



TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN STATES.

Public Lands.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Plumb, in behalf of the Senate committee on public lands, today reported a substitute for two bills heretofore introduced by Senator Booth and Ingalls for the relief of settlers supposed to be within railroad grants, but afterwards thrown outside of the domain minimum limits by reason of changes of route, etc. The substitute provides that every pre-emption settler or his widow or children, if still in possession of the land, shall be entitled to repayment of the difference between the price paid and the government minimum price of said land, providing it would, if vacant at the time of application for repayment, be subject to sale or entry at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The bill also allows homestead settlers who have been restricted to 80 acres to enter an additional tract of 80 acres of adjoining and embraced in original entry, or if they or their widows or orphaned children so elect, they may surrender the original entry for cancellation, and thereupon be entitled to enter 160 acres under the homestead laws elsewhere without payment of additional fees, and their residence and cultivation under the original entry shall be credited upon the new or additional entry, provided that for every acre of land at least one year's residence and cultivation required before issuance of patent for second entry. The benefits of this act shall not extend to persons who have sold or conveyed the land attempted to alienate the land embraced in their original entries, or to any person who has attempted to alienate his rights under the act of 1872 relative to additional homesteads of soldiers and sailors.

Will not be Weakened.
DENVER, April 11.—Later developments seem conclusively to show that the first national bank of Colorado Springs will not be weakened by the malversation of McIntyre, the absconding vice president. A new set of officials have been chosen for this bank, and its affairs are believed to be in a secure footing. No clue to McIntyre's movements has been obtained, but it is supposed he has gone to Europe.

Too Much Style.
OMAHA, April 11.—H. D. Johnson, clerk in the general office of the B. & M. railroad in this city, this afternoon shot himself in the region of the heart, the ball passing through his body, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal in a few hours. He was a handsome man, considerable of a bean, and put on great style on a salary of \$50 per month, and consequently ran in debt to the hilt. He was styled by himself, for the deed. He is the nephew of A. N. Dennison, of Bolton, treasurer of the B. & M. R. R. Co.

The Tariff Bill.
GALVESTON, April 11.—A new special from San Antonio says that at the wool growers' convention, held to-day, resolutions were adopted requesting Representatives in Congress to oppose a reduction of duties on foreign wools as provided in the tariff bill.

Destructive Fire.
BAY CITY, April 11.—A fire destroyed six million feet of lumber; seven thousand barrels of salt and the docks owned by Edley, Avery & Co., and the docks owned by Lumber, playing mill, dock and six thousand barrels of salt belonging to H. M. Bradley & Co.; thirty buildings, mostly residences, were destroyed. It is estimated the loss is \$1,000,000; insurance is obtainable for fire originated from sparks from a passing train.

The Metropolis Rotten.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—A sub-committee of the House committee on commerce reports on the Metropolis disaster that the ship was rotten in her bow and stern, cargo badly arranged, and the affidavits of the shipwrights show that the work was badly done, and the rotten wood concealed by order of the owners, the Lunts. Lunt is therefore liable to punishment under section 4,493 of the revised statutes. Eben Manson, a shipbuilder, as necessary, is worthily punished. Assistant Inspector Craft is also liable to annihilation under section 4,407 of the revised statutes.

The Burnt Insane Asylum.
BATH, N. Y., April 11.—A new special jury rendered a verdict in the case of the burning of the insane building of the Steuben county poor house Saturday night, and the loss of sixteen lives. They exonerate the keeper, exonerate citizens and the county, and find the supervisors for not having provided safe and suitable accommodations for paupers; censure superintendents of the poor for not having provided a better mode of egress and fire apparatus.

New Post Offices.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Gravel Ford, Coos county, Oregon, 1200; Jewell, B. M., Tidewater, Benton county, Oregon, Thomas Russell, P. M.; Alderton, Pierce county, W. T., L. D. Margia, P. M.

The Clarksville Fire.
NASHVILLE, April 15.—It is now definitely ascertained that 57 houses were destroyed by the Clarksville fire, including the best buildings in the city. Insurance is estimated at \$50,000. It is worthy of record that the fire, which the blacks seemed to sympathize, refusing to aid in suppressing the flames. Policemen Phillips yesterday afternoon shot and killed a negro named Scott, while resisting him with stones. This aroused feeling among the blacks, who threatened to mob Phillips, who was placed in jail for safety. It is supposed the fire was the result of a recent lynching of a negro, who was taken to a white girl. Fifty special policemen are patrolling the streets of Clarksville to-night.

The Resumption Act.
NEW YORK, April 15.—The World's Washington special says it is now generally believed that it will be only two votes in the Senate finance committee next Thursday in favor of the repeal of the resumption act—Jones and Voorhees. The committee will vote for a substitute, making a tender receivable for all duties except interest on the public debt, and after July 1st. It will also provide to repeal the eighty per cent clause of the act of 1875, which recites that legal tenders in proportion to the amount of new bank note currency shall be issued, and to provide for the resumption of legal tenders from the treasury.

Attempt to Bank Cuckling.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—A renewed report that the President intends making another attempt to change the presidential office in New York Custom House has been the subject of considerable talk among political quidnuncs to-day. It is understood that several New York Congressmen have called on the President within the past few days and expressed their belief that such an attempt, especially if successful, would very probably result in a loss to the Republicans in the next election. The House of Representatives reported to have been non-committal in its replies to these Representatives.

The Presidential Title.
KIMMEL, April 15.—The President is trying to provide for the trying by the supreme court the Presidential title when

the election is denied by one or more States provides that an action in the nature of *quo warrant* may be brought and prosecuted in the supreme court of the United States for such purpose.

A Congressman in Trouble.
GREENVILLE, Mich., April 15.—J. J. Shearer assaulted and terribly beat Congressman Ellsworth for interfering in his domestic affairs. Ellsworth's condition is very critical.

The Kansas Storm.
TOPEKA, April 15.—Particulars of damage by the storm at Cottonwood station and vicinity on Saturday are coming in. Several lives were lost at isolated points and many persons hurt badly.

Sale of Bonds.
NEW YORK, April 15.—The Bulletin says the syndicate has already sold over three millions of the 4½ per cent.

Crew Going to Europe.
It is announced that the Columbia College crew will positively go to Europe in June.

Mrs. Tilton Confesses Adultery.
NEW YORK, April 15.—The following letter will appear to-morrow, from Mrs. Tilton: Mr. Ira B. Wheeler—Dear Sir: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told you, as you know, of my friends, whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and Henry Ward Beecher was true. I told you that I had been married for four years and had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom I also confess myself, my children, and all who must suffer, know full well the explanation that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment, a desire to return to my husband, my family, my friends, and to save the true and only one—my quickening conscience, and a sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

(Signed) ELIZABETH TILTON.

Frank B. Carpenter, artist, in an interview this evening, stated that there was doubt of the genuineness of the letter. Mr. Ira B. Wheeler says he has been the private legal adviser and confidential friend of Mrs. Tilton all through the troubles. Lawyers Shearman, Morris and Price refused to be interviewed.

Beecher's Denial.
NEW YORK, April 16.—Mr. Beecher was out of the city when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public and his whereabouts was not known save to a few friends. The Tribune telegraphed him a copy of the letter at a late hour, and he received the following dispatch in reply:

WATKINS, N. Y., April 15th.
To Editor N. Y. Tribune.—I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and mine will for four years she has made to hundreds in private and public, before the court in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn and unvarying statement, hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Pacific Railroad Compromise.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—Compromises were effected to-day by the opposing parties in regard to the Northern Pacific bill recently reported from the Senate railroad committee and the proposition framed by the Northern Pacific Co. which is now before the Senate public lands committee. Both bills are to be placed in the hands of the Senate railroad committee, and a substitute reported shortly which will compromise the conflicting interests of the entire Oregon delegation and the Northern Pacific Company. It will provide for the speedy opening of the Columbia river by the construction of a railroad around the Cascades within two and one-half years. The proposition for the transfer to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pacific Company of an amount of land equal to those heretofore granted to the Northern Pacific for the abandoned branch across the Cascade Mountains is to be reported as a separate bill.

Failure of the Northern Pacific to comply with the conditions as to construction of portage roads at Cascades and Dalles within the time specified is to forfeit the grant along the route of the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pacific Company, which shall commence construction of the road at Portland within three months after such failure; the road between Portland and Unionville is to be for common use of both. Lands are to be thrown open for immediate settlement in quantities not exceeding one hundred and twenty acres to each settler, and one acre along the whole line of the proposed road.

A Meeting of the Committee.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate committee on railroads to-day held a special meeting to consider various propositions looking to a compromise of conflicting interests in regard to extension of time for completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The committee adjourned until to-morrow without action, but indications clearly forecast an early arrangement which will secure in the main local Oregon interests and at the same time divest the bill of certain features which the Northern Pacific considers objectionable.

FOREIGN NEWS.
Russian Movements.
LONDON, April 13.—A correspondent at Peking sends several sensational reports, that the Russians have been discovered making preparations for the occupation of the neighboring villages, and that they have summoned to evacuate Shumla and Varna immediately.

Torpedoes for the Danube.
A Vienna correspondent asserts that the Russians have sent a large quantity of torpedoes to the Danube, and are ready to block the stream again.

Will Hold Bucharest.
BUCHAREST, April 12.—It is stated here that 20,000 men of the Eleventh Russian army corps will hold Bucharest, and the remainder of the corps will hold stations of the line to Giurgio. Other Russian troops are expected in the territory east of Aluta. Nearly all the Romanian troops are in a position westward of the Aluta.

A Russian Delegate.
A Russian delegate, sent to make arrangements relative to the passage of troops, will arrive at Bucharest to-day. The chamber is much less belittled, and it is by no means improbable that Russia will attain her object after the first burst of resentment.

Bazaine in Madrid.
PARIS, April 15.—It is now stated that Marshal Bazaine is in Madrid and in good health.

Will Embark.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—Russians from Erzerum are marching to Batoum, where it is believed, they will embark for Bessarabia.

Prince to be Chosen.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—A dispatch asserts that the Russian have invited all the towns of Bulgaria to send delegates to Philadelphia for the election of a Prince.

Servian Independence.
A Belgrade special says Prince Milan is expected to proclaim the independence of Servia, April 21st.

Warlike Excitement.
LONDON, April 13.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphing Sunday, does not give such a hopeful report of the state of feeling in Russia. He says the efforts of Germany may perhaps lead to a preliminary conference, as the British government is now believed to be more favorable to such a proposition. Warlike excitement is intense in Moscow.

Looking for a Loan.
It is said Russia is looking for a loan in America. It is understood negotiations are also opened in Germany and Holland. It is reported that the new loan will amount to 50,000,000 roubles, independently of 50,000,000 in treasury bonds to be issued immediately.

Report Contradicted.
A Paris correspondent says the assertion that Count Zichy is negotiating for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is contradicted on good authority.

Roumanians in Servia.
A special from Turin, Servia, reports 10,000 Roumanian troops concentrated there. Prince Charles is expected. The feeling of the troops against Russia is bitter.

Servian Alliance.
The Times' Belgrade special says Russia is endeavoring to gain Servian alliance in a fresh war. The Prince favors an alliance, but the cabinet oppose it. War preparations continue unceasingly. A ministerial crisis is probable.

Intends to Abolish.
The Telegraph's Berlin dispatch states that the Emperor of Germany and Austria of an intention to abdicate if Russia is permitted to usurp the government of Roumania.

War in Africa.
CAPE TOWN, March 25.—There has been continued fighting in the Piere Bush for a week. Four British officers were killed. The situation in Transvaal is very serious.

Will Issue a Proclamation.
BERGAMO, April 16.—Prince Milan is expected to issue for Nisch on Thursday. He will probably issue a proclamation.

Suleiman's Trial.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—The trial of Suleiman Pasha has commenced. His condemnation is regarded as extremely probable.

Grant on his Travels.
FLORENCE, April 16.—Gen. Grant and family arrived here to-day. They were received at the station by the principal authorities, the American consul and deputations of the Italian army and American residents.

Friendlier Talk.
LONDON, April 16.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that there is said to have been an amicable semi-official interchange of views between London and St. Petersburg cabinets. The former declares a sincere desire for a peaceful solution of the Eastern question, and therefore it is necessary to remove all unnecessary obstacles in the way of negotiations, but adheres to the desire to have the whole treaty placed before the congress. The latter also adheres to this view, and claims that Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury as proof of a readiness to discuss even the most important clauses. In unofficial conversation Russians still cling to the idea that England seeks to humiliate them and tear up the treaty. They will not allow the treaty to be canceled, although they are ready to make modifications. A preliminary conference seems to be the most promising issue out of the difficulty.

Uneasiness Among the Turks.
PERA, April 16.—There was manifest uneasiness on Sunday and Monday, and the Russians should attempt a *corp de main* against Constantinople. The English are treacherable to the general discontent of the Russians at the prolonged uncertainty.

The General Levy.
BERLIN, April 16.—Preparations are making in Russia for the general levy. The general levy of conscripts will only be called to persons over 46 years of age.

German Intervention.
VIENNA, April 16.—According to Berlin advice Germany will not really attempt peaceful intervention when all is prepared on both sides, so as to insure almost certain success. The first step in the direction of mediation seems to have been in obtaining some authority to undertake the mediation. The preliminary difficulties seem to be overcome. There is much more confidence in the meeting of the congress.

Denies the Report.
BERLIN, April 16.—The Romanian agent here officially denies the report that Prince Gortschakoff requested the recall of the Romanian agent at Vienna.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.
Riflemen's Meeting.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The spring meeting of California Rifle Association opened at San Bruno range to-day. The attendance of spectators was small, the day unfavorable, the wind blowing in strong gusts, and the target was the target. The first competition was for the regimental prize for teams of ten men each. The first, second and third prizes were won by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments by the first regiment by a score of 402 out of a possible 500. The second regiment made 399, third regiment much below those figures. A score was made by the 4th regiment, which was two hundred yards off hand, military rifles. The next competition was for the Kellogg challenge cup in two stages at 300 and 500 yards respectively. The 1st regiment won by private Shaughnessy of the Union Guard by a score of 20 out of a possible 25, over nine competitors. The next competition was for the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, to be used on the Virginia and North Carolina canal.

Still They Come.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The steamer Belgic, which arrived this morning from China and Japan, brought 492 Chinese passengers, the largest number by any one steamer for a long time.

Railroad Completed.
BENTON, April 11.—The track was laid into town this morning. This afternoon at one o'clock the first passenger train entered the city limits of Benton. Flags are flying and general good feeling prevails.

Increasing the Police Force.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The police commissioners met this evening and decided to increase the force of the city. They also recommended that the force be immediately increased to 400 men, in accordance with the new law.

The Republican Campaign Committee.
The Republican campaign committee is addressed to Schurz's presence in the Cabinet, but are willing to have Hayes serve as leader of the party.

As soon as the Anglo-Russian war is inevitable the czar will occupy and disarm Roumania. If Andrassy's opinions prevail Austria will resist such a proceeding.

The finance committee of the San Francisco board of supervisors, has closed its investigation of irregularities in the street department, and the attention of the grand jury will be called to the matter.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.
The Russians have occupied Shumla. The U. S. postal commission left Havana for home on the 13th. The dies for the new silver dollars have arrived in San Francisco. The projected visit of the Khedive to the Sultan has been postponed. The atmosphere of Constantinople is believed to be becoming inflammable. Work on Turkish defenses has stopped in accordance with Russian remonstrances. Four men were injured by the explosion of a portable engine at Indianapolis on the 13th. The road to Yosemite valley was opened on the 15th, by the way of the Merced route. A hurricane and waterspout broke upon Canton, China, doing immense damage to the city. The opinion in Germany continues skeptical of the success of the peace negotiations. The workmen elected their ticket at Peking excepting two of the city trustees on the 13th. The Silver King Mining Co. has declared its sixth consecutive dividend of \$50,000, payable April 22nd. The trading horse Snuggler passed through Omaha on the 13th en route for the Lexington, Ky., races. Notwithstanding the protestations of the Porte, the situation in Constantinople is said to be dangerous to peace. The recent developments in the Savage mine continue to excite the public among stock speculators. It is rumored the Union Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Kansas and Pacific road. J. R. P. Meeklen, clerk in the war department, has been found guilty of excessive expenditure of public money in foreign relations, where the bill providing for the return of the Chinese indemnity fund to the Chinese is pending. During the morning hour Sargent called upon the Chinese consul at Peking, and urged the necessity of restrictions upon Chinese immigration. The speaker appointed his resolution in relation to the electoral commission, and moved its reference to the judiciary committee. In presenting the resolution Dennis said: Mr. President: If the Senate will hear me I shall state my position on this floor, and there be no question as to my right to do so. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to this subject, and I am free to do as I please. I am in honor bound to sustain. We want union, peace and concord, and never will I hold a position on this floor, should there be any act of mine the effect of which would be otherwise than to contribute and bring about a peaceful solution of the question of the electoral commission. Sir, we are one people, identified and bound together by all the ties of relationship, by every tie that can bind man to his fellow man. Let those who died in that sanguinary struggle, let those who were baptized by the blood of that strife and slumber among the dead, sleep in peace, and let the living, let the living, when the archangel shall assemble untold millions by the sound of his trumpet to the judgment seat, let them give up their lives in the presentation of these resolutions I have performed a duty which will be remembered by the people of this country, and I feel constrained to do so. I deem it incumbent upon me to oppose any action which would be a furtherance of the intent of the resolution, and I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the committee on judiciary, so that the Senate may be able to consider the deficiency appropriation bill.

HOUSE.
A further amendment was adopted increasing the amount for the national revenue bureau from \$40,000 to \$100,000. Winton, of the committee on conference on the bill, said the appropriation for the salaries of the collectors of internal revenue and expenses of collectors of internal revenue for 1878, for railway mail service, inserted by Senate, the committee had not been able to agree.

HOUSE.
Helps offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the personal rights of Benjamin Noyes, a citizen of Connecticut; adopted.

Hartbridge asked leave to take from the Speaker's table for reference the Senate bill in reference to the Pacific railroads, known as the Thurman bill.

Cox of New York, objected, stating that the expiration of the meeting hour he would move to take the bill from Speaker's table for present consideration.

After a sharp debate, the House item of the appropriation is 40,000 for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue and actual expenses for rent, clerk hire, etc.

Marsh offered an amendment providing that pension agencies shall be filled by officers of the army and navy on the retired list, and that they receive their full pay while so employed.

The amendment was rejected; yeas 88, nays 100.

Rice offered a resolution that from and after July 1st, 1878, the offices of pension agents and clerks shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers.

The amendment was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and shouts of laughter. The committee rose and reported the bill, and the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, April 12th.
The first bill on the calendar was the bill to reimburse the college of William and Mary in Virginia for property destroyed during the war.

Goode, who had reported the bill from committee on education and labor, advocated its passage. He reminded gentlemen on the other side who opposed the bill because they thought it would open the door of the treasury to an avalanche of Southern claims, that this bill established no precedent. No bill ever was introduced in the House of Representatives for the purpose of preserving the ancient landmarks of nationality.

Read said Loring would at an early day regret these words as he (Read) did now. He affirmed that this bill would establish a precedent for the most dangerous precedent for all Southern claims. Bills were already pending for \$200,000 for college property destroyed. Although every member had introduced a financial bill, yet one-tenth of eight-hundred are pending to-day and excluding bills for refunding the cotton tax, they were valued at \$1,200,000. The Southern members were obliged to introduce these to conciliate their constituents.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, April 16th.
Voorhees offered a resolution directing the commissioners of pensions to report a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, their widows and orphans, and said he would call it up on the 20th inst. Matthews offered an amendment to the bill granting the resumption act; referred. Matthews offered as a substitute for the bill to repeal the bankrupt act (his own bill) a bill to amend the law on the subject of bankruptcy.

HOUSE.
O'Neill presented a remonstrance of a large number of merchants and manufacturers against the passage of the tariff bill. The following bills were referred: By Fuller—Authorizing the issue of treasury notes, taking up of greenbacks and national currency, and the construction of currency and repealing of internal revenue laws.

The Temper—Making it illegal for any member of either house of Congress to act as general advisory attorney for certain corporations and patentees. Also, a joint resolution directing the committee of civil service reform of the two Houses to inquire into the conduct of the civil service, and also as to the propriety of adopting new methods of selecting the members of the federal government.

By Potter—A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to sessions of Congress. It proposes that after 1880 there shall be but one session every two years, and that the Congress shall be convened by the President.

The bill to remove restrictions on enlistment of colored men in the army came up during the hour.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, April 16th.
Mittell presented the following telegram from the U. S. consul at Tientsin, China, to the President: The Chinese exists. No rain. Worst year yet. Will indemnity bill pass. The telegram was referred to the committee on foreign relations, where the bill providing for the return of the Chinese indemnity fund to the Chinese is pending.

During the morning hour Sargent called upon the Chinese consul at Peking, and urged the necessity of restrictions upon Chinese immigration.

The speaker appointed his resolution in relation to the electoral commission, and moved its reference to the judiciary committee. In presenting the resolution Dennis said: Mr. President: If the Senate will hear me I shall state my position on this floor, and there be no question as to my right to do so. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to this subject, and I am free to do as I please. I am in honor bound to sustain. We want union, peace and concord, and never will I hold a position on this floor, should there be any act of mine the effect of which would be otherwise than to contribute and bring about a peaceful solution of the question of the electoral commission. Sir, we are one people, identified and bound together by all the ties of relationship, by every tie that can bind man to his fellow man. Let those who died in that sanguinary struggle, let those who were baptized by the blood of that strife and slumber among the dead, sleep in peace, and let the living, let the living, when the archangel shall assemble untold millions by the sound of his trumpet to the judgment seat, let them give up their lives in the presentation of these resolutions I have performed a duty which will be remembered by the people of this country, and I feel constrained to do so. I deem it incumbent upon me to oppose any action which would be a furtherance of the intent of the resolution, and I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the committee on judiciary, so that the Senate may be able to consider the deficiency appropriation bill.

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Eden said more claims were pending in the 43d than in the 44th or 45th Congress. Townsend said he came to the House intending to exact justice to all parts of the country, and he was interested in all. He would act for Virginia as for New York and Massachusetts, but Massachusetts was not here with an inventory of great men, and presuming on that, and although the college of William and Mary grants aid to students, Massachusetts produced the Adams, the Intropths, Wm. H. Seward and Van Buren, but not the colleges of William and Mary follow the teachings of Washington, when she sent 32 of her 35 teachers into the rebel army, and in teaching accession and rebellion thirty years before the war, thus stirring up the huts for four years of misery. Disunion with Great Britain the message of the Confederate States follow Jefferson or Washington, and that other Mason who talked of abolition when Virginia was a colony? Because this college forgot her great men, she is teaching and supplying crying for money from those whose sons she slew. That college counted the cost and should take the consequences.

Davis of North Carolina, asked if he would vote to remove the tobacco tax. Townsend said he would not vote to remove the tax on the tobacco he chews don't deserve to have any. Virginia had evinced a love for Massachusetts, when, through her representative (Harris) it called for turning field out of his seat for a Democrat. Perhaps he could not turn out of his seat for Virginia gentlemen delegates, but they were bred in a political catechism, which taught that the chief end of man was to serve the Democratic harmony.

On motion of Foster the Senate amendment to the bill to remove the tobacco tax was not concurred in.

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The speaker appointed his resolution in relation to the electoral commission, and moved its reference to the judiciary committee. In presenting the resolution Dennis said: Mr. President: If the Senate will hear me I shall state my position on this floor, and there be no question as to my right to do so. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to this subject, and I am free to do as I please. I am in honor bound to sustain. We want union, peace and concord, and never will I hold a position on this floor, should there be any act of mine the effect of which would be otherwise than to contribute and bring about a peaceful solution of the question of the electoral commission. Sir, we are one people, identified and bound together by all the ties of relationship, by every tie that can bind man to his fellow man. Let those who died in that sanguinary struggle, let those who were baptized by the blood of that strife and slumber among the dead, sleep in peace, and let the living, let the living, when the archangel shall assemble untold millions by the sound of his trumpet to the judgment seat, let them give up their lives in the presentation of these resolutions I have performed a duty which will be remembered by the people of this country, and I feel constrained to do so. I deem it incumbent upon me to oppose any action which would be a furtherance of the intent of the resolution, and I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the committee on judiciary, so that the Senate may be able to consider the deficiency appropriation bill.

HOUSE.
A further amendment was adopted increasing the amount for the national revenue bureau from \$40,000 to \$100,000. Winton, of the committee on conference on the bill, said the appropriation for the salaries of the collectors of internal revenue and expenses of collectors of internal revenue for 1878, for railway mail service, inserted by Senate, the committee had not been able to agree.

HOUSE.
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Hartbridge asked leave to take from the Speaker's table for reference the Senate bill in reference to the Pacific railroads, known as the Thurman bill.

Cox of New York, objected, stating that the expiration of the meeting hour he would move to take the bill from Speaker's table for present consideration.

After a sharp debate, the House item of the appropriation is 40,000 for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue and actual expenses for rent, clerk hire, etc.

Marsh offered an amendment providing that pension agencies shall be filled by officers of the army and navy on the retired list, and that they receive their full pay while so employed.

The amendment was rejected; yeas 88, nays 100.

Rice offered a resolution that from and after July 1st, 1878, the offices of pension agents and clerks shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers.

The amendment was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and shouts of laughter. The committee rose and reported the bill, and the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, April 12th.
The first bill on the calendar was the bill to reimburse the college of William and Mary in Virginia for property destroyed during the war.

Goode, who had reported the bill from committee on education and labor, advocated its passage. He reminded gentlemen on the other side who opposed the bill because they thought it would open the door of the treasury to an avalanche of Southern claims, that this bill established no precedent. No bill ever was introduced in the House of Representatives for the purpose of preserving the ancient landmarks of nationality.

Read said Loring would at an early day regret these words as he (Read) did now. He affirmed that this bill would establish a precedent for the most dangerous precedent for all Southern claims. Bills were already pending for \$200,000 for college property destroyed. Although every member had introduced a financial bill, yet one-tenth of eight-hundred are pending to-day and excluding bills for refunding the cotton tax, they were valued at \$1,200,000. The Southern members were obliged to introduce these to conciliate their constituents.

Eden said more claims were pending in the 43d than in the 44th or 45th Congress. Townsend said he came to the House intending to exact justice to all parts of the country, and he was interested in all. He would act for Virginia as for New York and Massachusetts, but Massachusetts was not here with an inventory of great men, and presuming on that, and although the college of William and Mary grants aid to students, Massachusetts produced the Adams, the Intropths, Wm. H. Seward and Van Buren, but not the colleges of William and Mary follow the teachings of Washington, when she sent 32 of her 35 teachers into the rebel army, and in teaching accession and rebellion thirty years before the war, thus stirring up the huts for four years of misery. Disunion with Great Britain the message of the Confederate States follow Jefferson or Washington, and that other Mason who talked of abolition when Virginia was a colony? Because this college forgot her great men, she is teaching and supplying crying for money from those whose sons she slew. That college counted the cost and should take the consequences.

Davis of North Carolina, asked if he would vote to remove the tobacco tax. Townsend said he would not vote to remove the tax on the tobacco he chews don't deserve to have any. Virginia had evinced a love for Massachusetts, when, through her representative (Harris) it called for turning field out of his seat for a Democrat. Perhaps he could not turn out of his seat for Virginia gentlemen delegates, but they were bred in a political catechism, which taught that the chief end of man was to serve the Democratic harmony.

On motion of Foster the Senate amendment to the bill to remove the tobacco tax was not concurred in.

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SENATE.
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