

tions for the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the alcoholic liquor traffic; referred.

Merrill called up the bill introduced by him yesterday, to further provide for the redemption of legal tender United States notes in accordance with existing law, and addressed the Senate.

Mitchell presented the petition of A. B. Meacham, praying for compensation for injuries received in the Modoc Indian war, while acting as chairman of the peace committee in treaty with the Modocs under a flag of truce; referred.

Wright introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the U. S.; referred.

Morton introduced a bill declaring, in effect, that permits to purchase products of insurrectionary States, in certain cases, should be granted by the President of the U. S.; referred. Morton said he introduced the bill by request, without knowing anything as to its merits.

HOUSE.

Under a call for bills the following were introduced and referred:

By Frye, to provide for the payment of the judgments of the Alabama Commission after the 22d of Jan'y next; also for an equestrian statue, in Washington, of Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the U. S.

By O'Brien, a resolution directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the disbursements for the support of the marine corps, and to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such corps or transferring it to the army; adopted.

A resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any of the officers of the navy or marine corps, over the age of 62 years, are still retained on the active list, and if so, why they have not been retired; adopted.

By Goode, whether any part of the money appropriated for the construction of the eight steam vessels of war, authorized by the act of the 10th of Feb'y, 1873, has been misapplied for a political purpose, or used in any manner to promote the success of the republican party, and especially whether any money has been paid to incompetent persons, possessing no mechanical skill, who have been employed in the navy yards on condition, expressed or implied, that they would vote for the nominees of the republican party.

Kasson suggested, that the inquiry go back a few years further and include the democratic party. Goode preferred the resolution in its present form, not caring to go back to times before the deluge.

Lawrence remarked that the resolution specified no navy yard.

Goode—"It specifies all the navy yards of the country."

Holman suggested to strike out the words "republican party," and to substitute the words "any political party."

Goode agreed to modify the resolution accordingly, whereupon Hale, of Maine, Garfield, and other republicans, said there was no opposition to the resolution on that side, and as thus modified it was agreed to.

By Monroe, to protect the postal rights of the inmates of insane asylums; also instructing the committee on education and labor to inquire into the expediency of making a moderate appropriation on the rates of illiteracy for the states which have established, or will establish, a permanent system of common schools for the education of their youth; adopted.

By Harris, of Va., to restore to the pension rolls persons stricken off for disloyalty.

Caldwell, of Ala., introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of U. S. troops in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana on the 6th of December, 1875; adopted.

By Miliken, authorizing tobacco producers to sell tobacco by retail, in the leaf.

By White, that all pensions on account of death, or wounds, or disease contracted in the service since March, 1861, shall commence from the date of death or discharge; also to economize on the collection of the whiskey tax in remote and out-of-the-way localities; also to insure the success of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, to maintain the honor of the nation; also to pay soldiers and sailors who are entitled to bounty lands a dollar per acre for those lands.

By Whitehouse, to amend the Texas Pacific Railway act.

By Kasson, a resolution recognizing

ing brave and gallant services, by loyal soldiers, to the country in the time of its greatest need and peril, earnestly recommending to the people the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of those brave men, by securing employment to them, that in all cases of public employment, all other things being equal, the soldier shall have preference over the civilian, and declaring that the House is in favor of giving liberal pensions to diseased and crippled soldiers, their widows and children, and their dependent fathers and mothers. The previous question was seconded, 142 to 9, and the resolution was agreed to amid laughter on both sides of the House.

Fort offered a resolution declaring the doctrine just enunciated by the House in the adoption of the resolution by Kasson is so wise and just, that it should be followed by the officers of the House in filling subordinate places under them, and instructing them, in all such cases, to give well qualified Union soldiers the preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army. He moved the previous question on its adoption, but the previous question was not seconded, 78 to 103, Wood, N. Y., remarking that this was Centennial year, a year in which all past dissensions, difficulties and controversies should be forgotten, and he moved to refer the resolution to the select committee on the Centennial. He wanted the House to go to business, and to have no more buncombe; the motion was agreed to, 121 to 91, and the resolution was accordingly referred.

Morrison offered a resolution directing the several committees having in charge matters pertaining to Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, postoffice, public lands, public buildings and grounds, and claims and war claims, to inquire into any abuses or frauds in the administration and execution of the laws affecting those branches of the public service, with a view to ascertain what changes and reformation should be made so as to promote integrity, economy and efficiency; also instructing the committees on expenditures in the several departments to proceed at once, as required by the rules of the House, to examine into the state of the accounts of the expenditures of the respective departments, and learn whether all the moneys had been disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws, and what provision was necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys to secure the government against demands unjust in character or extravagant in amount; adopted.

Lawrence offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the judiciary committee to report a law to compel the Pacific Railway Companies to indemnify the government for the interest advanced on the subsidy bonds issued to the companies. He said the Supreme Court recently decided that the government is bound to pay the interest on the subsidy bonds, and that no provision is made for reimbursement, but where freight or passengers are carried for the government one half the charges may be credited on the advance of the subsidy bonds, the amount of which is \$65,000,000. The interest paid by the government over and above freight charges credited is over \$27,000,000. The Attorney General had estimated that the railway companies would owe the government \$200,000,000 at the maturity of the bonds, in about twenty years, all of which will be lost to the government unless by the passage of a law to secure indemnity. The object of the resolution is to save the government the loss of \$200,000,000.

Caulfield offered a resolution stating that certain charges had been made implying fraud and mismanagement in the construction of the Custom House and P. O. building in Chicago, and instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to enter upon an investigation of such charges; adopted.

Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to take into immediate consideration the pay and allowance of all officers of the army, and to report whether in any, and if so in what, cases such pay and allowance should be reduced. In connection with it he said while the committee on appropriations desired to make the reductions as far as possible, but yet with justice to the army and all other branches of

the government, it was not its desire to interfere in any way with business which other committees may have before them. He could say that the committee on appropriations desired to reduce the number of employees, or to change their pay; it would be so only after the fullest conference with the committee which had special charge; the resolution was agreed to.

Hopkins, from the select committee on the Centennial, reported a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 to complete the Centennial buildings and other preparations for the celebration; one third of the amount to be paid at once, and the rest in four monthly payments, providing that the government shall not be liable for any debt or obligation in connection with the celebration, or for any additional payment; referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

New offered a resolution, that the fraternal feeling and good will now existing in all sections of the country, and the manifest disposition and purpose of the men who battled against each other in the late civil war to join hands, as one people, is a most auspicious ushering in of centennial year, and that, while the people are thus making an honest effort to live together in peace, and uphold the same flag of an undivided country, their representatives in Congress should do no act which would unnecessarily disturb the patriotic feeling existing and increasing, nor wantonly revive the bitter memories of the past. He insisted on having a vote by yeas and nays, and it was so taken, and resulted in the resolution being unanimously adopted, yeas 198, nays 0.

Fort tried to offer a resolution declaring that in consideration of the especial harmony expressed in the resolution just adopted, wounded Union soldiers ought not to be removed from places in the House which they might be qualified to fill, but the Speaker ruled that he had not the floor for that purpose.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows—

By Buckner, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the names and residences of all shareholders in the national banking associations, and the number of shares held by each on the first Monday in July last; adopted.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has before him the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the award of the Court of Claims in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., but before taking final action he awaits the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether the company has complied with the law relative to five per cent. of its gross earnings.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections met this morning to consider Edmunds' resolution calling for a new election, on the seventh inst., of a President of the Senate *pro tem.*; after an hour's session the committee adjourned till to-morrow without final action. An expression of opinion was obtained by vote on the question whether or not the Senate has a legal right to elect a presiding officer at the present time.

Senator Sargent, yesterday, requested the President to make the following nominations—H. G. Rollins, to succeed Stratton as Surveyor General for California; W. R. Wheaton, of San Francisco, formerly city assessor, to succeed Rollins as register of the San Francisco land district. These nominations will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The bill introduced by Luttrell, to-day, relative to fruit brandy, is the measure drafted by the California Wine Growers' Association; the same bill was introduced by Booth in the Senate, omitting the section proposing a reduction of the tax; this he thinks cannot be obtained and it is useless to ask it.

NEW YORK, 5.—The second oratorical contest of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, took place last evening, in the Academy of Music, which was crowded. Hamilton College was represented by Julian M. Elliott, whose subject, "The Heroic Element in Modern Life, the heroism that is typified by Flynn of Virginia," took the first prize, and D. J. Tompkins, of Cornell, the second. The \$200 prize, for the best essay on Dickens and Thackeray compared, went to F. E. Hark, of Cornell.

At a meeting of the directors of

the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad, to day, a dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock was ordered, payable February 1st, out of the earnings of the past six months.

William B. Hooper, Jr., hemp and jute dealer, is reported to have made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors; liabilities heavy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 5.—Col. Tom Scott, in a letter to President Cole, of the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., in reference to the Texas Pacific railway, says the provision of the bill to be submitted to Congress, as well as the entire policy of the company, show, conclusively that there is no intention of building said road in the interest of northern lines, but it is intended, in fact, to be an open highway to the Pacific, with which every road of the country may connect on equal terms.

HAMILTON, Ont., 5.—This a.m., Nelson Mills, an old and respectable citizen, was murdered on King St., by a butcher named Michael McConnell, who was arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—James Anthony, late of the *Sacramento Union*, died in this city this morning, of apoplexy.

The bark *Windward*, from Seattle, with lumber, to San Francisco, is ashore at Useless Bay, Puget Sound, a total wreck; the crew were saved.

NEW YORK, 5.—The Postmaster General has appointed Thomas Fraser, of Portland, and Harrison Lineville, of Buena Vista, Oregon, mail route agents on the special train on the Oregon and California railway from Portland to Albany.

WASHINGTON, 5.—In the Senate to-day Sargent, of Cal., introduced a bill for the relief of Louis Rose and other persons claiming title to lands within the lines of the military reservation at San Diego, Cal.

The Secretary of War invites attention to his communication of April, 1874, relative to Camp Cady military reservation, in California, and asking authority to relinquish the same to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced to-day by Morrill, of Vt., to provide for the redemption of the legal tender U. S. notes, in accordance with the existing law—

"Be it enacted, that, to further enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption of legal tender U. S. notes, in accordance with the existing law, he be authorized to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in legal tender U. S. notes, either of the descriptions of bonds of the U. S. bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 1/2 per cent., described in the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled, An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, with like qualities, privileges and exemption to the extent necessary to carry into full effect the act of Congress, approved January 14, 1875, entitled, An act for the resumption of specie payments, and the use and proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And the said legal tender notes, so obtained upon the issue of said bonds, shall be held and considered as part of the final redemption of such notes provided for in the act of Congress herein last mentioned, shall be treated accordingly, and cancelled; provided that the principal of the bonds herein authorized may be made redeemable at any time, not less than 30 nor exceeding 40 years, from the date of issue. That all contracts entered into, or made after the 1st day of Jan'y, 1878, be payable in accordance with the legal tender standard of gold and silver, unless otherwise provided at the time of the contract; that all national banking associations shall be, and hereby are, required to hold in coin, as part of their lawful money reserve, on and after the 1st of Jan'y, 1877, one fourth; after the 1st of Jan'y, 1878, one half; and after the 1st day of Oct., 1878, three-fourths."

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Joseph Bork, the defaulting city treasurer, returned to-day, and gave himself up; he was arraigned and bailed by friends, in \$50,000. He claims that, if allowed, he can pay all the claims of the city.

PUEBLO, Col., 5.—J. L. Mitchell, receiver of the land office for this district, attempted suicide here to-day, by shooting himself in the head; the ball did not, however, penetrate the skull and he will recover; he is under indictment for a delinquency, and had been required to give bail for his appearance at the next federal court.

DETROIT, 5.—The *Post*, to-morrow morning will contain a report of a long interview with General Morrow on the proposed reduction of the army. The General thinks that to reduce the army much below its present strength would end in detriment to the service; it would involve a future large expense from Indian wars, would leave some of the Territories practically undefended, and by leaving the miners unprotected would largely reduce the production of precious metals. He thinks that, with the present force, the cost of transportation could be reduced one half, and other expenses somewhat cut down; he favors turning the Indian bureau over to the war department.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—Captain Sawyer, of the ship *Orpheus*, which collided with the *Pacific*, will be placed on trial before a U. S. commissioner to-morrow, for wilfully wrecking his ship, as charged in the affidavits of seven members of his crew.

U. S. Naval Paymaster Spaulding has been arrested and confined at Mare Island, on orders from Washington; it is supposed that he is charged with complicity in the Pinney frauds.

NEW YORK, 6.—The recent robbery and suspension of Benedict Brothers, jewelry dealers, does not affect the old down-town house of the name, of which Reed Benedict, now in California, is the head; the latter is considered sound and reliable.

John Stephenson & Co., the well known car manufacturers, have asked their creditors for an extension of time; their liabilities amount to about \$180,000. The principal portion of their assets consists of real estate which, if disposed of now at a forced sale, would be sacrificed for less than half its value, which is placed at seven hundred thousand. The manufactory will continue in operation as usual, and the company is now treating for one contract for constructing seven hundred cars, to be sent to St. Petersburg, and another for fifty cars, for Berlin.

A dispatch from London says that the colossal bronze statue of Grattan, mounted on a limestone pedestal, was unveiled to-day on Cottage Green, in front of the old Parliament House in Dublin, Ireland, the scene of many of his greatest triumphs; speeches were made by Mr. Sullivan, Hon. Isaac Butts, and others. At 11 o'clock a monster procession, participated in by trades, unions, orders, and citizens generally, moved on the Custom Houses and assisted in the ceremonies of unveiling. The Order of Foresters declined to join, giving as a reason that they regarded the demonstration as of a national character, and endorsing the idea of Irish independence. Arthur Guinness, member of parliament, Plunkett and Gibson, university representatives, also declined to participate.

The following special has been received—

"The *Cologne Gazette*, in an editorial on American affairs, says that Secretary Fish's Cuban circular was ill timed; and from its tone and character President Grant evidently fears that his existence will be forgotten in Europe, and that the circular was a cheap bid for glory. It also expresses the opinion that the circular will be void of any effect so far as unsettling Alfonso is concerned.

TRENTON, N. J., 6.—For some time the Pennsylvania Railway Company has kept an engine on the track at Hopewell, to prevent the Delaware and Bound Brook Railway Company laying a frog and securing a crossing. On the approach of trains the engine would run on to a siding, resuming its former place when the trains had passed. Last evening, as soon as the engine had passed on the siding, about two hundred laborers in the employ of the D. & B. Railway suddenly appeared and tore up the siding and built a temporary structure to enable them to go on with their work. The Pennsylvania Railway officials being informed of the act, sent an engine and broke through this temporary structure, but in doing so it ran off the track and was knocked down the hill, and in the mean time the frog was put down and a Bound Brook engine placed on it and chained down to the ties with immense chains, and a barricade of rails and wood built around. The excitement became intense, and 500 people were on the ground this a. m.

BOSTON, 6.—The inauguration of Governor Rice took place to-day with the usual ceremonies.