

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—West introduced a bill for the construction of a government telegraph line between the cities of Washington and Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford, to be operated in the post offices of those cities under the direction of the P. M. General. As to operators, tariff, etc., it is provided that the rates shall be uniform to all persons, with a proper uniform reduction to newspapers; the rates to be adjusted so as to meet and not exceed the expense of operating and maintaining said line, and providing a net income of five per cent. interest on the original cost, and appropriating \$600,000 for the construction of the line.

Chandler introduced a bill providing that section 10 of the national currency act of '64, and sec. 9 of the act of July 13, '66 shall not be construed, either in pending cases or otherwise, to apply to evidences of actual indebtedness issued by any mining, manufacturing or other corporation, or by individuals, except banks or bankers, prior to the enactment of this bill, but that it shall apply to such evidences of indebtedness issued thereafter upon positive proof of their being calculated and intended to circulate as money.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Scott presented a memorial from type founders in various cities, against the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty as far as it refers to type and type materials.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Anthony submitted a list of the standing committees, including the former select committee on rules; agreed to. The former committee on transportation routes to the seaboard was continued for this session.

Col. Forney announces that he has official information that the British government will recognize the centennial, and has resolved to appoint a commissioner to the exposition.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Wright, of Iowa, gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Friday of next week, to proceed to the consideration of the bill reported last session from the judiciary committee, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts approved July 1st, 1862, July 2nd, 1865, and July 3rd, 1866.

## HOUSE.

Bills were introduced by McCrary for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills reservation, Dakota; by Holman to substitute U. S. notes for issues of the national banks; by Beck to prohibit senators, representatives and delegates in congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the U. S.; he moved its reference to the committee on ways and means. Butler, of Mass., suggested that the judiciary committee was the proper reference. Beck said the bill pertained to revenue cases, and he instanced the employment of a New York senator in the tax case of the N. Y. Central Railroad Company.

On motion of Randall, there being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and after the adoption of an amendment omitting from the penalty a provision disqualifying the offender from holding offices, the bill passed without objection. The bill prohibits any senator, representative or delegate in Congress acting as counsel, agent, attorney for the prosecution or solicitor in any suits other than criminal arising under the revenue law against the U. S., and fixes the penalty at a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding — years, at the discretion of the court. It also permits persons paying for such services to bring a suit to recover the same.

Crouse introduced a bill for additional representation from Nebraska.

E. H. Roberts introduced a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution, providing that Congress shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of individual debts, and that Congress shall pass no law impairing obligations or contracts.

Merriam introduced a bill providing for free banking.

Page introduced a resolution instructing the committee on foreign

affairs to inquire whether any legislation or government action is necessary to prevent the immigration or importation of coolies on contract for servile labor and Chinese women for purposes of prostitution.

Randall introduced a bill for repealing the bill increasing the President's salary.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the general calendar and, after laying aside several bills without action, took up Kelly's bill for the exchange of greenbacks into 3 65 convertible bonds, and Kelly addressed the House at length in support of his bill. He was followed by Butler, of Mass., who advocated the bill, claiming that it was in accord with the position he had held on the subject for many years. If a person wanted money as a business loan he could not borrow it on commercial paper at less than 7 to ten per cent, and why? Because it was understood that congress and the executive were determined to contract the currency until specie payment was reached; but specie payment there never had been and never would be, it was always a delusion, but specie values they would come to, and he wanted the government to come into the market as a borrower at a low rate of interest, then the next range would bring it nearer, and so on till all rates of interest came down. The republican party, he said, is held responsible for the distress which has been brought upon the country; and with investing the capital of the country among a party of bondholders and monopolists. The republican party began at the lowest step, at the slave, and raised him to citizenship; but war and the necessities of the government brought the capitalists of the country to the party, and when the war closed we had a party at the head which were capitalists, and at the foot the negroes, with not much affiliation between them. Laughter on the democratic side. Butler remarked that there was no occasion for their laughter. The democratic party was now a party with the old whig bondholders for the head, and Irishmen for the tail, and very little affiliation between the head and tail.

The House took up the bill under consideration yesterday, in reference to the railroad bridge at Omaha. Houghton, who has charge of the bill, said that since the matter was up yesterday, telegrams had been received which went to show that proceedings now before the United States court involved the same question as was presented in the bill; if the court should decide that the bridge was a continuous part of the Union Pacific, then there would be no necessity for the proposed legislation, but if the decision were otherwise then there would be; he therefore moved the postponement of the bill until the 2nd Tuesday in February. Agreed to.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and referred the various parts of the President's message to appropriate committees.

## AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, 8.—His majesty, the King of the Sandwich Islands, was met at Laramie city, this morning, by Gov. J. A. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Carey and Col. T. H. Stanton, who accompanied the party to Cheyenne. On arriving here the king gave a reception in the parlor of the Railroad Hotel, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to his majesty.

VICKSBURG, 8.—The excitement about the Court House this morning was intense, but quiet was restored and the safety of the prisoners assured. A committee of citizens and officers met to-day to determine what course to pursue. In a private interview Crosby expressed a desire to resign as sheriff, and General Packer prepared his resignation, to take effect at once, which Crosby signed. About fifty prisoners are in jail. The country for miles around is reported to be quiet, and business is being gradually resumed. Col. Beard, of the 1st cavalry, issued an order that all the commanders of organized companies in Warren county report for duty to Col. Wm. French, who is placed in command.

CINCINNATI, 9.—The Times' Vicksburg dispatches say the fight was renewed at Snyder's bluff, ten miles from that city, last evening, between a body of several hundred negroes and forty whites; a courier was sent to Vicksburg for reinforce-

ments, which were sent out double quick, and after a short skirmish, four negroes were killed and three wounded, when the negroes retreated. Last night negroes drove in the white pickets from the fort, and it is said, have entrenched there; they are receiving large reinforcements from other counties, and, at last accounts were marching on the city up the Paguena road, driving the whites before them. They fired into a funeral procession yesterday, wounding one white man; the fire was returned and three negroes were killed.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The Senate republican caucus continued in session several hours this afternoon, being principally engaged on the subject of the standing committees. Arkansas and Louisiana affairs were only incidentally referred to, it being evident that a formal discussion would show a wide and irreconcilable difference of opinion. Several prominent senators say that if the Senate attempt to intermeddle with the affairs of Arkansas it will become as much confused as the parties to the gubernatorial controversy themselves; besides they don't see how congressional action can benefit the State, and they fail to perceive any reason for interfering when the condition of Louisiana, of so scandalous a character, has failed to secure congressional action.

Governor Baxter has arrived here. S. P. Brady, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, arrived here to-day, with a charge that Representative Stowell has sold the naval cadetship.

MILWAUKEE, 8.—Walter's brewery, at Port Washington, was burned this morning; loss \$10,000.

NEW YORK, 8.—The case of Edna Dean Proctor, vs. Francis D. Moulton, set for trial to-morrow in the U. S. Court, before Judge Woodruff, is unlikely to come off, as a postponement will be moved on Moulton's behalf, to give time to prove that Miss Proctor is a citizen of New York instead of Massachusetts, which, if allowed, will take the case into a civil court in this State.

The Jersey City Presbytery publishes its verdict to-day, in the case of Jno. S. Glendenning, acquitting him of the charges of seduction and breach of promise of marriage, but finding him guilty of unministerial and unchristian conduct, in making Miss Pomeroy a present, visiting her so often, and at unseasonable hours, and being on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety; the Presbytery passed a resolution dissolving the pastoral relations between Glendenning and Prospect Avenue church, in view of the disturbing influences incident to the case.

BALTIMORE, 8.—Thos. A. Scott, to-night, was elected president of the Northern Central Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, 8.—Five mounted, armed, and masked men flagged, stopped and entered the Kansas Pacific Express near Muncie this p.m., and robbed the Wells, Fargo Express Company's safe of about \$27,000, one case of gold dust, for Kountze Bros., New York, worth \$5,000, constituting a portion of the plunder. The passengers were unmolested. The governor offers \$2,500, the railroad Co. \$5,000, and the Express Co. \$10,000 for their apprehension.

TRUCKEE, 8.—This morning as the West bound freight train was side-tracking for the west bound passenger train, at Boca, the freight train broke in two and collided with the passenger train, completely demolishing the caboose and one emigrant car, killing two passengers instantly, and badly wounding three others, who are not expected to live, also seriously injuring conductor Bennett, who was a passenger at the time; he was thrown sixty feet down an embankment. Quite a number are still missing, supposed to be in the river, as the emigrant car was thrown down an embankment. One of the killed is a man named Lichtenstein, of this city. No one on the western passenger train was hurt.

CHICAGO, 9.—A Washington special says the republican Senatorial caucus yesterday, considered the question as to whether the fact of Vice-President Wilson resuming the chair would make it necessary to elect another president *pro tem*, in case of the future absence of the Vice-President, and it was finally decided that no other election would be necessary; the subject of removing sergeant-at-arms French,

was also discussed, and decided negatively.

NEW YORK, 9.—Mayor Vance has re-appointed commissioners of accounts Howe and Balard, summarily removed by Mayor Havemeyer before his death.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company met to-day, and received a favorable report from President Orton; a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared, payable January 15th.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The bill to provide for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills reservation, introduced by McCrary, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs, provides for the appointment by the President of a commission to negotiate for a treaty with the Indians, for the transfer by them to the United States of all their title and claim to the said reservation, to the end that the same may be opened for settlement.

Attorney General Williams, to-day, sent a communication to the judge of the criminal court, informing him that the government abandoned the safe burglary cases under the late indictment, which had been pronounced a nullity by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, owing to the illegal constitution of the grand jury. The judge, after directing the communication to be placed on file, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in these cases, and also discharged the bail of the defendants Harrington, Whiteley and Williams.

MEMPHIS, 9.—The presidents of the various colored societies in this city have organized a society called the Knights' Brotherhood and Monumental Association, the objects of which are set forth in a lengthy address to the colored people, published this morning, which are to discard all old political ties and to cultivate and maintain permanent peace with the white people of the South. In the preamble and resolutions they say—"We are fully aroused to the consciousness that we have been for years the dupes of crafty, designing, unprincipled men, whose only object was their own personal aggrandizement, irrespective of means or results, to our injury. They have shorn us of our pecuniary accumulations, the result of weary years of toil, even to the pennies accumulated by our youth and little fledglings. All this we could bear, but they have left us despised by our only true friends through their knavish representations and unmitigated falsehoods. Our experience in this direction, for which we have amply paid, invites a change on our part, therefore, invoking the sheltering ægis of almighty God, in whose goodness, mercy and wisdom we trust for our future guidance, we resolve that, embracing the honest, truthful advice of our late friend Thomas Swan, we now and forever shake off those unwarranted fears that have been created, and preyed as a bugaboo upon the minds of our simple people."

BOSTON, 9.—A portion of the American Print Works, at Fall River, was burned last night; loss \$30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Young Grance, who murdered Madden, editor of the Tribune at Merced, has escaped from the officers; large numbers of people are scouring the country, searching for him, and he will probably be killed if found by them.

Yoshida Kigonari, Japanese minister to Washington, left for the east to-day, accompanied by his wife and the secretary of legation.

BOSTON, 9.—In the wool trade there is a very firm feeling, with a good demand from manufacturers, and full prices are now readily obtained. Stocks of all kinds are quite moderate for the season. There is very little medium, delaine or combing fleeces on hand, and the available supplies of fine fleece have been considerably reduced by recent operations. From present appearances stocks will be considerably reduced in December, and we look for a very firm market for some months to come. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX fleeces at 53 @ 56, XXX and pick lock nominally 57 @ 60. Considerable of the fine wool in the market is not offered at present, as higher prices are looked for. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces range from 45 @ 52; superior combing and delaine fleeces have been at 55 @ 62, and a desirable lot is now difficult to find. In California wool there has been no movement of importance. Spring is selling at 25 @ 40;

fall 17 @ 25. In pulled wool there has been a fair business doing, and prices range from 37 @ 55.

NEW YORK, 9.—The suit of Edna Dean Proctor vs. Moulton, which was set down for to-day, in the U. S. Court, Brooklyn, has been sent over under an order for reference, to ascertain the citizenship of the complainant.

The report of the Western Union Telegraph Company states that the auditor's estimate of the profits of the quarter ending Dec. 31, were \$856,527, but President Orton reduces the estimate to \$841,527. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts, expenses and profits for the calendar years 1873 and 1874, with December, '74, estimated; the receipts of 1874 are \$9,530,749; expenses \$6,454,088; profits \$3,076,660; in 1873 the receipts were \$9,282,033; expenses \$7,047,016; profits \$2,235,017; the increase receipts \$248,716, decrease of expenses \$592,928 increase of profits \$841,643.

When the case of Edna Dean Proctor, against Moulton, was called in the U. S. court this morning, ex-Judge Fullerton said the defense was not ready, for two reasons. First—because the court has no jurisdiction, second, because of the illness of the defendant. He suggested that the case be referred to a referee which, after argument, was agreed to by the plaintiff's counsel, and Benjamin D. Silliman was appointed referee. Judge Fullerton said they didn't mean to offer any evidence to prove what is supposed to be the main charge; they had never pretended that they could prove that, and didn't expect to; they only wanted to say that it was told them, not that it was true. They confidently anticipated the complete vindication of both parties. After the settlement of the usual preliminaries the counsel went to Silliman's house, where they were joined by General Butler, of Moulton's counsel, and a conference was held on the question of admitting reporters to the reference, Butler opposing their admission, but plaintiff and General Tracy and her counsel being willing to admit them it was finally decided to admit them under certain conditions. The party then went to the U. S. building where the reference was to be held. Plaintiff amended her complaint by stating the residence of the parties to the suit, and Tracy briefly opened the case. Miss Proctor then testified to the highest esteem for Beecher, and declared that there was not the slightest shadow of truth in the stories that had been circulated in regard to him in which her name had been mentioned. There was never any improper behavior on his part, neither did he offer her any insults. She then related the circumstances under which she published her volume of extracts from Beecher's sermons, entitled "Life Thoughts," and the trouble she had with Beecher about the rival book. She never could forget Beecher's breach of faith in business arrangements in connection with this matter, and she had seen very little of him since then, but at all times she had been very friendly. The letter of January 10th, '71, published by Moulton, was given under the following circumstances: "Beecher called to see me on New Year's day '71, and said there was some trouble between Bowen and Tilton, and that he (Beecher) was implicated, and fearing that if I died there might be some wrong construction put upon one (Proctor and Beecher's) transaction, and that to save any such trouble he wanted me to write an expression of my feelings toward him. I went up to the library and wrote the letter, which Moulton published."

She further stated that she never went out with Beecher but once for a few hours to see some pictures in Brooklyn, and that in the studio of a personal friend; she visited at his house with friends two or three times. One evening she went with the late Henry J. Raymond, on invitation from Beecher; they looked at pictures and engravings for an hour or two with other friends. On another occasion she went in the morning; she remembered being in his study a few moments. These were the only occasions she was ever in his house.

General Butler cross-examined her, and when her testimony was closed Butler said they proposed to let her testimony stand uncontradicted. What was published was made public in justification of their controversy with Beecher and of what Beecher told them; and that any reasonable expenses this lady