

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Sargent presented a long petition of Susan B. Anthony, relating the circumstances of her registering and voting in Rochester, and her subsequent indictment and trial for illegal voting before Judge Hunt, of the U. S. supreme court, stating that her trial was not a fair one, and her conviction in violation of the statute, and asking that the fine imposed on her be remitted; referred.

A resolution from the committee on printing, prohibiting the printing in the *Congressional Record* of any speech or part of a speech not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives, was passed.

Morton submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered printed:

"Resolved, that the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard be instructed to consider and report a bill creating a commission of five eminent and skilled persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall examine and report to Congress what legislation is necessary and practicable in regard to inter-State railroads, to promote the following objects, viz., speedy transportation, at reasonable rates, of freight and passengers, with safety and comfort to the passengers, by providing for the inspection of bridges, tracks, locomotives and cars, and to reform any abuses that may exist in consequence of extortion and unjust discriminations in the transportation of freight and passengers, and, in general, what regulations are necessary to promote the efficiency of the railroads, the interests of commerce and the convenience and safety of the traveling public."

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 22.—The following is the text of a bill reported to-day, by Dawes, from the committee of ways and means:

"Whereas, the existing uncertainty as to whether the legal tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is 356 millions or 400 millions, is calculated to derange the business of the country and to unsettle values, therefore, be it enacted that the provisions of the law existing prior to the passage of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled an act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the government, approved March 3rd, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force, so as to authorize legal tender notes of the U. S. to the amount of four hundred million dollars, to be kept in general circulation; and the total amount of U. S. notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed four hundred millions.

Major General Pope was before the House military committee to-day, to give his views against the reduction of the army.

In the House to-day, the protest of the general council of the Indian country organized under the treaties of '66, against the establishment of a territorial government in that country, was presented.

New York, 23.—Gazeway B. Lamar, and the importing and exporting company of Georgia, have each brought a suit against Hugh McCulloch, assistant secretary of the Treasury, the former to recover the value of 578 bales of Upland cotton, and the latter of 1461 bales, as alleged unlawfully seized and sold during the war.

Joseph Hofflicher, who headed the 10th Ward Arbeiter union during the recent demonstration of workmen in Tompkin's Square, has been sent to the penitentiary for three months.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The postmaster of Austin, Texas, telegraphed the P. M. General to-day, that both Coke and Davis claimed the mail matter directed to the Governor of Texas, to the executive office of Texas, Gov. E. J. Davis, &c., and asked instructions. The P. M. General, after consultation with the President, directed that all matter addressed to the Governor of Texas be delivered to Governor Coke.

Mrs. Dr. Guthrie, to-day, was before the House judiciary committee and argued in opposition to the enfranchisement of women, holding that

office would demoralize society and the State, by destroying woman's usefulness as a mother, wife and citizen. She was refused a hearing at the recent woman's suffrage convention here, and thanked the committee for the privilege her own sex had denied her.

NEW YORK, 23.—The *Tribune* says that meetings of internationalists and discontented workmen are held nightly in the east side of the city, at which inflammatory speeches are made, and in some cases companies of them are drilled by competent officers. At one meeting the speaker stated that they could count on 15,000 well drilled men, many of them attached to German regiments in the National Guard.

The *Herald's* cable special, dated St. Petersburg 23, says the marriage ceremony of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Maria, commenced at noon, in presence of a vast assemblage of guests in the Winter Palace. The various galleries were filled with ladies sumptuously attired, the prevailing costumes being peculiarly Russian, those of the ladies mainly velvet and diamonds, the men in uniform, with the exception of the American diplomats. After assembling, a procession was formed, with the grand equerries, chamberlains and other officers of the court leading; then came the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial Prince and Princess, the Princess of Wales, the Princes Imperial of Germany and Denmark, and Prince Arthur; then the bride and bridegroom, the latter in the Russian naval uniform; the bride was splendidly apparelled in a long crimson velvet mantle trimmed with ermine, and wore a diamond coronet, her train borne by four pages. Then followed an immense procession, consisting of the Imperial family, priests, friends of the princes and court officials, the Imperial Russian prince wearing the uniform of the cuirassiers. The Prince of Wales wore a scarlet British uniform, the Prussian prince imperial that of a Russian colonel. All were decorated with the Russian Order of St. Andrew. The Princess of Wales was dressed in dark crimson velvet with a diamond coronet, collar and pearl necklace. The Imperial German Princess was dressed in the same style. The Russian Princess' dress was of blue velvet and gold. Prince Arthur wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, acting as one of the groomsmen, all of whom wore silver wedding favors. The procession, upon reaching the Russian church, was received by the Metropolitan, the head of the Russian church, and the Holy Synod, bearing crosses and sacred vessels of holy water. The Emperor conducted the bride and bridegroom to the middle of the church, assuming his station with the Empress immediately behind. Around the bridegroom stood Prince Arthur and the Grand Dukes. The wedding rings, borne on golden salvers, were deposited on the altar temporarily, until placed on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom.

The magnificent chapel was illuminated with innumerable wax candles; the floor was covered with velvet of crimson and gold; the pillars and altar were covered with gold. The Greek marriage ceremony was unique in the absence of music. Chants and intoned prayers were given. During the services crowns were held suspended over the heads of the bridal pair, Prince Arthur holding the crown over the head of the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Sergius that over the bride. The imperial confessor then said—"Thou servant of God, Alfred Ernest Edward, art crowned for this handmaiden of God, Marie Alexandrowna, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." Arthur, becoming tired of holding the heavy crown, was relieved. Then the Epistle to the Ephesians, 5th chapter, 20th and 23rd verses, were read. After the reading was concluded, the Gospel of the marriage at Cana of Galilee was read, the crowns were removed, and the marriage couple walked thrice around the raised dais, holding to the tip of the confessor's robe with one hand and a candle in the other. At the conclusion of this ceremony the sacramental cup was brought forward, blest and partaken of by the bridal pair, the confessor presenting the cross, which both kissed. The Deacon gave an eloquent admonition on the marriage duties, and afterwards the choir sang, "Glory to thee, O Lord," concluding with a benediction. This ended the Greek service.

The procession then slowly formed, proceeding to the Hall Alexander for the Anglican, Dean Stanley of Westminster Abbey officiating. The hall was rather small, the walls being decorated with battle pictures. Dean Stanley, who during the solemnization of the Greek church service wore the *Protestant* of an Episcopal Doctor of Divinity, band and gown, and who now appeared at the altar wearing the episcopal surplice, with a jewelled collar of the Order of the Bath around his neck, was assisted by two resident English clergy. The members of the English colony were gathered on the left of the altar. Conspicuous among them was Governor Jewell, the American Minister, Lord Loftus, the English Minister, and officials, diplomatic correspondents, and many Englishmen in scarlet uniform; there was also present, and especially notable, the venerable Prince Gortschakoff, surrounded by the leading members of the Russian nobility, who were gathered on the right side of the altar. Episcopal chants were given by Russian chorister lads, clad in long crimson dresses. When the marriage procession entered, the bride walked between her father and the bridegroom; Prince Arthur walked behind. The beautiful Anglican wedding service was then impressively performed by Dean Stanley, the Prince and Princess responding according to the form enjoined in the Book of Common Prayer, the delivery of the final benediction, "God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost bless, preserve and keep you," was especially touching.

The services being concluded Dean Stanley congratulated the newly married couple and the several Roman Catholic dignitaries present. The bride looked earnest, sweet and fascinating, the bridegroom grave and self-possessed. The Princess of Wales was lovely, pale and delicate; the German Crown Princess looked healthy, the image of her mother, Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales was apparently on excellent terms with the German Prince, and both looked well. During the ceremony in the English chapel, the Empress of Russia being a confirmed invalid and much fatigued, seemed overcome with emotion, holding a handkerchief to her eyes when the married couple came to salute her. The ceremony being concluded the crowd dispersed.

There was only a limited display of popular enthusiasm, but when the illumination of the public squares of the city took place, the general scene was one of splendid festive service, all forming an extraordinary combination of ceremony, wealth, pomp and splendor. After the marriage rites, there was a banquet at the palace, Adelina Patti singing, and subsequently a ball at St. George's Hall. At the conclusion of the ball the bridal couple were formally marched to the bridal chamber, accompanied by the Emperor and officers of the court. The festivities were continued after the retirement of the happy couple, the Emperor being present.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The Republican State Central Committee, now in session here, adopted, unanimously, a resolution protesting against an election, as likely to result in bloodshed.

PITTSBURGH, 23.—During a severe gale this p.m., the roof of Thomson's Street Works, Braddock's field, fell inside the building; one person was killed.

NEW YORK, 24.—A London dispatch says of the royal wedding in St. Petersburg, that the English festivities are generally postponed until the arrival of the bridal couple, and that, excepting by special services, salutes and the ringing of bells, London took little notice of it. The provinces manifested greater joy, as in most of the provincial towns there were banquets, processions, peals of bells, bonfires and gatherings. Edinburgh was brilliantly illuminated, and in many places the Crimean trophies were removed.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Russian Princess was recognized in this city by the British and Russian consuls unfurling the flags of both nations from their offices, and the shipping of England and Russia in the harbor was tastefully decked with bunting and bannerets.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., 24.—While one Bradley, of Forestville, was at supper last night, he was shot dead by one Farrell, who then cut his

body in two and threw the remains down in the air hole of a deep mine convenient; Bradley's wife gave the alarm and the murderer was arrested.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 24.—The miners in several of the largest shafts here return to work on Monday, the employers having offered to pay the prices of '73. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co. are paying this to their men to-day.

GALVESTON, 24.—This morning, at the criminal court, the case of J. B. Helm, charged with the murder of John Ferguson, was called, and owing to the non-arrival of witnesses it was held over. While waiting, Johnny Ferguson, son of the murdered man, approached the prisoner, between the railing and table unobserved, and pulling out a five shooter, shot the prisoner in the head, killing him instantly. Young Ferguson was arrested and is now on trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—Marshall Martin was hanged at Martinez to-day, for the murder of Valentine Eischler, near Antioch, Contra Costa Co. On the scaffold he said the murdered man's wife instigated the murder. She is now in the insane asylum. Martin made a full confession of his part in the crime. When the drop fell his head was entirely severed from his body, which fell lifeless to the ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—C. A. Laydon committed suicide to-day, by shooting himself with a pistol.

TORONTO.—There was the greatest freshet for many years in the Thames river to-day, the lower part of London flooded so rapidly that the occupants of houses were rescued with difficulty. A vast quantity of movable property was swept away.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *London Telegraph* has a long account of a memorial mass at Chisholm on the 9th, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon. After disposing of the crowd that attended, despite the wind and rain, and the celebration of the mass, the *Telegraph* says, at length the moment arrived for the removal of the body to the Lady Chapel, and while the choir sang softly, the members of the Imperial household grouped themselves around the coffin, and the priests and bishop, surrounded by candles and amidst a cloud of incense, bore it slowly to its last resting place. It is said to have been the wish of the Emperor that he should be laid in French soil, even though he might be buried in England, and in obedience to this desire, earth had been brought from the garden of the Tuileries and placed in the bed at the bottom of the sarcophagus into which his coffin was lowered. The bishop, duly attired in mitre, rochet and pall, advanced and scattering upon it a little French soil inside the tomb, sprinkled it with holy water, and pronounced absolution. The Prince Imperial, who had remained a spectator of the ceremonies from the place he first occupied, here almost broke down under his emotion, and it was nearly a minute ere he could be called upon to approach the tomb of his father. In the meanwhile Father Goddard had advanced from the vestry, and now appeared on the altar steps, supporting the widowed Empress, who was bitterly weeping. The bishop, attended by the priests, came forward at this moment and, placing the hand of her majesty in that of her son, conducted her to the little chapel, where she took a last, long look at the coffin, sprinkled it with holy water and then retired, followed by the prince and his suite.

The superintendent of police, while admitting that some danger of disturbance still exists among a portion of the unemployed working men, denies all knowledge of and any foundation for the statement that an order has been issued for the protection of churches owing to threats of the Communists; leaders, nor does the captain of the precinct in which the convent St. Catharine is situated know of any foundation for the rumor that the institution is to be burned by Communists. A large force of police, however, was held in readiness last night at headquarters, convenient to the convent.

The corner stone of the new *Tribune* building was laid to-day. The Misses Greeley participated in the ceremonies, which were very simple.

One thousand men were discharged from the navy yard during the past week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 24.—The

President has appointed the following cadets from the United States at large, to the military academy at West Point: Walter Stone Alexander, son of Lieut. Col. Alexander; J. Walter Bennett, son of Col. Bennett; Jos. B. Rawlins, son of Gen. Rawlins, late Secretary of War; Chas. J. Messmore, son of Col. Messmore; Wm. E. Almy, son of Commodore Almy; Fred. L. Faltz, son of ex-surgeon-general Faltz; George C. Strong, brother of Gen. J. Strong; Wm. English, son of Lieut. Col. English; and Jno. Greene Lugenbul, son of Colonel Fenckney Lugenbul Lawrence, and G. Hearn, son of a former sergeant in the fifth infantry, are appointed as first and second alternates to supply the place of any of the above appointees who may fail.

The Butler-Carpenter bill for a new election in Louisiana provides, it is said, for a commission to be appointed by the president, to consist, it is supposed, of military officers. It is said that the bill cannot be passed without the aid of the Democrats, who are indisposed to endorse the principle of Congressional interference in the affairs of State, although not satisfied with the manner in which the Kellogg government was placed in power.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 24.—Yesterday p.m., a miner was returning along St. Pittston, from work, when a stranger on the sidewalk, apparently watching for some one, shot him dead, and threatened to shoot any one who interfered; the murderer disappeared and has not been seen since.

WASHINGTON, 25.—It is expected that the judges of the Supreme Court will soon take a recess, and that the new Chief Justice will take his seat on the re-assembling of the court.

The following is an exhibit of the proceedings in bankruptcy in the U. S. courts, with a statement of the cases in bankruptcy in said courts, and their disposition, from March 2nd, 1867, to December 31st, 1872: The number of petitions filed in 1867, 7,345; in 1868, 29,539; in 1869, 5,921; in 1870, 431; in 1871, 5,438; in 1872, 6,074; total, 58,618. The number of discharges granted were 38,747. Fees and expenses of assignees, \$1,003,022; fees and expenses of clerks, \$942,792; fees and expenses of marshals, \$1,001,954; fees and expenses of registers, \$1,768,346; miscellaneous expenses, \$105,668; total expenses, \$4,821,784. The number of cases pending Jan. 1st, 1873, 15,421.

The plan of relief for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which will soon be introduced in Congress, is briefly as follows: All the lands of the company are to be sold by a commissioner appointed under the authority of the U. S., and the proceeds placed in the treasury to the credit of the company, the government to retain the amount charged for the transportation of mails and the carrying service. The company ask the U. S. to guarantee the interest on the five percent bonds, receiving for thirty years, to a limited sum per mile; in consideration of such accommodation the company propose to pay the government a liberal per cent, on the gross earnings, thus securing the government from loss.

The President is preparing a message, which he will send to Congress after first submitting it to the cabinet, in which he will make a plain but elaborate statement of the facts in connection with federal proceedings in Louisiana in support of the decision of the United States court. The President is opposed to any legislation by Congress ordering a new election in Louisiana, though he has no hesitation in saying that there is no doubt that the late election in Louisiana was an organized fraud from beginning to end, for the benefit of those now in possession of the government of that State, that there has never yet been a fair account of the votes, and that results have been reached by dishonest means too well known to be repeated. Still it is his opinion, as recently privately expressed, that Congress has no more right to order a new election in Louisiana than it has in any other State because of a local conflict; all States now being equal in the Union, and as much entitled to the general protection from illegal or unconstitutional interference by any branch of the federal government, as they are against invasion.

NEW YORK, 25.—A Washington special says the nomination of Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, to be Consul at Kagawga, Japan, will be