

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Conkling presented a petition of the citizens of New York against the repeal of the bankruptcy law, and praying that it be amended; referred.

Chaffee submitted a resolution providing for a standing committee on banking and currency; referred.

Mitchell submitted a resolution authorizing the committee on privileges and elections, in the cases of Kellogg and Spofford, claiming the seat from Louisiana, to send for persons and papers and administer oaths that the committee may decide upon the merits of the title of each of the contestants.

Kernan introduced a bill reestablishing a court of commissioners for the Alabama Claims and for the re-disposition of the unappropriated moneys.

A number of unimportant bills were introduced and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Matthews, to amend the bankrupt act.

By Ingalls, to fix the date of the meeting of the first regular session of the 45th Congress upon November 1st.

By Hereford, providing for the coinage of silver dollars and for making the same legal tender.

By Sanders, to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government.

By Booth, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to declare the forfeiture of railroad grants in certain cases.

Thurman submitted the resolution instructing the committee on patents to provide for the preservation of the models saved from the late fire at the patent office; agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and after sitting three quarters of an hour, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Mills, of Texas, spoke on the Colorado case. He held that neither Belford nor Patterson presented a *prima facie* case, and the seat should be declared vacant.

WASHINGTON, 25.—After a long debate on the Colorado case, the vote was taken on the resolution of Harris, referring the papers to the elections committee; carried by a party vote—137 to 130.

Garfield said he had a petition, which he desired spread upon the records, from 210 colored men, asking assistance from Congress to enable them to go to Liberia and make it their permanent home, and saying a very large movement of that sort was going on among them; referred. It states the difficulties of competition with white labor, and asks that an allowance of \$100 each be made to the emigrants, under the auspices of the colonization society.

Wright presented the petition of 21,000 workmen of the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania for a government loan to aid settlers on the public domain. Referred.

WASHINGTON, 29.—In response to calls for bills for reference a number were presented.

Cox presented a protest of white laborers against fixing the legal compensation of government employees and leaving that of mechanics and laborers at the whim of individuals. Referred.

Kelly—I desire to present the petition of a citizen of the United States, asking Congress to so change the financial system of the country (interruptions by laughter) that laboring people shall not appeal to the government for means of expatriating themselves and their posterity, and that they may continue to live in homes of their choice and pursue the callings to which they have been trained. Wm. D. Kelly. (Laughter.) Referred to the committee on education and labor. (Laughter.)

Harrison presented a petition of the letter carriers of Chicago for increased compensation. Referred.

Willis presented a petition from the National Rifle Association, and 1,000 others, for an appropriation for the encouragement of rifle practice in the regular army and among the uniformed militia of the various States.

AMERICAN.

CHEYENNE, 24.—The following is given by General Crook: All arrangements, as far as possible, are completed for the removal of the Sioux, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians, to their temporary locations. Captain Wessel's with two companies of the Third Cavalry and all the Indians of the Red Cloud agency, will leave on Thursday for a place on the White River, in Dakota, about forty miles from the Missouri River. Captain Lawson, with two companies of the same regiment, and the Indians at the Spotted Tail Agency, will leave there on the same day for the Ponca reservation, in the northern part of Nebraska, at the mouth of the Niobrara River, where they will remain until spring. The Arapahoes, who were to move to the vicinity of the Shoshone reservation, are expected to start the same day. Gen. Crook anticipates no trouble whatever. The General says, with regard to the abandonment of frontier posts, Camps Robinson and Sheridan are the only posts to be abandoned this fall. He thinks troops will be retained at most of the posts on the Union Pacific, Forts Laramie, Fetterman, McKinney, and Camp Browns and Stambaugh for many years.

PROVIDENCE, 24.—The large woolen mill of Evans & Seagrave, run by C. F. Mason & Co., of Waterford, Mass., was burned last night. The mill ran twelve sets of machinery in fancy cassimeres, employing over 250 hands. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Sun* says, Thomas Whitten, the sailor who arrived in the brig *Dauntless*, from San Francisco, recently, had Chester, the captain, arrested for unlawful confinement and cruel usage. The judge gave judgment against the defendant for \$100 and costs.

A special from Harrisburg says, Cameron does not expect the appointment of minister to England. Cameron recently said Hayes had been unfaithful to the party. It is doubtful if he would accept in any event. He takes no interest in politics, having retired forever.

The *World's* Montreal special says the manager of the Bank of Montreal, on Picton, Ont., been suspended owing, it is alleged, to his having been engaged in speculation with parties to whom he had made large advances. It is stated that the bank loses about \$100,000 through his operations. The directors declared a half yearly dividend of 6 per cent., to-day, and the stock appreciated 2 per cent. notwithstanding the losses at Picton are known on the Exchange.

The run continues on the Union Dime Savings' Bank, payments of \$100 and less being made. Twenty-seven thousand dollars was paid out yesterday. It is reported that if the run is not soon checked, the national banks will unite in measures for the protection of the Savings' Bank.

CINCINNATI, 24.—Byron H. Robb was, yesterday, indicted by the grand jury for using the mails to carry on a fraudulent scheme. Robb is manager of the United States Secret Service Company, Monitor Manufacturing Company, and Queen City Glass and Lamp Company.

CHICAGO, 24.—An Indianapolis special says Drs. Bliss, Thompson and Woodburn made a thorough examination of Senator Morton, to-day, and in most respects find his condition more favorable than at any time since his return from Oregon. The most unfavorable symptoms are failure of appetite and a consequent steady weakening of the system. Yesterday and to-day the senator has been drinking very freely of rich milk, and Dr. Bliss is greatly encouraged that this will impart strength and be the beginning of a return of appetite.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened here, this morning, with a large representation of prominent ladies from all parts of the country. Miss Frances E. Willard delivered the opening address, which was replete with practical suggestions. It produced a marked impression upon the assemblage. Mrs. Allen Wittenmeyer, of New York, Pres. of the National Association responded.

The *Journal's* Washington special says, Spofford's speech, to-day, occupied two hours. Shellaarger followed, speaking an hour on behalf of Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Spofford, before the privileges and elections committee, to-day, agreed that according to the constitution of Lou-

isiana the returning board has nothing whatever to do with the question of who are elected Governor and Lieut. Governor, and as the Louisiana law requires all election returns to be delivered to the Secretary of State, and not to the returning board, he claimed the seat on those grounds.

BOSTON, 24.—Chas. S. Garniss, of Garniss & Co., dealers in dyes, indigo, &c., is held in \$30,000 bail on the charge of cheating the Collateral Loan Company out of \$35,000. Garniss' operations consist of obtaining loans on indigo by false invoices.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *World's* Fort Walsh special, dated October 20th, says: To-morrow night Sitting Bull's force sets out for their old camp on Wood Mountain, but it is probable that a settlement will be found for them on Souris River, in the Dirt Hills region.

The Canadian Indians who hung around the fort during the conference are delighted with the way Sitting Bull talked back at the commissioners, and expressed great confidence in him. He told me an hour ago that he would live quietly on Canadian soil and would on no consideration violate Canadian neutrality, but before he died he hoped to make the Americans cry.

Colonel McLeod and Major Walsh will hold a conference with Sitting Bull and his head men on the 26th to consider their future relations. They look forward to these Sioux sitting down quietly with the Sioux who came from Minnesota in 1862.

The frontier is quiet. The Nez Perces are scattered all over and are inclined to rest.

Walsh says there will be no more trouble until the Indians feel themselves strong enough to begin another campaign, probably in the spring. The police regret the failure of the commission, but are satisfied that they can make amicable arrangements with Sitting Bull.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 24.—Information having reached Sheriff Bullock that the notorious highwaymen, Blackburn and Wall, were in the vicinity of Crook City, Bullock, with three deputies, after nightfall stationed themselves on the stage road in the outskirts of that place, to watch for them, having reason to believe that they would come into town about 12 o'clock. Blackburn and Wall made their appearance from the brush. Sheriff Bullock arose and commanded them to halt, being afraid to shoot for fear of mistaken identity. At the command the robbers at once started to run and commenced firing. Bullock and the deputies pursued, all hands firing rapidly. The robbers regained the brush where their horses were and escaped. It is believed that Wall received a serious wound, as he seemed to be hardly able to run just before gaining the brush. The sheriff and deputies are still in pursuit, with favorable chances of capturing the outlaws.

BOSTON, 24.—Wool, domestic in fair demand, market generally unchanged, the views of buyers still fixed on low prices, and sales can only be made when holders are willing to submit to some concessions. Sales of medium and Ohio at 45 @ 47; XX Ohio and Pennsylvania 45 @ 47, XX and above 47 @ 47. Wisconsin and Michigan 39 @ 42, medium, fleeces being most in demand. A fair business is doing in combing and delaine fleeces, with sales of coarse at 45 @ 47; medium and fine 50 @ 55, unwashed 35 @ 37. In California wool sales were made at 20 @ 35 for spring, 15 @ 25 for fall; super and X pulled in moderate demand at 30 @ 45.

PITTSBURG, 24.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, A. Murray, aged sixteen, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for stealing fire arms and ammunition during the late riots.

Tom Gallagher, another rioter, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000, and serve six years in the penitentiary. Gallagher was among those who sacked the gun store of James Brown on the night of the riot.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The French gunboat *Segond* from Tahiti brings news of the death of Queen Pomare, of the Society Islands, September 17th, of heart disease. Her oldest son, Ariane, has been proclaimed King.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Western representatives, who are opposed to subsidizing the Texas Pacific Railroad, and who have taken some

pains to canvass the House on the subject, say the progress is weaker in the present Congress than it was in the last. He does not believe there is the least prospect of the passage of any bill extending further aid to this undertaking.

Letters from Constantinople declare that the Turks are suffering for want of ammunition, being without lead enough for bullets, or money with which to buy it abroad. This extreme poverty, which was expected to be manifest months ago, is now very apparent.

The republican journals denounce the candidature of Cameron for the English mission. The *Tribune's* Washington special declares the President is not bound by the action of Pennsylvania Congressmen. It is likely the matter will be held in abeyance till after the Pennsylvania election.

Much alarm was created at the Park Theatre, last evening, by a loud cry of "Fire," and, for a few moments, the audience were greatly excited. Part of the scenery was discovered to be in a blaze. One of the fire patrol rushed on the stage and tore the burning canvas off and stamped out the fire with his feet, thus quieting the fears of the audience.

The *Sun* has the following: A private letter from Augusta, Me., gives the particulars of a sad accident to Blaine's daughter Alice. She is 16 years of age, very pretty, full of talent, charming, and popular. Talking with a gentleman on Saturday evening, in the parlor of her father's house, she toyed and played with a tiny pistol that belonged to her brother. The visitor begged her to put it away, although it was unloaded, and spoke gravely of using even an empty pistol as a plaything. When he arose to go away, she laughingly ran up stairs to her brother's room, got a cartridge and put it in the cylinder, and came bounding down, calling to her friend, who was passing out of the front yard, to see her shoot, but before she had levelled the weapon, in her gleeful hurry she pressed the trigger, and the ball struck between her eyes, passing upward. Miss Blaine clasped her head with her hands, and exclaiming, "Oh, I am shot!" fell to the floor. Surgeons have probed for the ball but cannot find it. The child suffers terribly. Inflammation of the brain is feared, but the surgeons give the family hope.

The *World's* Washington special says the trouble with the Apache Indians in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona is nearly ended, and without the aid of fresh troops from Washington. Several months ago about 250 Apache Indians were moved from the Hot Springs reservation in New Mexico, to the San Carlos reservation in Arizona. The Indians did not like the change, and over a month ago revolted and started back from San Carlos to New Mexico. On the way they committed many depredations, stopped the U. S. mail, robbed and murdered the United States troops despatched to quell the difficulties. About forty Indians were killed and the greater portion of the band, numbering 190 persons in all, surrendered at Fort McCree, in New Mexico. Thirty savages of the company are still at large, but the troops are after them, and no further fears of an Indian war in that portion of the country are entertained.

The *Tribune* says Morton's recovery is seriously doubted, and it is admitted that he constantly suffers great pain, and seldom sleeps without the aid of powerful opiates.

The fourth officer, Meyer, of the steamship *Koeln*, has been arrested on a charge of stealing from the store room of the vessel a package of diamonds valued at \$11,000.

WATERVILLE, Me., 25.—The Kennebec Fibre Company's factory was burned; loss \$30,000.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Respecting the order intermitting the receipt of deposits of silver for coinage into trade dollars, the Director of the Mint states that within the last few months about two million trade dollars have gone into circulation in the Atlantic and western States, and to that extent occupy the place intended for fractional silver. The only export demand for trade dollars is at San Francisco, where probably \$300,000 per month are required for that purpose; to meet which bankers and bullion dealers of that city hold from one million and a half to two million dollars, and in addition to this the stock market in that city has on hand about one million four hundred thousand dollars.

The committee on privileges and elections, in secret session, unanimously agreed to make a thorough investigation of the Louisiana case, and requested the contestants to present, in writing, their views as to the scope of the investigation, which will include the question of the legality of the legislature by which each claims to have been elected.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Kellogg's statement before the election committee, read this afternoon, says: No contestant for a seat in the Senate may waive or control the right of the State to her duly chosen representative in the Senate and that the committee's request for evidence which contestants desire to present, does not indicate that the committee will suffer the contestant's requests to control the committee or the Senate regarding the range of evidence. He considered that federal and State laws determined the merits of this case, and the question as to which was the proper legal legislature of Louisiana last January, and that where revolutions and disorders have not deprived the State and the Senate of the best conclusive evidence both of the existence of a lawful legislature and of its election to the Senate, it is not lawful for the Senate to pass by this highest and conclusive evidence for the purpose of trying in the Senate who were elected to the legislature. This thing the States themselves must determine through their returning officers and by the houses of legislature duly organized by those who hold the *prima facie* evidence of right to compose them.

By such a conclusively made legislature he (Kellogg) was elected to the Senate January 10th, and the evidence thereof is recorded in his letter to the committee dated on the 22d, and that contains a statement of the only competent and conclusive evidence in this case, which likewise establishes his title on both its *prima facie* and substantial merits. Should the committee, however, hold the view that they should investigate behind this record regarding the legality of his election and the legislature, he should ask them to go to the bottom of things, to investigate and decide who were legally the legislators and executive of Louisiana according to the election of 1876, after eliminating from the returns all consequences of offenses against a free and pure election which are prohibited by the State constitution. In case the committee decides on the more extended inquiry, he should ask them to consider,

First—The violence and other revolutionary and other unlawful acts and influences resorted to either to prevent the organization of the legislature by which I was elected, or to deprive either branch thereof of a quorum before, at the time of, or after my election.

Second—The violence and other revolutionary or unlawful acts and influences resorted to to deprive of their offices the executive and judicial officers of Louisiana belonging to what is known as the Packard government.

Third—The acts resorted to to secure the organization of what is known as the Nicholls legislature, and the instalment and continuance in power of Nicholls as executive.

Fourth—The character, extent and effect upon the election in Louisiana, in 1876, of those offenses against the election laws which are enumerated in such laws, and especially in the 26th section, act 72.

Fifth—The action of the returning officers in making up the returns of all the persons and officers voted for at the election of November, 1876, in the State of Louisiana.

I shall also ask that the testimony taken by the committee of the Senate, of which Senator Howe was chairman, in 1877, may be ordered by the Senate to be used for the purpose of such investigation.

Mr. Spofford in his statement,

Protesting that no evidence beyond his credentials and the historical facts, of which the Senate will take judicial notice, is required or should be demanded, in obedience to the orders and resolutions of the committee, he proposes to prove,

First—That by the actual returns collected by the parish supervisors of registration from their appointees, the commissioners of elections, showing the votes actually in the ballot boxes at the close of the election in Louisiana on the 7th of