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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Mitchell submitted a resolution that the President be requested to furnish the Senate with a statement of the number of military arrests in Alaska during the past three years, together with the date of each charge on which the arrest in each case was made, the names of the persons arrested, and the period of imprisonment of each in that territory before trial, or before surrender to the civil authorities for trial; agreed to.

The chair laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution of the House providing that when the two houses adjourned on Monday next, it shall be to meet on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1876.

Thurman said some of the Senators could not reach here by Tuesday the 4th, and he therefore moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, January 5th; agreed to, and the resolution was adopted as amended.

Howe's bill, to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquors traffic, requires the President to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be federal officials nor an advocate of prohibitory legislation, or of total abstinence in relation to alcoholic liquors, who shall serve without salary, and within two years investigate the liquor traffic, its relations to the revenue and taxation, and, in general, its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and the general welfare of the people, and also enquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The bill appropriates \$10,000 for the necessary expenses, and requires the commission to report the result to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

Morton called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five senators, to enquire into the circumstances attending the late elections in Mississippi, and said that he had in his possession a large number of documents written by persons in Mississippi, detailing circumstances attending the recent election. These statements, which he proposed to lay before the Senate, were not of his own knowledge, but from others. It had been alleged by those making the statements that a large part of the vote last election was spurious and fraudulent. The republican vote, it was thought, fell off somewhat, but it did not fall off in a corresponding ratio. He read from the papers to show intimidation in many counties, and said that at least one democratic paper there called on its friends after the election to be true to their party and not to recognize those who had voted the republican ticket. At Columbus there were armed men, and where there had been a republican majority in previous years there were but seventeen republican votes. The ballot boxes were taken possession of by the democrats in republican counties, and stuffed by them.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Sargent introduced a bill for the relinquishment of the interests of the United States in the city lands to the city and county of San Francisco, California; referred to the committee on military affairs.

Various memorials, asking the appointment of a commission to enquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic, were presented and referred to the committee on finance.

Edmunds submitted the following—

"Whereas, since the last session of the Senate, the Vice President of the U. S. has deceased; therefore,
"Resolved, that on the 7th day of January next, at 1 p. m., the Senate will proceed to the election of a President pro tem."

Edmunds said he offered this resolution and would like to have it lie over and be printed, in order that, during recess, the senators might look up precedents and consider an important question, which has been suggested in the newspaper

pers and otherwise in respect to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, in the event of what, in the course of life, was a probable contingency. He had no personal doubt that the present president of the Senate was the President pro tempore within the constitution, but his opinion was that it was advisable, if there was any possible doubt about it, that the Senate should put the question at rest.

Thurman suggested that the Senator from Vermont consent to have the resolution referred either to the committee on the judiciary, of which he, Edmunds, was chairman, or to the committee on privileges and elections. If referred to a committee a report could be made, and the Senate should have a report from the same committee.

Boutwell suggested that it be referred to the judiciary committee.

Thurman moved that it be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Saulsbury said he was a member of the committee on privileges and elections, and he did not seek to avoid any duty; but it occurred to him that this question properly belongs to the judiciary committee, and he moved to refer it to that committee.

Edmunds said he was willing to have it referred, and on motion of Saulsbury it was agreed to; subsequently that motion was reconsidered, and the resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, of December 18th, transmitting various papers connected with the investigation of the affairs of the Osage Indian agency; ordered printed and lie on the table.

Bayard presented the credentials of Robert H. Marr, signed by John McEnery, as governor of Louisiana, appointing him U. S. senator from Louisiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. L. McMillan; laid on the table.

Edmunds said that he desired to state, before offering a resolution which he proposed, that in regard to the resolution offered by him last Friday, touching the president of the Senate, there had been some discussion, and upon a conference with a senator he thought there should be no question of doubt as to who is president of the Senate between this date and the day of the meeting of Congress after the holiday recess; he therefore offered the following—

"Resolved, That Thos. W. Ferry, senator from the State of Michigan, be president of the Senate until January 7th, 1876, and until a fresh appointment shall be made."

The Chair, Anthony, announced that the question was upon the passage of the resolution.

Saulsbury said he did not desire to interpose any objection to this resolution, but it seemed to him that it involved questions already before the committee on privileges and elections. The resolution assumed that the Senate had not a President, and he merely wished to call the attention of the Senator from Vermont to that fact.

Edmunds said he had drawn up the resolution so as not to assume that fact; the resolution did not declare whether or not Ferry was President, it merely declared that he should be. If Ferry is not President then he will be, until the time named, by the passage of this resolution.

Bayard offered a substitute, declaring A. G. Thurman President of the Senate until January 7th, 1876, or until a fresh appointment shall be made, and upon this he demanded the yeas and nays. The substitute was rejected, yeas 27, nays 34, a strict party vote. Allison, Paddock, Wadleigh, Crozen and Cameron, of Pa., who would have voted against the substitute, were paired with Merriman, Ransom, Kelly, Norwood and Stevenson, who would have voted for it. The original resolution, submitted by Edmunds, was then adopted. Ferry then took the chair and said—

"Senators, I desire to thank you for your further, courtesy and confidence."

Morton said he desired to state that by voting for the resolution he had not committed himself to any opinion, but voted for it merely as a matter of precaution.

AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 16.—Frank

George, in from the Black Hills for provisions, brings with other coarse gold one nugget weighing twenty-seven and one-half dollars.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury, to day, at the request of Representative Luttrell, directed a postponement of the sale of the marine hospital at San Francisco; Luttrell, to morrow, offers a resolution directing the Secretary to indefinitely postpone the sale.

Supervisor Tutton has addressed the following letter to the President—

"To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the U. S.

"Sir,—I observe that Senator Henderson, in the trial of the case of the U. S. vs. Avery, if his speech be correctly reported, charges General Babcock, your private secretary, with having some connection with the St. Louis whiskey ring, and, in their interests, having improperly influenced you to revoke the order of the Secretary of the Treasury transferring the supervisors, dated January 27th, 1875. As I have claimed the credit of having influenced you to revoke that order, I feel it my duty now to assume and receive whatever odium, if any, attaches thereto, and with this in view, I beg leave to remind you of the facts as they recur to me.

"On or about the last day of January, 1875, I received a letter from Commissioner Douglass, inclosing the Secretary's order of the 27th of January, transferring me to the St. Louis district, and directing me to report there for duty on the 15th of February. I went to Washington on the night of the 3rd of February, saw Commissioner Douglass on the morning of the 4th, and asked him how long I was expected to remain at St. Louis, to which he replied, 'Perhaps a year.' I said that I would have to resign, as I could not go to St. Louis for six months. Douglass stated that these transfers originated and were ordered by the Secretary, and that I had better see him. I went directly to Secretary Bristow, had an interview and made substantially the same statement to him, that if it was proposed to keep me at St. Louis six months or a year I would be compelled to tender my resignation, as I could not take my family with me, and wouldn't leave them six months for the sake of the office. The Secretary finally agreed that I should go, with the understanding that I was at liberty to return on the 1st day of April. To this I assented, but at the same time stated that I should not be able to accomplish any good; that if any extreme frauds which, he feared, were being perpetrated there and at other points by distillers, with the knowledge and aid of local officers, they would cover it so deep that I should not be able to discover it; that the fact of these transfers of supervisors and revenue agents having been published, giving the parties full notice for two or three weeks would give ample time to persons interested to so completely cover their fraudulent transactions as to render it almost impossible to trace them. The Secretary suggested that I had better see the President. I went to the White House and saw General Babcock, with whom at that time I had scarcely a speaking acquaintance. I told him that I wanted to see you, that I had been ordered to report for duty at St. Louis on the 15th inst., and I desired to see you before going. He replied that you were engaged with senators and members, but that if I would call in an hour I could have an interview with you. I called at the time named, Babcock took in my card and I was admitted at once, when I made the same statement to you that I had to the secretary, and made the same suggestion that I had made to him about sending a suitable person or persons without the knowledge of the officers or distillers, so that they might be detected in the very act of fraud, and their manner of stealing and their associations and combinations fully discovered; that then, if the department had not confidence in the local officers a temporary transfer of supervisors could be made for the purpose of making seizures and properly working up the cases.

"You listened to me attentively, and finally said that the more you thought about the subject the more you were convinced that a transfer of the supervisors, as ordered, would result in little or no good. You said you would suspend the order, and thus you fully decided and so stated to me before I left

you and before General Babcock had an opportunity to speak to you on the subject, as he was not present at the time, and I am quite certain you arrived at this conclusion during our interview. I am confident that General B. could not have influenced you in revoking the order referred to, and what I said to you on the subject was, in my judgment, for the best interests of the revenue service, and the result in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee fully justifies your action in the matter.

"I have felt that it was due both to you and to General B. to make this statement of facts, to be used as you deem proper, in view of the charges made from time to time in the papers, and especially in the speech of ex-Senator Henderson above referred to.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"ALEX. P. TUTTON,
Supervisor."

Confirmations by the Senate: Wm. McKee Dunn, Judge Advocate General of the U. S. A.; Curtis F. Burnham, of Ky., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Robert M. Kelly, pension agent at Louisville; David P. Dyer, U. S. Attorney for the eastern district of Mo.; Chas. D. Bradley, ditto, of Colorado; Wm. T. Sweezy, U. S. Marshal of Wyoming; S. B. Axtell, of Cal., Governor of New Mexico; David H. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Idaho; C. E. French, of Cal., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Jno. R. Clark, Surveyor Gen. of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, 16.—In the National Transportation Convention, to day, W. C. Flag presented the following—

"Resolved, That the railway legislation of the several states which have attempted to assert the right of the public authorities to contract the railway transportation of their states should be prosecuted until the railway corporations are made to obey the government powers that call them into existence;" referred to the committee on resolutions.

Hornish, of Iowa, presented the following—

"Resolved, That in order to meet the condition of the largest existing commerce between the seaboard and the centres of the population, production and trade of the west, the government of the U. S. should aid in the construction of the 41st parallel railroad of the U. S., double track and three feet gauge, and subject to civil control, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to represent this subject to the Congress of the U. S."

The convention adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 16.—Judge Donohue has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Dolan, sentenced to be hanged, to-morrow, for the murder of Noe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 16.—There is some excitement here in consequence of the election, by the legislature, to-day, of eight circuit judges and one associate justice of the Supreme Court, Wright, colored; the latter is placed in the Charleston circuit. Reed, a moderate republican, is replaced by Whipper, colored. Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr., is elected in the 3d circuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—In view of the recent outrages on the border by Mexicans, the citizens of San Diego have taken steps to form a volunteer force, to preserve order. Antonio Sorso, of Lower California, who has been prominent in the efforts to maintain order and to punish the brigands, was found dead on the road, shot through the head; vigilance committees are searching for the murderers.

A San Diego dispatch says that a gentleman in from Yuma, to-day, reports a great gathering of Mexicans along the border; a large camp of them is in Treatie Valley, and well informed parties think that either a raid across the border or a revolution in Lower California is intended. Manuel Vojo, ex-governor of Frontera, has suddenly disappeared from San Rafael. Antonio Sorso, recently reported murdered near Campo, was one of his supporters. It is reported that many Sonoran revolutionists have been driven into Lower California. A man who came in this evening counted sixty camp fires near Campo; he says another attack on Campo is imminent.

A dispatch from Victoria gives the presentment of the grand jury, urging the government to impress

upon the government of the U. S. the importance of a thorough investigation of the Pacific disaster, and recommending that the clauses in the mail contract empowering the Postmaster-General to inspect and approve of steamers carrying mails and passengers under contract between the province and San Francisco, or elsewhere, be rigidly enforced and made compulsory; it is also recommended that the shipping act of the imperial parliament, of August 23, 1875, and the imperial and Canadian statutes relative to the investigation of shipwrecks, be extended to British Columbia, and that officers be appointed to carry out their provisions.

NEW YORK, 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Empress of Germany has started an association among the ladies of Bremen, with the object of collecting and distributing funds and appliances for the aid of the sufferers by the dynamite explosion at Bremenhaven, on Saturday last.

A report is current among the Cubans in this city, that the Spanish boat *Graciosa* was recently fired on from a masked battery while ascending Llama Creek, Cuba, and in endeavoring to get out of the range the *Graciosa* ran aground, and was set fire to by the insurgents and totally destroyed.

De Griefe & Co's dry goods store on Broome Street has been seized; it is charged that they have largely undervalued ninety-five cases of silk fringe for dresses, worth about a hundred thousand dollars. The bonds of the firm are fixed at four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Triaxea, one of the partners, says that the prosecution is an attempt to blackmail the firm. The informer is a discharged salesman in the fringe department. The firm has a house in Berlin and a branch in Paris.

Weston, Ellis and Thompson, colored men, were hanged in the Toombs prison, at 9:30 this morning, for the murder of Abram Weissberg, a peddler, in September last. The crowd increased every moment, and long before nine o'clock long lines of men, all clamorous for admission, formed in Franklin and Centre Streets. The entrance to the prison was completely blocked, and the police were compelled to use no small degree of force to clear the way for the officers detailed to preserve order within the walls.

At 9:15 a. m. the doors were opened for the admission of reporters, and a rush from all sides followed. The police insisted upon the exhibition of badges, but in the confusion, &c., many persons secured admission who had no right whatever to consideration. When the entrance of the prison was gained ticketholders made a rush towards the place of execution, but were cleared by the police. The reporters, deputy sheriffs, special deputy sheriffs, politicians and others were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and the pushing and struggling were resumed. When it was found that admission to the scaffold was to be gained only through a narrow gateway in the fence that ran across that part of the yard in which the gallows was erected, the most disgraceful scene ensued, and the police in vain struggled to preserve order. A violent rush was made for the gate, and all those persons who had the right of entrance were compelled either to fight every inch of their way or to remain outside. Order was restored at last, the police succeeded in forming a line, and the sight-seers who were unable to get into the yard contented themselves with climbing upon the coal bin outside the fence, and seizing every spot of ground from which a glimpse of the gallows could be had. Quiet was then maintained until the moment of the execution. After the arrival of Sheriff Connor at the prison there was not much delay. The men were pinioned in their cells, and at half past nine were led out to the gallows, Weston first, followed by Thompson, each supported by a Catholic priest. Ellis, who brought up the rear, was attended by four clergymen of different denominations. At 10:25 o'clock, Sheriff Connor gave the signal, and the weights were let go and the bodies of the three murderers were lifted into the air. The most horrible scene then occurred. Weston died easily, no motion of his frame being perceptible except a brief shudder and an occasional contraction of his legs. Thompson suffered more; his body shivered from head to feet, his