

discovered to be a fraudulent claim. A more unmitigated swindle had never been foisted on the legislative bill.

Hewitt, of New York, stated that the item had been inserted in the Senate, and the Senate conference committee had taken the responsibility of retaining it in the bill, but now that it was proven to be fraudulent, he was sure the Senate would be anxious to remedy the wrong. The bill was then passed.

Smith, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported a substitute for the pension appropriation bill. It was referred to the committee of the whole, and the House went into such committee on that bill. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The committee then rose and the bill passed.

Morrison introduced a bill to repeal the duty on quinine. Referred. Raines introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of ex-Senator James Chesnut, of South Carolina. Passed. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 11.—Wool remains unchanged, manufacturers are still looking around trying to find sellers of lots at lower prices, intending to stock for the balance of the year. There is very little pressure to sell notwithstanding the dull tone of the market. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 34 @ 36; X, XX and XXX and above, 32 @ 34; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, good lots, sell at most as high as Ohio; combing delaine fleeces, 35 @ 40; unwashed is merchantable at previous prices; pulled wool sales were 29 @ 39 for super and X. California wool is in fair demand at 16 @ 25 for fall and spring.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., 12.—The damage done by the Never-Sink river in this vicinity, is about \$30,000.

Trenton, N. J., 12.—The Delaware river has not been so high since 1861. Fair street is flooded. The people are moving out of their houses. Factories and mills along the river are submerged. The Jardeville bridge is in great danger.

Lambertville, N. J., 12.—There is three feet of water in McCready's paper mill. Work has been suspended at Glendon—the Lehigh is still rising; the people living on the flats have been compelled to move their houses.

Scranton, Pa., 12.—Travel upon all the railroads entering this city is interrupted.

At Portland, Pennsylvania, the Delaware has risen 19 feet, and a portion of the town is inundated. Wilkesbarre, 12.—River street is partly inundated and the cellars of the mansions thereon filled with water. The citizens of Kingston were obliged to build dykes and dams to prevent the further spread of the river, which now extends from Wilkesbarre shore, almost to the former place, a mile distant.

Gardiner, Maine, 12.—There is much damage from freshet in Kennebec. Four bridges were carried away and several ice houses of the Gardiner Ice Company blown down. The river is full of logs. The water is over the wharves and in cellars of stores.

Po'keepsie, 12.—Between here and Rhinbeck, east shore, ten canal boats lie against the railroad bank, and floating about the river are two barns, part of a house, numerous bodies of dead horses and mules, hay, pork, flour, and from 15 to 20 new sleighs, etc.

Springfield, Mass., 12.—There are several bad washouts on the Boston and Albany railroad in the vicinity of Westfield. On Wednesday evening the trains in both directions stuck between Westfield and Russell. There were no trains west of this city yesterday on account of a washout 150 feet long, ten feet deep, and a mile and a half this side of Westfield. Some distance beyond Westfield 1,000 feet of both tracks are gone.

At Russell two more sections, 300 and 200 feet are gone.

At Huntington, half of the iron bridge, one span of the Boston and Albany iron bridge, a portion of the dam of the Chester and Company, and the dyke of the Highland mills were swept away. The streets are like a river bed. At Westfield the loss is fully \$300,000. The dyke on the south side of the Westfield river overflowed, washed across Elm and through Meadow streets, cutting off the centre of town from the depot. At the same time the dyke gave way a mile west of the village, pouring the

water all through that section from west to east. The stream across the street was running ten feet deep. The cellars in all the stores on Elm street, nearly to post office, a distance of half a mile, were flooded. The stream from the west swept through Lincoln, Franklin and Orange, streets, surrounded the factories on Elm street near the river, burst through an embankment on the New Haven and Northampton road, which crosses the river, and mined the track for 30 rods. Late at night the gas went out. The buildings destroyed were mostly in the vicinity of Elm street, in the direct path of the flood. Steers and Turner's organ factory, on the east side of Elm street near the river, was partially destroyed; loss, \$15,000 on the contents. Peck, Ogden & Co's, whip factory has also gone, including the brick store-room. The damage to the stock alone is \$5,000, and Leonard Atwaters unoccupied whip factory, Pravin's four-story brick block, and Avery's whip factory were all smashed to pieces. The Pravin block, worth \$100,000, two wooden whip factories, occupied by Holcomb & Cook and Edward Cooper, were swept away with all their contents. The track of the New Haven & Northampton road was injured to the extent of \$5,000 in a quarter of a mile.

In Ceter village numerous dwelling-houses were taken off but no lives lost.

A house occupied by the widow Jackett, was taken up bodily and settled in a hole fifteen feet below the surface of the ground, and the family were confined there for several hours.

The county and Mourley bridges, and the west end of the dam of Crane Bro's paper mill, in Little River, two miles east of Westfield, were swept out. There is great loss in town by damage to the streets and sewers. The river is now rapidly subsiding.

Monticello, N. Y., 12.—Every bridge between here and Mongouip Valley is gone. The flood is subsiding.

Albany, 12.—There is a flood in the river here and many cellars and basements on the river front are full of water. Much damage is done.

Campton Village, N. H., 12.—The freshet caused damage in Campton to the roads, bridges, and mill property to the amount of many thousand dollars.

Plymouth, N. H., 12.—The water in the Baker and Pemigwasset rivers is higher than known for years. A large amount of damage has been done. The whole valley is one sheet of water.

Bellowsfalls, Vt., 12.—The freshet swept many bridges away in this vicinity.

Binghamton, N. Y., 12.—Both the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers are higher than since 1865. Families on Dickinson street have been taken from the houses in boats.

Rondout, 12.—There is the largest and most damaging freshet in Rondout and Esopus creeks ever known. Five houses in Eddyville flooded away and were destroyed.

The schooners *Kate* and *Marie*, a number of sloops, barges, and canal boats, laden and light, are either piled on the north and south dykes or sunk. Families in the houses west of the bridge have been rescued in boats. Some lives supposed to be lost. Esopus Creek damaged Saugerties to the amount of \$50,000. Six boats and the steamer *Marina* were torn loose and carried away. *Marina* is high on the flats. The head of the dam on the creek was carried away and much coal, lumber and wood lost. The entire damage to Kingston, Wilbur, Eddyville, Rondout, and Roughly is estimated at \$500,000.

Harrisburg, Pa., 12.—The low ground in the lower portion of the city, including a number of streets, are completely covered with water, causing considerable distress. Many persons are moving their household effects to places of safety. A number of industrial works in the southern part of the city have been compelled to shut down owing to high water.

Lawrence, Mass., 12.—All the mills but two in this city have suspended, and these two have partly closed, owing to the high water in the river, which now passes over the dam. The bridges are overflowed, and it is feared will be carried away.

Patterson, 12.—Owing to a freshet in the Passaic river, a number of mills have stopped, and they are now reached in boats.

NEW YORK, 12.—Early this morning the Fowler Building, corner of Nassau and Ann Street, was partly burned. It was occupied by printing establishments, including the job office of the Erie Railway. The loss is about \$50,000. The building has been on fire a score of times during the last ten years.

The debate in the Senate attracted an audience which filled every nook and corner of the floor and gallery, and the scene vividly recalled some of the most interesting days of the electoral commission controversy, or the exciting times of President Johnson's impeachment. Nearly every senator was present at the beginning of Blaine's speech, and all of them, with one exception paid close attention to it throughout. The solitary exception was Conkling, who sat at his desk and busily wrote letters during the entire time of its delivery. Blaine was in excellent condition, and his clear and distinct tones penetrated to every portion of the chamber. His presentation of his case was acknowledged on all hands to be extremely forcible and impressive, and it called for the most earnest efforts on the part of Thurman and Lamar to break its force by broad denials and by skillful diversions from the immediate train of thought which it created. Lamar's speech was notably eloquent, but a general comment upon it is that he made a great mistake in denying, as he did, that any person (not even a negro) had been prevented from exercising the right of suffrage in the recent southern election. The subsequent colloquies between Edmunds, Lamar and Blaine, were enlivened by a number of piquant, personal allusions, and a brilliant display of keen repartee which caused the debate to end in some laughter and a surprising degree of good humor which, however, is not likely to be of long duration.

NEW YORK, 12.—Many financial experts here favor Hewitt's bill making gold and silver interchangeable at the New York sub-treasury in sums of \$100 and over, and removing all limitation as to the amount of silver coinage, because its operation would leave the Secretary of the Treasury free to coin just as many silver dollars as the country desires to employ when redeemable in gold, and to cease the coinage when such limit has been reached. Still, its passage is doubtful. The friends of honest money draw a highly favorable augury from the fact that 20 of the members of the House, who voted for silver remonetization, last winter, voted this week against Durham's attempted legislation in the exchange of trade dollars for standard silver dollars, and Fort's bill to compel national banks to receive silver deposits the same as gold.

There is no longer a two-thirds vote in the House to overrule any veto of such proposition. It is believed the change of opinion is still greater in the Senate. The scheme which it is now supposed will most nearly unite the cheap silver dollar men is Ewing's making gold and silver interchangeable at the sub-treasury and permitting the free coinage of silver on the same terms as gold is now coined. This would unquestionably be vetoed because it would enable every speculator to collect silver dollars and then force the government to pay for them in gold at 15 per cent. more than silver is worth, which would bankrupt the government ultimately by exhausting its gold. Buckner's bill to destroy the national bank system is being put forward as a bugaboo to frighten sound money men into compromising with the extreme silver men. It is not likely to become a law because it would remit the whole business of bank circulation to the States which would promptly provide for the emergency in most cases. This would leave the banks free to refuse government notes in commercial business, except at their market value. The President's veto would be sure, on the ground that such legislation is unconstitutional, because it either repudiates the government's contract with the banks as bondholders, or practically confiscates their property.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The bill reported by the committee on the reorganization of the army, provides, among other things, that the offices of general and lieutenant general shall cease to exist with the present incumbents, that the adjutant general, deputy and inspector general's departments be consolidated under one head, viz: The

general staff composed of one brigadier general, three colonels, six lieutenant colonels and eight majors, making a total reduction of six officers; that the quartermaster's department be composed of one brigadier general, two colonels and eight majors, a reduction of 48 officers. That the subsistence department be composed of one brigadier general, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels and five majors, in all nine officers, a reduction of 17 officers; that the medical department be composed of one brigadier general, six colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 48 majors, and 120 captains and first lieutenants, in all 187 officers, making a reduction of 11 officers; that the pay department be composed of one brigadier general, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and 25 majors, in all 28, making a reduction of 27 officers; that the ordinance department be composed of one brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels and eight majors, in all 13 officers, making a reduction of 49 officers; that the bureau of military justice be composed of one colonel and two majors, in all three officers, a reduction of six officers; that the signal service remain unchanged; that the officer of post chaplain be abolished, but that one regimental chaplain be appointed for each cavalry and infantry regiments, in all thirty-five officers, making a reduction of eight; that the officers of the corps of engineers remain unchanged; that the corps of artillery shall consist of five regiments as at present, with a reduction of twelve in the number of officers; that the corps of cavalry shall consist of eight regiments instead of sixteen, as at present; that the corps of infantry shall consist of eighteen regiments instead of twenty-five, as at present, with a reduction of 136 in the number of officers; that each regiment of the line shall consist of four battalions, three of which are to be officered and manned, but the fourth to remain unofficered and unmanned until especially authorized by Congress; that three battalions of each regiment of cavalry shall be manned for the present; that but two battalions of each regiment of artillery and infantry shall be manned for the present; that company officers of the line shall be detailed for service in the staff department, as nearly as possible in rotation; that promotion shall be made by seniority in the different corps and departments, but that appointments to the rank of major, and the lowest established grade in the staff department, other than the medical department, shall be made from captains and first lieutenants of the line, in the order of merit and service in said departments; but such appointments in the ordinance department are to be made only from the artillery; that when it becomes necessary to officer and man the fourth battalion appointment of officers shall be made by seniority in the separate corps, and vacancies in the lowest grades shall be filled by West Point graduates and meritorious soldiers; that the present organization shall not exceed 25,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the signal service.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., 12.—Dennis Edwards, (colored), living 10 miles from here, was shot and killed on Saturday, by Will Smith and John B. Jerrolds, (white), because he refused to allow them to cut off the tail of a horse he had been riding. The murder occurred at Edwards' cabin, and his wife and child were also hit by bullets and soon after died. A colored visitor was fatally wounded. Edwards was much liked by both races, and the jail is now being guarded to prevent lynch law being administered.

CHICAGO, 12.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The time of the Attorney-General's leaving the cabinet is not definitely fixed. The announcement that he was to be appointed in place of Judge Shipley has excited opposition in the Maine delegation, and has called out criticism in other directions, which is annoying to the Attorney General, but neither form of attack upon the selection will change the purpose of the President. No successor to Judge Devens has yet been decided upon by the President. The name of Frye, of Maine, is prominent in connection with the matter.

BOSTON, 12.—The Russian frigate *Minnie* is expected here in a fortnight to make a short stay, then proceed to the North Pacific. PITTSBURGH, 12.—The Susquehanna is still rising a little. The damage to the Lehigh Valley railroad is im-

mense, it will take several days to put the road in its former condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—A Walla Walla Washington dispatch says: The trial of Indians charged with the murder of Coggings, near Pendleton, Oregon, in the late war, has been concluded in the latter place. One was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on January 17th. The other two were discharged.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The new budget shows the revenue of the empire is 16,000,000 Turkish pounds.

The Russians have decided to leave 50,000 men in Bulgaria and concentrate all the troops, except that number, at Adrianople until a definite treaty is concluded.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 12.—The office of Turnbull & Company, Ward Street, has been robbed of bonds, stocks, certificates and other papers to the aggregate value of over \$100,000. The day of the robbery and the thieves are unknown.

LONDON, 12.—In the House of Commons, last night, Grant Duff reopened the debate on the government's Afghan policy. He violently attacked the government, declaring that only Bedlamites believed in the possibility of an invasion of India.

Burke, Under Foreign Secretary, replied, and the debate was continued by Hardy and Denison for the conservatives, and O'Shaughnessy, Forjambe, Rylands and Goschen for the liberals.

Goschen was the only important liberal speaker. He said although considering that the Government's policy brought the Russians to Cabul, and that the present war was unjust, admitted there was no room in Afghanistan for both Russia and England. He avowed that he was quite as anxious for England's supremacy there as the government.

The debate then again adjourned.

A dispatch from Kahka says: It is reported that the Ameer has blown the commandant of Ali Musjid from a canon's mouth.

A correspondent at Pera says: According to the most trustworthy information, it is very probable that in consequence of Russian obstructiveness the Roumelian commissioners will be obliged to return to Constantinople and consult the ambassador.

A special to the *Advertiser*, from Bombay, says an Afghan official has arrived in General Brown's camp from Jelallabad and invited the British to advance to Cabul and establish a new government in consequence of a general rising against the Ameer.

A correspondent of the *News*, in a dispatch dated Kawul Pindiee, says he has some reason to believe that the Ameer has sent a relative and high dignitary to Major Cavagnari at Dacca, beseeching the British to grant peace and asking for no conditions. The correspondent does not assert this positively.

A dispatch from Quetta says: Information has been received confirming the report that the garrison of Candahar has been reinforced by Afghan troops from Herat and a large force of Turcoman cavalry.

A correspondent at Berlin says the Russian exploring expedition from Fort Vernoye was fired on by the Chinese troops and compelled to return.

The nail masters of Staffordshire have resolved to resist the demands of the men even if a general strike should be the result.

A dispatch from Pesth says: The British consul of Sofia confirms the report that 20,000 Bulgarians have fled from the Valley of Strumzair, Macedonia, to Bulgarian territory. This leaves the doubt that the Turks have mastered the Macedonian insurrection in that quarter.

A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that it is said domestic visits have been paid to the houses of the late ministers. The heir presumptive and the Sultan's brother and cousin are strictly guarded. The streets are strongly patrolled. The Sultan is much alarmed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—The minister of police has handed Romer over to United States Consul Heap. The latter declared that he would be unable to detain the prisoner at the American consulate unless accusations against Romer were communicated to him. The minister of police promised to communicate the accusations on Saturday next.