

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Voorhees presented a petition of several thousand soldiers, praying to be paid the difference between the value of their pay during the war in greenbacks and the value of gold at that time. Tabled.

Butler, of South Carolina, introduced an amendment to Bayard's resolution withdrawing the legal tender of greenbacks. His amendment will make the resolution provide that after January 1st, 1885, United States treasury notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender, and notes issued thereafter shall bear this superscription. Referred.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Postmaster General recommending an appropriation of \$206,000 for increased Star service, etc. Referred.

Voorhees introduced a resolution for a commission of five to investigate the causes of negro emigration from North Carolina to Indiana. Laid over, Edmunds objecting.

The bill passed enabling the Secretary of War to enlarge and protect the San Antonio arsenal.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. It appropriates \$32,404,000 as against \$29,263,000 last year. That increase has been necessitated by the large increase in the number of pensioners during last year. The bill was agreed to by the committee without amendment and, on being reported to the House, it passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The first bill on the calendar was one appropriating \$20,000 as indemnity and compensation to the widow and heirs of Henry Leaf in consequence of the illegal seizure of the bark *Mary Theresa* by the United States consul at Bahia, Brazil. After a long debate, Smith, of Pennsylvania, asked McLane, who was advocating the bill, whether the government was responsible for the acts of its officers.

McLane replied it certainly was, but immediately added it was not legally responsible. This was, however, he said, a claim appealing to the grace of Congress. The claim had been before Congress for 30 years, and had five times been reported favorably to the House by the committee on commerce. Finally the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed; yeas 125, nays 76, the opposition being led by Conger. Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Morse introduced two bills to encourage ship building in America and for a commission to ascertain and report a basis for reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British provinces.

By Mitchell prohibiting "omnibus" legislation, providing that no bill except a general appropriation shall contain more than one subject clearly expressed in its title, and that no appropriation bill shall embrace legislation not directly relating to the subject matter of the appropriation.

By Coffrath, granting pensions to all surviving enlisted men including volunteers and drafted men in the service of the United States during the late war, to their surviving widows and dependant fathers and mothers.

By Warner, requiring gold and silver certificates to be paid out in lieu of coin on demand in multiples of ten dollars, also for redeeming national bank notes in U. S. notes, gold or silver, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury.

By McMillan for an income tax.

By Converse, for a reservation as public parks, of territory on which the Redwood or Big Trees of California stand.

By Martin, allowing appeals from courtmartial to United States courts in time of peace.

By Steele, changing the time for the meeting of Congress to the second Monday in January.

By Monroe, for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic.

AMERICAN.

ALBANY, 12.—The board of State canvassers declare all republican candidates elected except the State engineer and surveyor. Horatio S. Rimor, Jr., democratic candidate for that office, is declared elected.

NEW YORK, 12.

The *Times*' Washington special says: The members of the House committee on appropriations say the deficiency of \$2,000,000 demanded for the continuance of the Star service by the Postmaster General will not be granted by that committee until an inquiry has been made as to the manner in which the appropriation of nearly six million dollars for this service was expended. When the appropriation for the Post Office department for the current fiscal year was under consideration by the committee on appropriations, the large sum asked for the Star service excited surprise among the members of that committee and encountered considerable opposition. The committee, however, upon the assurance of the Post Office Department that the sum named was actually needed, and that if allowed the service could be conducted during the year without any deficiency, reluctantly yielded and reported an appropriation of \$5,900,000 for the Star service, which was the full amount of the estimate presented by the Department. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who had charge of the bill in the House, resisted this item with great pertinacity, but was defeated by an overwhelming vote, the yeas being 17, nays 53. As this was a large increase over the amount appropriated for the preceding year, and a much larger sum than was ever before voted for this service, it was believed it would be amply sufficient, and that the entire amount has been exhausted before the expiration of the first half of the year, has naturally excited surprise. There is one point, however, in favor of the Post Office Department, which should in justice be stated. The past Congress established about two thousand new postal routes and directed mail service thereon. The department has let about 1,800 of this number, and this additional work has of course added to the cost of Star service. Gen. Brady says that had Congress not directed this extension of postal service, the amount voted for the Star service would have been sufficient for the current year, and that an additional appropriation has been asked for simply because of this extension. Gen. Brady further says that the increase of speed and pay on the routes already established was made in pursuance of law and in obedience to the public necessities for additional mail service, and points to Leadville and Deadwood as fair illustrations of the necessity which arises for improved mail facilities. Leadville now has three mails every day, whereas a little more than one year ago it enjoyed only one mail a week. While it can be easily understood that the unprecedented growth of Leadville justified the increase made by the department, it is not so plain why such frontier and sparsely settled routes as these described in the *Times* yesterday should be increased to the extent reported, nor can it be understood without explanation why the route from Ft. Wont, Texas, to Ft. Yuma, Arizona, should be increased from \$134,000 to \$299,000. This route is served by John A. Chidester, contractor, and Ex-Senator Barnum is his surety. It is these large increases made without apparent necessity which the committee on appropriations may want explained.

An officer of the army writing from the Ute country, in a letter received to-day, says: The Southern Utes have been quiet from the first and remain so. The officers stationed among them have observed no signs of trouble and all they have seen or heard of war has been in the newspapers. He says that winter has set in throughout the Ute region, and that even in the event of trouble it would be absolutely impossible for the troops to push through the mountains. He says the Indian question in Colorado is rapidly reaching a solution through the flocking in of miners.

They are crowding along the borders of Indian Reservations and in many cases passing well within these limits; and each succeeding company is passing on ahead of the previous trespassers. The whole Indian region is found to be very rich in minerals and this will surely lead to an early day to the wresting of it from the Indians.

Governor Ramsey, the new Secretary of War, took charge of his department to-day and quickly made a pleasant impression upon all who were brought into contact with him. He is a portly, good-natured, but keen-witted gentleman, with gray hair and gold-rimmed spectacles. He has leased the fine mansion formerly occupied by Postmaster-General Creswell, and his family will take possession of it to-morrow.

The *Evening Star* reports that one of its staff who called on him, to-day, remarked that in the east the new secretary was generally understood to be "down on the Indian." Secretary Ramsey is reported to have replied that his section was by no means hostile to the Indians, or disposed to act with malignant feelings toward them; they had suffered a great deal by Indians, and it was true that they might regard the red man in a somewhat different light from the people of the East. This was natural, for they understood him better. They did not think it possible to make a white man of the Indian, and while treating him fairly they held that he should also be dealt with firmly.

Secretary Schurz this afternoon received a telegram from General Hatch dated Los Pinos, 10th, stating that the Indians, in their request to be tried at Washington, meant to be tried by the general government. They are willing to be tried anywhere out of Colorado. They stated through Ouray that they might as well be hung to trees at the agency as to be taken to Denver. Ouray says that the commissioner has demanded all the warriors mentioned by the women, but that the women made some mistakes which will be known at the trial, but that proper persons will be secured and turned over as soon as it is ascertained who they are. They will turn over all the persons named by the women.

CHICAGO, 12.—Replying to a cable message of inquiry as to the present condition of affairs in Ireland, and the hopes and expectations of the agitators, the following dispatch from Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P., was received at the *Daily News* office:

Dublin, December 12.

The arrest of Davitt was prompted by a desire of the Government to get rid of him as the chief organizer of the land agitation, and also in the hopes that the people would be intimidated by a State prosecution or driven to illegal and violent action. The result, instead of arresting the movement, has been powerfully to assist it. Land clubs are being organized in every part of the three kingdoms and subscriptions pour in. The Nationalists, Repealers and Home Rulers are united and have found a common platform in the watchword, "The land for the people." The government baffled in its attempt to crush the movement, may in desperation resolve upon further illegal and unconstitutional action, and arrest other leaders; but the landlords are cowed and the Castle is intimidated by the determined action of the people. Threatened evictions are abandoned as a result of the success of the Balla Anti-Eviction meeting. There are no biddings for estates at sales in the landed estate courts, and tenants are allowed to become owners on easy time. The leading English reformers are in strong sympathy with our movement. The French press at last is showing appreciation of the true position of affairs here, and send special correspondents to watch the progress of the winter campaign. The spirit of the people is maintained with redoubled vigor, notwithstanding snow is on the ground and famine and cold already pinch many. Great suffering is anticipated after Christmas, and the government trusts that in this way the courage of the masses may be broken. Swarms of paid spies are infesting the country. Additional troops are daily dispatched to stations in the South and West, and large levies of constabulary and recruits are just ordered, all indicating the determination of the Government to take advantage of the sufferings of the people and drive them to deeds of violence. No

relief works have yet been undertaken, nor is there any prospect of State assistance. But orders have been issued to prepare additional workhouse accommodation. The attitude of our people up to the present time is magnificent. They are self-restrained and reticent, and resolved not to be betrayed into any precipitate or illegal action.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the National Land League was held to-day; it was decided I should leave for New York with Mr. John Dillon, son of the late John B. Dillon, as soon as possible.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. BALTIMORE, 12.—Abraham Annetta, a West India negro, and Francis Adams, a Manila man (sailors) were arrested this afternoon by a Deputy United States marshal on warrants issued by the United States commissioner, on a charge of murder on the high seas and destroying the schooner *M. E. Henderson*, of Philadelphia, bound to Baltimore from Bull River. The vessel went ashore Nov. 30th, near Kitty Hawk, and went to pieces. Annetta and Adams and another sailor were the only ones who escaped from the wreck, and as soon as they reached the shore started off without waiting for aid. Bodies of none of the officers have been found, which led to the theory that they had been probably foully dealt with by Annetta, Adams and the other survivor, who then beached the vessel in order to conceal their crime.

NEW ORLEANS, 12.—The *Carroll Parish*, a conservative democratic organ, says: "David Armstrong, a colored man, living with his family on the Morancy Place, near Milliken's Bend, Madison Parish, was taken out of his house on Sunday night last, preceding the election, by 25 or 30 men. Over 20 shots were fired and heard by persons on the place. Pools of blood and a sheet covered with more blood were found near the bank of the river next morning, but no trace whatever of Armstrong, who is reported to us as an industrious, paying tenant on the Morancy place, making good crops every year.

Since writing the above a report has been brought to town that the body of Armstrong was fished out of the river three days ago and interred.

NORWICH, Conn., 12.—While Father Quinn, an ex-priest, was speaking on Catholicism in the Central M. E. church to-night, a volley of stones was thrown through the windows, breaking the glass and hurling broken fragments among the audience. One girl was hurt about the face, but the meeting was not broken up.

CHICAGO, 12.—A *Tribune's* special says: A terrible accident occurred at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this morning. Three men working in a cut on a grade near the bridge, were buried by falling earth, and when dug out were dead. There was only one whose name is known, which was Homer Robinson.

AUGUSTA, 13.—Judge Virgin in his opinion says: The conclusion is clear, that under the statutes at present existing, the relators having the interest set forth in their petition, might legally claim a reasonable opportunity to inspect the official returns of the voters from several cities, towns and plantations in their respective districts. They had a legal right under reasonable regulations to see them after they were offered for examination by the governor and council. Upon the constitutionality in all respects of the statutes touching this question, the court does not undertake at the present proceeding to pass, but is of opinion and rules that under the Constitution itself, independently of the statutes, the same right of inspection by the relators exists. The court further holds that the respondent, as Secretary of State, is the legal custodian of these official returns as of other records of State, is responsible for their safe keeping and bound to exhibit them at all proper times to those whose interest is such as to justify an examination by them. Upon the question whether at any particular time while the governor and council are engaged in examining the returns or under the circumstances then existing, it is reasonable for them to open them to the inspection of others or not, the court will undertake to pass. It would be impracticable for the court, by process directed to the respondent to attempt to control the action of the governor and council in this respect, nor is it a matter over which the court

exercises a superintending authority. While engaged in examining the returns the governor and council act in an executive capacity upon the responsibility of their official station and the sanctity of their official oaths. They are the final depositaries of trust and power from the people in regard to it. What limitations upon the rights of others the performance of their own duty necessarily imposes, they must determine. It has long been an established law of the State that in any matter intrusted to them, the discretion of the court cannot be substituted for theirs, that their action, within the sphere of their executive duty in affairs submitted to their own judgment, cannot be controlled by any judicial process. They are in these respects a co-ordinate branch of the government over which this court does not preside.

DETROIT, Mich., 13.—It is reported here that two or three tons of nitro-glycerine exploded on Fox Island in the river opposite Amherstburg 20 miles below here. It is said that the shock was felt some 30 to 40 miles distant. There are no particulars owing to the fact that no one will venture there until daylight. Fox Island was used to store nitro-glycerine and powder used in blasting rock in the channel of the river at a place known as Lime-kiln's crossing.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The House committee on Indian affairs adopted Representative Bedford's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for correspondence relative to Ute troubles. Also Representative Scale's resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to investigate the cause of the recent Ute outbreak. The Senate resolution to appoint a commission with a view to the removal of the Utes was also adopted with some amendments.

CALCUTTA, 12.—Intense excitement was created here this afternoon by the attempted assassination of the Viceroy, Lord Lytton. His lordship had just returned to this city by railway from the frontier and was met and welcomed at the station by a large gathering of his adherents. After the customary greetings were over the party entered their carriages which were in waiting and proceeded on their way to the Vice Regal Palace. They had gone but a short distance when a pistol shot was fired by some person in the crowd which lined the streets. The ball passed immediately over the head of the Viceroy, who occupied the rear seat of his carriage. The first shot was followed almost immediately by another, which passed completely over the second carriage. The horses were brought to a standstill by the drivers and the populace gathered near them, increasing their excitement with their shouts and cries for revenge. Everything was at once thrown into a babel-like confusion. The members of Lord Lytton's staff dashed among the crowd to find the assassin. One of them succeeded in arresting the man who fired the shots. He proved to be a native and was or pretended to be considerably intoxicated. He was surrounded by a strong guard and immediately hurried off to prison. No one was injured by the shots, which were aimed too high to do execution. Immediately after the arrest of the would-be assassin the vice-regal party proceeded to the Palace, where they arrived without any further molestation. No attempt at rescue was made by the native population, although no end of threatening utterances were heard directed at the Viceroy, the English officers and all the British authorities. Whether this attempt upon the life of the Viceroy is the result of a plot or a mere freak of an irresponsible madman, has not been ascertained, but it is very generally believed that the former theory of the act will prove to be the true one. The city is thoroughly aroused over the event, and there is very lively discussion of its circumstances and significance both in government circles and among the people. The mercantile classes of the native population are loud in the expression of their abhorrence of the murderous act, and the native nobility and gentry are especially strong in their denunciations. But among the English residents the incident has intensified and brought into strong relief the latent feeling of anxiety which has long existed. A repetition of the scenes of mutiny of 1847 has for some time been spoken of as probable.