

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—After some discussion of the bill introduced by Beck to repeal section 820 of the Revised Statutes, Hoar said it was evident this bill could not pass today, and moved to adjourn, but soon withdrew the motion, and Edmunds moved an executive session. This motion was supported by republicans and opposed by democrats, and the vote resulted, yeas, 25, nays, 25. The vice-president then voted in the affirmative and the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were re-opened, Beck withdrew his amendment to the bill to repeal section 280 of the Revised Statutes, so as to repeal section 821, also in regard to the test oath. The bill to repeal the first and amend the second was then passed without opposition, and the Senate adjourned until January 7th, 1879.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Henderson reported back the Senate bill authorizing the payment of states and territories for keeping United States military prisoners. Passed.

Bills were passed removing the political disabilities of J. M. Bell, of Georgia, Wm. Ward, of Virginia, and M. Kimball, of Missouri.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker laid before the House several communications. Among them was one from Secretary Sherman, in answer to the resolution calling for information as to what balance on the loan accounts was standing to the credit of the United States, from March, 1876 to January, 1878, and encloses a list of bank depositors with the balances on the loan account held from February, 1878, to December, 1878. The banks which held such balances had been made depositors under the law. The large balance held by the First National Bank of New York, was caused by the temporary withdrawal of the proceeds of the 4 per cent. bonds and the large subscriptions of that bank to the 4 per cent. loan.

Hewitt, New York, (in order to avoid a reading of the schedule)—I would ask to have read the deposit to the debit of the First National Bank.

Townsend, New York.—Let us have it all.

Objection was made to the reading.

Hewitt—Will the gentleman allow me to recall the amendment? (Objections were made to Hewitt speaking amidst great confusion and cries of order.) What I want the world to know is this, that there has been for six months an average sum of \$30,000,000 to the credit of the United States at that bank, as near as I can make it out.

Springer, alluding to the confusion, hoped that Hewitt's remarks would be read at the clerk's desk, in order to give the House a chance to hear them, as they were a serious arraignment of one of the departments.

The communication was then referred to the ways and means committee.

Findley asked leave to have printed the testimony taken in regard to the government printing office.

Garfield objected, Townsend, New York, moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 94, nays 75.

Adjourned until January 7th.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—The jury in the case of James E. Whalen against Gen. Sheridan, on trial in the United States circuit court for the last three weeks, brought in a verdict for the defendant this evening. The suit was for the recovery of \$400,000 for the seizure of the Kelona plantation, St. Charles parish, Louisiana, in August, 1867, and the ejectment of Whalen by the military order of Gen. Sheridan, who was then military governor. Motion will be made for a new trial.

Both houses of Congress adjourned at an early hour to-day, as, if impatient to enter upon the enjoyment of the long holiday recess of nearly three weeks which they have voted themselves. The net results of the session thus far, are passage through the House of six of the regular annual appropriation bills; action by the Senate on three of them, which are returned to the

House with amendments likely to occasion the usual conflict on account of the so-called economy and entrenchment, the passage by both houses of the bill averting the danger of a discontinuance of the postal car service; the introduction of a great mass of new bills, only a few of which have any conceivable chance of enactment; a certain amount of political discussion and finally the passage of Blaine's resolution providing for an investigation of the recent southern elections. On the whole, Congress has done very much more than the average work before Christmas, and the country will perceive, with satisfaction, there is no longer any prospect of an excuse for holding an extra session.

The Senate confirmed G. M. Lamberon, Nebraska, as United States attorney for the district of Nebraska; Joshua B. Hill, marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina; W. C. Wingard, of Washington Territory, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for that territory; Augustus Cassard, of New Orleans, United States consul at Tampico.

Among other evidences that resumption has come to stay, attention is called to the fact that the movement of precious metals is in favor of this country, notwithstanding the large return of bonds from abroad. The statistics for nine months show that this year we have kept nearly all our own gold and have imported a little silver. It also appears that the export of trade dollars during the nine months of 1878 have only been \$1,633,000, against nearly \$8,255,000 last year. This indicates that the foreign markets now open to our coin, are already glutted. In nine months last year we sent abroad 8,000,000 more trade dollars than were returned to us. But we took back during the nine months of this year \$1,600,000 more of them than we exported in the same time.

CINCINNATI, 20.—Bishop Purcell and his brother Edward are just now unable to pay the moneys deposited with them by Catholics. A week or so ago a note given by Purcell went to protest at one of the banks, then another and another, and a few days later there were filed in the office of the recorder, mortgages by the Purcells, to the amount of \$75,000. Purcell had done a banking business with Joseph Hemaun, the German banker, who failed a short time ago, and caused a run on them. The number of depositors is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000, and the liabilities are guessed at \$1,000,000. These figures are only estimates. Father Purcell says it is not necessary to state the number of depositors or the liabilities. It is really not the business of the public. Be the depositors few or many, they cannot lose in the end. The church has too much property to allow this. He said, "We shall soon be able, I hope, to pay all demands, and I am sure at least that no one will lose anything by us, as there is no mortgage or judgment or liens on our churches or institutions, whether charitable or educational. There can be no danger or loss to anyone." It is said, on pretty good authority that the venerable Reuben Springer, whose munificent donations to the Cincinnati public, and to art in Cincinnati, have made him famous, has declared that the archbishop shall not suffer financially even if it cost him a round million. It is asserted that Springer has already handed to the archbishop a check for \$40,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Two of the Russian cruisers, the *Asia* and *Europe*, will sail, to-morrow, for Cronstadt. They will leave the port under command of an American master, and will be turned over to Russian officers as soon as they get out of American waters.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., 20.—A party of 14 mounted Indians raided Walker's ranch, eight miles west of here, this morning, driving away eight horses. They also got a few head of horses at Randall's ranch, and one from Laing's. The sheriff of Lincoln County, with a posse of citizens and a squad of soldiers from Fort McPherson, are in pursuit. They hope to overtake the raiders at Loup. This is the third time the Indians have raided this vicinity without being pursued, and it is thought they will not expect it during the cold snap.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—The Illinois and St. Louis bridge was sold at the east front of the Court House between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, under a decree of the court foreclosing

the first and second mortgage bonds. It was purchased in the name of Anthony J. Thomas, N. Y., who paid \$50,000 gold as earnest money. The price paid was \$2,000,000. Although the bridge was bid in for Mr. Thomas, of New York, who is said to represent a large number of bondholders, it is understood that after the sale is confirmed by the court it will become the property of a new company organized here a few days ago, called the St. Louis Bridge Co. The capital is placed at \$7,990,000.

A Fort Smith special says: John Pastook, a Creek Indian of considerable note, and James Diggs, colored, were executed on the same gallows, to-day, the former for a murder committed a year ago, and the latter for a murder in 1873.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The extent of the defalcation of Laurence O. Hall, the absconding clerk of the London and San Francisco Bank, is ascertained to be \$36,000.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *World* states that W. D. Bentley, who came from England in the interest of parties there, victimized by the last October Erie's pool, of which Jim. Keene, Rufus Hatch, and S. M. Mills were the representatives here, gives as the result of investigation, his belief that there was treachery among the members, and that the information leaked out to Jay Gould through means unknown, which caused the latter to throw 100,000 shares on the market, and then commence bearing operations on a large scale, which resulted in a panic. Bentley regrets that so little is known here of the manner of dealing on the London stock exchange. A vast amount of good American securities might be placed there if a better knowledge of them existed there. He thinks the result of his investigation may lead to a correspondence and better understanding between the London and New York stock exchange.

The *World's* London special says. Grant contemplates visiting Ireland about Christmas time, accompanied by Ministers Welsh and Noyes. The ill-health of the minister to England has delayed the journey somewhat. The General goes to Ireland as his last jaunt before his departure for India.

The *Herald's* Berlin special says: The sorrows for the death of Bayard Taylor is universal. The Emperor and Empress, only a few hours before the fatal symptoms appeared, sympathetically sent to inquire regarding the American minister's health. Many telegrams are arriving from all parts of the world, especially America, tendering sympathy to the bereaved wife and daughter, and Grant sent a dispatch, last night, offering his condolence. The members of the imperial family, dignitaries and state officers, left their cards, to-day, for the widow. The German imperial government, in the name of the nation, sent a touching letter sincerely lamenting the loss of such a distinguished man. The entire newspaper press of Berlin speaks of Taylor in the highest terms of praise.

The *Sun* says: Now that the premium on gold has disappeared, efforts are making to turn the gold room into a miner's exchange.

The *Times* Cincinnati special says: News comes from Breathitt County, Kentucky, to the effect that Judge Randall will arrive in a day or two, and be protected by a detachment of State guard, and on Monday will begin holding a special term of circuit court in that county for the trial of all persons charged with offenses against the peace and dignity of the State. It is understood that the special term will last at least a month, as from the large number of offenders it will be impossible to clear the docket in less than 30 or 40 working days. The juries will have to be obtained from neighboring counties, as is frequently the case in Kentucky.

The verdict for General Sheridan, sued by Whalen for damages for dispossessing the plaintiff from the Kilonia plantation, in Louisiana, does not appear to have been rendered on the grounds sustaining his military authority. Judge Wallace charged the jury that Sheridan was not justified in issuing his order of dispossession on account of any military authority, and that Whalen was in actual possession. He could recover damages from any one who, not being the owner, dispossessed him. The jury evidently believed the testimony tending to show that another party than the plaintiff was legally in possession.

and that Sheridan only sustained the real owner.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Representative Alpheus S. Williams died shortly after four this morning. The remains will leave, to-morrow, in charge of a congressional committee, for Detroit.

The *Graphic* reports interviewing Prest. Hart on the Pacific Mail prospects, who declared the company had been robbed during the last ten years, but has an honest management at last. The trouble with the Union Pacific was finally settled to our advantage, and he hoped soon to adjust matters with the Panama railroad. He attributed the misfortunes of the company largely to the mismanagement of the former officers.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—The Russian steamer *Columbus* and *State of California* left for Sitka at 9.30 this morning.

ZANESVILLE, O., 21.—Yesterday Judge Marsh sentenced Dr. Heyle, the grave robber, to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of \$1,000.

NEW YORK, 21.—The following dispatch from Cincinnati, signed by twenty individuals and firms, has been received here:

To Jos. P. Seligman and others:

Offers of Mrs. Stewart to donate to your respective institutions through Mr. Hilton should, in our opinion, be rejected without further consideration. If necessary, Jews of Cincinnati will contribute toward making good any loss that may be sustained by such action.

The *Sun's* Scranton correspondent says: These are dismal days in the cabins of Pennsylvania coal miners. The wolf crouches at every door. If the combination of companies outlast this month, miners can see nothing before them but starvation. Their words furnish Christmas tide reading for the country whose barns and grain elevators are bursting with the greatest harvest seen, even in this teeming new world.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The adjournment of Congress for the holidays, without attempting any financial legislation, removes the last lingering fear of any new danger to the financial situation, before Congress reconvenes. Resumption will be legally accomplished and all the new bank regulations and systems provided in this connection, will be in full experimental operation; but it must not be assumed that because the paper inflationists and extreme silver men have abandoned their efforts, which were futile, for the obstruction of legislation, that they have adopted the new views. The democrats among them reason that if resumption, under the present conditions proves a success, financial issues will become extinct. If it fails, or works roughly, they will shape party action accordingly. Meantime, they decline to take a strong hard money ground lest it should offend the greenbackers unnecessarily. Their situation now is one of armed observation only. Bayard, and the democratic leaders of his class, anticipate the success of resumption, and look for an entirely new basis for party divisions.

The Seward investigating committee was in session to-day, and Chairman Springer said the question whether Seward should be required to obey the subpoena *duces tecum*, and produce the books, papers and vouchers called for, would remain undecided until the House reassembles.

Lewis, consular clerk at Shanghai, who had charge of the book in which was kept the account known as the seaman's fund, testified that all through his service an addition of 5 per cent. to the disbursements was charged against government under instructions of Seward, who said it was designed to cover the loss by exchange. At one time the percentage was increased to 20, but Acting Secretary of State Conger reduced the percentage to 5 and required the reimbursement of the difference. The witness also testified to his refusal to sign a quarterly voucher for \$300 for services in the consular post office on the ground that he had worked a very short time. The explanation given of this was that, while witness' salary in the consular clerk was \$2,000, his nominal salary as clerk was \$1,000, and the difference was made up either out of the post office fund or else Seward's own pocket. The witness specified two mortgages, aggregating about \$15,000. Seward had taken about the time there was the largest balance on hand from the seaman's fund.

Seward was also owner of 40 or 50 Chinese houses in Shanghai, the aggregate cost of which could not exceed \$5,000. Seward was the lessee of the consular building at Shanghai, and sublet it to government at \$3,600, whereas an equally commodious building could be obtained at a much less rate. Witness, after describing the books at the consulate in which the daily transactions were entered, was proceeding to state how he went to look for them in the loft of the consular building, where the old books and documents and other rubbish were kept, and learned from the Chinaman who had the key of the loft what had become of them, but before he could finish the story, Merrick, of the consul, objected, on the ground that the testimony was hearsay, and therefore incompetent. After a long discussion, the chairman overruled the objection, assigning as one reason that there had been bad faith on the part of Seward and his counsel in withholding these books, while one of the express conditions on which the case had been continued was that these books should be produced. Merrick and Ashton resented the charge of bad faith, and claimed that the books were private. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken by Bundy and the committee sustained the appeal—yeas, Blaine, Bundy and Dunnell, nays, Dean and Mayham. The chairman later modified the remarks which had given offense, to a violation of what in his judgment was an understanding. The reporter was directed to omit all allusions to the unpleasantness.

Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, 21.—Wool is quiet; the total sales of the week amounting to 1,564,200 lbs., the largest for some weeks, but the bulk of these sales was brought about by concessions, and prices for desirable wools ruled low. Manufacturers, with few exceptions, are purchasing as sparingly as possible, and holders are disposed to meet the market at lower prices. Some of the leading mills are taking advantage of the present dull state of trade and continue to bear down prices, hoping to stock up sufficiently ahead at low figures to bridge over the year, and in this they have partially succeeded, although there is no great pressure to sell on the part of holders. Sales include Wisconsin X, 32 @ 33; Ohio X, 33 @ 35; XX, 32½ @ 34½; X X and above 34 @ 36; Pennsylvania X X and above, 33; Michigan X, 32; medium, 35; No. 1 at 34, No. 2 at 30; Wisconsin 31½ @ 32; Georgia medium 24; New York 30; Western extra 33; Maine fleeces 35; combing and delaine fleeces 37 @ 39; unwashed at 27 @ 28; Kentucky combing 25; pulled super 33½ @ 39; Texas 23 @ 36½; California fall 12½ @ 22½, spring 19 @ 27.

ROCHESTER, Minn., 21.—The large flouring mill of Jno. W. Cole, three stories high, four run of stone, was burned, this morning, at one o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown. Value \$40,000; insured \$21,500.

RICHMOND, Va., 21.—The grand jury in the United States court has indicted several parties for frauds at the late elections.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 21.—Papers declare that the New Hampshire tramp law has proved a great success. A year ago the country towns were at the mercy of a horde of wandering vagrants, who spoiled property, threatened lives, and spread terror in households. Now life and property are secure, and women and children go in safety.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—The *Picayune* says a telegram has been received here announcing the disappearance and supposed murder of Lot Clark and Bill White, two colored men, near Caledonia about 50 miles below Shreveport, while on their way to this city, where they were summoned to appear before the United States grand jury as witnesses in the election troubles. When the steamer *Danube* arrived at Caledonia the constable, named Jeff Cole, presented a warrant for the arrest of Clark and White, took them off, started off in the direction of Shreveport, and when arriving at Brand's plantation, a mob took the prisoners from the constable, and nothing more has been heard of them. They are supposed to have been killed.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Times* Washington special says: Army circles are a good deal disturbed over the case of alleged bigamy on the part of a well-known army officer, who recently married Mrs. Gordon