bureau, he had not now a private secretary, and never had one. The whole statement was unqualifiedly false. He could only say if this course was to be kept up, this malevolence, this lying, then there was no safety for any public man in this country, and the press became a disgrace to this country.

Mr. DAWES presented a petition of merchants of Boston against the repeal but in favor of the amendment of the bankrupt bill. Judiciary.

Mr. BOOTH presented a joint resolution of the California Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of the

HARBOR OF OAKLAND,

California. Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WITHERS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported House bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for certain Indians. Amended and passed.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bills for the relief of P. J. Kennedy and C. S. McLain.

Also adversely, from the Committee on Claims, on several private bills, and the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for relief of the heirs of the late Lieutenant Colonel James Monroe. So ordered.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill repealing section fourteen of the sundry civil appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1871. Indian Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to equalize promotion among the lieutenants of the line of the Army. Military Affairs.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt act. Judiciary.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on several private pension bills.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to regulate the transportation of bonded merchandise within the limits of the United States. Passed.

Mr. ALLISON called up the bill providing for an agreement with

THE SIOUX INDIANS

in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes. [The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to treat with the Sioux for the cession of that portion of their reservation supposed to contain gold.]

The bill was advocated by Messrs. ALLISON and BOGY.

Mr. HITCHCOCK opposed it. He did not believe in the expediency of sending any more commissions out to treat with the Sioux. Two sets of commissions had already gone out there, and it seemed as if they were tolerably anxious to get back, and without accomplishing anything. He spoke of the great success which Gen. Crook had in dealing with the Indians, and he urged that this matter should be left to him. He thought Gen. Crook could convey to these Indians the views of the Government better than any commission. He also opposed the lavish appropriations made for these Indians.

Mr. HAMILTON wanted to know what confidence the Sioux could have that we would keep any future treaty, as we violated the others we had made with them.

Mr. ALLISON spoke of the large number of people now in the Black Hills country, and the constant cry of people that we purchase the whole subject of the claim, and the officials of the Treasury Department. He did not know even how the claim was paid until he sent for the papers in the case, showing the mode of payment from the Third Auditor's office, on last Saturday afternoon. At the time of witness' connection with the case he held no office under the Government.

Witness had nothing to do with the case after he made the argument except to receive his fee, other than that he had introduced his client as a gentleman of character and standing to the Attorney General. Have no knowledge by an appeal was not taken in the case. First learned there would be no appeal when Mr. Groome came to his rooms a few days after the suit was ready to pay my fee. He was so impressed with the justice of the claim that he was not surprised that the Government did not appeal.

Secretary Bristow said if the committee would direct their attention, before they closed their labors, as to how such publications as the one alluding to the mule case in the New York *Herald*, had their origin, he would be happy to assist them.

Mr. Clymer. We are too much pressed now, but before we get through we propose to.

The committee then took an hour's recess.

SCOTT SMITH'S DISPATCH.

At 2 o'clock the committee met again and with closed doors examined W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, in relation to a telegram charging very distinctly that George H. Hesseltonn had paid money to Mr. Dickings in the Kentucky railroad case. Mr. Smith was asked the source of his information, but declined to tell until he had consulted with somebody. The committee let him go and told him to come back again when he was ready to testify.

Mr. Smith saw Mr. Danford, of the committee, at his home and returned. He refused to answer the pending questions, and finally when the committee proposed to put him before the House in contempt of its authority they found the House adjourned. It was a strange sight. The Lastrigos was not more tearful, and Scott Smith's face was red through apprehension.

THE FORT SILL CASE AGAIN.

The next witness was J. J. Fisher, of the firm of Fisher & Evans, Fort Sill traders. He said Mr. Evans had arrived, and would be there to testify to-morrow, as he was not well enough to come such a long distance on the cars. Mr. Fisher said that they had been partners and post traders at Fort Sill since 1868. Up to October, 1870, they were considered a good thing. In the of June, 1870, put them upon a different footing. Mr. Evans, his partner, came to Washington after the order of October, 1870, and met Marsh, who had just been appointed to a better place as post trader at Fort Sill. Their firm were in deep distress on account of the notice they had received that Marsh was appointed in their place, and Mr. Evans came here to see if he could not make terms with him. Marsh told him that he had the appointment, and that he did not want to go out there, and was willing to make terms with him. After considerable discussion it was agreed that Fisher and Evans should pay Marsh $12,000 a year for the privilege of retaining the post. This was paid quarterly in advance for eighteen months or two years, when he (Fisher) went to New York and had an interview with Marsh at Herder Brothers, 877 Broadway. He told Marsh that they were not making any money, and that he would have to cut that bonus down to $6,000 or go out and take the post himself. He considered awhile, said he did not want to go out there to live, (for the law required a post-trader to live at his post,) and he finally acceded to Mr. Fisher's proposition. That $6,000 was payable in advance every six months, and Marsh is now paid up to April 15, 1876. They had no correspondence with Mr. Marsh, except in regard to remittances. They usually destroyed the letters, but he happened to have three he found in his secretary. Two of these were simply acknowledgments for remittances in drafts. One, dated Post Office, New York, October 21, 1873, commenced by saying that he returned a draft for $500 on Northrup & Chick, saying that that firm had failed. He added: "There are $2,500 more due. Send it to me by return mail, or you will find yourself in a good deal of trouble before long." The letter was evidently intended as a threat, and Mr. Fisher so regarded it. They sent the money. Mr. Fisher did not know where the money went after it reached Marsh's hands; that his firm had never had any dealings with the Secretary of War or any other person than Marsh in the matter. He said that when Marsh was appointed in 1870 they had very expensive buildings, very large stock of merchandise, &c., five hundred miles away from a railroad, and were largely in debt to Eastern houses, and that while they thought it was a pretty bad business to have to pay this money to Marsh, yet they were obliged to do it in order to save themselves from financial ruin, and they have kept on paying it since that time rather than sacrifice their stock. He says his firm has made very little money in the selling of goods to soldiers, not more than $5,000 or $6,000 a year, and that the hue and cry about extortions from soldiers was a humbug, because they always had a council of soldiers together to fix the prices, and they were not allowed to charge any more. What money they had made in the Territory has been in outside contracts that the world could bid on, but have had facilities at their post they could make money in carrying out these contracts, where other persons with less facilities would lose. Evans showed the Marsh contract to General Grierson, Lieutenant Pratt and Captain George F. Robinson. Lieutenant Pratt and Captain Walsh (since dead) told Gen. Hazel about it, and the general made a statement before the military committee in 1873, exposing the fact that such a contract existed. About that time the newspapers were full of these exposures. His firm was never threatened with criminal because Chew showed the contract, nor do they know of any efforts to hush up the newspapers. He never heard of a notice served on them to keep quiet. They had always been

[See Fourth Page.]

On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote resulted—yeas 109, nays 106. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS.

Ainsworth,	Fort,	Oliver,
Anderson,	Franklin,	Phelps,
Ashe,	Fuller,	Phillips, Mo.
Atkins,	Goode,	Phillips, Kan.
Baker, Ind.	Goodin,	Poppleton,
Banning,	Gunter,	Rice,
Blackburn,	Hamilton, Ind.	Reilly, John
Bland,	Harris, Va.	Reilly, Jas. B.,
Blount,	Harris, Ga.	Rice,
Boone,	Harrison,	Riddle,
Bradford,	Hartridge,	Robbins,
Bright,	Hartsell,	Robinson,
Brown, Ky.	Haymond,	Savage,
Burchard, Wis.	Hays,	Sayler,
Cabell,	Hereford,	Scales,
Caldwell, Ala.	Hewitt, Ala.	Sheakley,
Caldwell, Tenn.	Hoisman,	Smith, Ga.
Campbell,	Hopkins,	Southard,
Carson,	Hosmer,	Swanks,
Cate,	Hunter,	Springer,
Caulfield,	Hunton,	Stevenson,
Clarke, Ky.	Hurd,	Stone,
Clark, Mo.	Hyman,	Terry,
Clymer,	Jenks,	Tucker,
Cochrane,	Jones, Ky.	Van Vorhes,
Cook,	Kelley,	Vance, Ohio
Cowan,	Knott,	Vance, N. C.
Cotbett,	Landers, Ill.	Waddell,
Dibrell,	Lewis,	Walker, Va.
Douglas,	Lynde,	Wallace, Pa.
Durham,	McFarland,	Wells,
Eden,	McMahon,	Whitthorne,
Egbert,	Milliken,	Williams, Ind.
Ellis,	Morgan,	Williams, Ala.
Evans,	Neal,	Yeater,
Faulkner,	New,	Young—109.
Forney,		

NAYS.

Bagby,	Hatborn,	Randall,
Bagley, G. A.	Hendee,	Sapps,
Beaman, J. H.	Henkle,	Robbins,
Baker, N. Y.	Hewitt, N. Y.	Sampson,
Ballou,	Hoar,	Schleicher,
Bass,	Hooker,	Schumacher,
Barnum,	Hubbell,	Sealye,
Berbe,	Hurlbut,	Shelleton,
Blaine,	Joyce,	Smalls,
Blair,	Kasson,	Smith, Pa.
Bliss,	Kimball,	Stenger,
Bradley,	Landers, Conn.	Stowell,
Brown, Kan.	Lawrence,	Taylor,
Burchard, Ill.	Leavenworth,	Thompson,
Caswell,	Luttrell,	Thornburgh,
Chittenden,	Lynch,	Throckmorton,
Conger,	Magee,	Townsend, Pa.
Cox,	Mainh,	Tufts,
Crapo,	McCrary,	Wilson, N. Y.
Crittenden,	McJunkin,	Wallace, S. C.
Cutler,	Metcalfe,	Ward,
Denison,	Miller,	Wheeler,
Dunnell,	Mosey,	Whitehouse,
Durand,	Monroe,	Willing,
Eames,	Morrison,	Wike,
Ely,	Nash,	Willard,
Farwell,	Norton,	Williams, N. Y.
Foster,	O'Brien,	Williams, Wis.
Freeman,	Page,	Williams, A. J.
Frost,	Payne,	Williams, W. H.
Frye,	Pierce,	Williams, Del.
Garfield,	Pike,	Willis,
Hale,	Plaisted,	Wilson, Iowa.
Hamilton, N. J.	Potter,	Wood, Pa.—108.
Hancock,	Prescott,	
Hardenbergh,	Pratt,	

The bill of Mr. PAYNE was rejected by a vote of 109 yeas to 108 nays.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, the acting chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, then demanded

THE REGULAR ORDER,

which was the consideration of District business.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules to give Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, an opportunity to offer another currency bill.

The SPEAKER directed the rule to be read which imperatively gives the third Monday to the District, and ruled that even a motion to suspend the rules could not deprive the District of that right.

The committee was then called for reports.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, from that committee, reported back Senate bill to amend the charter of Georgetown, and asked for its immediate passage, giving the approval and sanction of Congress to the

ANACOSTIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[It authorizes the road to extend its tracks over certain additional streets.]

Mr. RANDALL made a point of order against the bill, that the subject-matter of the bill was a subject belonging to the General Government, and that therefore the bill should go to the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order and the bill was passed.

Mr. CRAPO, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill in relation to the

RECORDING OF DEEDS OF TRUST

and other conveyances affecting real estate in the District of Columbia. Passed.

[The bill repeals sections 446 and 447 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia, and provides that conveyances in fee upon which to secure the same relation with a recorded mortgage; that the recording shall indicate the priority of title to property conveyed, and not the mere date of the deed.]

Mr. HENDEE, of Vt., from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating

THE COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

[It authorizes the road to lay tracks along North Capitol street, Massachusetts avenue, H street, N street, and to connect with the Capitol Grounds through a tunnel. Also, that of not more than three shall expire in any one year. They are to have charge of all the property of the school. The treasurer of the board is to give a bond of $5,000. The superintendent shall also give a bond of $3,000. The other sections define the duties and officers, and authorize the commitment to said school of any boys of sixteen years of age, and of any girls. It provides that the capital stock shall not be less than $100,000, and shall not exceed $800,000. The committee recommend an amendment to strike out the clause in the original bill authorizing the construction of a branch from the Government printing office to the Old Soldiers' Home.]

As amended the bill passed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the duties of

CONSTABLES AND MARSHALS

in the District of Columbia, where property is claimed to be exempt from execution. [It authorizes the constables and marshals having an execution to serve it upon the whole subject, property which we had guaranteed to them; that we will take no steps to relieve their country from the lawless invasion of

THE GOLD HUNTERS:

that they must give up their country or we will not pay them the money which we have already promised to pay them. Some influence has been brought to bear upon the executive department which has caused it to stay its hand from driving out the lawless invaders of the Black Hills.

Mr. ALLISON said the bill only proposed to stand by the treaty of 1868, if these Indians would not give up this little patch of their reservation.

Mr. EDMUNDS insisted that the bill did not propose to stand by the treaty. He also expressed the opinion that the Black Hills country was valueless, and in twenty-four months not one miner would be found in it. If the United States did not drive the miners out of the Black Hills, then it would be perfectly proper to conclude that it would not object to any other lawless invasions of Indian reservations, and under these circumstances what protection could the Indians have?

Mr. MERRIMON moved an amendment providing for the appointment of five army officers, detailed as commissioners, to treat with the Sioux.

Pending the discussion, Mr. MORTON said it was evident the debate would be prolonged on this bill. He therefore demanded the regular order.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill relating to the equitable and legal rights of parties in possession of certain lands and improvements thereon in Nebraska, and to provide jurisdiction to determine these rights.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution, which was adopted, granting leave to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the sessions of the Senate to proceed with the investigation into the

ELECTION OF SENATOR SPENCER.

The regular order, being the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the electoral vote, and the decision of questions arising thereon, was then proceeded with.

Mr. RANDOLPH proceeded to oppose the bill in its present shape, and was not certain that he would vote for it at all, because he doubted if a satisfactory measure on the question could be framed. He advocated his own amendment, which he said was intended to prevent the exclusion of the vote of any State.

Mr. WHYTE elaborated the views he had heretofore expressed on the subject. He indicated his belief that

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

would be necessary. He contended that Congress had no right to assume to itself to decide which vote shall be counted. The Constitution vests that power in the hands of the President of the Senate, and it cannot be taken from him without an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. DAWES also considered the question as to whether it was not best to propose an amendment to the Constitution covering the whole subject than to pass a temporary expedient like the present proposition. He criticised severely the provisions of the bill.

Pending further discussion the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARD, of N. Y., introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a detailed report of the American department of the Vienna Exposition. Adopted.

ALL KINDS OF BILLS.

Under the regular Monday morning hour the following were introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. BLAIR, of N. H.: Bills for the relief of sundry citizens of Washington for damages growing out of street improvements.

By Mr. HOAR: Making appropriation for printing additional copies of Walker's Statistical Atlas.

By Mr. BANKS: To utilize the products of the gold and silver mines of the United States.

By Mr. HOPKINS: To regulate commerce and prevent unjust discriminations by common carriers.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa.: To amend the national bank act of June 30, 1874.

Also, to reduce, reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps.

By Mr. TUCKER, of Va.: To regulate the currency.

By Mr. CABELL, of Va.: To reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco, and to regulate the tax on dealers and producers of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. RIDDLE, of Tenn.: For the election of postmasters in cities and incorporated towns by the people at each Presidential election.

By Mr. FORT, of Ill.: To tax buffalo hides.

By Mr. TUFTS, of Iowa: To equalize the promotions of lieutenants of the line in the United States army.

By Mr. BROWN, of Kan.: For the sale of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. STEELE, of Wyoming: To secure to the people of the several Territories a republican form of government and to protect them in their local self-governments.

A number of private bills for pensions, claims, &c., were also introduced under this call and referred.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That all the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes and to issue United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose, and the same are hereby repealed.

THE MODERN CAIN.

RECORD OF FOUR BRUTAL MURDERS

THE DIRK, THE CLUB AND THE BULLET

HEAVY FALL OF THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW

IT MELTS AND SWELLS SOUTHERN RIVERS

Lake Pontchartrain Overflows Its Banks

DANA'S FRIENDS COME TO HIS RESCUE

RED-HANDED MURDER.

A Brother Slays a Brother in a Fierce Fight.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—A dispatch from Greenville, Ill., says two brothers, James and John Perriman, quarreled last night, when the latter stabbed the former, inflicting a wound from which he died this morning. The murderer escaped.

WHEN NEGRO MEETS NEGRO.

A negro named King, living in Madison county, Ill., killed another negro named Cook yesterday morning. Jealousy was the cause. King escaped.

SHOT DEAD IN A HOUSE.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—Last Saturday night, at Oakland, Yallabusha county, Miss., one Cokewood shot and killed instantly a man named Gurrell, while the latter was seated in a house. The killing was the result of a family feud. Cokewood surrendered to the authorities.

WORK OF THE DIRK.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—At Mount Sterling, Ky., to-day George Owens and two men, named Barras and Smith, got into a scuffle, ending in Barras drawing a pistol and Smith a dirk. The latter thrust the dirk in Owens' back, causing death. Smith and Barras fled, but were afterwards captured and jailed.

HEAVY SNOW-STORMS.

Ten Inches Deep in Memphis—The Deepest Snow on Record.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 20.—Since 7 o'clock last evening to 10 o'clock this morning ten inches of snow have fallen, and it is still snowing. The street-cars have stopped running, and trains on all roads are delayed. The streets are full of improvised sleighs. Such a snow-storm was never witnessed here before. The one of last March, which was unprecedented, only measured about eight inches. Telegraph lines south are prostrated, and it is not known how far south the storm has extended.

THE SNOW-STORM IN CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 20.—About eight inches of snow fell last night, being the heaviest fall in years. The storm seems to have been quite general throughout Tennessee. It will throw the Tennessee out of its banks, if the rain now prevailing continues.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORMS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Dispatches from Shreveport, Vicksburg and Jackson report severe rain and wind storms Sunday night, followed by a light snow storm. It was severe at all points on the Gulf coast between New Orleans and Mobile. Many wharves and boat houses are destroyed, and the shipping suffered much. The loss at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and Pascagoula will probably exceed $50,000.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN OVERFLOWING.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The water in Lake Pontchartrain is higher than it has been since the great flood of 1866. Beyond Bay St. John the water from the lake is meeting the flood of rain-water from the city, and overflowed its west bank, doing much damage to gardens, &c., on the outskirts of the city. Nearly twenty miles of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad is submerged, and doubtless greatly damaged. Several lives are reported lost on Lake Pontchartrain.

THE "BEAUTIFUL" IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 20.—The heaviest snow storm for years occurred here yesterday. The snow is falling to the depth of nine inches, and business is suspended and trains delayed.

IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—The snow fall to-day is the heaviest for some years, and is now six inches on the level. Still snowing.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—It has been snowing here since last night, and is the heaviest snow of the season. The storm is abating to-night.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 20.—There was severe wind and rain last night, particularly the northwestern suburbs of the city, including the Lake Shore and Crescent City rifle park. No train from Mobile to day. A serious break in the road is reported.

MISSISSIPPI.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., March 20.—A terrific gale here last night destroyed houses, wharves, &c. Two or three schooners were blown ashore, and much damage was done to the shipping. One man was lost overboard from the schooner Indianola.

UNDER THE SAD SEA WAVES.

The Collision Off Barnegat—Three Persons Drowned in the Sea.

NEW YORK, March 20.—It was ascertained yesterday that the vessel sunk off Barnegat on Friday evening by a collision with the schooner Adelaide A. Alcott was the brig Frank Clark, belonging to Maine. She was bound from St. Thomas for New York, with a mixed cargo, and is now a total loss. She went down in six fathoms of water, carrying to the bottom Captain Samuel Morton and his wife, who were below at the time of the collision, and also the first mate, Simpson. All the others on board effected their escape. The Adelaide is bound for Virginia, light. She struck the brig a little aft of the forward rigging. In twenty minutes the brig sunk, bow foremost, the stern remaining above water all night. The brig was loaded with the second mate. The collision occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening. The night was very dark, and the sea at the time was running pretty high.

NAVY INVESTIGATION.

Rumors Respecting the Kittery Navy Yard—Partisan Press Predictions.

BOSTON, MASS., March 20.—The *Herald*, referring to the labors of the naval investigating committee at the Kittery navy yard, says: "It can be stated on authority that the evidence taken before the committee fully sustains the charges against the institution made by Congressman Burleigh, of Maine, in the House last year. Reports to the contrary previously published are unfounded rumors. The members of the committee, Messrs. Mills, of Texas, Jones, of New Hampshire, and Burleigh, of Me. ne, arrived in this city this morning, and have telegraphed Hon. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, also a member of the committee, to meet them here. The report of the committee will not be made for six weeks or two months. When it is made, it is asserted, it will implicate certain parties in very questionable transactions, and some astounding irregularities."

A MINE FOR A MILLION.

It Is Deeded to Montgomery Blair.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—It is now stated, on the authority of Thomas Ball, president of the New Iaris Quicksilver Mining Company, that the trustees of the company have ratified the bond for a deed, to be executed on the 1st of September next, to Montgomery Blair, in consideration of $1,000,000, $400,000 down, and the balance in five years, secured by a mortgage on the mine, at seven per cent. The company protest that this is not a compromise with McFarrahan.

Repeal of the Specie Resumption Act.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The executive council of the Philadelphia board of trade, after a lengthy discussion of the subject at a meeting held to-night, passed a resolution formally declining to concur in the memorial of the New York board of trade, petitioning Congress for the repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875.

Richard H. Dana's Friends to the Rescue.

BOSTON, March 20.—A memorial has been signed by the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature and members, nearly unanimously, irrespective of party, asking that the United States Senate confirm the nomination of R. H. Dana, jr., as Minister to England.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A *lis pendens* was filed to-day in the county clerk