

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—At half past 3 Morrill of Me., appealed to Morton to allow the resolution for the admission of Pinchback to be laid aside that the Indian appropriation bill might be considered. Morton declined, saying its disposition was of more importance than the appropriation bills; if they failed an extra session would have to be called, and the responsibility would not be with the republicans.

Morrill, of Me., then, at 4 p. m., moved to lay the resolution for the admission of Pinchback on the table; carried 39 to 22. The following were the yeas: Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boggy, Conklin, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Edmunds, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hays, Hamilton, of Md., Hamilton, of Texas, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merriam, Morrill, of Me., Morrill, of Vt., Norwood, Ransom, Robinson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Thurston, Wadleigh, Washburne, Winsor, and Wright, 39; nays: Boreman, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Terry, of Mich., Flanagan, Hamilton, Harvey, Hawes, James, Logan, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Spencer, Stewart, and West, 22. Terry, of Ct., would have voted in the affirmative, but he paired with Boutwell, who voted in the negative.

West moved to adjourn, rejected yeas 6, nays 52.

Windom moved that the Senate then proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Windom explained that the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was \$5,690,000, and for the fiscal year ending June, '76, \$5,277,924. Several unimportant amendments, reported by the committee, were agreed to. A resolution that on and after Saturday next, the Senate shall meet at 11 a. m. was agreed to. Pending the discussion on the Indian appropriation bill the Senate, after a continuous session of nearly 29 hours, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The credentials of Angus Cameron, Senator from Wisconsin, and Joseph E. McDonald, Senator from Indiana, were presented and filed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Logan asked that Wednesday evening of next week be assigned for the consideration of the bill which recently passed the house for equalizing bounties. A discussion ensued, during which Sargent said he understood that this bill took 180 million dollars from the treasury, and he was opposed to it; other matters of equal importance demanded the attention of the senate; for instance, he would be glad to have his friend from Indiana, Morton, call up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as soon as possible. This was a question of peace or war, and should be settled. Logan then gave notice that he would, next week, persist in pressing the bounty bill until he got a vote. He said the bill would not take twenty millions from the treasury.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The House joint resolution passed last Winter, providing that in the examination of candidates for positions in the civil service department of the government, soldiers and soldiers' children or relations shall have the preference, was passed 36 to 8.

The credentials of Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee, were presented and filed.

Wright's resolution, offered yesterday, for the appointment of a committee of five, to examine the branches of the civil service, with a view to reorganization, etc., was adopted.

WASHINGTON, 20.—In considering the Indian appropriation bill, Hitchcock submitted an amendment appropriating \$4,000,000, to reimburse settlers for losses by Indian depredations; laid on the table.

Stevenson submitted an amendment requiring Indian agents to keep books containing their expenditures, accounts of contracts, etc., such books to be always open to inspection, to remain in the office at the reservation and to be handed over to their successors in office; any forced entry, or failure to comply with this provision, to be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,000.

Ingalls offered an amendment in-

structing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Treasurer of the Cherokees \$200,000 from the trust fund, to be used in purchasing breadstuffs for said Indians, who lost their crops by grasshoppers; agreed to. Some other minor amendments were offered and adopted, and the bill was reported to the senate, and all the amendments made in committee of the whole, not reserved, were concurred in.

WASHINGTON, 22.—At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. Lewis asked leave to offer a resolution for adjournment in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Windom, who had the floor, refused to yield. At the conclusion of the debate the bill passed and the military academy appropriation bill was taken up. After about an hour's consideration of the bill, a vote was taken and it passed, and the pension appropriation bill was taken up.

## HOUSE.

The duty on cigarettes was changed from \$3.50 to \$3.75, instead of from 50 to 75 as telegraphed yesterday.

The bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river was taken up, discussed and amended by striking out that portion directing the Secretary of War to construct the work in case of the default of Captain Eads, and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the revenue bill. The third section, repealing the stamp tax on matches, was stricken out, and a substitute was adopted for the fourth section, which increases the duties on molasses and sugar 25 per cent., which is substantially the same, but including melada. The motion to strike out the fifth section, which repeals the 10 per cent horizontal tax, was discussed without action till the committee rose.

Coburn, from the select committee on Alabama Affairs, reported the concurrent force bill, which was ordered printed and recommitted. The House took a recess till 7.30 p. m., the session to be for pension bills only.

Several bills, memorials, etc., were introduced, including a bill from the Pacific railroad committee, to amend the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railway Co., ordered printed, and recommitted.

Dawes endeavored to get up the revenue bill, but the House, by a vote of 117 to 115, decided to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar, which was the regular order.

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, which appropriates nearly 28 millions. The amendment to reduce the army from 25,000 to 22,000 was rejected.

Cox moved an amendment providing that the army shall not be used to subvert the rights and liberties or interfere with the legislatures of the States of the Union, and that no sum shall be paid out of the treasury until the U. S. troops now in the State of Louisiana, shall be withdrawn from that State.

Wheeler asked if he approved of driving the Kansas legislature out of doors under the directions of Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war.

Cox said he spoke against it.

Wheeler then sent to the clerk's desk, and had read the number of the *Congressional Globe* containing that debate. Cox endeavored to be heard, but was interrupted by cries of, "Read, read," from the republican side, and the clerk read where Cox declared himself in favor of encouraging the heart and strengthening the arm of the executive. The republicans were triumphant. Cox asked the date of that debate, and being informed that it was July '56, he said that was Leander L. Cox, of Kentucky, he himself was not a member of Congress at the time. The democrats here ironically shouted, "Read, read," and were in turn jubilant.

Wheeler apologized by saying that he was misled by his colleague's saying he spoke against the proceeding.

Cox also apologized for getting his friend into such a snap, and explained that the titter on the other side was so loud that he was unable to make himself heard; he paid a hearty compliment to his colleague, but said he ought to know more since he had charge of

an appropriation bill. Cox's amendment was rejected. After a few minor amendments the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

Poland, from the select committee on Arkansas affairs, reported a resolution that in the judgment of the committee, no interference was necessary in government matters. Adjourned.

At three o'clock all legislative business was suspended, and eulogies were delivered on the late deceased member, I. B. Rice, of Ills., A. H. Crocker, of Mass., Hooper, of Mass., and Hersey, of Me., after which the House adjourned.

Among the bills introduced and referred, under a call of states, was one by Banning, providing for the meeting of the 44th Congress on the 4th of March next, and of each succeeding Congress on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congressional term begins.

On motion of Dawes, the rules were suspended, and a bill for the regular election of grand and petit jurors in the District of Columbia was passed. The object of the bill is to secure the indictment of Wm. A. King, of Pacific Mail subsidy notoriety, for perjury.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The democratic members from the south and south-west have prepared an address to the people of the southern States, in which they call attention to the persistent attempts of the republican leaders to renew the animosities of the late war, the effect of which efforts they say it is impossible to predict. The address says—"We believe, though, that, the honest representations of a few upright, conscientious federal officers, the agents of an independent and able public press and of many citizens, without regard to party, of the true condition of the southern States and the real sentiment of the southern people, are being gradually made known to our fellow citizens of the north, and we hope for their favorable decision when fully apprised of all the facts, and that the great ends of good government will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have been enemies, and come together, as in the early days of the republic, emulating each other in devotion to the best interests of the country. With this exalted purpose in view, the signers of the address counsel patience and moderation under unjust epithets and gratuitous insults, and kind treatment of the negro, remembering that he is not so much responsible as the bad men under whose advice he acts; and while laboring to convince him that his interests are identical with those of the whites, to see that he is fully protected in all his guaranteed rights, and allowed to vote as he pleases in all elections, and deal with him honestly and fairly." They are admonished that all disorders and troubles, of whatever character, are construed into an evidence of lawlessness, and while this is palpably unjust, they are urged to make all efforts to prevent them. They appeal to them to use forbearance and patience in view of the fact that the enlightened sentiment of the country is with them, and the result must be their final vindication and the triumph of the principles of right and justice. The address is signed by all the democratic senators and representatives of the southern and border States.

The President, to-day, issued a proclamation for convening the Senate in extra session, on the 5th of March.

C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific road, writes to Secretary Bristow that the road will agree to pay, in lieu of payment as now required by the acts of Congress, two hundred thousand dollars on the first of Oct., '75, and on the first of April and Oct., in each year thereafter, until that amount each six months shall liquidate the claim that the U. S. government has against the Central and Western Pacific roads, both being now consolidated; the payments as above mentioned to be in full satisfaction of all unsettled questions between the U. S. government and the C. P. Co.

Boston, 18.—There is considerable excitement here among the dissatisfied bondholders of the Chicago and Dubuque, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. A card is published to-day, signed by J. M. Forbes and J. R. Griswold, urging the bondholders of the Chicago and Burlington

road to oust Jay, Dennison and Burnham from the directory of the C. B. & Q., as they, with fraudulent intent, have ostensibly ordered the bad management of the Dubuque road and its construction companies, and have applied \$240,000 of the moneys of the C. B. & Q. road for the payment of coupons of the Dubuque road, thereby mixing the funds of two distinct corporations. Six of the directors of the Burlington & Quincy road also publish a card explaining that they were deceived by the representations of certain officials, and allowed the affairs of their own road to become involved with the Dubuque road, believing they were acting for the interests of their bondholders.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 18.—A long letter has been received from William S. King, addressed to the legislature, in response to the resolution requesting him to explain his connection with the Pacific Mail business, or to resign as member elect to the next Congress. King denies the right of the legislature to inquire into his private affairs, or to undertake to censure him or to demand his resignation. He denounces as a legislative lie, which epithet he puts in italics, the assumption that he had done anything wrong. He adds—"Under what arrangement I did receive a large sum of money about the time of the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy bill is a matter I do not propose to disclose to the world, except in my own good time; nor until evidence which I am now unable to reach, can be secured, to the end that the exact facts in the case can be presented to the public, which will bring to me the fullest and most complete vindication against the falsehoods which you have specified upon your respective journals."

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The *Sacramento Union* has been sold to a number of residents of that city, understood to be in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The Pacific Mail chartered steamer *Vancouver* arrived this evening. She left Hong Kong, January 20, Yokohama, Jan. 30th. February the 15th was the date fixed for the final departure of the English troops from Yokohama; the French troops were to leave the following day. They possibly may be further detained by the small-pox in the English camp. A commemorative medal is to be given to all the participants in the Formosa expedition. Two hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Japanese government for expenditures, in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial; for the expenses of the commissioners to examine the industries and to report, one hundred thousand; for purposes of Japanese articles to be sent, eighty thousand; for transportation twenty thousand. The provisional offices in Yedo, of the various Kens, or former provinces, about 250 in number, have just been abolished, and all the business concentrated in a bureau of the interior department. The ex-Daimio of Arva, offers to construct a railway from Yedo to the northern extremity of the island at his own cost. The small pox continues among foreigners in Yokohama, and Yedo, but is declared by physicians to have reached its limits.

PITTSBURG, 19.—At two o'clock this morning, the southern express train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, was thrown from the track near Meigs Junction, Ohio, and the baggage, two passenger, two sleepers and one special car were burned; the baggage was all destroyed. No lives were lost, eight persons were wounded; J. N. McCullough, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Co., had three ribs broken and was cut about the head.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The reading of the House journal, this morning, showed that there were passed, last night, eighty-three bills granting pensions to individuals.

NEW YORK, 19.—Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham have had a correspondence in relation to the removal of municipal officers. The Governor declines to approve or disapprove an act of removal by the mayor before he has submitted to him all the proofs and documents in the case, and he adds that in case the mayor persists in denying his, the governor's, right to the proof in his, the mayor's, possession, he will, when the business of his office permits, make an independent investigation.

The damage by the fire at Port-au-Prince, on the 11th instant, is estimated at three million dollars. The city was destroyed; 600 or 700 families were rendered homeless. The fire originated in the explosion of a barrel of kerosene.

CHICAGO, 19.—The young wife of the newly elected U. S. Senator, Jos. E. McDonald, of Indiana, died suddenly in Indianapolis yesterday; she was married only six months ago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 19.—On the first ballot of the joint convention, S. J. McMillan was elected U. S. Senator by a vote of 82 to 61 for Lochren. McMillan is the present Chief Justice of the State Supreme court; he is a man of moderate ability, but of unimpeachable integrity. He has always been a republican, but having been on the bench many years, has not been an active participant in politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Arrived the Pacific Mail steamer *Arizona*, from Panama and way ports. Among the passengers are forty-five Sisters of Charity, expelled from Colima and Guadajara, and the Mexican land commissioners to settle a land difficulty in lower California. The officers of the *Arizona* report trouble and turbulence along the lower coast, and a religious outbreak imminent.

NEW YORK, 19.—The *Tribune*, to-morrow, will publish a long letter from Thurlow Weed to Mr. Smith, upon national political topics, in regard to the revolution established by the late elections. He says the great stumbling block that injured the republican party more than anything else, and which will destroy it unless it is done away with, is the third term aspirations of General Grant, and the timid attitude of the party leaders in relation to them. He distinctly charges Grant with the responsibility of allowing the defeat of the party rather than disavow these aspirations. He believes the resumption of specie payments entirely practicable within a reasonable time, and without serious injury to the industries of the country. He says it is not so much that specie is required for general use or circulation as that the people should be assured that specie can be obtained when it is actually needed, and that a general determination to resume would go more than half way toward its accomplishment. Gold exchange he thinks the heaviest drag in the way of resumption. He favors gradual contraction, though doubtful of its expediency in the present condition of trade in the country. He thinks the great need of the day is statesmen of pure character and that too much of the time of Congress has been consumed by the civil rights bill, a bill which, in its general scope and purpose, is of questionable wisdom. What has been done by constitutional amendments and congressional enactments is all that is necessary to place the freedmen upon a perfect equality with our race. In regard to the next presidency he is not sanguine of success, and says, "I would prefer the election of an enlightened and honest democrat as president, to the elevation of an incapable republican of equivocal integrity. When I speak of an honest and enlightened democrat I have in my mind some such men as General Hancock, or General Ward some time minister to China, from Georgia, or, as far as I have been able to form an opinion of his ability and character, Governor Newton Booth, the newly elected senator from California."

Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, of the U. S. navy, died of pneumonia this morning, at his residence at New Brunswick, N. J., aged 77.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The House judiciary committee, to-day, after a discussion, tabled the resolution for the repeal of the so-called Poland gag law, taking the ground that it was for the courts to decide whether the subject of libel was covered by its provisions.

The cabinet, to-day, considered the proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has been amended so as to make the sinking fund commence in '72, applying to it the amount now due the company from the government, then the company, beginning with '75, to pay half a million dollars a year, in semi-annual payments, for ten years; after this \$750,000 a year, semi-annually for ten years, then one million per year until the aggregate sums meet the bonded debt and interest; also to allow the government to apply all the trans-