

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—In the debate on Morton's bill for the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States by the direct vote of the people, Eaton said that the second question of the bill provided that the returns from such States shall be counted, which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be a true and valid return, and asked what would be the effect if the House decided that one set of returns were correct, and the Senate decided that another set was correct, in a case where there were two sets of returns from one State.

Cooper moved to amend by adding, after the words—"The two houses acting separately shall decide it to be a true and valid return," the following words—"and if the two houses cannot agree, then the House of Representatives, voting by States, in the manner provided by the constitution when the election devolves on the House, shall decide it to be a true and valid return."

Allison introduced a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation with regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes; referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Atkins reported back the Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill, which were concurred in.

Kasson said, in view of the increasing illness among the members of the House, and of the extraordinary bad ventilation which every one felt in the hall this morning, he asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the committee on public buildings to examine into the causes of the bad ventilation, and to direct such improvement as may be found expedient to increase the purity of the atmosphere.

Kelly said that his object in coming to the House this a.m. was to bring to its attention what he regarded as the murderous atmosphere of the hall. On last Thursday he had sat for a few minutes feeling, as the hot blood gurgled in his throat, that at last he was confronting the dread summons. He alluded to the dangerous illness of his colleague, Ketchum, Wilson, of West Virginia, and others. He understood that no less than 13 members were detained from it by illness.

Harrison, a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, stated that the sub-committee of the committee on public grounds and buildings, was now considering the subject, aided by certain scientists, who proposed to make a written statement of the defects and of the remedy. The ventilation was utterly defective, and something must be done to remedy it, and done immediately, even if the cost were very large; and if there had to be a radical change in the construction of the hall it ought to be made.

Saylor, White, of Kentucky, Yeung, Banks and others spoke on the subject, and Kasson's resolution was agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to permit national banks to organize with a capital of \$50,000 in towns, irrespective of population, was stricken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Logan presented the petition of 3,000 ex-soldiers, asking for the passage of a bill for the equalization of bounties similar to the one passed by the last Congress; referred.

On motion of Frelinghuysen the bill fixing the salary of the President was taken up.

Sargent said he thought it would show ineffable meanness on the part of this government to pay its President a salary far below what is paid the representative of the British government residing in Washington; he did not consider the present salary any too large. Without further debate the question was put and the ayes and nays were demanded, with the following result—yeas 26, nays 20.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The bill to incorporate the Citizens' Building Association of Washington, was taken up and passed.

A bill was passed to exclude Missouri from the provisions of the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the U. S., also a bill to further the administration of Justice in Colorado.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Campbell presented a petition of 700 citizens of Illinois, asking for the repeal of the resumption act; referred.

The Speaker then called upon the States for bills, under which call the following bills were introduced and referred—

By Hewitt, of Alabama, prohibiting contributions from officers and employees of the government for political purposes.

By Landers, to allow twenty days vacation, with pay, to all government employees, to attend the centennial celebration.

By McCannan, to exempt persons engaged in postal service from militia duty and from jury service.

By Riddle, allowing three months' pay to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war.

Southard offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary to read it, for information as to defaulting Internal Revenue collectors; adopted.

Cox, of N. Y. then offered the following—

"Resolved, That the people of the U. S. constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent and for the purposes defined in the federal constitution."

"Resolved, That the government of the U. S. is a federal union, and was formed by the people of the several states in their sovereign capacity; that the rights and powers of the U. S. government are defined and limited by the federal constitution, and these rights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the constitution."

"Resolved, That the rights of the states have the same sanction of security in the constitution as the rights and powers of the general government, and that local, domestic government by the several states, within the limits of the constitution, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the citizens and the continuance of our republican system of government."

"Resolved, That the doctrine that any state has the right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of a perpetual Union, as contemplated by the constitution, and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the result of the recent civil conflict."

Holman called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Blaine expressed the hope that every Union man in the House would vote against the resolution.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was adopted, yeas 150, nays 42. All the democrats and a few republicans voted for the resolutions.

Willis also offered a resolution directing the committee on civil service reform to inquire into the alleged conspiracy on the part of John W. Wright and others, to defraud the government in connection with Indian claims; adopted. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The committee on the expenditures in the War Department met to-day; Pendleton was present, but as the books and papers of the accounting officer of the Kentucky Central Railway will not be brought to the city until late to-night, and as the papers called for from the War Department had not yet been furnished, the examination of Pendleton was postponed until to-morrow.

Allen F. Terry, formerly steamboating on the upper Missouri, testified that he carried goods for Casselberry to Standing Rock and other ports at trading-posts; he knew of no transactions between Orville Grant and Dunfee & Peck, and never said, as reported, that Grant was interested with the Secretary of War in the disposal of trading-posts. He knew of no money being paid to any of the traders for the purchase of their posts, and said that he was subpoenaed on the strength of a newspaper article which was full of falsehoods.

The report that an arrangement has been made by which the Government is to purchase the entire bullion produced of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines for a year, for use in the resumption of specie payments, is pronounced incorrect by the Treasury Department, although it is admitted that a proposition of this character has been received, and is now under consideration.

Secretary Bristow, in response to enquiries in regard to the report

that Revenue Detective Phillips has unearthed astounding corruption in California, and that the testimony is to be sent to Congress, says that the report is news to him. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue also says that he has received no information in regard to these statements.

Representative Ford introduced a bill, to-day, which was referred to the committee on ways and means, providing that on and after the first day of July next there shall be levied and paid, a tax on all sales or contracts for sales, whether verbal or written, of gold and silver bullion and coin, at the rate of one twentieth of one per cent. on the amount of the sales or contracts for sales thereof, and a failure to make the returns of sales, or the tendering of fraudulent returns, is to be punished by a penalty of \$200 besides the payment of the tax due, to be assessed by the collector on the best information he can obtain.

On motion of Lawrence, the House judiciary committee were recently instructed to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure the Government against loss on account of the subsidy bonds issued to the various Pacific railroad companies. The subject was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Knott and Lawrence, who, to-day, submitted to the full committee their report, embodying a number of important recommendations. The report, which was prepared by Judge Lawrence, goes into an elaborate examination of the relations which exist between the Pacific railroads and the Government, and shows, by detailed statistics and computations, that after applying all the means provided by law for the reimbursement of the interest and the advances, there will be a deficiency of at least \$150,000,000 in the principal and interest when the subsidy bonds mature. This result is arrived at without allowing the Government to calculate compound interest on its advances. It is argued that the companies will not be able to pay this sum in addition to their first mortgage indebtedness to private parties, and the belief is expressed that they do not expect to. The sub-committee therefore recommends the passage of a bill of which the main features are as follows—

"First—The Government is to retain in the treasury all the money which is or may be due to the companies and apply it to their indebtedness to the U. S.

"Second—It requires each company to pay to the Government, semi-annually, such a sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and which, invested at interest will, at the maturity of the subsidy bonds, create a fund sufficient to pay the principal."

"Third—It requires the creation of a similar fund to pay, at the maturity of the subsidy bonds, the amount of interest not then reimbursed by services and by five per cent. of the net earnings now required to be paid into the treasury."

"Fourth—It prevents each company from making any dividends while it is in default of complying with any of these requirements for semi-annual payments."

"Fifth—It gives the Government the right of action to recover all money due, or to become due, and to take possession of or to operate any road in default."

The bill also, among other things, requires of the Treasurer to report to Congress what may be reasonable rates for government transportation. The amounts of the semi-annual payments, to create a fund for the payment of the interest are to be presented from time to time, according to the amounts realized from the 5 per cent. net earnings and the retention of the charges for freight business. The report says that the proposed bill adds nothing to the obligations of the companies, and as to the payment of the interest it leaves the question open whether they shall pay it as it accrues, so that if the Government at any time desires to ask the Supreme Court to review its recent decision, this can be done. Prominent members of the committee are of the opinion that the main recommendations of this report will be adopted and reported to the House.

The committee on the real estate pool have decided to report to-morrow Kilbourne's refusal to answer to the House, together with excerpts from the record showing the questions to which he refused answers, and accompanied with a resolution directing the sergeant-

at-arms of the House to present the recusant witness at the bar of the House for its action.

A largely attended meeting of colored persons, to-night, passed resolutions declaring, among other things, that the Senate, in refusing to seat Pinchback, professedly on technical grounds, did an unjust act affecting the colored race, ignored the rights of a sovereign State, bowed to caste and aided the precipitation of rebellion and anarchy. The resolutions also condemn Senators Edmunds and Paddock for voting against Pinchback, and eulogize Senator Morton. These resolutions were supported by Fred'k Douglas, Geo. L. Downing and others, and were unanimously adopted. Morton was complimented with a serenade. The colored speaker, who informed Morton of what had taken place at the meeting, and of the character of the resolutions, said that heretofore the colored people could only thank their friends, but now they could express their gratitude in votes.

Morton responded, saying among other things that Pinchback was fairly and legally elected, and had the sympathy of the entire republican party throughout the country, and that the great battle of human rights would be fought in the coming presidential contest. The procession then proceeded to Capitol Hill, where they serenaded Pinchback, who returned thanks in a speech.

NORWICH, 13.—Seven bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the poorhouse to-day, and it is feared three more of the inmates were burned.

It is now believed that fourteen persons were burned in the almshouse on Sunday night, most of them old people, from sixty to seventy years of age. Seven bodies were taken from the ruins to-day, buried to a cinder and unrecognizable. Five jumped from the windows, two of whom were fatally injured. The entire number of inmates was 54.

JACKSON, Miss., 13.—The senate, by a vote of 32 to 4, found Lieut. Governor Davis guilty, as charged in the articles of impeachment, one colored and five white representatives voting in the affirmative, and four colored in the negative. The finding will be formally announced on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, 13.—This a.m. a company of Spanish military engineers, under the command of Col. Don Juan Maria, arrived, and after parading the streets under the escort of the State Fencibles, took possession of their barracks on the Centennial Grounds.

NEW YORK, 13.—The employing job printers having recently agreed to reduce their wages from ten to fifteen per cent., the new schedule of rates was put into operation to-day in three houses, and the men went on strike.

Cardinal McCloskey is seriously ill, suffering from general debility; the fatigue incidental to his journey to Rome and his arduous religious duties have affected his health.

NEW YORK, 14.—The National Rifle Association committee has written an answer to Sir Henry Halford's recent note, respectfully telling Sir Henry that the American Association has invited England, Scotland, Ireland and the Dominion of Canada, and that Scotland and the Dominion have accepted, and that the American Association will be sorry if England keeps aloof.

The Bank of the State of New York has suspended.

The *Evening Post* says that the Bank of the State of New York closed its doors to-day, by reason of its having been thrown out of the clearing house. This action of the clearing house committee was taken after an investigation suggested by the bank examiner, Mr. Meigs. He found the affairs of the bank in a very bad condition, there having been large overdrafts made for speculations in merchandise. The clearing house will have a full meeting at 3 p. m., to ratify or disapprove the action of the Clearing House committee. The capital of the bank is \$2,000,000; by last Saturday's statement it had loans of \$3,980,000; specie \$325,000; legal tenders \$1,095,000; circulation \$250,000; and deposits \$2,855,000. At the Clearing House it was debited this a.m. \$104,000, which was paid. The depositors in the bank will lose nothing, neither will the note holders, the total loss falls on the stockholders, and it is thought that its capital is impaired one half. An examination of the affairs of the bank was begun

by Meigs some days ago, and he found that irregular loans had been made to produce dealers, and that a great many bad debts were the result. Among these debts are acceptances of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to the amount of \$70,000. There are other debts in sums varying from \$10,000 to \$20,000. When these facts were ascertained the bank examiner reported to the Clearing House committee, and at a meeting this morning it was decided that a receiver ought to be asked for and the bank closed. In accordance with this view Meigs at once telegraphed the comptroller of the currency, John J. Knox, for the appointment of a receiver. The result of the investigation of the bank accounts tends to show that its failure will not affect any other banks, and it is thought the failure will not be followed by other financial disasters. Mr. Patrick, Vice President, underwent a long examination before the clearing House committee this morning. The news of the suspension created great excitement at the Stock exchange. The *Post*, in its financial article, says "The effect of the closing of the Bank of the State of New York, at the stock exchange, was to create wild excitement, during which there was a sharp decline in prices. This continued for only a short time, when the facts became known and prices recovered part of the decline. In the gold market the effect was to put the price up to 115, from which it has since fallen to 114½. The contemplated action of the Clearing House committee was so secretly kept that many bank officers not connected with the committee were as much surprised as was the street. Mr. Meigs, who brought to light the unsoundness of this bank, is an officer above reproach; his whole time is devoted to examining the New York banks, and it is proof of their soundness that he has discovered that only this one is weak."

The *Express* says, the bank examiner last week made a thorough examination of the bank, and on Saturday reported to the Clearing House committee the unexpected fact that in his opinion the institution was insolvent. Late that day the conference committee was called together, and this morning they held another meeting. Denning Duer, and Richard Patrick, president and vice president, were summoned, and their explanations not being satisfactory the committee resolved to suspend the bank from the privileges of the Clearing House, and called a meeting of the association for this p.m. The overdrafts are stated to amount to \$800,000, and the name of one of the officers of the bank is rumored to be connected with them. It is stated that the Bank of the State of New York permitted one concern to overdraw \$447,600, and accepted as security for the overdraft a patent about which little is known.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., 14.—The damage by floods in Deer River and St. Regis river is extensive. The water rose higher than ever before known, carrying away saw mills, shingle mills and bridges. At Helena the water was three feet deep in the church and a large amount of wood and some live stock were swept away. The ice is piled up six feet high in the roads.

WASHINGTON, 14.—George H. Pendleton was before the War Department committee, to-day, and gave a circumstantial account of his connection with the Kentucky Central Railway, and the collection of its claim for transportation. He testified that he was paid by the Company fifty per cent. of the amount received through his agency, and he also received about \$15,000 additional to be paid to A. H. Ranson, who was a clerk in the Company's service, and who assisted in the preparation of the claims. He never paid one dollar to any person connected with the government, or to any member of Belknap's family, or any one else except Ranson. During the examination Pendleton said that neither Mrs. Marsh nor Mrs. Bowers traveled with him and family in Europe, nor did he meet Mr. Clymer there, and the publication that he had a private conversation with any member of the committee before he testified was infamously false.

The cause of the removal of Ellerman, the Marysville postmaster, was the discovery that he is a defaulter, and has issued fraudulent money orders; the amount of the defalcation is small. His bondsmen will hold possession of the office until his successor, Eastman,