

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Wallace presented fifty petitions of five thousand citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad. Referred.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Wright called up the Senate bill to pay the First National St. Alban's bank, Vt., \$28,650, value of certain U. S. treasury notes held by said bank as financial agent of the United States and forcibly taken therefrom by raiders from Canada in 1864, the pending amendment being to strike out the clause providing for the payment of interest on that amount from Oct. 19, 1864, until the time of payment, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Boutwell introduced a bill to repeal the pre-emption laws and provide for the sale of timber upon the public lands of the United States. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer it as a substitute for the bill to repeal Sec. 2,033 of the Revised Statutes in regard to public land in Alabama and other States. Ordered printed.

Kelly called up the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the North Pacific Railroad, the pending question being on the amendments reported by the committee on railroads of January 17 and 24, to extend the time eight years, instead of making the bill apply to the main line of the road via the valley of the Columbia river, and the terminus on Puget Sound, that it shall not apply to the branch line of said road from Lake Pend d'Oreille across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, &c.

Sargent moved that the bill be recommitted, that an amendment might be framed to protect settlers in their rights. Laid over.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Logan presented a telegram to himself from leading merchants of Chicago, asking that in passing any act for the repeal of the bankrupt law the Senator will provide that it shall take effect not later than July.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The House went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and was addressed by Dunnell, who repelled the statement made some days ago by Singleton to the effect that the treasury was exhausted. No member, he said, had a right to make such a statement and to send it to the world. While the financial matters of this country might not be precisely what they should be, still it was a matter of pride and of self-satisfaction that after passing through a war of such magnitude there was in the treasury, at the commencement of this Congress, 125 million dollars wherewith to respond to any demands that might be made. There was a time when this government had exhausted the treasury and when it had lost credit at home and abroad. It was when the republican party received this government from Buchanan's administration. He declared the bill struck at American commerce and American honor. The government was not bankrupt, and he appealed to the other side of the House not to write across the face and forehead of the country the word "shame."

Hewitt said he should not have differed from the committee if it had confined itself to a reduction of the European mission, even if it had wiped out the mission whose very name was a scandal (alluding to the English mission). He should have felt that then a patriotic American might visit foreign lands with greater satisfaction and might escape that humiliation which once felt would not "down" until the cause was removed. He dissented from the reduction of salaries of ministers abroad, also from the proposed reduction of consulates. The United States was the only country whose consular system was self-supporting, and American merchants might well demand that money actually collected from them in the consular bill should be to the last dollar expended in extending and protecting that business.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Springer said the people in the election of 1874 had a deliberate purpose in view. What was it? They had deliberately made up their minds that there must be retrenchment, economy, and reform in the government.

They had trusted long to the party in power for it and had been disappointed, and so had gone to work and sent a majority to the House which would respect and carry out the wishes of the people. In reply to Garfield's encomium on the State Department last week he (Springer) undertook to prove that the department was no exception to the extravagance and peculations of other departments of the government, and in that connection he read items showing the amount of contingent expenses charged by foreign ministers last year.

He showed an allowance of \$10, 697 to Mr. Boker, while minister to Turkey, for presents made to Turkish officials. It used to be thought, he said, that presents, like kisses, were reciprocal. He did not know whether or not it was so in this instance, but it seemed that the Turkish officers had never once said "Turkey" to Boker.

He (Springer) ridiculed particularly the dispatch of J. Meredith Reed, resident minister to Greece, in which Mr. Reed described, in grandiloquent phrases, a ball given at Athens, at which he had the honor of leading a contra dance with the Queen, and from which he returned at five o'clock, singing, as Singer supposed, a song which must have been Greek in the ears of the Athenians. "We won't go home till morning, till daylight does appear." What, he said, must have been the delightful sensations in the State Department when this dispatch from Reed came? Some officials there should have sent him a dispatch, "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined; no sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet, to chase the glowing hours with flying feet." He then pictured Reed, when hearing of the abolition of his office, and supposed him addressing the Queen as "Maid of Athens, ere we part, give, oh give me back my heart." (Loud laughter.) There, as Meredith was embarked on some stately ship, and saw the Queen standing on the shore, he would doubtless go on with the song, "Maid of Athens, I am gone, think of me, sweet, when alone. Though I fly to Istanbul, meaning, he supposed, Philadelphia.

He read an extract from the Chicago Tribune, charging the minister to Hayti with turning his residence into an asylum for rebels, and with issuing for pay naturalization certificates; stating that the minister to Peru had so little to do that he set up a pawn-broker's shop.

He read from the report of Mr. Keim, traveling consular inspector, drawing a disgraceful picture of American consuls abroad. He spoke of the large amount of unofficial fees exacted by consuls and not accounted for to the government, specifying particularly the consulate at London, where a fee of 62 cents was levied on over 4,000 invoices within the last quarter, such fee being for affidavit and going in to the consul's own pocket; and the consulate at Liverpool, from which the late incumbent had retired with a fortune of \$300,000.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Times Washington special says the committee on appropriations, after hearing Dr. Linderman, has about decided that instead of there being a necessity for the establishment of a new mint in the west, almost a general abolition of them could be made. The one at New Orleans will be among those to be abolished, as well as those at Charlotte, N. C., and Boise City. At Carson, Helena, and Denver nothing but assay offices are to be maintained, keeping no other employees than an assayer, melter, and clerk. This arrangement will leave but two mints, one at Philadelphia and one at San Francisco. At present these mints have a capacity of \$125,000,000, and as the capacity of the country is but \$60,000,000, the need of new mints is not established. Linderman was before the committee principally to ask for increased opportunities at San Francisco, Carson, and Philadelphia, claiming them on account of the increased coinage of silver under the operations of the resumption act. The majority of the committee are hard money men, and it will be seen that in this manner the financial question will probably get before the House before the action of the ways and means or banking and currency committees.

The committee on territories has

under consideration a bill providing for the admission of New Mexico and Colorado, and also one to change the governments of Territories so as to permit the people to elect their own officers instead of having them appointed, as is now done, by the general government. These measures have not been fully matured, but meet with favorable consideration by the committee, and will be reported in a short time.

The Tribune's St. Louis special says, there is a good deal of curiosity evinced to know what is going to be the outcome of Prest. Grant's personal appearance on the witness stand in the Babcock case. There is no doubt the defense is counting largely upon the dramatic effect of his presence and expects a very favorable influence upon the jury. The prosecution evidently foresees the prestige Grant's introduction as a witness will give Babcock, and are preparing to counteract the result likely to ensue. The fact of Grant being the Chief Magistrate will doubtless be entirely ignored and he be subject to even a more merciless cross-examination than if he were an ordinary witness. There are republicans here who fear the President's persistent friendship for his favorite secretary will not only bring discredit to him personally, but in its results reflect badly upon his administration, and finally do much harm to the republican party. Should Broadhead, the browbeater, an inveterate democrat, get in on the President a number of artfully contrived questions, he might entrap him into certain answers that would put him and his administration at very great disadvantage.

CINCINNATI, 8.—The funeral of Leesch Brothers, Augustus and Frederick, and of Cornelias Crowley, who were killed in the Robinson Opera House disaster on Saturday, took place yesterday. There was a large attendance. The friends of Mai Runzi, another victim, have arrived from Alton, Ill., and returned with the body. The list of names has been considerably increased, but there were no more fatal cases.

HOSTON, 8.—Whitefield Church, at Newburyport, and the first Church of Stratford, Ct., decline the invitation to Plymouth Church advisory council.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Commissioner Pratt was before the House committee on appropriations to-day with regard to the resolution of expenses of the Internal Revenue office. He favors reduction, and will this week suggest where reductions can be made.

Senator Christiancy was married this morning to Miss Lillie Lugenebell, lately a clerk in the Treasury Department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsmen. Senator Christiancy is, according to the Congressional Directory, nearly 64 years of age. The bride is represented to be 19.

DETROIT, 8.—The box and basket factory at Benton Harbor, Mich., owned by Ingham Leslie & Co., burned to-day. Loss on building and machinery \$16,000, insurance \$20,000.

LAS ANIMAS, Cal., 8.—Charles Kast, deputy sheriff, was shot and killed early this morning by a negro named Charles Holland. Kast was attempting to quell a melee among some negro roughs. Holland was captured eight miles south of here, and brought in this p. m. and lodged in jail. He has confessed his guilt and there is strong talk of lynching him.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate finance committee a communication from director Linderman, recommending the repeal of the law which makes the trade dollar a legal tender for the amount of five dollars. Linderman argues that it should not be a legal tender at all, because individuals can now make a profit of nearly five per cent, if they can use it at par, and thus force it into circulation while at a discount. It causes inconvenience in retail transactions. He recommends, however, that a silver dollar be coined of the same standard as the present minor silver coins, and that this proposed new coin be made legal tender for amounts not exceeding ten dollars.

A fire broke out this evening at 125 Grand St., which proved the most destructive for years. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets, altogether about thirty buildings. Total loss is estimated at four and a half millions. One firm, Cashin, Brundrett & Co., lace dealers, estimate

their loss at a million and a half. Five buildings on Broadway were saved, and all on Grand street, except No. 125, where the fire broke out. Two firemen, David Clute, fireman, and John H. Bush, assistant, were killed, and several others injured by falling walls. At one time it was feared the heart of the city would burn. There were great crowds and much excitement. The fire was completely under control by half past ten.

The following is a correct list of the buildings destroyed and losses caused, as far as could be obtained to-night—

Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, belonging to Lescher Whiteman, loss on stock about \$250,000. The second floor was occupied by L. Uideker, Wattrous & Boynton, fancy goods, loss on stock \$5,000; third floor, Wm. Smith & Co., gents' furnishing goods, loss \$200,000; fourth floor, Zidenbeck, Schwab & Co., manufacturers, loss \$50,000; fifth floor, Peak, Kramer & Co., \$75,000. Nos. 448 and 450, first floor, Colline, Brundette & Co., clothing, loss \$300,000; same floor, M. Solomon, clothing, loss \$50,000; second floor, A. G. Cushing, loss \$100,000; third and fourth floors, Hohenthal, Whitehead & Co., clothing, loss \$300,000; fifth floor, Simson, loss \$30,000. No. 452, first floor, Powers, Gaston & Co., shoes, loss \$75,000; second floor, Phelps & Cressell, Smith & Charles Aims, all jewelers, loss \$30,000; third and fourth floors, Geo. E. Shortridge & Co., clothing, loss \$200,000. Continental Hotel, Chas. Meredith, loss \$750,000. The numbers on Grand Street were as follows—No. 125, Pattuloi House, Fenigan & Smith, loss \$10,000; second floor, Brizanski, furs, loss \$5,000. No. 127, William Sheyer & Co., clocks, loss \$30,000; second floor, Stone, \$20,000. No. 119, Kauffman Bros., segars, and Pullet, Beyer & Co., importers of cloth, loss not ascertained. The total loss of stock is not far from two million dollars, and the loss on buildings will add another million to this sum. The fire was the most destructive in this city for fifteen years. Its origin is not ascertained. Three firemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls.

The examining committee of Plymouth church met to-night for the purpose of affording Henry C. Bowen an opportunity of substantiating the allegations contained in his reply to S. V. White, against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Bowen sent in a communication stating that he believed he had made a full and complete answer to White's grievances. If, however, the committee thought otherwise, he would give the matter further attention. He requested that White give him in writing the exact questions he wished to have answered. The committee considered the reply of Bowen evasive and unsatisfactory, and have cited him to appear on Thursday evening next, and present a reply to White's grievances, and produce proof of the charges made by him (Bowen). It is said that if Bowen does not give a satisfactory reply at the next session of the committee, his case will be presented to the church.

ST. LOUIS 8.—The District Attorney repeated his story of the conspiracy which was organized here in 1871, stating that it involved all the distillers and rectifiers and government officers and employees here, and had its ramifications even in Washington. He cited the several dispatches, alleged to have passed between Joyce, McDonald, Avery and Babcock, to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspiracy, and corresponded with the conspirators. The dispatches between Joyce and Babcock, touching the appointment of Col. Maguire as collector of internal revenue, after the death of Charles W. Ford, were cited, and Col. Dyer stated that it would be proved that from that time on the department furnished information to the ring here. The investigation that would reveal the frauds, for the reason that all revenue agents sent here to examine affairs were either bought up on arrival or advices had been received here of their contemplated visits, and opportunity was thus given the distillers to straighten up and show regular work. Dyer claimed that it would be clearly shown that Babcock not only had full knowledge of the existence of the fraud, but that he aided the conspirators in the work, and received money directly from Joyce, who mailed it to him. Babcock and Avery were the two men at Washington who kept the ring posted. Even after

the indictment of General John McDonald, Babcock, it would be proved, was in secret correspondence with him. The evidence, Col. Dyer said, would in a certain measure be circumstantial, but there would not be a link missing in the chain.

CINCINNATI, 8.—A Bloomington, Ind., special says that a body of masked men appeared at the jail there at two o'clock this morning, overpowered the sheriff, secured the keys, and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Marston. Marston was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life three years ago. The Supreme Court recently granted him a new trial. The mob left a letter with the Sheriff, ordering the prisoner's attorney to leave town within thirty days.

YANKTON, D. T., 8.—A party of forty men left here for the Black Hills on Saturday; fifteen more left to-day. A third party will leave on Thursday next. These leaving to-day are old settlers in this country, familiar with all the streams, and will make a survey, both going and coming, of the most practical routes and the exact distance of each. Some of the party expect to return here in fifteen days, and will be prepared to give a full report of the prospects at the hills.

BOSTON, 8.—There is quite a sensation in Newburyport over the marriage of James Parton the author to his stepdaughter, the same being forbidden by the statutes of this State. The bridegroom learned his status the morning after the wedding, and to prevent further scandal left his home in charge of his wife, and took rooms for himself at a boarding house. He will apply to the legislature for a special act sanctioning the marriage.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The adjourned meeting of the Democratic Congressional Caucus, which was to have been held to-night, was postponed till Thursday, owing to the sickness of Representative Lamar.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—A heavy storm of wind and rain the last twenty-four hours in this city and the northern and central portion of the state. Crop prospects are excellent.

Christian Menka, alias Meir, arrested on a telegram from St. Louis this morning, was turned over to the custody of the officer who brought a requisition from the Governor of Missouri.

NEW YORK, 9.—Letters from Havana dated 3rd say the destruction of property by fire still continues, and the night before last at Jaguey Grande the streets were illuminated by the glare of several fires in different directions in the neighborhood. There have been some fights between the Spaniards and the insurgents.

The fire last night did its work thoroughly, and crowds of spectators gaze at the ruins to-day, only wondering any part of the block has been saved. Where a great block of solid brick and iron buildings stood last night, is now a great chasm, in which lie in confused heaps, piles of steaming bricks and fragments of bent and twisted girders, bounded by blocked walls, some of which are already tottering to their fall. Two engine companies and a hook and ladder company are at work to-day pouring water into the smouldering mass of ruins and tumbling down the dangerous walls. At present it is impossible to obtain an accurate list of all the losses and insurances. The total loss is estimated by good judges at about \$3,000,000, and the total insurance at \$2,000,000. The bodies of David Muldew and David Clute, firemen, who were killed, were viewed by a coroner's jury this morning. Both men leave families. A cordon of police is placed around the burned district, and travel and traffic are interdicted there. The great fire has devoured heavy losses upon British fire agencies in this city, and it is supposed they will have to draw £150,000 exchange immediately.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The House committee on post offices and post roads to-day continued the examination of Holbrook, a former special agent of the department, who gave testimony showing collusion of contractors with clerks for the purpose of procuring fraudulent contracts, alluding to the case of Kettle and Hinds in that connection.

The sub-committee of the judiciary committee had before them to-day the question of the procurement of the charter of the late Transcontinental Railway Company. Col. Bowman, of Ky., testified that he had knowledge of improper