

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Several bills were introduced, and a brief executive session was held. Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The House as a regular order of business, proceeded to the consideration of the Colorado cases. After numerous debates the matter went over without action.

Schleicher offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members, to consider the subject of civil service and measures to promote its efficiency; adopted.

Southard offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eleven members to consider the state of the electoral laws, and to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate; adopted.

Cox offered a resolution directing the secretary of the navy to report to the House what action had been taken, if any, in the navy yards in regulating the hours of labor, and whether such action has been in derogation of, or compliance with, the revised statutes, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Cox presented a petition for increased compensation to letter carriers. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 24.—After reading the journal, consideration of the Colorado case was resumed, and Harrison made an address advocating Patterson's right to the seat.

AMERICAN.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Three sons of Mr. Downey loaded an old gun-barrel with powder, and discharged it; the weapon burst, killing two of the boys and tearing off the hand of the other.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 22.—The employees of seven collieries that resumed here, at an advance of ten per cent., have been notified of a reduction in wages of this amount. The miners are at work to-day, but under protest and strong manifestations of displeasure.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—John S. Morton, late president of the Market Street Passenger Railway Co., was to-day, held in \$6,000 bail to appear on a charge of perjury, in swearing falsely to the annual reports of his company.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—Referring to a dispatch from Washington, published this morning, saying it is represented that the business of the New Orleans custom house is loosely attended to, and that the employees give more attention to politics than to business, Collector King says such statements are untrue. The merchants of New Orleans and the Treasury department at Washington will certify that the business of the office was never conducted with more economy, efficiency and dispatch than at present.

CHICAGO, 22.—The *Times* Washington special says the action of the Senate committee, while it cannot be said to tally one for Kellogg, is undoubtedly in his favor, as he can, under Hoar's resolution, refer to documents which Spofford does not recognize as availing anything, and the force of which he does not discuss. The question, therefore, involves the legality of the present legislature and Governor of Louisiana. Kellogg has Shellabarger, and Spofford has John H. Campbell, of New Orleans, for counsel. Mitchell says the elections committee intends to push all the cases before it to an early termination.

To-day an effort was made to clear the lobbies at the back of the House of Representatives, and abolish from the Speaker's room the hosts of lobbyists, frail women, &c., who come to Washington to beg for legislation. An order was issued that henceforth only special permission admit persons to the Speaker's room during the session of Congress. Those who desired to see members, had to send in their cards, and await the pleasure of the recipients. So many passes have been, and will be given, however, that Randall's order will only sift out some of the most implacable lobbyists.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says the Sitting Bull commission is no less successful than generally anticipated. They were sent at the urgent solicitation of the Canadian authorities, who regard the hostiles as a perpetual

menace to their frontier, and the police must be augmented if they stay. This government would gain nothing by their return.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—When the passenger train which left Cincinnati last night, reached a point two and a half miles east of Noble, Ill., and 110 from here, about 5 o'clock this morning, it encountered a rail, one end of which was elevated about a foot high, and the whole train, consisting of an oyster car, mail, express, baggage, two passenger coaches, and three sleepers, were thrown from the track, excepting the engine and one sleeper. The oyster car was smashed and all the other cars were more or less injured, but not a passenger was hurt. An examination showed that the rail had been elevated with a jack-screw, which was still under the rail. The rail opposite had been loosened and turned so that the train would be thrown into two cattle guards close by, thus causing a terrible disaster. Fortunately the cars took another shoot and ran into soft ground. The tools with which this devilish deed were done were taken from the section house near by. The theory is that the fiendish act was performed by one or more of six section men recently discharged. Another train was soon on the spot; the passengers taken aboard, and brought to this city, arriving about 8 hours later.

Last night, as some emigrants were rowing down the river, the tow boat *Grand Lake* ran them down, and Mrs. Crowley and two babies, and Martin Crowley were drowned.

ALBANY, 22.—William S. Taylor, produce commission merchant of this city, has been detected in a series of forgeries. He forged the name of his father, Justus F. Taylor, and his uncle, Wm. N. Strong, to notes for about \$38,000, and obtained money in various sums from four of our city banks. No arrest. Stock speculations the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The weather has been threatening for several days, with light showers. To-day it has been raining lightly most of the day. Advice from the interior report quite a copious rain in the northern portion of the State, sufficient in some localities to start plowing. Light showers in the central and southern portion of the State with prospect of a steady rain.

Referring to Mint Director Linderman's order stopping the coinage of trade dollars at the San Francisco mint, the *Bulletin* says: Whatever may have been the motive of Director Linderman, it is the average judgment at this distance that he has made a mistake. The first effect of the order has been to send trade dollars up for the benefit of a few lucky ones who happen to control the stock, and to subject the director to the suspicion that his conduct is not altogether unselfish. All last week trade dollars were dull and almost unsalable in the market at 96 cents. This morning, however, as soon as the director's order was nosed about, up went the price to 98 and 99, with actual sales as high as 98 1/2 cents, some parties demanding par. As the stock here is from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 in a few hands, this corner in trade dollars is of great pecuniary profit.

The statement that there is no demand is only partially true. During the first nine months of the year we shipped over 7,000,000 of these coins, with the prospect of an average continued demand of 500,000 per month.

The trade dollar has taken such a root in the China and East India markets as to justify this statement, and this demand cannot be satisfied with fine silver. One of our bank has alone sent six million in trade dollars to the East Indies, that would not have gone probably in any other shape.

To stop or interfere with this trade is so clearly against the public good that we fancy there must be a reason for the order of the director which does not clearly appear at this distance. We are credibly informed of attempts being made to circulate trade dollars in the western States, in direct violation of the regulations of the mint. It is known that the Philadelphia mint has been coining in excess of the export demand, and the natural inference is that some have gone into local circulation. We happen to know that two hundred thousand had been sent from San Francisco to cities in the west, and that if the price had gone to 95 cents more would not have been shipped.

NEW YORK, 23.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says General Sherman favors extending to the white people and their property, as well as the property of the United States, full and ample military protection from the depredations of hostile Indians, while he is not actually in favor of a fighting policy toward the Indians, instead of feeding them, he has always advocated the theory that the army should have full control of the Indian question. Sherman said, to-day, that he believed the Indian troubles in Oregon, Nevada, and other States and Territories through which he has passed, to be at an end, and whatever might be said, the army has certainly done its duty nobly. In a long interview between the General and the Secretary of War, it is learned that the administration is at a loss to determine what disposition shall be made of Chief Joseph and his band now that they have been caught. Sherman says Joseph fought in a Christian manner, not taking scalps or mutilating the dead, and he is not in favor of putting him to death. He is, however, opposed to releasing Joseph and allowing him to return to Oregon. The chief knows too much of that country and may again become troublesome.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Senator Blaine is still confined to his bed, with the prospect of an early recovery. The fever is much weaker than yesterday. A few persons only are admitted to his chamber, quiet being essential.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed R. C. McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Frederick Kuefler, pension agent of Indianapolis; A. D. Hazen, Third Asst. Postmaster-General, and J. M. Langston, Minister resident and Consul General of Hayti.

A contract has just been closed with John Roach & Sons, for two first class iron steamers, of 3,000 tons each, for the Oregon Steamship Company, to run between San Francisco and Portland, in connection with the Oregon Central and Oregon and California Railroads. The ships are to be constructed with special reference to the carriage of wheat and other heavy freight, and are to be ready for service by July 15th, 1878. The new iron passenger steamer *Oregon*, for the same company, is about ready to be launched from Roach's yard, and will sail hence for San Francisco about January 15.

ERIE, Pa., 23.—Captain Christie of the propeller *China*, states that the wreck of a three-masted tow barge lies forty miles due east of Point Au Pelee.

CHICAGO, 23.—Wood's Museum caught fire this morning at six o'clock, and the portion containing the Theatre was completely gutted. Chapin & Gore's liquor establishment was badly damaged by water. The museum animals all died from suffocation. John R. Walsh is proprietor, and Tony Denier lessee of the museum and theatre, the loss on which is estimated at about \$20,000. These are regarded as outside figures. The insurance on all the property injured is two or three times the amount of the loss. The Theatre was the first built after the great fire, and has had a precarious existence ever since.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The injunction recently issued against the school at the instance of Paul Trevigne forbidding the board from establishing separate schools for white and colored children was, to-day, dissolved by Judge Righter, of the Sixth district court.

A syndicate of eminent financiers in Europe have proposed to loan the State of Louisiana \$12,000,000, with which the State must call in and pay off her present debt at par, with interest to date of retirement. The State must then issue the same amount of bonds to the syndicate, bearing 5 per cent. interest, principal and interest made payable in forty years. Under this arrangement the State would be required to pay only about \$550,000 per annum on account of principal and interest, instead of \$800,000 which is now required to pay interest on the State bonds. It is believed, however, that this proposition cannot, under the Constitution and present State laws be accepted.

CHICAGO, 23.—The *Times* Washington special says the English mission having for a long time gone begging, and Secretary Evarts having dropped Don Cameron a note requesting his advice as to who should have it, that Senator

was too delicate to suggest his father, but has called a meeting of the republicans of Pennsylvania, at his house, and they unanimously settled on Simon Cameron as the man for the place. The cabinet has the matter under advisement, and it is difficult to see how Simon's appointment can be avoided.

It is stated the President has said that if Congress passes a bill repealing the resumption act, he will veto it.

PITTSBURGH, 23.—Trouble has occurred at a point near here, where the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad tracks are being laid across the tracks of the Lawrence and Newcastle road. The workmen have torn up the track twice and trouble is expected to-night.

Leading oil men, to-day, resolved to protect the market against the bear raid of the refining company.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—Advices from Cape Town, October 2nd, by way of Madeira, state, that war had begun in Transvaal between the Galekas and British and their native allies. Fighting occurred on September 24th and 29th at South Mapassa and Ibeka. The Galekas, to the number of 8,000, attacked the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 on September 24th. The loss on September 29th is unknown. The British lost one man killed and six wounded. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Simon's Bay, and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the colony.

A Russian official dispatch detailing Friday's attack upon the second Grivica redoubt says, at the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavored to carry the redoubt. They remained one hour in the trenches, which gave rise to the premature report of the capture of the redoubt. The Roumanians then withdrew with a loss of two officers and 200 men killed, and twenty officers and 707 wounded.

A Constantinople dispatch says, Russians from Medjidie are making a daring reconnaissance as far as Bazajik and Silistria.

GLASGOW, 22.—The latest particulars from High Blantyre, show that 233 men descended into the mines this morning. None of these, except one who was working near the shaft at the time of the explosion, had been rescued up to a late hour this morning. There is very little hope of rescuing the men, as the explosion occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the exploring party had to relinquish their efforts in one pit at four in the afternoon because of the poisonous gases at the bottom of the shaft of the other pit. The colliery comprises two pits, with communication between them. A faint knocking has been heard, but so far it has been impossible to reach the bottom of the shaft.

The explorers have resumed operations at the first pit. They report forty corpses lying at the foot of the shaft.

The shaft, at the bottom of which the knocking was heard, is rapidly collapsing. The explorers, consequently, are attempting to reopen communication from the other mine. They have penetrated about half a mile, but have still 150 fathoms to clear, so that they cannot possibly reach the men, who are supposed to be imprisoned, before morning. It is feared that by that time, few, if any, will remain alive.

LONDON, 23.—A correspondent in Plevna telegraphs that the Turks are actively constructing new interior lines and formidable defenses. The causes of sickness are comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for thousands of oxen and horses. The same correspondent telegraphs from Sofia, dated Sunday, that 6,000 provision carts are now on the road to Plevna.

A special, dated Shumla, Monday, says the Russians attacked the Turkish positions at Solerick, to-day; the result is unknown.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that Achmet Eyoub's appointment to the command of Erzerum has been countermanded.

A correspondent at Sistova telegraphs that the Russians have made contracts for the construction of a series of railways in Bulgaria. The work will commence on Oct. 27th. The main line will run from Sistova to Gorny Studen, with branches from

there to Plevna and Tirnova. The passage of the Danube will be by ferry boats on the American plan, carrying several railway carriages each.

Gen. Grant was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and corporation of Brighton, last night. In response to a toast, he said, "If England and the United States remained good friends and neighbors as now, the English speaking people would become the greatest in the world."

General Grant and party will leave Charing Cross railway station at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, by special train, and expects to reach Paris by half past six in the evening. The American residents of Paris meet, to-day, to organize a banquet, and there will also be a banquet at the American legation on the 29th inst., to which President McMahon and all the ministers are invited.

The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre, in which the explosion occurred, yesterday, proceeded throughout the night. Four miners were discovered alive about eleven, but in so exhausted a condition that one died before morning. Another is hopelessly prostrate. Mining experts say that all the men in the pits have perished, but even if any are alive, no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten days. The work of bringing up the dead was resumed this morning. The bodies are fearfully burned and mangled. The explosion was of terrific violence.

MADRID, 23.—It is announced that a ministerial circular will shortly be issued, stating that the spirit of the constitution favors a large and comprehensive toleration of dissenting religions.

LONDON, 23.—A correspondent at Biela reports that the Czarowitch is pushing forward against Rasgrad, leaving one corps to operate against Rastchuk.

The *Post* authoritatively denies that Col. Valentine Baker and other English officers have been sent to Constantinople.

A correspondent telegraphs from Ragusa that the inhabitants of Wassowitch district, Montenegro, numbering 21,000 are stricken with famine.

An Erzerum dispatch, dated Tuesday, contains the following: Mukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at Yenickoi, west of the Saghlanu Dag. Ismail Pasha's retreat and junction with Mukhtar is seriously menaced.

The *Mark Lane Express* says: The weather this autumn has been very favorable to northern agriculturists, and the apprehensions felt some five or six weeks ago for the ultimate safety of the crops proved groundless. In the north, wintry weather has set in, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, and the outstanding corn, which, however, is inconsiderable, will stand little or no chance of ripening. Farmers appeared determined to lose no time in sowing, and have been devoting their energies thereto rather than threshing. This is testified to by the small supplies which have been received at the country markets, and also by the active demand for seed wheat. Under this pressure an advance of one to two shillings per quarter has taken place in some instances. The improvement, however, has not been felt in Mark Lane, where factors have not been successful in establishing an advance. Nevertheless, the tone of the market has not been depressed for English wheat. To the natural inherent strength of trade, based upon the enormous consumption requirements of the country, must be attributed the fact that, although last Monday's return showed that the week's imports of foreign wheat into London was nearly 90,000 quarters, previous rates were maintained for all except American and Indian descriptions. We have now very nearly arrived at that period which may be considered a crisis in the trade as far as regards the influence of imports upon prices. The rapid approach of winter will positively withdraw Russia as a source of supply, and if so marked a decline takes place before the actual closing of the Baltic ports there appears sufficient strength in trade to withstand the action of America without our present range of values undergoing any alteration during the winter. These remarks must only be considered of value supposing no change takes place in political affairs, as any pacific demonstrations on the part of the contending nations would as certainly weaken the situation as a sudden termination of the war in the east