

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Senator Gordon introduced the resolution, published in another dispatch, in relation to the Nicaragua Canal.

Referred to the committee on commerce when appointed.

Burnside called up his resolution of last session reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in connection with the proposed Darien Canal, and made a speech thereon.

At its conclusion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—A resolution offered by Price declaring it to be the opinion of the House that no change should be made in the currency laws at the present session of Congress, was referred, as was also the joint resolution introduced by Ellis, pledging the protection of the government to the Nicaraguan Inter-Oceanic Canal Co., when it shall have obtained a grant from the Nicaraguan government.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The inner and ultimate purpose of Jay Gould's recent purchases of railroads in the west and southwest is developed today by information which reaches your correspondent from a source apparently entitled to the utmost credit, and which is of extreme interest to the people of the Pacific Coast. According to this trustworthy information, the control that Gould has obtained over the Iron Mountain and Missouri, and Kansas and Texas railroads, has enabled him to compel Col. Tom Scott and vice-president Huntington to entertain propositions which have resulted in a combination of the Union Pacific, Texas Pacific and Central Pacific Companies, whereby they agree to employ their joint credit and capital to complete the Southern Transcontinental Railroad on the thirty-second parallel as speedily as their practically unlimited resources can construct it. Gould's first intention was in undertaking the construction of a line on the thirty-fifth parallel, but failing in his attempts to obtain control of the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad and anticipate Boston capitalists in securing control of the newly organized St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, he turned his attention to the more southern line with the result above indicated. It is probable that the parties to this new combination will find it desirable to come to Congress for some legislation.

Concerning the Texas Pacific land grant and rights of way, etc., until preliminary questions of that character are decided and formal agreements signed, the whole matter will be kept secret as far as possible, or, perhaps, officially discredited, but that such an agreement has already been virtually concluded appears, nevertheless, to be entirely certain.

The reassembling of Congress today was favored by bright weather, and attended with the usual pleasurable excitement of reunions of crowds of friends upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the presence of thousands of well dressed spectators of both sexes in all the galleries; but the Legislative proceedings were wholly devoid of special interest. Very little attention was paid to the reading of the President's message for the manifest reason that nearly everybody had already become acquainted with its contents through newspapers, and there has been much less comment upon it at the Capitol to-day than usual.

Western republicans very generally agree with the great body of democrats in condemning that portion which counsels the retirement of greenbacks, and it is perfectly evident that the President's advice in this particular will have no effect during the existence of the present Congress, except, possibly, to make party capital for the democrats.

Senator Thurman, referring to this recommendation, says the trouble with the democratic party heretofore has been that it attacked the existing financial system, but now, he remarks, the republicans, if they sustain their President, will be compelled to fight the system.

It may be observed, however, that although President Hayes' recommendation for the absolute retirement of greenbacks is a new subject for controversy, the proposition contained in his message and in Secretary Sherman's report, that greenbacks should be divested of their legal tender quality and thus be placed upon the same level as National bank notes, is not by any means new; on the contrary, the latter recommendation was made by Secretary Bristow in 1874 and 1875, by Secretary Morrill in 1876, and in the same year by President Grant.

Senators and representatives today, in discussing the outlook for the session, generally agree that it is likely to extend into next summer; that no very great amount of legislation will be accomplished, but that each party will be kept busy watching the other, and taking up as good a position as possible for the presidential year. The policy of the dominant majority in both houses in regard to such matters as the proposed renewal of last year's contest over the election laws and action upon the financial measures, like the Warner silver bill, will not be settled in haste nor without mature caucus deliberation. Concerning them it is not likely that any very definite forecast can be made until after the Christmas recess. The annual appropriation bills are not expected to be reported very early this season, but the House will be occupied for some time with a discussion of the thorough revision of its rules, soon to be reported from Speaker Randall's committee, and with contested election cases, 16 in all, which Chairman Springer promises to bring before the House for action this season with much greater promptitude than has unfortunately been the custom in any previous Congress.

Another subject that will be brought forward for speedy action, unless a resignation forestalls the main purpose, is the proposed impeachment of Minister Neward.

The Senate will shortly receive reports from the Ingalls and Kellogg investigation, from the Wallace committee, to investigate in Rhode Island and elsewhere, and probably also from the Freedman's Bank committee. It is apparent, therefore, that neither branch of Congress is in danger of running short of subjects for consideration, even if transactions of ordinary legislative business be wholly deferred for a month.

Concerning the negotiations with the Chinese government in regard to the subject of restricting Mongolian immigration, some Pacific members remark that this portion of the message is so extremely general and diplomatic in its form of expression, that although it may mean something practical, it may also mean practically nothing. They intend, therefore, to seek for a clear interpretation from its author, and if it be not satisfactory, to mature their plans for legislative action accordingly.

Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, whose name is near the head of the Speaker's list of members desiring to move the adoption of resolutions under a suspension of the rules, does not believe that the resolution which was adopted on the motion of Fernando Wood, last session, requesting the President to negotiate a commercial treaty with France, expressed the real sentiment of the House, there having been no debate, and only a slim attendance at that time, and he, therefore, intends to offer the following resolution as soon as he obtains the floor to make the requisite motion.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that a negotiation by the Executive department of the government of a commercial treaty whereby the rates of duty to be imposed upon foreign commodities entering the United States for consumption, should be fixed, would, in view of the provision of Sec. 7 of Art. of the Constitution of the United States, be an infraction of the Constitution, and an invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives.

Kelly furnishes his resolution for publication in advance, in order that a vote upon it, though taken under a suspension of the rules, and therefore without debate, shall be deliberate.

Secretary Schurz received the following telegram from General Hatch to-day:

LOS PINOS, Nov. 29.

The advance of the White River

Utes are coming in. Word is sent us that there seems to be more Mormon influence than we at first supposed.

(Signed) HATCH.

The democratic members here entertain very different views as to their probable policy this winter. The republicans come back to Washington in excellent spirits and resolved to maintain their old stand.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Herald's* cablegram, giving details of the Ballyghaderin (Ireland) meeting says: Thousands of pikemen, hailing from Sligo, Roscommon, and Mayo, surrounded the platform as a guard of honor. The government reporters were present, one of them being detective Stringer. Representatives of the Irish newspapers present refused to allow them to sit at the table which had been placed at the corner of the platform for the use of reporters. From among the priests of the county of Mayo, Father Stensen was elected to preside. He said that he hoped before he died to have the honor of presiding at a meeting of peasant proprietors. Encouraging letters were received and read to the meeting from Davitt, Brigger and Smythe. Canon McDermott stood up courageously for Davitt and his conduct at Gurteen. Father O'Hara advised the people not to pay any rents except the overplus of the year's proceeds. Daly said that he did not care whether his words were considered seditious or not, but he would advise the people to pay only valuation rents. Lists were then read to the meeting showing that several landlords got exorbitant returns for the land, in some cases as much as 150 to 200 per cent, above the government valuations.

The priests exhorted the people to stand together and to fight the government, even if the leaders were imprisoned in thousands. Various resolutions were passed condemning the recent action of the government.

A banquet was held at Ballyghaderin at night. Dillon said the government in its recent action has only furthered the cause which they all had at heart. Daly thanked the government for arresting him. He said that they had only succeeded in fanning the flame of agitation.

The brig *West Morelan* arrived at this port from Jacmel, St. Domingo, after 40 days' absence. Terrific gales were encountered in addition to the cyclone of November 19th and 20th, when the vessel was short-handed, many of the crew having died from yellow fever. After loading at Jacmel with a cargo of logwood, where yellow fever prevailed to such an extent that the crew was obliged to stow the cargo on board the vessel, and sailed on October 22nd. Captain Packham was soon taken with yellow fever. The day after leaving port, Simon Fargat, 17 years old, was taken sick with the fever and died within 24 hours. His body had hardly been dropped overboard when John Holt, 31 years old, was stricken down and died next day. Wm. Hart, 23 years old, was the next victim, and died within a few hours. There then remained the sick captain, second mate Vinoc and John West, seaman, the only persons on board, and the two latter were barely able to work. On November 21, the vessel stopped at Nassau, N. P., to get a new crew and was quarantined 13 days. West was sent to the hospital. Captain Packham says there were two vessels brought into Jacmel before he left, whose crews were lying dead on the decks from yellow fever.

The *Telegram* publishes a report that Clarkson N. Potter will receive a certificate of election as Lieutenant-Governor from the democratic Board of Canvassers, on a technical quibble.

DENVER, 1.—A special dispatch to the *Denver Tribune* says: That the White River Utes came into Los Pinos last Saturday and went before the commission. A new plan of examining the witnesses has been adopted, and a number allowed to enter the commission room at once. They all wear arms, though concealed. Members of the commission and attaches all keep guns and revolvers near, that may be used on quick notice. Great distrust prevails on both sides, though both made an effort to appear at ease to inspire confidence on the part of the other side. Henry Jim, an Indian who was interpreter at the White River Agency, testified Saturday that he knew nothing of the massacre at the Agency, but

was at Milk River, and knew that Jack and Colorow lead the attack on Thornburgh. Other Indians present attempted to interrupt him and prompt him while giving testimony, but he paid but little attention to them, and told them a straight story. Douglass and Jack have not come in yet, but are expected to do so. They now say that the party advancing from Utah, which were considered soldiers, were Mormon Indians coming in from all quarters to Los Pinos, from 600 to 1,000 Utes being camped within a day's ride of the Agency. Some Uintah Utes were present. The hostiles present are considerably agitated; they gather in knots inside and outside of the building, and the chiefs and head men constantly address squads of braves.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., 29, via Lake City, Col., Dec 1.—The commission is patiently awaiting the arrival of the White River Utes. Several propositions have been made by the Indians through Ouray to return the stock and property, captured at White River, but all such offers have been refused. Generals Hatch and Adams will listen to no compromise. The surrender of the guilty parties is the only proposition that will be entertained by them.

Latest—1.30 p.m. Ouray informs the commission that the troops reported to him advancing on the Uintah Agency were Mormon militia; that they have arrived there, and are trying to persuade the Indians to renew the fight, offering to join the Utes and furnish men and arms. Jack is in camp 20 miles from White River. Ouray thinks it doubtful about him coming here, as he is afraid of the commission.

HANOVER, Pa., 1.—Yesterday evening while Messrs. Etsle & Young, with workmen, were engaged in the cellar of their warehouse, it was noticed the walls were falling. An alarm was immediately given and Young and the workmen succeeded in getting to the yard uninjured, but Etsle was caught by the falling wall just as he was leaping from the door and was instantly killed. The building, which was recently erected, contained 20,000 bushels of grain.

BOSTON, 1.—The steamer *Atlas*, from Liverpool, brought in the survivors of the British barque *Edith*, Capt. Trainor, from Philadelphia for Queenstown. The captain and four of the crew were probably drowned. The *Atlas* reports she fell in with a small boat showing a signal of distress, in which were huddled the mate and seven of the crew of the ill-fated barque, who were all taken on board the steamer, after having been exposed to a week's suffering on the ocean, living on hard tack.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., 1.—A boiler in the Eau Claire Lumber Company's planing mill exploded with terrific force this afternoon, killing Engineer Hoskins, Fireman Hoplin and a teamster named Gallagher. The force of the explosion was so great as to be felt all over the city, and fragments of the wreck were scattered for blocks distant. Several other employees were more or less injured. A jury is holding an inquest over the dead bodies to-night.

NEW YORK 2.

Gordon, chairman of the senate committee on commerce, will today offer the following joint resolution for the encouragement of the construction of the inter-oceanic canal via Nicaragua:

Whereas, The project for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal via Nicaragua is recognized as a necessity for the prosperity of the commerce of the world and the development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States; and

Whereas, such enterprise must of necessity be considered of international utility and under the protection of the government of the United States; therefore,

Be it resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company which shall be granted the concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said inter-oceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such grant.

A similar resolution will be offered in the House by Ellis, of Louisiana. Under the rules of the House this must be referred to a committee named by Ellis. The

committee on commerce, of which Reagan, of Texas, is chairman, will it is believed, favorably report it to the house. Thus there is a prospect that Congress will employ itself upon at least one matter this session which has no direct relation to parties or politics.

CHICAGO, 2.—A meeting of citizens was held at McCormick Hall last night, which broke up at a late hour, the purpose being to express sympathy with the people of Ireland in their present agitation for relief from oppression of non-resident landlordism. There was immense audience in the large building and many hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The Irish-American element constituted a very large proportion of the audience, although some of the most prominent born citizens occupied seats on the platform among the auditors. An address was issued to the people of the United States, embodying in stronger tones the ideas expressed by the various speakers. It alluded to the various duties under which the Irish people labor in procuring a living, to the hardship the present system inflicts, to the legislation hostile to their interests which has been enacted, to the numerous instances of personal cruelty to tenants, to the decrease in population by famine and exodus, and the gloomy situation of to-day. It calls attention to the better land laws of other countries and protests against the attempt of Beaconsfield to prevent the last means left them to secure reform, i.e., agitation. It asks that the United States offer its effective aid in assisting the Irish people to accomplish a peaceful revolution against the landlord interest supported by Beaconsfield. It says: Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have proposed a just and sensible method for the desired betterment of affairs, and the American people are pledged not to remain deaf to the appeal for sympathy and reform. The Irish people are urged not to allow themselves to outrun discretion, and are in conclusion assured of the support not only of the people of the United States, but of the civilized world.

On the proposition to renominate Grant, the *Sun* says: We want to see who is the member of Congress willing to take the responsibility of offering the proposition to buy off Grant as candidate by the enormous pension to be saddled on the backs of the overloaded tax payers. If the republicans desire to take him up as their choice and to stake the issues of a third term and the restoration of Grantism on the Presidential campaign let them show their hands boldly. By all means let us, once for all, settle this question, and decide whether military despotism can be erected on the ruins of the republic in the first century of its existence. Grant is exactly the man to represent the fallen state of the party, whose managers are now pressing him to the front with prepared ovations.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—The gathering in Hyde Park on Sunday in response to the call for an organized demonstration in favor of the Irish agitation, consisted of an immense mob. A fair sprinkling of green farmers was observable, but by far the greater number of persons present seemed to be attracted more by curiosity than by sympathy. A goodly number of bands of music enlivened the march from Trafalgar Square and many banners were displayed, but not all of these belonged to the Home Rule Association. The procession was swelled by the Tichborne Release Association, the Democratic Workingmen's Club, and similar bodies not in any manner connected with Ireland or Irish agitation. The orators of these outside associations addressed separate groups, while the main meeting was in progress in the Park. One of the principal speakers of the Irish sympathy meeting proper was William Archer Redmond, Home Rule member for Wexford. The speakers here were surrounded by a dense throng which cheered so enthusiastically as to render the speaker utterly inaudible, except perhaps to those on the stand. The resolutions protesting against the recent arrests of the Irish, and favoring the peasant proprietary in Ireland were carried by acclamation. The less noted speakers, particularly those at side meetings, used most seditious language and