

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Senator Voorhees took the oath of office to-day under the recent election to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Morton.

McCreery introduced a bill to transfer the office of Indian affairs from the interior to the war department. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter by McCreery, who gave notice that he desired to submit some remarks.

Matthews introduced a joint resolution providing for a commercial treaty with Mexico.

Teller presented a petition of colored people of Louisiana, complaining that they are not protected either in life or property; that at the recent election they were met by armed white men known as the democratic club; that they were shot and not allowed meetings. They therefore invoke the protection of the federal government. Referred to a select committee of which Teller is chairman.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Under the call of states, bills were introduced:

By Cutler, appropriating \$100,000,000 for the payment of arrearages in pensions; by Burchard, authorizing the issue of four per cent bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be devoted to the payment of arrearages in pensions; by Fort, to establish a national board of agriculture; by Jacobs, Washington Territory, extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Brooklyn Presbytery met this evening, for the purpose of calling Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor of the Brooklyn tabernacle, to account for wandering from the prescribed lines of Presbyterianism and thereby bringing religion into contempt. There was a large attendance, and the friends of Talmage rallied around him in force. Rev. Dr. Crosby offered the following:

Whereas, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., is charged, by common fame, with falsehood and deceit, with using improper methods in preaching, which tend to bring religion into contempt, and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Presbytery to protect the good name of its members when they are unjustly assailed, and to subject those who offend to proper discipline, therefore,

Resolved, that a committee consisting of three ministers and two elders be appointed to investigate the nature and extent of the common fame referred to in the preamble and report to the Presbytery, and what, if any further action shall be taken.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of four members of the Presbytery, two ministers and two elders, be appointed to visit the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, and make a careful inquiry in regard to all matters of common report in reference to Sabbath worship and in reference to the late movement to remove the debt upon said church, and also that a committee of inquiry be enjoined to conduct their interview with the utmost frankness and brotherly kindness and to report to the Presbytery at an early day.

Rev. Dr. Talmage offered a resolution that they go into investigation at once. His resolution was withdrawn. Dr. Cuyler's was voted down and Rev. Dr. Crosby's adopted. Mr. Moderator then appointed as the committee: Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Wells and Rev. Dr. McClellan, and Elders Babcock and McDougal.

The roll being next called on the question of confirming the nomination of General Merritt, the vote resulted yeas 33, nays 24.

The nomination of Silas W. Burt, to be naval officer, was then disposed of by confirmation, without debate, the vote standing 31 to 19.

CHICAGO, 3.—In the Blodgett investigation, this morning, the defense called Judge Drummond who testified that Blodgett's instructions to grand juries were like his own. Blodgett often lacked patience and amiability towards juries and counsel, but was sorely tried by his

amount of work. He possessed great executive ability; didn't know that he took the "bits in his mouth" oftener than other judges of decided character; didn't know that he was partial to older lawyers; had heard complaints of his temper from young and old members of the bar; didn't know of any lawyer "having the ear" of the court; preference is often given to older members of the bar without injury to younger.

The defense called Register Hibbard, who said in '75, he applied to Judge Blodgett, to resolve doubts as to the interpretation of the bankruptcy act, his difficulty being how to make the annual reports. Blodgett gave advice which he followed minutely, in reporting fees and dividends. On cross-examination he explained the technical difficulties regarding the fees earned in cases taking years to settle. He considered the deposits of fees a trust fund. He believed most other registers made reports as he did. His cash books were then submitted for scrutiny and he explained them. He said he had made Blodgett a present of a watch and chain, in token of appreciation for favors done before he was appointed register, and a few Christmas presents to his honor's family. Witness always tried to make as honest and complete reports as possible; consulted carefully with the judge and other lawyers on the matter, who agreed as to the construction of law. Was touched at the manhood of Judge Blodgett in assuming before the grand jury the responsibility for the register's construction. He wished now that he had been indicted for perjury as he could defend and exonerate himself and it would have obviated this charge against Judge Blodgett.

W. H. Bradley, clerk of the circuit court, testified he had in 1875 doubted the correctness of Hibbard's manner of making reports, but accepted Judge Blodgett's interpretation as correct as a matter of course.

The memorialists read charge third, that Judge Blodgett had borrowed and converted to his own personal use, moneys belonging to the registry of his court. Before considering this the first charge was closed up, but the evidence was not important.

BALTIMORE, 3.—In the United States Circuit Court, the case of Policeman Louis Norris was called, to answer an indictment charging him with having stuffed the ballot box at the late congressional election. Defendant entered a general demurrer, alleging that under the statutes of the United States stuffing a ballot box is not a penal offense. The demurrer was sustained and the prisoner discharged.

The Reno case was continued, and Col. Benteen reiterated his belief that Custer conducted the battle badly. The bodies of all his officers, save four, were found lying together and apart from private soldiers, showing a bad organization. Dr. Lord and Lieutenants Sturgis, Harrington and Porter were not found, and may be captives to-day.

Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, of the 7th Cavalry, testified that Reno's conduct was excited when he first saw the Indians. Custer's firing was distinctly heard from the Reno headquarters and lasted three quarters of an hour. There was no reason to believe Custer and his officers disgracefully abandoned their men.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Last night Miss May Marshall completed half of her task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in the same number of quarter hours.

Quite a stormy debate was precipitated upon the House by an amendment of Cox, of New York, to the army appropriation bill, reducing the force to 17,000 men. Mills charged the democrats with being responsible for Custer's death because of their miserable economy, which appeared to be the only idea of statesmanship the House possessed.

Owing to the fatigue of yesterday's executive session and other causes, only five of the nine members of the Senate committee on foreign relations attended to-day's meeting. The Chinese immigration bill was taken up, but on account of the meagre attendance and shortness of the time remaining before the hour for the Senate to assemble, it was laid over for action at a special meeting, which Chairman Hamlin, and Senators Conkling, Matthews, Eaton and Morgan, and the members present to-day positively promise shall be

held next Friday. They also promise that the bill shall be promptly reported back to the Senate on that day without recommendation either for or against it, unless which it is not considered probable that a majority will agree to report it.

BOSTON, 4.—The announcement of the failure of S. H. Sayles, of Dayville, and S. L. & F. D. Sayles, of Versailles, Conn., created a sensation among the wool merchants of this city. These concerns are in reality one, have been in existence 25 years, and were the largest individual manufacturers of woolen goods in the country. The mills at Mechanicsville were the finest in the State, and run 15 or 16 sets of machinery. The mills at Dayville contained 10 or 12 sets of machinery, and those at Versailles 15 sets, making an aggregate of about 40 sets of machinery, which were employed exclusively in the manufacture of cassimere. The product of the three mills amounted to one and a half and two million dollars in value per annum, and these goods were consigned to the house of Law, Harriman & Co., New York. The capital invested in mill property is from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The entire village of Mechanicsville being owned by the firm. The failure falls heavily upon the wool merchants of this city, who were creditors to the extent of \$350,000 or \$400,000. The suspended firms were the largest purchasers of wool who came into this market, and scarcely a single house has escaped the blow. It is estimated that three-fourths of the loss by this failure will fall upon Boston merchants, although it is impossible to state the extent of the liabilities. The failure is attributed to depreciation in the value of woolen goods, and the inability of the concerns to obtain assistance from the local banking houses upon which they have formerly relied.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Tribune's Washington special has this on the Senate proceedings: In the midst of Conkling's speech he took from his pocket a large bundle of letters addressed to Arthur, while he was collector, by different persons whose relations to the administration are, or were, more or less intimate, asking for the appointment of persons in the New York custom house, for various reasons given. Among the writers of these letters were McCrary, Governor McCormick, when he was assistant secretary of the treasury, Rogers, the President's private secretary, and others. The scene in the Senate during the reading of these letters was a most remarkable one. None such has been witnessed there for years. Conkling read one letter asking that Bradley be provided for in the New York custom house because he was a son of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court. "Son of whom?" shouted some senator. "Son of Justice Bradley," replied Conkling in a very loud voice. "What Justice Bradley is that?" asked another senator. "Why, Justice Bradley of the Electoral Commission," said Mr. Conkling, "and of the Supreme Court of the United States." "Oh, ho!" shouted a third senator, "then they wanted to provide for him, did they?"

A similar scene occurred when another letter was read asking for the appointment of John O. Howard, of Ohio, "who had written the life of President Hayes." "Whose life is that which he wrote?" shouted a senator, with his hand at his ear. "The Life of President Hayes," responded Conkling, with some other remarks which were not complimentary to the head of the administration, and then there were exclamations of mock surprise and loud laughter in the Senate.

One letter asked for the appointment of a man because he was the writer's wife's sister's son. Altogether the exhibition which Conkling made of the practice of administration of civil service reform was a very humiliating one, and it showed that, while the President may have been trying to reform the civil service, he has had men around him who to say the least, have had the weakness of ordinary politicians. Conkling's speech is said, by some who heard it, to have been less than an hour in length, and by others to have occupied two hours in delivery. The truth seems to be that it was so absorbingly interesting that the senators took no note of the time as it passed. There was no review of the long continued controversy in what the senator from New York said, but it was what he seems very properly to have called a freeing of

his mind. The settlement of this long-continued controversy is hailed with satisfaction by the republicans in Washington, whether they like the way in which it has been settled or not. The fight against these last nominations was made by Conkling against the judgment of a large majority of republicans in the New York delegation who could see no good end to be subserved by it, and in this many other republicans, among them some who voted with Conkling in the Senate, agreed.

United States Marshal Ash, of Nevada, arrived at Albany penitentiary yesterday, with Bell and Wilson, two mail robbers, convicted for life imprisonment at Carson City. Marshal Ash remained at the penitentiary until the men had been transformed and arrayed like other prisoners, when, on bidding them good bye, he handed to each six silver dollars to purchase tobacco or other articles. In return, both prisoners requested the marshal to give their best wishes to all inquiring friends upon his return to Nevada.

The cattle exporters, butchers, and board of health unite in characterizing, as simply nonsense, the story of the disease among the cattle reared in the west, and say, of the Canada prohibition for three months, that as the cattle are most likely shipped there from Montreal waters, transportation is closed and business suspended.

During the time of the prohibition, the Canadians will be enabled to dispose of their distillery-fed cattle. The steamship *Canada* took out, to-day, 170 head, and shipments continue without interruption.

TOPEKA, Kansas, 4.—The St. Mary's College Catholic Institution, at St. Mary's, Pottawatomie County, was burned, yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at about \$40,000. The furniture was mostly saved, but the clothing belonging to 98 boarding students, libraries, fixtures, etc., were entirely destroyed. A defective flue was the cause.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—Notice of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages from the 15th of February has been posted in Lyne ship-building yards. This will affect 6,000 workmen.

Of 142 cotton mills in Bolton district 23 are closed and 28 working on short time, in consequence of the depression in trade.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3.—Official messengers say that the governor general of Moscow contradicts the reports of the appearance of the plague in a village near that city.

BERLIN, 3.—The court martial in the case of the officers of the iron-clad *Grosser Kurfurst* has ended in a judgment of acquittal on all essential points.

VIENNA, 3.—The German ambassador at St. Petersburg has advised his government that the plague is spreading rapidly. It has passed the limits where, according to official accounts, the last cases were reported. He urges Germany to take immediate measures to repel it.

The *Presse* says that Austria is about to issue an order forbidding travelers from Russia to pass the frontier unless provided with passes from the sanitary authorities.

The Porte announces that all Russian ports will be quarantined on the European coast of the Black Sea.

The East Roumanian commission has proposed the same measure along the coast from Kustendje to Bourgas.

Roumania has decreed a similar course in the Delta of the Danube, and on the coast of the Dabrudschia, and has issued regulations identical with those put in force by Austria in regard to traffic and importation of goods across the Russian frontier.

A Berlin imperial decree has been published establishing strict passport regulations between Russia and Germany after February 10th. Every traveler, before entering Germany, must prove that he has not been in the suspected or infected district within twenty days. All clothes and baggage must be disinfected.

PARIS, 3.—The Bishop of Grenoble denies that the Pope has condemned the miracle at La Sallette as an imposture; on the contrary, he authorizes the crowning of the Virgin's statue there, as approved by congregation of rites.

Leroyer and Debours, republic-

ans, have been elected for Montmody and Tarbes, respectively. Second ballots are necessary at Uzès and Yssingeaux.

Duc d'Aumale, commander of the seventh army corps, is to be placed on half-pay.

General Gresley, present minister of war, is to succeed Duc d'Aumale, and General Farre is to be minister of war.

It is expected that the cabinet will be reconstructed to-morrow, with only two or three new members. Lestrange De Bort will certainly retire. The *Temps* says besides Waddington, the following ministers will remain in office: Demarcene Freycinet, Leon Say, General Gresley and Admiral Pathenau.

MADRID, 3.—The military conscription was effected throughout Spain, to-day, without difficulty.

HAVANA, 3.—The elections of provincial deputies commenced on Saturday. The liberal conservatives are reported to have triumphed in Havana and neighborhood.

CALCUTTA, 3.—Colonel Percy Windham, a distinguished soldier of fortune, formerly with Garibaldi, and with the northern army in the American civil war, has been killed at Rangoon, in attempting a balloon ascension.

The failure of the usual winter rains causes an anxiety throughout northern India regarding the spring crops.

A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, telegraphs from Khelati Ghilzal, January 25th, that supplies there are obtained with great difficulty.

The arrangements of the commissariat, in the rear of the army, are in a deplorable state. Commissary officers appear unable to forward stores to the front. Cavalry and artillery men and horses are suffering from want of clothing and food. The people of the country are sulky and inclined to be insolent. All natives suspected of bearing arms in Candahar have been searched, the concealment of arms being punished. Four elephants and 108 bullocks died from cold and starvation. The forward movements to Ghrisk and Khelati Ghilzal are attributed at Candahar to cowardly forage in that neighborhood. The camels there are dying daily in great numbers. The supply of food having arrived too late to save them from the effects of previous starvation. Troops are in good health and spirits, but are beginning to weary of the monotony and hardships of the campaign, and would gladly see it over and return home.

LONDON, 4.—The flag-ship *Duke of Wellington*, is on fire at Portsmouth. Her fire signal is flying and the alarm-signal guns are firing. Tugs have gone to her assistance and the vessel is surrounded by a fleet of boats. The *Duke of Wellington* is a screw steamer of 6,071 tons burden, and 1,999 horse power. She carries 21 guns.

A Jellalabad dispatch says: Civil strife has broken out in Cabul. Yakkoob Khan is shelling Chandol, the Kizilbash portion of the city. Numerous Sadars have left Cabul with their families. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has decided to resist the reduction of wages in the 18 establishments which have given notice.

LIVERPOOL, 4.—Trans-Atlantic steamers can neither be loaded or discharged on account of the dock-laborers strike. The steamers announced for New York will sail punctually with or without cargo. Efforts are being made to obtain labor from other places. The masters have warned the men that they are driving the trade from Liverpool.

PANAMA, 25.—General Delgado the former President of Panama, dead.

The Flag-ship *Pensacola* is this evening for Chill. Troub is apprehended between Chill and Bolivia on account of the axes imposed by the latter upon the nitrate industries. The attitude of both governments is uncompromising. The general opinion in Chill over the Argentine question is that war will soon be declared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4.—English financiers are preparing a rival scheme to the French one, whereby the Porte, among other advantages, would receive in advance of twelve millions instead of eight million pounds.

"Though he sigh me, yet will I trust him," is the low the humble aspiration of the "rustful maiden."—*Salem Sunbe*.