

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Vice-President presented a communication from the President, in answer to the Senate resolution and enclosing the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the appropriation for and expenditures by the Navy Department, from March 4th, 1789 to June 30th, 1876; also announcing that a similar statement for the War Department is in course of preparation. Ordered printed and referred.

He also presented a communication from the President committing the statement of appropriations and expenditures on account of the army and navy pensions, from March 4th, 1789, to June 30th, 1876. Referred.

A bill was passed authorizing the taking of land for public use at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, on the west front of the Capitol.

Sargent introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate if the revised statutes concerning promotions in the navy are complied with. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 13.—During the morning hour a number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, among them the following:

By McDonald in relation to distilling and rectifying spirits.

By Garland, to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

Booth, chairman of the committee on manufactures, was, at his own request, excused from further service in that committee. He also submitted a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate of the cause of the Nez Perces war, the number of Indians and soldiers engaged therein, the number of lives lost, cost of the war, and what disposition had been made of Chief Joseph and those who surrendered with him; agreed to.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Chaffee called up the resolution submitted by him last week in regard to the management of the Pacific Railroad, and spoke at length in regard to the subject.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The House bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was read by its title and referred.

Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the Senate resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain upon what terms a treaty with Mexico can be arranged, and moved its reference to the committee on finance; so ordered.

Davis gave notice that on Thursday next he would submit some remarks in explanation of the resolution in regard to the alleged discrepancies in the books of the Treasury department.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States; placed on the calendar.

Conover introduced a bill to grant additional homesteads to soldiers upon public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida; referred to committee on public lands.

Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the army, and it was placed on the calendar.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Maxey called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing a system of defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier of the United States, and spoke at length in regard to the raids from Mexico into Texas, and the necessity for such defensive works.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The army appropriation bill, as reported from the committee of the whole on Saturday, came up for consideration as the regular order. The first amendment was Schleicher's, striking out the clause prohibiting recruiting

of the army beyond the number of enlisted men on the rolls on the 1st of November. Concurred in.

The amendment of Culbertson, providing that four cavalry regiments be recruited to 100 men each company, to be employed in defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas, provided nothing herein contained shall authorize recruiting 30,000 men, was concurred in—yeas, 133; nays, 120. Republicans voted solidly against the amendment and were joined by Gidding, Mills and Schleicher.

The amendment providing that staff officers shall not be entitled to or receive any additional rank, pay or allowance, was rejected—yeas, 123; nays, 131. The negative vote was given by republicans, backed by Blackburn, Carlisle, Cook, Harrison, Eckhoff, Muller, Potter, Willis and Randolph.

Garfield sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Secretary of War, defending himself from the charges made against him for recruiting soldiers since the army bill was before the committee on appropriations. The Secretary claims that the enlistment of recruits is expressly authorized by law, and therefore it can be carried on even in the absence of the appropriation. Nevertheless, he had not deemed it best to continue recruiting after the 1st of July, not for want of authority, but because he thought it inexpedient to muster men into service when there was no money to pay them. An order had been accordingly issued to stop recruiting on the 1st of July. Subsequently an urgent appeal had come from Major Gen. McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific, approved and urged by the General of the army, asking authority to enlist recruits for cavalry regiments engaged in that department in carrying on the Indian war. The Secretary yielded to that appeal, and recruiting had been for a short time permitted for that purpose. The order for this recruiting was not only lawful but urgent and necessary, and a refusal to make it under the circumstances would have subjected the department to grave censure, especially as the smallness of the force engaged in the Indian war was the occasion of the greatest delay in conquering peace and of the death of many brave officers and men. This order for recruiting had been countermanded as soon as the emergency seemed over, and no enlistments had been made since. The impression that some 500 men had been enlisted recently was an entire mistake growing out of a misconstruction of the adjutant general's telegram. A supplementary telegram from the Secretary was also read stating that the order for enlistment was made, not by himself, but by the general of the army on the 5th of July.

Banning, chairman of the committee on military affairs, also sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram received, to-day, from the adjutant general, stating that recruiting returns showed 1,023 men had been enlisted since the 1st of July, 1877. The principal part had been enlisted on the Pacific coast by authority of the general of the army, given on the 5th of July to meet the exigencies of the Indian war.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Hewitt, Garfield, Dannel and Banning, and was finally passed without division.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including a bill amending the laws regarding mailable matter of the third class, the existing banking laws, designating the time for the meeting of Congress on the first Monday of January, to reduce the number of military cadets, for the payment of all cotton seized after the 29th of January, 1865, also to refund the tax on raw cotton collected from 1863 to 1868.

By Hunter, to prohibit, by constitutional amendment, the payment of claims arising out of the late rebellion.

By Phillips, for the payment of import duties in legal tender notes as soon as they are quoted at par with legal tender coin of the United States.

Springer offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the indemnity paid by the Spanish government on account of the execution of General Ryan and others in Cuba, in November, 1875; adopted.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The reading of the journal was not finished until 12.55. The House, at 1.15 went

into the committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the deficiency bill.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Banks, to extend facilities, and cheaper land and water transportation of freight and passengers, and to promote industry and labor without further appropriation of public debt.

By White, a resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire what assistance can be given by the government to citizens who desire to emigrate to the west for the purpose of engaging in agriculture.

By Townsend, of Ill., a resolution instructing the committee on banking and currency to inquire into the expediency of winding up the national banks, withdrawing their circulation, and substituting greenbacks or other similar currency.

After considerable discussion on the deficiency bill in which Blount, who had charge of the bill, promised a rigid inquiry into the diversion of the pay fund, and Hale said the late Secretary might be scrutinized from cellar to garret, and there would not be found a single dollar of all the millions that had passed through his hands, which had been appropriated to a purpose outside of the maintenance of the American navy in a proper manner, the bill passed without division.

The House then considered the bill to repeal resumption.

Eden offered a substitute, simply repealing the third section, and providing that there shall be no further issue of national bank notes except to replace such as are mutilated, worn, or destroyed.

Chittenden sent to the clerk's desk, and had read a memorial of the national board of trade and the draught of a substitute for the pending bill prepared by that body. He then stepped to the clerk's desk himself, and addressed the House. Holding up a \$10 legal tender note he said he was very much mistaken if the bill before the House was not a downright repudiation. This note (in his hand) was a promise of Government to pay him \$10, but no date was fixed for payment. The note was issued in 1875, and on the 14th day of that year Congress had enacted a law declaring that this debt of the Government should be paid on the 1st of January, 1879. Government must keep its promise faithfully, or it would become the leader of all repudiations in the land, including every defaulting town, city, and State. The question of honor was the contract and vital point in discussion. He criticized the opening speech made by Phillips, saying the contraction of currency, under the resumption act, had no more to do with the present sufferings of the country than it had to do with the frozen feet of the Turks in the Schipka Pass. The limitation of paper currency should be left to adjust itself under a free banking system, guided by the eager, intelligent and aggressive enterprise of the people. There was but one alternative, an exclusive greenback currency, subject at all times to the caprice of Congress. The pending bill was hurtful, discreditable, and without excuse. A greenback was the most powerful enemy the country had ever encountered, slavery alone excepted. It was a fraud. It was a shame. It familiarized individual and public conscience with shams. It muddled all the springs of solid thrift and solid enterprise.

Monroe assumed that the whole country would be glad to see a greenback dollar equal to a coin dollar in value. He quoted from the St. Louis platform, which denounced the republican party for not having taken any steps toward resumption, and yet the democratic party had brought in a bill which repealed the only step taken toward resumption. He also quoted from the republican platform, showing that that party was also in favor of resumption. Kelly suggested that all the republicans did not stand together upon that platform. He himself had gone, under high official auspices, to Indiana, Ohio, and Central Pennsylvania, and expressed to every audience he addressed, his protest against the financial doctrine of the republican party and the views expressed by Hayes and Wheeler in their letters of acceptance, and that was the year when Ohio had been won and not lost.

Monroe said it needed but little more patience and the victory of specie resumption would be achieved. If the present bill passed, a feeling of discouragement would prevail through the land. It would be hard to find a more favorable time for the resumption of specie payment, and if specie payments were not reached under the present circumstances, the country might well despair of ever reaching it.

This closed the discussion for the day. Glover offered a resolution for investigation into all the departments of the government. The same resolution was adopted at the beginning of last Congress; referred. Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The North Point Dock bonded warehouse was almost entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was two stories high and covered about an acre of ground. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was being closed when the fire broke out, and the employees were absent at dinner. The contents comprised wines, liquors, sugar, bags, glass, crockery, iron, etc. The loss on the contents is estimated at upwards of a quarter of a million, mostly covered by insurance in foreign companies, as well as the building, which was valued at \$100,000; insured for \$20,000. The walls of the building are standing, otherwise it is a complete wreck.

The story published in Don Piatt's *Capitol*, of the mismanagement of the Alcatraz military prison is flatly denied in every particular by the officers at the army headquarters here. Every opportunity is offered to the representatives of the press to inspect the prison and converse with those confined there in relation to the charges.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The commissioner of the General Land Office has, to-day, issued an order to the Pacific Coast land offices, revoking the order of October 2d, which prohibited the further reception of applications for entries of desert land under the act of last March. He now gives directions allowing them to be received, if accompanied by absolute evidence of the truly desert character of the lands designated. The local officers are also instructed to communicate all doubtful cases to the General Land officer, with a full statement of facts and attendant circumstances.

The Senate judiciary committee heard arguments to-day from ex-Senator Trumbull, representing the Central Pacific railroad, and S. S. Shellabarger, representing the Union Pacific, in opposition to Senator Thurman's sinking fund bill. Sidney Dillon, president of the Union Pacific, and C. P. Huntington, vice-president of the Central Pacific, were present to submit a proposition for the repayment of the government advances of interest on the bonds of the companies, but the arguments of the counsel were long and prevented their submission. It is understood the two companies offer, first, to reconvey to government about 6,000,000 acres of land, which they propose to have credited at the rate of \$1.25 per acre; secondly, to pay into the treasury, semi-annually, a million dollars each per annum, also such amounts added to the foregoing and to the earnings for government transportation as will create a sinking fund sufficient, with the accumulations of compound interest, to liquidate the total amounts advanced or to be advanced by the government for the interest on bonds by the year 1905, or about five years subsequent to the average date of the maturity of the bonds. The committee expect to make a report upon the subject at an early date.

FRANKLIN, Ills., 12.—Last night, J. H. Duncan, being refused liquor at the drug store of Wright Bros., returned after the store was closed, entered through the back window, distributed a keg of powder over the floor, turned the taps of the coal oil barrels on and set the whole on fire and attempted to escape, but before he had succeeded a terrible explosion occurred, entirely demolishing the store and setting fire to the adjoining grocery, which was also destroyed. Duncan was fatally burned. Loss about \$15,000; insurance \$3,500.

MEMPHIS, 12.—Some months ago Mack Williams and some of his friends, residing some four miles north of Raleigh, this county, were engaged in a row with some colored men and shot two of them. Since then a reign of terror has existed in that section. A number of colored

men have been shot at by night, resulting in driving away a number of hands from the plantations. The law-abiding citizens are being overawed by the ruffians. Last Saturday night Scott Smith, a worthy negro residing on Taylor's plantation, was called to his door by fifteen or twenty men, among whom he recognized Williams, and fired upon with a volley and wounded in the head and arms. The gang, believing they had killed him, left. Smith came to the city to-day, to seek redress and protection.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Leavenworth says, Ex-United States Marshal Shaffenberger, of Colorado, who has been in the Kansas Penitentiary for the past eight months for robbing the United States Government of \$40,000; was pardoned by President Hayes last Saturday.

NEW YORK, 12.—Henry Hausman, of 19 Christy Street, shot his three children and himself, to-night. Intemperance of his wife is attributed as the cause.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Secretary of State McGrath, to-day, under a peremptory writ of mandamus, by the supreme court, issued a certificate of election to L. S. Metcalfe as Congressman from the third district of this city.

PITTSBURG, 12.—In the case of the Commonwealth, vs. the Governor and other State officials, which was argued before the supreme court, last week, the decision given to-day reverses the judgment of the lower court, and absolves Gov. Hartranft and other officers from the process issued to compel their attendance.

GALVESTON, 12.—A *News'* special report reaches Fort Clark, that Lt. Bullis, with a small party of scouts crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Pecos River, was attacked by a body of 500 Indians, and compelled to retreat. His loss is not stated. Col. Young has left Fort Clark with 200 cavalry to reinforce Bullis.

CAMP ROBINSON, 13.—Clay Dear, post trader for the military with the Spotted Tail Indians, en route to Ponca, has just arrived here. He reports them about half way to their destination when he left, and everything working as well as could be expected. Red Cloud's column had reached White River, near Wounded Knee Creek, Dakota, on Nov. 10th.

CHICAGO, 13.—Washington correspondent Regard Chittenden's speech against the resumption act as a masterpiece of vigor and logic. He made a drive at Pendleton by reading from his speech in the House in 1862, when Pendleton denounced the greenback as unconstitutional and dangerous, but now, when the country is not in danger for want of greenbacks, he is their champion.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The House has passed the naval deficiency bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The loss by the North Point warehouse fire will approximate \$440,000 on the building and contents; insurance \$310,000. The lessor of the warehouse considers the fire incendiary, but declines to give his reasons. It is understood that he had been prominent in a movement to reduce the wages of the longshoremen, who had consequently threatened him with mischief.

Thoughtless sinner, you want to read your paper very carefully now, and begin cutting out all the recipes for sore throat, cold in the head and chillblains.

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