

## BY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Sargent presented a petition of 300 Californians, in favor of government aid to the Texas Pacific to construct a railroad so as to have a competing line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Referred.

Terry introduced a bill providing that the compensation of fourth-class postmasters shall depend upon the number of stamps cancelled, instead of the number sold, and for other purposes.

A motion to print 12,000 copies of the eulogies on Senators Bogy and Morton was referred.

Blaine introduced a bill to coin a silver dollar of so many grains as the director of the mint shall from time to time prescribe to be legal tender in common with gold coin up to and including five dollars, and for all sums exceeding five dollars the debtor shall have the right to tender, and the creditor to demand one-half of the amount in gold coin and one-half in silver coin. Ordered printed and to lie on the table for the present.

Sargent called up the Senate bill to provide for the removal of the naval observatory and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and laid over.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Howe and Cameron (Wis.) presented resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in favor of extending the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railway, on certain conditions. Referred.

Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported favorably on the resolutions to print copies of the eulogies on the late Senators Morton and Bogy.

Sargent called up the Senate bill to provide for the removal of the naval observatory, and submitted an amendment therefor in the nature of a substitute, which authorizes the President, by consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of three persons to select a site for a naval observatory and report at the present session of Congress upon the cost of the same, and also the cost of removing the institution. Agreed to.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Matthews, to pay the interest and principal of bonds in silver.

The question being on the amendment of Conkling to make the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, Conkling said, as the constitution of the United States deposited with the President one-sixth of the whole law-making power of the Government, he thought it should have the sanction of the Executive as well as two houses of congress.

The debate was continued in a colloquial manner by Edmunds, Thurman and Kernan, and the Senate on motion of Davis (Ills.), adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was discussed briefly and postponed until to-morrow.

The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the custom house at Memphis, Tenn., to be constructed of Tennessee marble passed.

WASHINGTON, 25.—At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the resolution of Matthews, declaring the right of government to pay the bonds in silver. The amendment of Conkling, making the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, was rejected, yeas 23, nays 39.

Edmunds' amendment to Matthews' resolution, providing for the payment of bonds in gold and declaring any other course a violation of public faith, was rejected, 44 to 18. Three pairs were announced.

Morrill's amendment was rejected, 41 to 14.

Chaffee withdrew his amendment of December 12th.

Edmunds moved indefinitely to postpone the resolution. Rejected, 43 to 22.

Matthews' resolution was then agreed to, 43 to 22.

The question then recurred on the preamble submitted by Edmunds on the 14th inst., and it was rejected, yeas 19, nays 41.

The vote next taken was on the preamble submitted by Morrill on the 15th inst., which was rejected without the roll call.

Edmunds then moved to amend the preamble submitted by Matthews, by inserting the following: "And, whereas, by the provision of the coinage act of 1873, passed on the 12th of February of that year, and of the revised statutes which took effect on the first day of December of that year, all provisions of law authorizing the coinage of such silver dollar, were repealed."

The amendment of Edmunds was rejected—yeas 20, nays 33.

The question then recurred on the preamble as submitted by Matthews on the 6th of December, and it was adopted without amendment—yeas 42, nays 20.

The preamble and resolution having been passed, Allison moved that the Senate take up the House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar or restore its legal tender character.

Vice-President—"That comes up by prior order."

Morrill then took the floor to address the Senate on the silver bill, but yielded to Ferry, and on his motion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions remonstrating against the reduction of certain tariff duties and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, &c., all of which were referred.

Voorhees presented a petition of citizens of Albany, N. Y., in favor of remonetization of silver and repeal of the specie resumption act; referred.

Beck gave notice that he would, to-morrow, call up the resolution submitted by him last week, declaring it inexpedient either to maintain or impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for the \$37,196,045 asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund.

The House bill to remove obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, was taken up and passed.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Franklin presented a resolution of merchants of Kansas City in favor of the remonetization of silver. Referred.

Ellsworth introduced a bill relieving bank deposits from internal tax. Referred.

The House took up the steamboat bill, and Luttrell offered an amendment providing that no American vessel shall employ in any capacity whatever a Chinese or Mongolian. Hanna, of Indiana, asked if there was a government on earth that would make such a discrimination? To which Luttrell replied that he did not believe there was a man on the Pacific Coast, republican or democrat, unless he was a capitalist, who did not believe in making the discrimination. It was in the interest of labor, morals and of good government.

Harrison, of Illinois, said—Suppose an American ship on the Chinese coast shall have some of its seamen disabled, or suppose they should die or desert, would you have the captain send to America for sailors?

Luttrell—Well, sir, I am in favor of protecting American seamen. (Laughter.)

Saylor—Would not the same principle apply to all foreigners?

Luttrell—No, sir.

Saylor—And is it not in direct violation of the treaty with China?

Luttrell—I do not know that it is.

Hubbell characterized Luttrell's proposition as absurd.

Saylor called for the reading of the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty of 1868 with China, which secure the right of the people of each country to travel, trade and live in the other country.

Goode of Virginia remarked that this whole question was now before the committee on education and labor; that it was a delicate and difficult problem, and that it was premature to bring it before the House now. He therefore suggested the withdrawal of the amendment.

Luttrell—"At the request of the gentleman from Virginia I withdraw the amendment."

Saylor—"That is all I want. I want the steamboat bill to pass."

Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment requiring ocean steamships to carry a mortar, and other appliances for casting shot lines on shore in case of shipwreck. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for amending the laws concerning commerce and navigation and regulation of sail vessels.

Townsend moved to strike out the section which provides that whenever damage is sustained by any passenger on a steam vessel through fire, explosion or other causes, such casualty occurring without the fault or knowledge of the owner of the vessel, the owner shall only be liable to the extent of his interest in such vessel. Townsend said that under that section he might be roasted alive on the Hudson River on a steamboat owned by Vanderbilt, who was worth his millions, and yet that gentleman could only be held liable to the extent of the value of the hulk of the vessel.

Beebe offered an amendment, providing that any person sustaining loss through the carelessness or wilful misconduct of the mates, engineer or pilot, he might sue the owner for damages. He accused Reagan of bringing into the House the bill in the interests of property.

Reagan denied the charge, but opposed demagoguery.

Beebe's amendment was rejected, 162 to 81.

On motion, Field's words, "On indictment and conviction of such carelessness," was inserted, and Hooker's amendment, relieving the owner from liability if an explosion occurred without his fault, was rejected.

Townsend (New York) moved to strike out the whole paragraph regarding the liability of owners. Rejected, 137 to 94.

The paragraph, as amended, is as follows: "Whenever damage is sustained by any passenger, in person or property, from explosion, fire, collision, or any other cause, to which his negligence does not contribute, the masters and owners of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to each and every person so injured to the full amount of the damage, if it happens through any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of this bill, or through the defects or imperfections of the steaming apparatus or of the vessel, which could have been detected and provided against by reasonable care; but if such explosion, fire, collision or casualty shall occur without the negligence, fault, privity or knowledge of the owner or owners, the total liabilities of such owner or owners, respectively, shall in no case exceed the amount equal to the amount or value of his or their interest in such vessel at the commencement of the voyage or trip, and any person sustaining loss or injury as aforesaid, without guilt or negligence on his part, through the carelessness, negligence or wilful misconduct of any master, mate, engineer or pilot, or his neglect or refusal to obey the laws governing the navigation of such steamers, may sue such master, mate, engineer or pilot, and recover damages for any such injury caused by any such master, mate, engineer or pilot, and such officer, on indictment and conviction of such carelessness, negligence, wilful misconduct, neglect or refusal, may also be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

Lockwood moved an amendment to the section, fixing the salaries to steamboat inspectors, classifying them from \$1,700 a year down to \$700.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Some bills having been introduced and referred, the House considered the bill for revising steamboat laws, which, after discussion was passed by a vote of 173 to 8.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits in bond until July 1st. Several bills were set aside for the purpose.

After further argument and great confusion, the committee arose, without action on the amendment.

Knott, from the judiciary committee, reported that in Congressman Small's case, there was no breach of privilege of the House. Ordered printed.

Adjourned.

To-morrow's session will be only for general debate.

WASHINGTON, 28.—A bill was presented by Atkins making disclosures of private telegrams a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Blaine is in full text as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, etc., That silver bullion may be deposited at any coinage mint or assay office in the city of New York for returns in silver dollars of—grains standard silver, at such rate or price per standard ounce of bullion as may from time to time be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which rate shall correspond as exactly as possible with the market rate, and bullion thus placed shall, in addition to other required coinage authorized by the existing law, be coined without delay to the full capacity of the mint.

Sec. 2.—That any gain or profit arising from the coinage of silver dollars shall, after the payment of lawful warehouse, be converted into the Treasury of the United States at the close of each fiscal year.

Sec. 3.—The silver dollars herein authorized to be coined shall be legal tender as by the existing law, in common with gold, for all sums up to and including \$5, and for all sums exceeding 5 shall have the right to tender in full payment, and the creditor the right to demand, half the amount in gold coin and half in silver dollars.

Sec. 4.—Fine or standard gold and silver bars bearing the stamp of any coinage mint or assay office in New York shall be received by the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York for their stamped value, which shall be their coinage rates respectively, and coin certificates shall be issued therefor by the assistant treasurer in the same manner as coin certificates are now issued for gold coin, and certificates so issued shall be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury on remand of the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, in coin or stamped bars of bullion deposited, at his option.

The marriage of King Alphonso to the Princess Mercedes was celebrated to-night with great brilliancy at Wormley's Hotel, the residence of the Spanish minister and Madame Mantilla, who had issued 500 cards of invitation in honor of the event. The guests commenced to arrive at 9 o'clock. The minister and members of the legation were in full uniform. The scene was remarkably brilliant, among the gentlemen present were all the foreign legations and army and naval officers in full uniform, Justices of the Supreme Court, both committees on foreign affairs, members of the two houses of Congress and presiding officers, members of the cabinet and assistant secretaries.

WHEELING, Va., 23.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the oil refinery of J. Warren & Co., including 500 barrels of refined oil. The loss is supposed to be about \$20,000.

BOSTON, 23.—In wool there is no material change in the market; the demand is steady but moderate, manufacturers purchasing as wanted, and holders quite firm on their views, believing all the wool on hand will be wanted at current rates. Sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania X, medium and XX and above at 43 @ 46; Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire at 32 @ 42, and super and X pulled at 38 @ 46. California wool is in fair demand at 15 @ 25 for fall and 20 @ 34 for spring; combing and delaine fleeces continue quiet, and sales are limited.

CHICAGO, 23.—For two months United States detectives have been shadowing a man named Carl Namuth, suspected of being engaged in taking letters from the mail boxes in various parts of the city, and to-day they effected his capture, together with over 2,000 letters, which he had in his house, and which he had taken from boxes, opened and rifled of their valuable contents. His stealings, which have extended over a period of some 10 months, must have been very considerable. He is a German, highly educated, fine looking, and has only been here a year and a half.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—The members of the returning board, to-day, petitioned for a removal of the case against them to the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the law authorizing juries in and for the parish of Orleans, in criminal cases, operates in injustice to the accused, in so much as it places in the hands of the officers, authorized by law to draw juries, powers which enable them to draw such juries as they may see proper, and that in this instance out of the whole venire there is not a colored man; and for the further reason that by virtue of the existence of a great public prejudice in the minds of the white population of this city, the officers have willingly, or unwillingly, drawn such a jury as are believed to be impressed by this prejudice. Judge Whitaker ordered the application to be filed, and fixed the case for argument, to-morrow, Judge Collom, of the

counsel, gave Assistant Attorney General Egan notice, in open court, that he would apply for commissions to take the testimony of absent witnesses on behalf of the accused. To which Egan objected—first, on the grounds that the defence had no right to take evidence in that way; and secondly, because it would necessarily operate the continuance of the case, which he would not consent to.

BISMARCK, 24.—Official information from General Miles' post, Fort Keogh, says: News has been received there that Sitting Bull at Frenchman's Creek, with his lodges, including the escaped Ne Perces and the refugees from the agencies. These last number 800 warriors, and Sitting Bull's own camp 2,300, all well armed. The principal hostile chiefs with him are: Black Moon, Four Morns, Long Dog, and Red Bear.

Two companies of infantry have been sent to Fort Peck to hold it. Indians from Sitting Bull's camp have been seen within ten miles of Fort Peck, and an attack upon both that and Keogh is among the possibilities. Miles has only 500 men.

BALTIMORE, 24.—Just before the beginning of a matinee in the Holiday Street Theatre, yesterday, the cylinder, containing gas for the calcium light, exploded, fatally injuring James Knapp, and wounding Charles Street, Charles Butler and H. Thompson, attaches of the theatre.

NEW YORK, 24.—For some time past the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. has been swindled by putting on the market stolen passenger tickets, which were sold at low rates. Detectives discovered that they were obtained from John Earl, a former clerk in the auditor's office of the company. Earl was arrested, and admitted complicity in the business, but refused to divulge the names of other members of the ring.

The Tribune in reviewing its Elkland, Pa., correspondence, says: The true history of the "Colorado petrified man," that was exhibited recently in this city, is given here with: It was made at Elkland, a little mountain town in Northern Pennsylvania, near the New York State line, by George Hull, maker of the Cardiff giant. Barnum became interested in the scheme, and supplied part of the capital. The figure was taken to Colorado, buried there, and finally dug up in accordance with a carefully arranged plan. Adroit deception was practised in regard to the results of the scientific list, which it was claimed was made. Ground stone, ground bones, clay, plaster, blood eggs, and other materials were used in forming the image, which was then baked for weeks in a kiln. Hull had intended for a long time, to deceive the public with this pretended petrification, and had spent much time and several thousand dollars in experiments.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Times' London special, 7:30 a. m., says: The situation is again becoming very critical. There is authority for the statement that Russia, indignant over the attitude of England, is disposed to break negotiations altogether, or else delay them until possessed of military advantages which will enable her to meet an attack from England. Advice from St. Petersburg, received this morning, show a marked change in the tone of the semi-official press, indicating a possible change of programme on the part of the government.

The same correspondent says: There has been increased excitement to-day, and a stoppage of business owing to the disquieting rumors from Roumeia. Among those gaining some credence is the march of the Russians both toward Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is asserted from Bucharest that the march on Gallipoli is a military necessity for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of Suleiman Pasha, whose troops are being embarked at Jenizza, on the Gulf of Lango. There is considerable apprehension here that from this military necessity may grow a military occupation of Gallipoli, which would greatly embarrass the English troops in case of hostilities.

A correspondent at Pera says an armistice has been agreed on, though the terms are not known. He believes it includes everything demanded by Russia, as the Porte is determined to conclude peace at any price and allow the remainder