

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Christiancy read a lengthy argument in support of his substitute, and said that he was not opposed to the introduction of silver coin into our currency, neither was he opposed to making it a legal tender so as to be just to both creditor and debtor, but he did not want to have a recoinage of silver so that it would repel other coin from the country. He could not approve of the remonetization of silver in homoeopathic doses of 412 grains, but was willing to have it in allopathic doses of 434 grains. The passage of the bill now before the House was in plain English debasing our coin, and all such expedients had, by the verdict of history, debased the debaser more than the coin.

Allison said he would insist upon the disposition of the bill to-morrow or Friday.

Saulsbury thought that a full discussion ought to be allowed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Kernan presented petitions from Erie and other counties of New York, in favor of the repeal of the specie resumption act.

A number of bills of a private character were passed during the morning hour.

Hamlin called up the House joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Henry M. Stanley, explorer of Central Africa, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Maxey called up the Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier, and it was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the silver bill.

Morgan submitted an amendment to allow the free coinage of silver by permitting any holder of bullion to deposit it in an assay office or mint in sums not less than \$100 in a single deposit, nor to exceed \$100,000 during a calendar month by the same depositor, the bullion to be valued at its market price for legal tenders at the date of deposit, certificates to be given to the owner to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in not less than thirty nor more than ninety days in legal tender notes, or silver dollars at the option of government, after one year the coinage of silver to be on the same footing in all respects with the coinage of gold. Ordered printed.

Booth submitted an amendment to allow the owner of silver dollars to deposit them with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States and receive certificates of not less than \$10, the certificates to be engraved as money and to circulate in the place of silver, the design being to obviate the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions. Ordered printed.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The morning hour was taken up in the presentation of petitions from all parts of the country. Most of them remonstrating against changes in the present tariff duties and the restoration tax on tea and coffee. All of which were referred.

Other petitions, favoring the organization of a Department of Industry, the head thereof to be a cabinet officer, were presented and referred.

Davis, from the committee on judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to prevent abuses in respect to the mileage of district attorneys of the United States: placed on the calendar.

Dawes introduced a bill regulating the authentication and use of proxies in meetings of shareholders in national banking associations; referred.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Spencer to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

By Saunders, supplementary to the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration of the silver bill was resumed, and Beck submitted an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion not less than \$3,000,000 per month, or as much more as can be coined at the mints of the United States. The United States to have

the benefit of the gain or seignorage. Provided, that whenever the market price of silver bullion is such that it cannot be purchased at less than par in legal tenders, he shall give notice of the fact, and then, any citizen of the United States owning bullion, may deposit the same at the mint and have it coined. The amendment further provides that the subsidiary coinage shall contain the same relative quantity of pure and standard silver as the silver dollar.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Hayes introduced a bill prohibiting any further destruction of legal tender notes, and making such notes a legal tender for custom duties.

Davis (N. C.) introduced a bill respecting the section of the Revised Statutes forbidding the payment of pensions to any person, or widow, children or heirs of any deceased person who, in any manner, voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion.

Butler's amendment providing that when spirits are withdrawn from bond, the tax shall be collected at the rate required by the law at the time of its entry into bond, was adopted, 108 against 51.

Foster's substitute for the original proposition declaring a reduction of the tax on whisky expedient, was adopted.

After discussion, the House sustained the action of the committee in adopting the substitute declaring it inexpedient to reduce the tax on whisky, yeas 148, nays 112, and the title was changed accordingly. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 31.—A resolution to investigate the charges of official misconduct in the United States western district court of North Carolina was referred.

Harris, from the elections committee, reported in the California case in favor of Wigginton.

Wait presented the minority report, favoring Pacheco.

Springer presented a separate report, although concurring in the resolution of the majority. All were ordered printed.

The case comes up on Tuesday. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Baker, of Indiana, presented a charge against the doorkeeper of the House, reciting that he has on his rolls 63 names more than are authorized by law, and demanding an investigation: The subject was entertained as a question of privilege.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Mills alluded to the Boston navy yard scandal of several years ago.

Baker had his affidavits read. The first was by Ingram Coryell, charging that Polk had promised him an interest in certain claims, provided he would resign his position as clerk. Polk was interested in these claims. The second statement was made by Mark A. Duffy, assistant superintendent of the document room to a similar effect, and that Polk had told him he had a corner upon Congress in the way of appointments. He could get anything from the committee of accounts.

Wright said he had one man appointed by the doorkeeper, but the man was stationed as messenger in the committee room, and he had to pay him himself. Wright continued in a serio-comic strain, to the great amusement of the members, discussing Beecher and hell, and addressing the reporters, for which he was called to order, amid laughter. He said the doorkeeper undoubtedly did the best he could, for no mortal was ever so oppressed by office seekers.

Clymersaid that during the forty-fourth Congress the contingent expenses of the Senate were \$3,688 for each senator; of the representatives \$1,013.

Finally the investigation was placed in the hands of the civil service committee and the affidavits were omitted from the record, Baker objecting to this leaving out of a part of his speech.

The vote was reconsidered and then the motion to expunge the affidavits was declared out of order.

After being in committee of the whole on the private calendar, the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Among the bills introduced and referred during the morning hour is one by Southard authorizing the payment of customs in legal tender notes, and one by Mills providing that all bonds hereafter issued by government shall be payable principal and interest, in gold silver and legal tender notes.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Isabella Beecher Hooker was before the House judiciary committee to-day, in behalf of the tax-payers of the United States. Her argument was to the effect that every woman who was a tax-payer was entitled to vote.

The President has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to test the gold and silver coinage of the United States for the year 1877: Professor Charles W. Elliot, Mass.; Prof. Thomas Eggleston, Jr., N. Y.; Prof. Robert G. Rogers, Penn.; A. Louder Snowden, Penn.; Hon. J. B. L. Curry, Va.; Rev. S. A. Bronson, Ohio; Charles M. Walker, Ind.; Hon. Newton Bateman, Ill.; Charles Beardsley, Iowa; Hon. John W. Twigg, Cal. The ex officio commissioners are the judge of the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the comptroller of currency and assayer of the assay office at New York. The commission will assemble at the mint at Philadelphia on the 13th of February next.

The Post Office Department has sent to its special agent a statement in certain San Francisco affidavits filed by John Allman, making charges against Postmaster Coey, which are to the following effect:

First—That he refused to certify the sufficiency of bonds submitted with blank bids for mail service, unless the bonds should be filled up.

Second that he took memoranda of the amounts of bids, the names of bidders, etc., with a view, as Allman charges, of furnishing such information to competing bidders.

Third—That he told certain parties there was no use in their bidding, as the Washington postmaster would be sure to get the contracts, and in this connection spoke with disrespect and contumely about the Postmaster General and several prominent officers of the department.

Fourth—That Coey has taken receipts of clerks and other employees for larger amounts of money than he paid for them.

The department has ordered its special agent to make a full investigation of these charges, because they are presented in regular form, and are upon their face of a serious character, but nobody in the department believes that they will result in the establishment of anything disgraceful or even prejudicial to Coey.

DEADWOOD, 30.—A Russian, name unknown died in the Deadwood hospital to-day from the effects of a gunshot wound received last Saturday, near Lead City. The deceased refused to reveal who fired the shot or any circumstances connected with the affair.

Otta A. Tierback committed suicide to-day by shooting. The motive for the deed unknown.

BOSTON, 30.—The wool market is unchanged but steady, a fair demand from manufacturers and prices continue the same as last reported. Fine fleeces are very little inquired for, and when forced upon the market would have to be sold quite low; in fact, it is difficult to obtain more for XX and XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania than for good No. 1 and X. Prices range from 43 to 45½. Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, and other fleeces range from 38 to 42, and combing and delaine fleeces at 45 @ 53 for low and fine. California wool has been in demand. Sales at 14 @ 28 for fall, and 20 @ 33 for spring. Super and X pulled are in demand. Sales at 32 @ 46.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—After a preliminary hearing, to-day, Frank Leslie was held to bail in \$2,500.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—In the Anderson trial, to-day, Clerk Smart, of the Vernon parish court, testified to the identity of the election returns and his signature.

Mr. Ray, counsel for the defense, objected that this document was not the one set forth in the charge, and was not properly before the court.

The court, however, decided that this was a technical objection.

A bill of exceptions was filed, counsel contending that this document produced by the prosecution was a forgery, and that consequently the indictment was null and void.

The information was, after some discussion, amended in a few particulars, and the trial proceeded.

Thomas Franklin, supervisor of registration of Vernon parish, testified that the parish returns were altered in favor of the republicans after he signed them.

No news of Governor Wells.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—The modification in the view of the silver men, tending to a substitution of the trade dollars as a compromise coin, instead of the dollar of 412½ grains, has led to considerable eastern inquiry in this market to-day, for trades and bar silver.

Hong Kong, January 4th, Shanghai 5th.—A Canadian missionary named Mackay was attacked by mobs in Tamsui, Formosa, and threatened with death if he remained on the island. He refuses to withdraw, although the officials say they cannot protect him. The result is not yet known.

The conflict continues between Governor Hennessy and the Hong Kong community, the governor insisting upon an absolute reform in the treatment of Chinese inhabitants, which has hitherto been scandalous.

Yokohama, January 14.—The annual report of the minister of finance shows the total expenditure on account of the rebellion last year to be \$42,000,000. To meet this, reserve funds will be applied, also \$27,000,000 of new paper currency will be issued. Retrenchment is counselled in all the government offices.

The national liabilities are about \$380,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 is foreign debt. Of the balance, \$219,000,000 are bonds given in exchange for pensions to nobles and gentry, which pensions were formerly interminable, whereas the bonds expire within 30 years. The remainder is paper money, circulating or presently to be circulated.

The annual report of the postmaster general shows great progress in his department. The revenue for the last fiscal year was about \$700,000, \$100,000 more than the previous year. The expenses were about \$800,000. The excess of expenditure is lessening each year.

The postal system is now perfected throughout the empire and extended to all ports in China. Postal savings banks and money order bureaux are in general use. The abolition of foreign postal agencies, desired by all nationalities, is opposed by the British minister alone, who regards it as part of a political scheme to hold Japan in restraint.

An extraordinary rumor has been received from China, that Mori, Japanese minister, formerly charge d'affairs in Washington, has been assassinated by a mob. There is no telegraphic communication with Peking, therefore the report cannot be investigated promptly.

Two new foreign weeklies have been established this year, both English, one in Yokohama, called the Japan Times, the other in Nagasaki, called the Kiusiu Times. Japan now has eleven foreign journals—nine English, one American and one French.

WASHINGTON, 31.—To Burke's telegram to Chandler, received from New Orleans, Mr. Chandler replied as follows:

To Maj. E. A. Burke,  
New Orleans, La.

Your insolent language and false charges against me leave no doubt about your identity, and I, therefore, repeal my inquiry about the Wormley Hotel conferences. Were you present? Was a memorandum made? Will you make it public?

(Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

To W. E. Chandler,  
Washington, D. C.

The statements in my telegram are true, can be established, and having admitted their application to yourself, it is evident that your past connection with Louisiana affairs has been such as to justify me in declining any further correspondence with you upon that subject.

(Signed) E. A. BURKE.

Washington, D. C., 31, 1878.

To Maj. E. A. Burke,  
New Orleans.

Please make public immediately all the proofs of your charges against me, together with the memorandum you have of the Wormley's Hotel conferences.

(Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

CHICAGO, 31.

A snow storm has prevailed here since early morning. Communication by telegraph with the south is interrupted.

The World's Washington special says the Senate in executive session yesterday ratified the treaty recently concluded by Evarts between the government of the Samoan Islands and the United States. This treaty is one of friendship and commerce. It accords American

naval and commercial vessels free liberty to enter and trade in any port of the Samoan Islands, the Samoan government to charge no import no export duties upon the cargoes of American vessels entering or clearing from its ports, and to charge no tonnage duty in excess of one half of one per cent. per ton actual measurement. The treaty is to continue for ten years.

The Times has a sensational dispatch from Washington to the effect that a consternation amounting almost to a panic prevails among the republicans because of rumors on all hands and from all sources, that the prominent republican statesmen who visited New Orleans last November, are to be indicted at New Orleans for persuading the returning board to falsify the returns. It is asserted, says this correspondent, that the Louisianians are disposed to make serious trouble. That Nicholls intends to pardon the returning board when convicted, provided they will give up certain records that Madison Wells is hiding, subject to the orders of the prosecution, and will turn States evidence.

Those who will be indicted are Stoughton, Sherman, Garfield, Matthews, Kelley, Hale, White of Pa., and Job Stevenson.

Yesterday afternoon Garfield received a private dispatch in the House, stating that he, Sherman, and Matthews had been indicted. The news gave him a nervous attack. The dispatch, however, is believed to be premature, but it is believed indictments will be found. Consultations among the parties concerned are numerous, and Anderson's private secretary, Dosmarios, is understood to be here with a bundle of documents, and announcing protection from the administration.

The Times' London special says: The situation does not lighten any this morning. Secrecy concerning the delay in concluding the armistice still continues, and will increase irritation and suspicion. There are singular contradictions in the official and semi-official statements. One from the Porte is that the Turkish envoys accepted the terms and concluded peace eight days ago, since which time nothing official has been heard from them. The other is from Russia, and is semi-official, that everything is all right, but that there has been delay in the transmission of the results.

Something is wrong. One explanation that is being received is that a secret understanding exists between the Porte and Russia, and that the announcement of the armistice is being delayed to allow Russia to complete her military preparations necessary to carry the agreement into effect. There has been a large and swift concentration of troops south of the Balkans who, if the negotiations are being made in good faith, are not needed. The greatest secrecy seems to prevail everywhere at the front. A good deal of angry protest is being heard from Austria.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 31.—One of the heaviest snow storms known in this vicinity for years began here at 2 o'clock this morning. Trains on all the railroads running into the city are somewhat detained, and during the forenoon the general business in the city was almost entirely suspended.

BOSTON, 31.—Fire broke out this evening in the fifth story of the large six story brick building, No. 221 New Bedford Street, Charles-town district, used for the manufacture of fine furniture by F. W. Holmes & Co. The building, which is 450 feet long and extending back 200 feet to Mystic river, was filled with furniture, a large amount on the upper stories being finished. A violent snow storm, with a strong east wind, delayed the firemen, and the entire building was soon in flames. Three alarms, quickly followed by the general alarm, were sounded, and only by a great effort a most disastrous conflagration stayed.

At 10 30 p. m., the fire was under control. The factory and contents were completely destroyed, together with the houses. Some 20 families are homeless and between 400 and 500 workmen are thrown out of employment. The details of the loss and insurance are not yet available. The loss on the factory, machinery and stock of furniture is estimated at \$150,000. The other loss is about \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The signal service observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the chief signal officer as follows: "The steamship