

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3. — Chaffee presented a petition of citizens of Colorado, favoring the purchase by Government of all the telegraph lines of the country. Referred to the committee on post offices.

Kernan presented petitions from the citizens of Ontario, Madison, Duchesse, Schuyler, Queen's, Steuben, Franklin, Albany and other counties of New York, in favor of the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the specie resumption act. Referred.

Beck presented resolutions of the American Association of breeders of short horn cattle, in regard to the duties imposed in live stock other than thoroughbred imported into Canada and the United States. Referred.

Maxey, from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendment the Senate bill amending the revised statutes relative to the appropriation for the militia force of the United States. Calendar.

Withers, from the committee on pensions, reported with amendments the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. Calendar.

Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported amendment to the bill to remit taxes on insolvent banks, being in substance that presented by Rolling last week, in regard to exempting mercantile or business deposits from taxation upon which no interest has been allowed. Ordered printed.

Chaffee submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of any papers in his department relating to the settlement of accounts for the transportation of the Second Infantry from St. Louis to San Francisco in July, 1877. Agreed to.

Conkling, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably on the House bill to change the name of the consulate at Omasa and Truxillo. Passed.

Bayard argued that the passage of the bill would entail worse disaster on the American people than yet experienced. A stable currency was absolutely necessary to prosperity. He believed this agitation of the question alone had prevented small gold coins from coming into general circulation, and fluctuations would have ended. He read from a recent dispatch regarding the suspension of silver coinage in France.

Matthews said the French Assembly voted to restrain coinage on private account, not on government account.

Bayard said he did not so understand it. He read from tables to show that the fathers coined no silver dollars from 1804 to 1835. The effect of the passage of this bill would be a reduction by 10 per cent. of the revenues upon imports.

Bonds would come back from Europe and the price of them would decline. Upon what basis was it supposed we could resume specie payment? Better with \$50,000,000 of silver than \$200,000,000 of gold. He favored the amendment of the finance committee, proposing an international conference to fix the ratio of value between gold and silver. This should be done at once. He was willing to see coined freely the dollar of 412½ grains, provided it should not be used to disturb our measure of values. He was willing to make it a legal tender to a limited extent, but to do otherwise meant national bankruptcy and nothing else.

Eaton then took the floor, but before commencing his remarks, yielded for the motion to adjourn. Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 5. — Conkling presented petitions from a large number of citizens of many counties of New York, in favor of the remonetization of silver, referred.

Wallace reported, with amendments, the bill introduced by him some time ago to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings; placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the committee on appropriations to report a bill making adequate provision for the employment of additional clerical force in the pension and surgeon-general's office, to examine and dispose of

all claims for pensions. He asked present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Davis, of West Va., and it was laid over until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, 5. — Howe and Davis (Ills.), presented petitions of masters, pilots, mates, engineers and others of the United States, praying for an amendment to the law in regard to the employment of aliens as pilots, so as to require applicants to take the oath of allegiance before receiving a license, and also to satisfy the inspector that they reside in the United States; referred.

Conkling presented a petition in favor of the remonetization of the silver dollar and increasing its weight so as to make it equal in value to the gold dollar.

Beck presented a memorial from the State of Kentucky, signed by the governor thereof, asking Congress to make an appropriation to pay the balances due to the State for expenses incurred in equipping troops during the late war; referred.

Ferry, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters, and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

Conkling presented a petition signed by a large number of prominent citizens of New York in regard to the famine and suffering in northern China, and suggesting that a commission be appointed from residents of China to act in connection with the United States minister in procuring and distributing relief. They also suggest that the unexpended balance of money received from China in 1856 be used to relieve the sufferers; referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the silver bill, and Eaton spoke in opposition thereto.

Howe complimented Eaton on his able argument, but refused to be placed in the dishonorable catalogue of repudiators. He examined at length the acts creating the bonds and the legislation regarding their payment, and concluded that if the capitalist insisted on the payment of his bond in gold he must rest on the equity of his claim and not on the law of the land. The government must consult its own interests, even as the capitalists did when they made their investments. The attempts to demonetize silver was conspiracy, into which a large part of Europe has entered. The question was, would the United States become a party thereto? It was a deliberate attempt to blast 33 per cent. of the means to pay the nation's debt. The west had fewer millionaires and consequently fewer paupers than the east. The simple truth is, the west believes the east is trying to alter the contract made by the government in the sale of the bonds and they object to it. He would not believe the President would veto the bill unless he heard so from the President himself.

Thurman then took the floor and will continue to-morrow.

Teller submitted the following amendment: "That the holders of silver bullion may deposit with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, such silver bullion in amounts not less than 1,000 ounces, of 900 fine, and receive therefor certificates of not less than 100 dollars each, computing a dollar of 412½ grains. The bullion so received may be coined by the government of the United States or retained in the treasury for the payment of such certificates on presentation at the treasury where issued. If the bullion so deposited shall be coined by government, such certain certificates shall be paid in bullion of like standard, fineness and weight, or in coined dollars, or part in bullion and part in coin at the option of government. The bullion so received shall not be included in the amount of silver to be coined each month, under the provisions of the first section of this act. Such certificates shall not be legal tender for the payment of any debts whatever." Ordered printed.

Adjournd.

WASHINGTON, 6. — Davis, of Ills., said there was an immense meeting of citizens of Chicago on the 13th of December last, to give expression to their opinion on the silver bill. Upwards of 5,000 persons attended the meeting, and every sentiment uttered, favoring the provisions of the bill now before the Senate, met with an enthusiastic response. By some oversight

the proceedings of the meeting, which were intended for presentation to Congress, were not sent here until now. He then quoted from the preamble and resolutions adopted, which favor the remonetization of silver, and declare that Government cannot waive its right to pay bonds in silver or gold; laid on table, a bill now being before the Senate.

Davis said accompanying the proceedings were extracts from a speech of Sherman, in the Senate, Jan. 27th, 1869, and also from speeches of Webster and Clay, which the petitioners desired to have read at the clerk's desk, but as he understood such a course would be a violation of the rules he would not ask for the reading of the extracts.

The Senate bill to remit the taxes on insolvent savings banks was called up by Davis, of Ills., and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when consideration of the silver bill was resumed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4. — The following bills were introduced:

By Riddle, a constitutional amendment for a direct presidential vote.

By Sexton, making railroad receivers amenable to processes of the courts in States through which the roads pass.

The motion of Hooker to pass the bill authorizing the circuit and district court of southern Mississippi to hold a special term for the trial of cases arising out of the alleged fraudulently taken timber was defeated—145 yeas, 85 nays; not two-thirds.

Glover moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution authorizing the committee on treasury expenditures to send sub-committees wherever deemed advisable, and giving the committee leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Defeated—137 yeas, 108 nays.

Knott introduced a bill re-organizing the judiciary.

Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported the consular appropriation bill. Made the special order for the 12th of February.

McMahon moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring that a graduated income tax should be imposed. Defeated—yeas 165, nays 88; not two-thirds. The democrats generally voted aye. The republicans voted no. Among the exceptions who voted aye was Page.

Ellsworth presented the affidavit of the doorkeeper, denying as utterly without foundation the charges against his official integrity made in the affidavits of Coreyl and Duffy, and earnestly requesting an investigation on the part of the House. Referred to the committee on civil service reform. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 5. — The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad for 10 years was reported and recommitted.

Memorials from Boston and New York asking Congress to adopt some measure of relief for the sufferers by famine in northern China was referred.

Stephens, from the committee on coinage, reported the testimony taken on the gold coinage. Ordered printed.

Knott, from the judiciary committee, reported back Hooker's bill for an extra session of the circuit court in southern Mississippi, for the quick and cheap trial of men accused of deprecaton on government timber.

Frye, of the judiciary committee, advocated the bill.

Foster opposed it, as in the interest of timber thieves. The bill passed, 139 to 102.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the military academy appropriation bill. The item of \$7,000 for additional pay to professors for length of service was omitted.

Mayham moved to strike out \$900 for pay of one instructor of practical military engineering in addition to his pay as first lieutenant.

Considerable discussion ensued, during which Clymer said there was one professor at West Point to each five and a half students, and their pay amounted to about \$900 more than the cost of sustaining the 310 cadets. He recommended the military committee to look into the matter. It was radically wrong.

Without reaching a conclusion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 6. — On motion of Cox, of New York, a resolution was adopted directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the causes of the wreck of the *Metropolis*, and whether any legislation is necessary to prevent unseaworthy vessels going to sea.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4. — A fire occurred on the second floor of 554 Sixth Street, at a late hour to-night, caused by bedclothes taking fire from stoves. Four children of Thomas Cassidy, who occupied the floor and keeps a junk shop on the first floor were suffocated. When discovered two of them, John, aged 2 years, and James, aged 15 months, were dead. Joseph, aged 5, and Thomas, aged 4, were insensible, but it is thought their lives will be saved.

BOSTON, 4. — To-night the body of James H. Daley was found on the pavement at the corner of Fourth and C Streets, South Boston. He had been robbed and his skull crushed in, probably from a slung shot. No clue to the murderers, whose object undoubtedly was robbery, deceased being in the habit of carrying considerable money about his person.

NORFOLK, Va., 4. — The *Metropolis* survivors have left for Philadelphia. The officers and crew went to New York. The officers of the *Metropolis* were to-day examined at the custom house, before J. J. Dunbar, inspector of hulls, and J. E. Bowers, inspector of boilers, with a view to ascertaining the condition of the ship when she sailed. Capt. Ankers and First Mate Dickinson both testified that she was in good condition and entirely seaworthy, and that the whole trouble was caused by unskillful loading of the railroad iron.

CHICAGO, 5. — About 12:40 this morning a fire broke out in the Academy of Music, on Halsted Street, which, in a few minutes, entirely gutted the inside of the building, but was, at one o'clock, confined to that edifice. The theatre was occupied as a variety show, and is said to have cost originally \$30,000, and is worth now probably about \$30,000.

The lessees, Emmet & Muir, lose about \$20,000 in scenery and furniture. Their insurance is \$8,000. The fire probably originated in a hot air furnace.

One of the conspicuous assassins of Judge Chisholm, of Mississippi, will be arraigned for trial at Jackson, before the federal court, under kuklux laws. They have been charged with the grave offense of intimidating, which is the only offense the federal courts can take cognizance of, and the particular charge is an attempt on Chisholm's life some months before the final tragedy. A few days since Mrs. Chisholm, now in this city, received a summons to go to Mississippi as a witness for Government. She called upon the Attorney General and asked what protection the Federal Government could give her in case she went. His reply was: "Unfortunately we have no laws that could protect citizens there, but after an overt act had been committed against them a proscription could be instituted." The Attorney General advised Mrs. Chisholm to go. She is a brave woman, and although in Dekalb there are those who have sworn that not one of the name of Chisholm shall be allowed to live, she decided to go.

After making arrangements to leave this city, Mrs. Chisholm received a telegram from a friend advising her not to make the journey as it would only be labor lost, as the defense would not even trouble themselves to appear in court, and nothing would come of the trial. He says also that the grand jury that found the indictments in these particular cases were two of the prominent murderers.

BALTIMORE, 5. — The father of Charley Ross arrived here, to-day, and met the Memerata boy who he declares is not his son.

NEW YORK, 5. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Governor Nicholls' friends in Washington assert that he has no sympathy with the present prosecutions; that they are instigated and carried on by Bourbon democrats, who are opposed to him and his administration, and that he ought not to be held responsible for them. This is undoubtedly true, and should Ander-

son be convicted, Nicholls will have an opportunity to show how much independence and moral courage he has when the question of granting a pardon comes before him.

The *Tribune* says: During the last three weeks \$3,000,000 of United States bonds have been sold in this city on English account, \$3,000,000 more on the way, and orders were received, yesterday, to dispose of \$2,000,000 additional government bonds. They are principally 67's, 85's, 41's and 5's. Yesterday \$1,000,000 of government bonds were sold at a fractional decline on account of German holders at Frankfurt; most of these were 81's. The cause of this strong desire of foreign holders, to get rid of United States bonds is the natural result of the proposed silver legislation by Congress, said a heavy dealer in bonds, yesterday, and instead of our securities seeking foreign markets as hitherto, the demand has altogether ceased and the bonds are being returned by every steamer to be disposed of in this country at a loss.

Ex-Sheriff Haskett, of Alleghany County, Pa., has seized 17 head of cattle in the pens of United States Senator McPherson, at Jersey City cattle yard. Haskett claims that the cattle were stolen from his yards a week ago by George Seramy.

FORTRESS MONROE, 5. — The steamer *General Barnes*, from Savannah for New York, when off Winter Quarter shoal light, Feb. 2, broke her piston rod. She drifted about until Monday, at 10 p.m., when the vessel was taken in tow and arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, 5. — About 125 survivors of the wreck of the *Metropolis* arrived from Norfolk, to-day. The majority are willing to sail for Brazil in the next steamer, and will be permitted to do so.

WASHINGTON, 5. — The bill reported, to-day, by Representative Rice, from the committee on Pacific Railroads, extends, for ten years, the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides for the construction of not less than 100 miles a year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Unatilla, Oregon, shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia River. The actual settlers on surveyed lands within the limits of the railroad grant, are secured in their rights by paying \$2.50 per acre; pre-emptors of homesteads are also protected. The Company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same in mortgage on the whole or any part of its road and property. The bill does not extend the time to build a branch line through Washington Territory from the mouth of Snake River to Puget Sound, but only gives the company the land earned by it on the 31 miles already built.

WASHINGTON, 5. — The committee on education and labor have received a communication from Joseph P. G. Kennedy, the Washington representative of the Chinese six companies, asking to be heard in argument in advance of the favorable action by the committee on any bill to restrict Mongolian immigration.

The leading members of the House naval committee say it may be considered certain that the Mare Island matters will be made the subject of investigation towards the close of the present session.

The democratic leaders of the house committee on appropriations express the opinion that the session will be prolonged until about the 1st of July by controversies over the general appropriation bills.

The house committee on judiciary to-day, took a vote on the proposition for the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution as presented and advocated by the late female suffrage convention. The vote in favor of the proposition was: Yeas—Lynde, Frye, Butler, Conger and Latham, 5. Those who voted against it were Knott, Hartbridge, Stenger, McMahon and Culbertson, 5. Harris (Va.) who is opposed to female suffrage was absent. There is no probability whatever that the committee will at any time hereafter take favorable action on the subject.

The house committee on expenditures in the State department, to-day, appointed three sub-committees, the first consisting of Springer, Walker, and Dunnell, to inquire into the contingent expenses of the Oriental consulate, the third, consisting of Mayham and Bayne, to inquire into the contingent expenses of European and other con-