

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Among the numerous petitions referred was one from Iowa citizens asking the passage of a law making silver a legal tender for all sums, and others of a similar tenor.

Bills were introduced authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove from the public domain timber for mining and domestic purposes; to prevent the abuse of the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Grover was, by request, excused from service on the committee of enrolled bills.

Morrill's resolution, filling vacancies in the committees, was agreed to, and Matthews, of Ohio, and Wallace, of Pa., were put on the foreign relations; Cameron, of Pa., on military affairs and public buildings; Armstrong on railroad and enrolled bills; Grover on private land claims; Ferry was made chairman of the postal committee vice Hamlin, who remains on the committee, but is chairman of the foreign relations committee vice Morton, who remains chairman of the elections committee. The latter change was made at the request of Morton. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 18.—During the morning hour several bills were introduced and referred.

A bill was introduced by Christianity to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of Thurman's resolution to have the oath administered to Spofford, of Louisiana, the pending question being the substitute referring the credentials to the committee.

After debate, by a vote of 36 to 33, the substitute was agreed to, and the credentials of Spofford were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Davis, of Ill., voted with the democrats.

A message was received from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Navy referring to the existing deficiencies in the appropriations for the navy; referred.

Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution appointing a special committee to investigate the alleged differences, alterations and discrepancies in the Treasury reports. Davis explained that he believed there were forced balances. Ordered printed and tabled. Davis will call it up at an early day and submit remarks thereon.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Whyte submitted the following amendment to the resolution referring the credentials, etc.:

And that said committee report thereon on or before the first day of November, 1877.

Mitchell, who is acting chairman, said he was afraid it would not give the committee time enough.

Whyte said the Kellogg case was referred to the committee last March. Since then events in Louisiana had crystallized so that the whole matter was now embraced in a very narrow compass. It should not take any committee longer than two or three days to settle the whole matter.

Wadleigh said if it was expected by the Senate that a decision of the committee on privileges and elections on this case should be final, it was asking too much of the committee to report by November 1st.

Edmunds inquired of Whyte if he knew of the Senate having adopted a resolution instructing the committee when to report. He had been taught to believe that the adoption of such a resolution would be virtually an affront to the committee.

Gordon inquired if any day could be fixed for the committee to report on the credentials of Spofford? Several Senators on the republican side—No, none whatever.

Thurman said at no time since '73 had the State of Louisiana more than one Senator on the floor. He referred to various investigations regarding Louisiana, and said, now after all these years of inquiry we are told this able committee cannot make a report by the 1st of November. What was the reason for this attempt to postpone the matter? Was it intended to postpone it for four years? Was there dread of a collision upon railroads? If there was no dread of a smashing of cars as they come head to head on the same track, he could not see why

it was so essential to postpone the matter.

Edmunds said he did not understand what the senator meant by his paraphrase about railroads.

Thurman said he would never attempt to explain anything to the senator from Vermont which a man of the most ordinary comprehension could understand. Such an attempt would be an insult to his intelligence.

Edmunds said the senators on his side of the chamber were not runners of any railroad at all. They labored to promote the interests of the people according to law, and did not act like some others to cover up differences. Liberty of opinion had always been contended for on his side of the chamber.

Whyte said he intended no disrespect to the committee. He submitted his amendment for the reason that the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections (Morton) was lying ill at his residence in Indiana, and all regretted that it would not be possible for him to be here during the extra session.

Conkling said there had been some doubt expressed whether the credentials of Kellogg were still before the committee. He, therefore, proposed to add a resolution allowing the credentials of Wm. P. Kellogg, claiming a seat in the Senate, having been heretofore referred to said committee, and now being before it. He offered this amendment to make it clearly manifest that the committee should report on the case of Kellogg as well as that of Spofford.

Thurman said the amendment virtually declared that the 59th rule applied to the executive session of the Senate alone. He argued that the rule was only for a session of Congress. It provides that the papers before the committee at the end of the first session of Congress should be returned to the respective committees at the next succeeding session, but the papers before the committee of the Senate during the session called for executive business must be returned to the clerk and referred to committees by the Senate again.

After some further discussion, Conkling modified his amendment so as to read "and the same committee shall also consider and report upon the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg." The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Thurman then moved that J. B. Eustis be sworn as Senator from Louisiana, for the term commencing March 4th, 1873.

Edmunds said there was a privileged motion on the table, and called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, to have the committee on elections discharged from further consideration of the credentials of Kellogg.

The Vice-President said it was not a privileged motion, if the Senator from Ohio presented the credentials of Eustis. He then inquired if the credentials had been presented heretofore and being informed that they had, decided that unfinished business, being Edmunds' resolution, had precedence.

Edmunds then, by unanimous consent, withdrew his resolution.

Thurman renewed his motion to have Eustis sworn in, and proceeded to state the circumstances attending his election. He claimed that the Senate had decided that Pinchback was not entitled to a seat and therefore there was no credentials conflicting with those of Eustis.

Conkling raised the point of order that the credentials of Eustis were before the committee on privileges and elections and not before the Senate, therefore the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) was out of order.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and after some further debate in regard to the rule, the Vice-President submitted to the Senate the question whether all subjects referred to a committee of the Senate and not reported at the close of the last preceding session, in March last, remained before the several committees to which they were referred, and it was decided by a rising vote, yeas, 30; nays, 26; republicans voting in the affirmative and democrats in the negative.

The motion of Thurman to have Eustis sworn in having been decided out of order, he then moved that the committee on privileges and elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of Eustis. Objection was made

by Edmunds, and under the rules the motion was laid over until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, 19.—A number of bills were introduced during the morning hour.

One by Merriman to amend the revised statutes relating to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President.

Merrill submitted a resolution instructing the committee on pensions, to report by bill or otherwise, reducing and adjusting the salaries and fees of pension agents.

An amendment by Ingalls, inquiring into the expediency of abolishing all the pension agencies, and having the pensions paid from Washington, was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of Thurman's resolution to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of J. P. Eustis, of Louisiana.

Thurman spoke in favor of the claims of Eustis.

During a somewhat extended debate, Davis, of Ill., made a brief speech, in which he said he knew nothing about the claim of Eustis having been a member of another branch of the public service, during the discussion in the Senate of the Louisiana controversy. He was not prepared to vote, to-day, upon this subject, and favored an investigation by the committee.

Thurman said it had been intimated that the committee would soon report the subject, and withdrew his motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Eustis.

Adjourned till Monday.—Among the bills introduced and referred in the morning hour were the following:

By Beck, to repeal section 3 of an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment, approved July 14, 1875.

By Hereford, to repeal an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

By Jones, of Nevada, authorizing the coinage of a dollar of 412 grains of standard silver, and for other purposes.

The resolution, submitted by Edmunds on Wednesday last, providing for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaring the result of the election of President and Vice-President, and that the committee have power to report by bill or otherwise, was taken up, and Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words, "and that said committee have power to confer and act with any committee of the House that may be charged with the same subject," agreed to, and the resolution was passed as amended.

Howe introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes relating to the transportation of animals.

Chaffee submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate the last annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was agreed to.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Colorado case, after a brief debate, went over.

Adjourned till Saturday, with the understanding that no business be done on that day.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—According to a Russian official bulletin, Mukhtar Pasha was decisively defeated on Monday and the Turkish army utterly destroyed as a fighting body.

On Sunday the Russian division turned Mukhtar's right, and on Monday General Heymann, with 10,000 infantry, carried Olya Tepe, the key of the Turkish position, by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The centre and left wings under Mukhtar himself, retreated upon Kars, pushed by Gen. Heymann and harassed in flank by Gen. Lazaroff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications after a fearful rout, during which the Turks lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and four guns. Three divisions, constituting the Turkish right, had in the meantime, been surrounded and attacked, and driven from their fortified camp with great loss. Finally, at 8 o'clock on Monday night the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army sur-

rendered, with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven Pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

LONDON, 17.

An official dispatch from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Kars, Monday 15th says, "Our centre, after being exposed for four hours to an overwhelming cannonade and incessant assaults, was compelled to retreat, leaving Awhias Hill in the hands of the enemy. The Russians then occupied all the strategical points in the direction of Kars, to which place we withdrew, to prepare for our revenge with one division. Another division, including the corps command by Rachid, Omar, Kiazin, Moussa, and Chevet Pasha's, continues to hold its positions on the Kara Dagh. Mukhtar Pasha says his loss is only 800 *hors du combat*, which is obviously untrue. He claims that a regiment and a half of the Russian cavalry, and four battalions of infantry were totally destroyed. Mukhtar attributes his defeat to the Russian reinforcements, and the fact that they were able to place in position 200 guns, served by skilled artillerymen.

The bombardment of Plevna has commenced along the whole line, and decisive action is imminent.

Russian advices report that large numbers of Turks are deserting from Plevna.

It is stated that Osman Pasha's communications with Sophia have been cut.

Suleiman Pasha is concentrating all his forces at Kadikoi. Suleiman Pasha, on Tuesday, made a reconnaissance in person as far as Tisterek.

A battle with the Czarowich is momentarily expected.

Snow in the Schipka Pass is one metre deep, and operations there are impossible.

LONDON, 18.—The steamer *Olga* has arrived at Falmouth, and reports that she was compelled to abandon the Cleopatra obelisk off Cape Finisterre, on Sunday night, during a tremendous gale. The crew on the craft which contained the Obelisk were transferred to the *Olga*, but not until the *Olga* had lost her second mate and five hands in her endeavor to rescue them.

Diton, the engineer who designed the abandoned caisson in which the Egyptian obelisk was being towed to England, expects the caisson will drift seaward and be picked up. The captain of the *Olga* thinks the caisson was in a hopeless condition when abandoned.

The steamer *Fitzmaurice* recovered the Cleopatra caisson ninety miles north of Ferrol, Spain.

A correspondent, who has just inspected the Russian route of communication from Girugevo to Simnizta, telegraphs from Simnizta that the road for the whole distance is almost impassible. The mud varies from two to four ft. in depth, and wagons of arms, munitions, and provisions are hopelessly stuck at frequent intervals. The sides of the road are literally lined with skeletons of horses and cattle. The state of affairs in Simnizta is indescribable. The mud renders the walking in town impossible. Half of the inhabitants and a large portion of the military have the Danube fever, typhus, or dysentery.

The bridge across the Danube is very shaky, and does not look as if it would last many days.

The Giurgevo and Simnizta railway is progressing slowly, and there is not much prospect of its being ready this winter. The work connected with the barracks and hospitals also moves slowly.

A Vienna correspondent states that Greece demands that the Greek flag shall be formally saluted on the citadel at Larissa as reparation for the recent attack on the Greek consulate. The Porte objects to this because of the excitement which such a salute would cause among the Turkish population. In spite of this no apprehension is entertained of an immediate collision which, as in Serbia's case, depends on events at the seat of war.

A Vienna dispatch says Mukhtar Pasha's defeat makes further operations by Ismail Pasha against Igdyr out of the question, and if he does not retreat promptly he may share the fate of Mukhtar's Aladga division. The Russian force at Ardanan will not remain idle longer. A Russian march on Erzeroum may be tried again this year.

LONDON, 19.—A dispatch from Tiflis says it is estimated that the Russians captured in the battle of

Monday last, 32 battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, one hundred officers, and 2,000 horses. Among the killed are the son of the Circassian chieftain Schanryl, and the Turkish general of cavalry, Loussa Pasha. The Russians estimate the total Turkish loss at 16,000 men, together with great stores of munitions and provisions.

A dispatch from Biela reports that the Czarowich has removed his headquarters from Dolma Monastyr to Boistovo, which is further north, between Lom and Jalta.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs, dated Thursday night, it is rumored that an assault upon Plevna recommenced to-night.

A special from Sistova says a Russian contractor informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that the material ordered in England for the construction of iron huts for the troops has been confiscated by the British government as contraband of war.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says, on receiving information of Mukhtar Pasha's defeat, Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zar, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating ur to ritory.

LIVERPOOL, 19.—The leading grain circular says the weather has been stormy since Tuesday, with heavy rain. This is unimportant as regards the English harvest or, secured districts of Scotland, but there is still much grain out in the north of Scotland, which will never mature. The wheat trade has ruled quiet at all provincial markets and there is little change in the quotations. Generally, though, in the face of continued large arrivals at various outports, prices have been in some instances against sellers on the spot. White wheats have made extreme prices, while low sorts of red have scarcely maintained Tuesday's rates. The past three days furnish us with an average supply of wheat from abroad. The supply of maize and flour has been very small. At the market to-day there is a fair demand for California wheat at 1 per cental over Tuesday's prices. American white and choice red nearly support the currencies of that day, but lower classes of red are 1d. to 2d. cheaper. Flour is in moderate request, but its value is unchanged. Indian corn is in improved request at 2d. advance.

LONDON, 19.—The strike in the cotton mills of Bolton is approaching a close. The self-actor winds decide to resume work upon the masters' terms, which are mainly that operatives accept reductions in their wages, but the master will undertake to revise the list of prices paid for various kinds of work.

Roumanians approached within twenty metres of the second Griviza redoubt, which, however, is believed to have been evacuated by the Turks during the past five days. Russians before Plevna have received reinforcements of 10,000 infantry.

The Russians moved on Kars yesterday. Siege material has left Alexandropol for Kars. Ismail Pasha's army retired into Turkish territory, followed by General Ter-gukasoff.

The Russian garrison of Ardahan and the Rion corps have been ordered co-operate in the general advance.

The Hungarian government has ordered the stoppage of the money relief hitherto granted to able-bodied Bosnian fugitives. The greatest distress and mortality prevail among them.

Some Bosnian insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government, with Yonin, a brother of the Russian consul at Cettinge, as president.

The Czar, addressing the general staff, on Wednesday, declared that he and all members of the Imperial family would remain with the army to share in the labor and fortune of war, and witness the deeds of soldiers. He concluded: "I, myself, will care for the wants of the army, and, if necessary, all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

VIENNA, 19.—It is announced from Varna, that Prince Hassan threatens to withdraw the Egyptians, in consequence of their ignominious relegation to garrison duty. It is calculated that within the last five or six weeks the Russians in Asia have received about 40,000 fresh troops. The Turkish force opposed to them, on Monday, is estimated at about 30,000 men, which is probably correct.

HAVANA, 19.—News has been received that a Spanish column re-