

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

YANKTON, 19.—The Supreme Court, to-day, affirmed the decision of the court below in the trial of McCall for murdering "Wild Bill," and McCall will be hanged on March 1st.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The joint committee's compromise bill continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation here. The Washington newspapers, the organs of both parties, to-day, denounce it vehemently, and there are indications that it will encounter greater opposition in Congress than was supposed yesterday.

The *National Republican* calls on the Senate, as a bulwark of freedom, to stand by the Constitution and established precedents, which give its presiding officer the right to open the certificates and count the votes. Compromise with wrong, says the *Republican*, means and deserves defeat, and 4,000,000 loyal voters will cry out in indignation against the proposed mixed tribunal, which means nothing else than making the President by a toss-penny dice-box arrangement.

The *Chronicle* argues that whether the power of the counting of the votes belongs to the President of the Senate, or is lodged in Congress, this plan is unconstitutional and trifles with the intelligence of the nation.

The *Union*, a democratic organ, in a two and a half column editorial, reviews the bill and arrives at the conclusion that the plan is tantamount to declaring the November election a draw and ordering a new election by fifteen men instead of by the people. It constitutes a tribunal nominally to decide, virtually to elect. The *Union* furthermore opposes the bill on the ground that this unwarrantable compromise is surrendering the right of the House to an equal and independent voice in deciding what votes shall be counted.

Articles like these, and similar utterances of partisan newspapers elsewhere, are evidently producing considerable effect upon congressmen; but nevertheless, it still seems certain that the bill will pass both Houses by handsome majorities as a matter of expediency, although it will be protested against as a matter of principle.

The House judiciary committee, to-day, reported a bill providing that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest State or territorial court, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for three years, maintaining good standing, and who has a good moral character, shall, on motion and production of such record, be permitted to practise before the Supreme Court.

BOSTON, 19.—The Murdock testimonial entertainment at the Boston Theatre this afternoon netted \$3,400.

CHICAGO, 19.—The *Times'* Washington special says the women's suffragists, to-day, matured a sixteenth constitutional amendment, giving women the right to citizenship. They have petitions from twenty-six states. One hundred delegates were present, including Mrs. Stanton and Phoebe Cozzens.

The national democratic executive committee will call a full meeting of the committee here on February 2nd. If the compromise bill passes the committee intend to call a national convention.

In the committee on Indian affairs, to-day, the sub-committee reported a bill recommending by the Sioux commission, providing for the removal of the Sioux to the Indian Territory, but the commission voted to recommit, with instructions to report the bill striking out that portion providing for transfers.

A counterfeit \$1,000 bill, said to be a very perfect imitation, has appeared.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—Since the first of January 117 new cases of small-pox have been reported to the board of health, including one case from the State House. Several cases are reported among the troops in the custom house.

NEW YORK, 19.—Maxwell, the broker who bought the \$64,000 check of the forger of the Union Trust Company's check, was arrested, to-day, charged with complicity.

ASHTABULA, 19.—The unidentified dead, nineteen in number, were buried, to-day, in the cemetery here, with the Methodist Episcopal services. Three are still here, waiting identification.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Carthage, Missouri, gives a brief account of a riot at Webb City, yesterday. It appears that a somewhat notorious fellow named Bud Blunt, was arrested for violation of the city ordinances, and not being able to pay the fine assessed, was lodged in the calaboose, and subsequently released. In a spirit of revenge he, with his brother and a large number of followers, procured guns and pistols and opened fire on the citizens promiscuously. Some 200 shots were fired. Several persons were badly wounded, including two of the rioters. Several houses were fired into, two horses killed and two men severely beaten. Great excitement prevails. The citizens rallied and ten of the rioters were arrested; they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *World's* Tallahassee special says the Florida returning board canvassed the presidential vote, yesterday, under the legislative action just approved by Governor Drew, requiring the board to make a new canvass, and that all the returns found regular footed ninety-four majority for Tilden. The republicans claim that this result was attained by fraud.

CLEVELAND, 20.—This morning the dead body of Charles Collins, Chief engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was found in his house with the appearance of having been lifeless for twenty-four hours. One revolver was held fast in his hand, while another and a razor lay near him on the bed. A case of undoubted suicide by shooting. It is supposed anxiety on account of the late accident at Ashtabula made him deranged. Mr. Collins' family was absent at the time of the suicide.

NEW YORK, 20.—The electoral bill continues to challenge great diversity of public sentiment. While the majority of partisans of both sides appear to oppose, business men generally approve it, because they believe it will render an early peaceful settlement of the presidential muddle so certain as to immediately stimulate the revival of trade.

The *Herald* approves it unreservedly, predicting its early passage by both houses, and characterizing opposing arguments as weak and ineffectual.

The *Times* criticizes the bill for not more clearly defining the powers of the proposed commission; it denounces as unconstitutional any attempt to go behind any lawful declaration of the electoral votes; claims that the proposed tribunal cannot be impartial and judicial, for even its judges are chosen according to supposed party sympathies, leaving much to chance in the selection of a fifth judge, whose decision must settle the whole case. The bill also gives this tribunal the right to interpret the powers of Congress in cases where these powers are confessedly undetermined in the declarations or precedents of Congress itself, and says more extraordinary legislation has never fallen to our lot to examine than that a responsible legislative body, acting under a written constitution or by clear and necessary inference from that instrument, should be asked to clothe an arbitrary accidental commission with all the powers, if any, possessed by itself in the premises is, we believe, unheard of. We cannot see how the Supreme Court Judges, with any proper conception of the dignity of their office, can consent to take part in such a helter-skelter method of shuffling around a great public question. The conditions under which they are called upon to act are fatal to anything like the judicial thoroughness which is essential to judicial impartiality.

The *Tribune* protests against the disposition of business men to the compromise, as shown again on the support of the bill. There is something more important than either the revival of business or the success of either party—the maintenance of the Constitution, which has provided a method for counting and declaring the vote. Constitutional lawyers are better guides than business men.

GLENCOVE, L.I., 20.—By the explosion of a converter at Glencove Starch Company's works, to-day, two men were killed, and the works damaged \$25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—H. C. Bennett, the defaulting pension agent, to-day was sentenced in the United States Circuit Court to pay a \$5,000 fine or two years in jail.

Snowing heavy in the Sierra Ne-

vada. Reserve snow plows are breaking the track.

The Central Pacific overland train, with double mail and delayed passengers for the Union Pacific, were detained east of Verdi yesterday, the plow leaving the track.

The snow in the State extends well down into the foot hills. Snowing in the extreme northern portion of the State; raining at Sacramento and the lower portion of San Joaquin Valley, also in Napa and Sonoma. In the southern portion of the State cloudy, with indications of rain. Clear but cold in Oregon. Raining in this city all day. Cheering reports of crop prospects are coming from nearly all parts of the State.

BOSTON, 20.—There has been a good demand for wool during the past week, and all grades are selling more freely. Choice fine fleeces are held with considerable firmness, and desirable lots could not be purchased except at full prices. Medium, No. 1 and X fleeces were not quite so firm, and sales have been at some concession from the extreme prices recently current. Some considerable sales of X Ohio fleeces have been made at 41 @ 44, but a portion embraced lots not fully up in grade or condition, and can scarcely be called a fair test of the market. Holders of really desirable lots are still quite indifferent about selling. In Michigan fleeces there has not been a single transaction. Some small lots of X New Hampshire and Vermont were sold at 40, and 6,000 pounds of No. 1 Milwaukee at 42½. Transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been 102,000 lbs., and include some lots of choice X, and above at 45 @ 46, and X X and above at 46 @ 50. The demand for combing and delaine has been more active; the sales comprising 139,000 lbs., at 46 @ 55 for washed, and 34 @ 35 for unwashed; desirable lots of combing at 53½ @ 55. Stocks of this description are fast disappearing. Fall California has been in better request, but prices ruled comparatively low, about 500,000 lbs., selling in the range of 12 @ 18. A choice lot of 70,000 lbs. of Spring sold at 33½, and some desirable lots of Fall as high as 26 @ 27. There is also considerable Fall on the market that could only be sold at comparatively low figures. Pulled wools have been in fair demand, with sales of 156,000 lbs. as to quality. The sales include good and choice eastern supers at 42 @ 46½. Sales of 31,000 lbs. of combing and pulled at 45 @ 47½.

NEW YORK, 20.—Dunn & Company's annual circular shows 9,900 failures in the United States for the year 1876, with gross liabilities exceeding \$25,500,000. This is 1,350 more failures than in the preceding year, but the reduction of \$14,290 on an average of the liabilities, as compared with 1875, which indicates that the wider the wave of financial trouble extends the greater number of small traders are included. The percentage of failures in the Pacific States is one in every sixty business houses; in western States one in seventy-two; in New England one in fifty-nine; in the Middle States one in fifty-seven; in the South one in sixty-four. In Canada for 1876 the failures were one in thirty-two, notwithstanding its specie currency, because of overtrading and indiscreet credits. The circular anticipates a decided business improvement as soon as the presidential muddle is settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.

The rain has ceased throughout the State, but reports from the south indicate that another storm is approaching. The rain fall has amounted to one and a half to two inches in different localities. The storm has subsided in the mountains. The snow is deep, but has not drifted so as to interfere with the running of trains. The rain has been sufficient to start plowing in the southern counties, where the crop had not been sown, and has greatly improved the grasses. In the north where the grain is up the prospects of a good yield are considered excellent.

Arrived the Pacific Mail steamer *Alaska*, from Hongkong, via Yokohama.

Hongkong, Dec. 16; Shanghai, 17.—Travel on the railway between Shanghai and Woosung was stopped by native mobs, the rails obstructed and the workmen assaulted. The Chinese dislike to all material improvements caused the disturbances.

There is great distress from famine in the northern provinces.

A squadron of Spanish war ships is expected in China for the ostensible purpose of investigating the

alleged outrages upon Spanish merchant vessels on the coast of Formosa eleven years ago. The real purpose is believed to be the reopening of the coolie trade with Cuba.

Yokohama, Dec. 27.—General Laigo and suite returned from America on the 26th instant. They speak enthusiastically of the reception and treatment in all parts of the United States.

D. W. Ap. Jones, the American superintendent of the government sheep farm, sails by this steamer to perfect arrangements for the introduction of stock to Japan. Government regards this enterprise as the most important industrial movement yet organized.

There is a great famine in Corea; help is asked by the Korean government from Japan.

The interior lines of railway are to be commenced early in 1877.

A fatal affray took place between the sailors of the German ship *Vineta* and Japanese laborers, and police interference was necessary. One German was killed and another mortally wounded. The affair originated in a place of low resort.

The Empress is at Kioto performing a series of ceremonial visits to schools, factories and public offices. Great interest is excited, this being the first occasion of any Japanese Empress taking part in any public proceedings.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *World's* Indianapolis special says Ex-Governor Hendricks was interviewed, to-day, as to his judgment of the constitutionality and efficiency of the measure reported by the joint congressional committee on the electoral count. He said, I am gratified that so fair a bill has been reported. It may not satisfy those who demand success in advance, but I think it will be acceptable to the country. It is certain that the commissioners may make a proper and righteous decision under it. It will allow such latitude of investigation and judgment as will compel them to decide the right.

The *Herald's* London dispatch says a Vienna correspondent telegraphs that he has learned that the Porte has intimated that soon after the closing of the conference it would spontaneously offer considerable concessions to the powers which it now refuses to yield to compulsion. The correspondent adds that the ministerial press of Vienna says that it is Europe not Russia that has been unsuccessful at Constantinople, and therefore that there is no need for Russia to take up the gauntlet thrown down by Turkey. The prospect of Russia being left alone to deal with Turkey, say the Vienna journals alluded to, is rather favorable to peace.

General Tchernayeff has been interviewed extensively and believes war certain.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Secretary Chandler denounces, as a deliberate forgery, the following alleged dispatch which has been repeatedly published, none such having ever been written or sent by him:

"New York, November 8th.
"To Governor W. L. Stearns.

"Hold Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Money and troops will be sent you."

"(Signed) Z. CHANDLER."

The Senate claims committee have favorably reported a bill authorizing Col. Ben. Holladay to bring a suit in the court of claims for property used by troops, depredations by Indians, and damages and expenses incurred in changing the mail route by order of the United States military while contractor for carrying the overland mails for six years between the Missouri River and Salt Lake. The committee base their favorable report upon the exceptional circumstances of the case, and say that it must not be regarded as a precedent for the allowance of claims wherein these peculiar reasons for government liability are absent.

The democratic members of Congress from Louisiana, who, with Colonel Burke, yesterday, called upon the President and had a conversation with him about Louisiana affairs, express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of their interview, the President having intimated no change in his policy regarding Louisiana.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the House contains the following Pacific Coast items: San Francisco mint, wages of workmen and adjusters, \$250,000, incidental expenses and material \$75,000. Salaries—superintendent \$4,500, assayer,

melter and coiner \$3,000 each; chief clerk \$2,250; cashier \$2,500; four clerks \$1,600 each. The sub-treasury salaries are all reduced, the total appropriation being only \$21,230. One thousand is taken off the assistant treasurer's pay, and ten per cent from all the subordinates.

Carson Mint—Salaries \$22,950; wages \$60,000; incidental expenses \$35,000. The existing laws regarding melting and refining for private parties are the least changed. The bill reduces the territorial salaries to \$2,500 for governors, and judges of the supreme courts, and \$1,800 for secretaries.

The salaries of the Pacific Coast surveyor-generals are reduced to \$2,500 for California, Nevada, Oregon and Idaho; \$2,250 for Oregon (?) and Washington, and \$2,750 for other territories. The allowance for clerks is, California \$8,000; Oregon, Washington and Arizona \$3,000 each; New Mexico \$4,000; Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana, \$2,500 each. All these reductions, if carried through the House, will be strenuously resisted by the Senate.

The report that progress is being made in the efforts to obtain the admission of Utah as a State into the Union appears unfounded. A large majority of the House committee on territories in charge of Cannon's bill are opposed to it, and there is no chance whatever of its being reported this Congress.

It is ascertained, to-day, that the President has said it is his intention to sign the bill providing for counting the electoral vote in case it passes both houses of Congress.

The *Herald* publishes the following from Paris: M. Bourgoing, the French envoy, had a stand up fight with Edhein Pasha, Bourgoing having taken deep offence at the language of the Turk, is alleged to have so far forgotten the dignity of his situation as to grapple with Edhein Pascha, who thereupon drew his scimitar. This naturally created the greatest consternation among the diplomats until Chandordy rushed forward and pulled back his colleague by the coat tails.

CHICAGO, 21.—A fire at Rockford, Illinois, this morning, destroyed the furniture factory of Upham & Herriek; loss about \$50,000, insured \$6,000.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., 22.—Another vein of silver ore has been struck in the Merrimac mine.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says, Grant, on the electoral bill, expressed himself, to-day, earnestly in favor of its passage. He said he considered it a patriotic, statesmanlike and equitable proposition for the adjustment of the difficulties, and that no one would welcome a peaceful solution of the presidential question more than he. He said that he had noticed the opposition to the bill among extreme partisans on both sides, but it did not appear to him to be of such a character or to be sufficiently organized as to secure its defeat. He thinks the business interests of the country would give such support to the proposition, and would speedily make that support felt from all sections of the land, that it would be impossible for even those who now declare their hostility to the scheme to vote against it. He said if he had the opportunity he should sign it cheerfully and heartily. Speaking of the election in the three disputed States, Grant said to a gentleman who called, to-day, that as to South Carolina and Florida he did not believe any fair-minded man could now properly deny that both of them went for Hayes. As to Louisiana he spoke with a much less degree of certainty. In fact he left upon the mind of the visitor the impression that he seriously doubted whether the action of the returning board could be justified or whether the vote of the State could be honestly given to Hayes.

Grace Greenwood, in her Washington notes to the *Times*, thus discourses:

"Perhaps I have been particularly unlucky, but I have not, this session, heard a speech in either chamber which has quickened my pulses or strengthened my courage. I just missed Booth's speech in the Senate, which is said to have been very fine, and I do not doubt it, for he is an orator. Wisdom may still come from the east, but of late years eloquence comes from the west. I am afraid that Blaine made a mistake. He will always be respectable in the Senate. He would have been redoubtable in the House. Still, young blood is needed in this branch of the national legislature, and something more of vigorous will, drive and audacity."