

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Cameron (Pa.) introduced a bill to reinstate certain officers of the United States army. It provides that all officers of the United States army who have served therein more than 20 years continuously, and served also during the late rebellion, and who were wounded and brevetted for gallant service in the field, and who were honorably mustered out of the service, under section 12 of the act of July 15, 1870, be reinstated and retired as of late they were respectively mustered out.

Withers, from the committee on pensions, reported back the resolution instructing the committee to consider as to the expediency of reducing and readjusting compensation of pension agents and also as to the practicability of having pensioners paid directly from the Treasury of the United States, to either with views in writing of various public officers, to whom the question had been submitted, and moved that they be printed and recommended. So ordered.

Withers also gave notice that tomorrow he would call up for consideration the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows.

Dorsey submitted an amendment to the resolution recently submitted by Voorhees, instructing the committee on judiciary to procure information in relation to the bonds of certain railroad companies on certain contingent land grants of lands of the Indians of Indian territory. The amendment instructs the committee to ascertain what amount of money has been expended by the several Indian tribes of the Indian territory in the support of delegates to Washington during the past five years, and in opposing the organization of a civil government, over said territory, and whether any such money has been taken from the school funds of any such tribes, and if so, what legislation is necessary to prevent in future the diversion of such school funds from their legitimate purpose. It further instructs the committee to ascertain whether a civil form of government cannot be organized over the Indian territory for the better protection of life and property, and whether the lands now held in common by said Indian tribes cannot be divided among the Indians without confirming conditional grants of lands to certain railroads. Ordered printed.

The following on the calendar were passed:

The Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the pre-emption law.

Paddock, in explanation of this bill, said it was to allow a settler who had occupied a tract of land a year or more to change his settlement and take up under the homestead law, and the time spent on the former tract to be counted as a part of the five years required under the homestead law.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the army, and it was placed upon the calendar. It authorizes the President to review the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case, and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of said court-martial, if after such review he shall deem it right and proper to do so; and in the event of the findings being set aside, the President is authorized to place the name of Wm. A. Hammond on the retired list of the army, as surgeon general; provided that in case of such restoration he shall not be entitled to back, present, or future pay or allowances of any kind whatever.

Ferry called up the Senate bill to regulate compensation of postmasters and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length. During the discussion, Davis, of West Va., expressed the opinion that the bill should be amended so as to allow the transmission of official communication of the members of Congress to pass through the mails free.

Edmunds, Hamlin, Davis, of West Va., and others expressed themselves in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege.

Edmunds, during his remarks, said the denial of the privilege to members of Congress rather implied that the members were engaged in

other things than public business, or else sold their franks, and he denied both.

WASHINGTON, 19.—At the expiration of the morning hour, Spencer, from the military committee, reported back the resolution instructing the committee to enquire whether anybody had been appointed in the army contrary to the act of July, 1866, together with the desired information. Ordered printed.

Sargent introduced a bill to reorganize the life-saving and coast service. Referred.

Conover introduced a bill for the relief of McLinn, late associate justice of New Mexico. Referred.

The committee reported favoring the restoration to the rolls of the names of the soldiers in the Indian wars and the war of 1812, stricken from them on account of disloyalty, provided their disabilities had been removed or application had been made for their removal.

Ingalls said not over 100 were excluded in this, and advocated the passage of the bill as tending to restore national unity.

The bill was passed.

Edmunds called up the Senate bill to annul the act of the legislative assembly of Wyoming to provide for the organization of Crook and Pease Counties, and to provide for holding court therein, which was discussed briefly and laid over till tomorrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Sargent, from the committee on naval affairs, reported with amendment, the Senate bill to organize a life saving and coast guard service; placed on the calendar. The bill provides for the transfer of this service from the Treasury to the Navy Department.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters and for other purposes, and Hamlin submitted an amendment as an additional section providing that the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive free through the mails all written and printed communications not exceeding two ounces in weight.

After a brief discussion as to the propriety of restoring the franking privilege, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 21.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Robertson, a resolution of the Louisiana assembly, in favor of the Texas Pacific bill and the Bland silver bill.

By Southard, a joint resolution of the Ohio legislature, declaring that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in opposition to the silver bill, do not represent the views of the people of Ohio.

By Riddle, to protect the organization of national banking associations under the existing laws, and to recharter those now in operation.

By Burchard, to promote deposit savings and refunding the national debt.

By Corlett, to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad.

At 2 o'clock the floor was awarded the chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia for district business.

Hendee reported back the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District, which was made the special order for March 4th.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on bills relating to the District, but without action the committee rose.

The following bills were then introduced and referred:

By Garfield, to provide for a more thorough investigation of railroad accidents.

By Banks, granting a privilege of the floor to one representative of every newspaper having daily telegraphic communications with Washington.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 19.—After the reading of the journal, Harris, chairman of the election committee, called up the election case of Acklin vs. Darrell, from the fourth Louisiana district. The majority report being in favor of Acklin, the contestant, and the minority being in favor of Darrell, the sitting member, Hall desired to obtain the floor to reply to the speech made a few days ago by Gibson, but

withdrew this request, with the understanding that he should be allowed an hour during the debate on the election case.

Stephens—To-morrow, or soon as this case is disposed of, I shall move to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with the view of taking up the House silver bill, which has come back from the Senate with amendments. I state further that my object shall be to move to concur in those amendments. (Applause on the republican side.)

Butler, Mass.—Every supporter of the bill will vote against that.

Bland explained that he had intended to make the same motion as the gentleman from Georgia intimated he would make.

Buckner said he had intended, this morning, to move to refer the bill to the committee on banking and currency, but he was not particular how the bill would be brought up.

Harris, in opening his speech on the election, said he was not sorry the silver bill would not come up to-day as its friends would have no concert of action, and the success of the bill would be promoted by its postponement.

WASHINGTON, 19.—At the end of Harris' speech, Hale obtained the floor and referred to the remarks made on Thursday by Gibson, that he (Hale) had taken occasion, in season and out of season, to denounce the people of Louisiana. He denied that he had ever denounced those people. He had first watched the Louisiana policy hopefully, believing the President would meet a hearty return. But plighted honor and support had been forfeited. The legislature's resolutions went for nothing, and to-day violent political persecutions were urged in Louisiana, which bring back older days. He reviewed the events in Louisiana since the close of Grant's term, declaring the electoral count had determined the title of Packard and his legislature as surely as the President's title, and both houses had accepted the decision. The Senate, by the admission of Kellogg, had lately affirmed its title. He alluded to the conciliatory policy of the President in refusing to send troops at the call of the legislature of Louisiana.

Hale continued at some length in much the same strain, and was followed by Gibson, Elam, Clymer and others in heated discussion.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—This evening a fire broke out in the hold of the steamer *City of Dallas* of the Mallory, at pier 20, which for a time threatened the whole dock. The engines were called out, and shortly after midnight, by pouring a volume of water into the steamer's hold she was sunk and the fire extinguished. She was laden with 500 bales of cotton, porcelain clay and fruit. She was insured for \$30,000. She cost originally \$125,000 and was insured for \$50,000.

The story of the postponement of the Paris Exhibition in case of war, and the detention of the ship *Supply*, is authoritatively contradicted.

LOUISVILLE, 18.—Treating editorially of Mr. Hewitt's promised dispatch, the *Courier-Journal* of to-morrow morning contains the following: "In the end, the complete history of the mismanagement of the democratic campaign after the election of Mr. Tilden will unfold itself. It will then be found that Mr. Tilden himself was opposed to the electoral bill, and made his opposition sufficiently distinct to Mr. Hewitt; that Mr. Hewitt suppressed Mr. Tilden's telegram and went ahead in spite of his master, and but that it was unsafe to swap horses in the middle of the stream, Mr. Hewitt would have been superseded in the middle of January."

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Supreme Court, to-day, decided that a railroad company, having contracted to forward cattle, is responsible for their transportation over the whole route as well as on the tracks of other companies as upon its own. That railroad companies, unless forbidden to do so by their charters, have power to contract for shipments the entire distance freight is to be carried over the connecting lines.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—Fifty-three republican members of the legislature have signed an appeal asking for executive clemency in behalf of Thomas C. Anderson. No decision has been given in the case of Anderson's appeal for a new trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—The Sacramento river this morning is higher than ever before known. The American river is very high and the rush of water against the levees opposite its mouth, surrounding the town of Washington, is described as terrific. Every exertion is being made to prevent a crevasse, and thus far with success. A break has occurred in the levee on the Yolo side of the river, opposite Washington, which has somewhat relieved the pressure on the levees. It has been snowing in the mountains and it is raining heavily in the valleys and foot hills and all streams have risen rapidly. Sacramento city is undoubtedly secure, but considerable damage is reported throughout the valley. A washout on the Placerville and Sacramento railroad, just above Folsom, has stopped travel. The bridge at Willow creek, on the California and Oregon road, and the trestle near Wheathead, have been washed away. The track south of the Chico is eight feet under water. Between Anita and Conna, a span of the bridge 175 feet long, has been carried away and two miles of track is under deep water. There are small washouts all along the line. The levee is broken below Wheatland. On Bear river the track is carried away in several places. No trains to-day between Sacramento and Vallejo. The bridge below Davisville has been thrown out of line and is impassable from the drift. The northern road is badly cut up and travel is stopped. The Central and Western Pacific main lines are all right. Considerable seepage and drainage water has collected in the lower portion of Sacramento city, owing to the flood below the city, but the pumps hold it in check.

The Catholic church at St. Helena, Napa county, was blown down last night and considerable minor damage was done.

The storm has been unusually heavy and seems likely to be renewed before morning.

NEW YORK, 19.—A larger amount of grain was received here by rail, yesterday, than upon any previous day known. The receipts were 529,648 bushels. The New York Central Railroad carried 750 car loads, and the Erie road 315.

Robert L. Case, the convicted president of the Security Life Insurance Co., has been released from the Tombs on \$25,000 bail, pending the issue of an argument for a stay of proceedings.

CHICAGO, 19.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The House subcommittee having in charge the revision of the law governing the electoral count, agreed to the following: In case of a contest as to who are the true electors of any State, or in the case of an alleged ineligible elector appointed by any State, the same may be passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal of such State in accordance with the laws thereof, and the decision thereof shall be transmitted, sealed, and sent to the seat of government of the United States directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of both houses, assembled for that purpose in the hall of the House of Representatives, open all certificates; the votes shall then be counted by both houses of Congress as certified by the electors, unless rejected by both houses of Congress, except from those States where there is a contest as to who are the true electors, and in which there is an alleged ineligible elector. In such case the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of that State, if made, shall be conclusive, and the votes counted in accordance therewith unless reversed by the concurrent action of the two houses. When no certificate of such decision is transmitted, as aforesaid, the contested votes from such State shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president. If such number be a majority of the whole number of votes.

The *Tribune's* London special says: While all indications point to a peaceful settlement of the eastern question, there is no doubt that Austria, like England, is preparing for war in case the present negotiations fail. At Pesth 80,000 troops have been quietly assembled, and contracts made for forwarding provisions to them if they should take the field. Two camps of 20,000 men have also been established at Popried and Palosa, near the Galatian frontier. To-day, important state-

ments may be expected in the Parliaments of England, Austria and Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—Wool is dull, prices nominal, supply light. Colorado, fine and medium 18 @ 22, coarse, for carpets, 16 @ 17, extra and merino pulled 36 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled, 32 @ 35, Texas, fine and medium 20 @ 22, coarse 15 @ 17. California, fine and medium 22 @ 35, coarse 22 @ 23.

NEW YORK, 19.—A serious affray occurred last night in Princeton, N. J. College, between sophomores and freshmen, in which one of the sophomores was dangerously shot. The sophomores' room was entered by freshmen, who bound the sophomores to chairs, shaved their heads and left them tied. Other sophomores followed the freshmen, shots were exchanged and Atterbury, of the sophomore class was wounded in the thigh. Great excitement prevails.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, a widow, commenced suit against her cousin, James Lorimer Graham, in the Supreme Court, and an order for his arrest, holding him in \$50,000 bail has been executed. The charge is having fraudulently obtained a free power of attorney over her property, and having made way with most of a fortune of \$65,000. Graham is a lawyer of some prominence, and belongs to a well known family, is known as Gen. Graham.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The subcommittee of the House committee on Territories agreed to report a bill providing for secret ballot voting in Utah.

Wm. Nelson, United States marshal for Utah, has resigned.

CHEYENNE, 19.—On the 31st day of July last, a registered package containing one thousand five dollar bills on the bank of Montreal, was mailed by Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Co., New York, to J. G. Baker & Co., Fort Benton, Montana. The package reached its destination minus the money, a substitute having been placed in the package on the route. Detectives have been at work on the case, but until Saturday last nothing had been discovered. On Saturday afternoon, money answering the description of that stolen was captured in Chicago while being negotiated by a pawnbroker for a man named Harmon. Harmon gave information which caused the special agents of the postoffice department, Stuart, Spurling and Seybolt, of the Chicago agency, to leave that city on Sunday morning, and they yesterday arrested J. J. Moore, at Riverside, near Fremont, Nebraska. He was brought here to-day and waived an examination, and was held in \$10,000 bail. The prisoner was up to two months ago postal clerk on the Union Pacific railroad, running between Laramie city and Green River. He acknowledged to having given the money to Harmon for negotiation, and states that Harmon had no reason to think the money had been obtained dishonestly. The first arrest in this case was made on Saturday last and the officers are positive they have the right man. They have also secured the entire amount stolen in the original money.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 19.—To-morrow's *Pioneer* will contain a letter written by Pat Rafferty, a well-known prospector from Bismarck, which gives the following news: The Rafferty party left Deadwood, July 5, for the Big Horn, reaching Clark's Fort about the 1st of September. On September the 8th they were attacked by a band of the Nez Perces Indians. The Indians succeeded in killing all but Rafferty and a Swede named Chris. Nolan, who escaped to the command at that time scouting in that vicinity. A few days after this Rafferty was sent with four men to convey a wounded man to the Crow agency. The next morning after leaving the command the Indians attacked and killed all but Rafferty, who, though wounded through the arm, succeeded in making good his escape. The names of the prospectors killed in the fight of September 8th are John Shandrew, Olo Roe, Carle Bjarklunder, Anderson, Lew Anderson and Thomas Reddefield.

The Miners' Union, to-day, notified Springer and Lancaster, mill men in the Black Tail Gulch, that unless they increase their wage from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, Union rates, their men would be driven from the mine. Trouble is expected.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—John Gumbinger accompanied by a lady, registered at the Lindell, last night. They ate supper and were assigned to room. About 5 o'clock this afternoon