

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.

When the Hawaiian bill came up, Norwood continued his remarks against the bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 12.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The bill to pay discharged clerks in the bureau of printing and engraving an extra month's wages passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 12.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the House bill providing the necessary means to defray the District of Columbia expenses, and the bill passed as it came from the House.

The amendment to the House bill, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Windom called up the House joint resolution providing for the final adjournment, and moved to amend so that the two houses of congress at 7.30 p. m., this day. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

Windom and McCreery were appointed a committee to join with the committee of the House of Representatives to wait on the President and notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The House bill for the relief of Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of ex-president Polk, was discussed at some length and passed.

Windom, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that he had no further communication for Congress.

McCreery submitted a resolution thanking the president *pro tem.*, Ferry, for the dignity, justice and impartiality with which he had presided over the Senate; agreed to unanimously.

At 7.30 President Ferry's gavel fell, and he made a speech returning thanks to the Senators for the courtesy and support extended him during this session in the impeachment trial and other arduous duties he had to perform. He concluded as follows—

"This session has drawn to a close. While associated with other historical events, it will especially be noticeable as embracing the union of two centuries in the life of the republic. National permanence, however, is now guaranteed against probable change. We are about to part, not without suggestive reflections that in the first month of the new centenary and next to this in which we separate, our number was broken by the death of one whose short senatorial career had been an attachment in many respects of all, and by the departure of another, whose career had qualified him for a merited place of executive and advisor, which he now honors with credit to himself and the Senate. In returning to your several states to greet their approval of your distinguished services, may heaven's kindly care attend you and return you with added strength to renew your labors next December. To the officers of the Senate, whose valued aid has enabled me to hold your confidence, I tender my sincere acknowledgments. Finally I wish you all a safe return to your respective homes. I now pronounce the first regular session of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without day. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.

The Speaker presented the President's message concerning the river and harbor bill, stating if it had not been compulsory to expend the money approved therein, he would have vetoed it, as it was he would take care that no public money was expended on useless work. The message created a sensation.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the diplomatic appropriation bill, and calling attention to its unconstitutional provisions inserted by the House.

Hunton, from the judiciary committee, made a report exonerating the chairman of that committee, Knott, in connection with the Caldwell telegram.

The majority report was adopted by a party vote, 81 to 59.

Logan called up the report of the

conference committee on the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers for the Indian war; agreed to.

Banning made a conference report on the bill increasing the cavalry for the Sioux war, and explained it. The House recedes from its proposition authorizing the raising of 5,000 volunteers of cavalry and accepts the increase of regular cavalry by 2,500. The report was agreed to—17 to 39.

Banks congratulated the House on its health and happiness during this laborious session. The House could not forget that, at the very moment of its organization, one of its most beloved and honorable members was stricken down with disease, and was failing in health, until the House was led to believe his end was near. He had a telegram in his hand from him dated 5.46 this p. m., which reads:

"My condition is very critical. No change since this morning."  
 "(Signed) M. C. KERR."

He was sure it would be the universal desire that the House express to its absent Speaker its confidence in his high integrity, its admiration for his services, and its hope for the restoration of his health. He, therefore, offered the following:

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives, at the moment of closing its present session, tenders M. C. Kerr, its beloved presiding officer, the unanimous expression of the heartfelt sympathy of its members in his affliction and hope that the recovery of his health may soon give to us his counsel and example."

The resolution was declared unanimously adopted by the Speaker *pro tem.* and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be telegraphed to Mr. Kerr.

The bill for the sale of a portion of the Otoe reservation passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote.

The Speaker announced as members of the joint committee on Chinese emigration, Piper, Beebe and Wilson, of Iowa.

At seven o'clock a message was received from the Senate announcing that the Senate had passed a resolution for the adjournment of Congress at 7.30 this evening.

On motion of Morrison the resolution was adopted.

A committee of three were appointed to wait on the President and announce that both Houses were ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Wells reported that the committee had waited on the President and been informed that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

Garfield, Clymer having taken the chair, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Saylor, Speaker *pro tem.*, for the impartiality, efficiency and ability with which he has discharged the trying and arduous duties of his office.

Blackburn asked Garfield to accept an amendment by including the name of Cox.

Garfield said that he had no objection if unanimous consent were given.

No objection was made, and the name of Cox was added to that of Saylor in the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker *pro tem.* announced that the hour for final adjournment had arrived. He thanked the house for its courtesy, and the first session of the House of the forty-fourth Congress stood adjourned. This authoritative dissolution was followed by loud cheers. Members and officers immediately engaged in taking leave of each other in the most demonstrative manner.

## AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The confession of Hobbs Kerry, the Otterville train robber, will be published tomorrow. It is quite a lengthy document, but the essential facts are very frank, and Jesse James, Cole and Budd Younger, Clem Miller, Charles Pitts and William Chorwell constituted the gang. It appears that the train was not robbed in accordance with a previously concocted plan, but the party had been riding over a large extent of country without finding anything to do. Finally they concluded to attack the train, acting more from impulse than anything else. Kerry was not a regular member, but had been with them during a raid through the country; he was present at the robbery of the train and shared the spoils. The police authorities had information in June

last that Younger, James and other members of the band contemplated robbing the train at Green Bay, in southwestern Missouri, and the officers returned as soon as the robbery of the train occurred. The parties above mentioned have been indicted by the grand jury of Cooper county, but whether any vigorous means will be taken to arrest them is not known. The confession gives a description of the robbing of the train, which is essentially the same as heretofore published, also the movements of the robbers for some time previous to the attack, and their course to the point where the booty was divided. It is a circumstantial account of all their proceedings.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Postal changes—established, Chester, Sanpete County, Utah, Mrs. Annie W. Candland, p. m.

Discontinued, Hamilton's Fort, Iron Co., Utah; Springlake, Utah Co., Utah.

Post-masters appointed, Mrs. Elizabeth Canfield, Hamblin, Washington Co., Utah; C. S. Cram, Johnson, Kane Co., Utah; Brigham Young, Kanab, Kane Co., Utah; Rufus C. Allen, Kanderaville, Kane Co., Utah; John R. Hulett, Parowan, Iron Co., Utah; W. L. Dykes, Toquerville, Kane Co., Utah.

CHICAGO, 13.—The striking brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Vincennes, Ind., to-day, ran two coaches, containing officers of the road and a detachment of police, on the side track, spiked the switch, and drove the police across the Wabash River into Illinois. The strikers appear to have possession of the road. The governor has been strongly appealed to for aid.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 13.—This morning a water spout struck the line of the Virginia & Midland railroad, six miles north of this place. The flood extended over five miles. A culvert was carried away leaving a gap of ninety feet broad and fifty deep, into which the freight train was precipitated, killing Keyes, the engineer, and Anderson, the brakeman. The storm lasted only a few minutes.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Times* has the following—

"The steamship *City of Chester*, of the Inman line, went ashore off Owshead, Long Island, about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and last night lay eight feet deep in mud, all efforts to get her off having failed. The cabin passengers and their baggage and mails were taken off yesterday afternoon, but the steerage passengers and their effects remain on board. The steamer is not known to be injured, and it is expected when she has been relieved of her cargo she will get off in good condition.

The *Sun* has the following about the *City of Chester* disaster:

"As the steamer *Plymouth Rock* was passing through the narrows on her morning return trip from Rockaway, she discovered the *City of Chester* ashore. A signal gun was fired by the excursion vessel, to which the other responded by lowering her yawl boat with a heavy line fastened to the sea hawser. This was received by the *Plymouth Rock* and made fast to the stern chock, and the word to go ahead given. For over an hour the powerful boat tugged, but was obliged to give up the task. "How much for the effort," cried the Captain of the *City of Chester*. "Nothing," answered Captain Martin of the *Plymouth Rock*. Then the colors of the ocean steamer were dipped and the British ensign was run up to the fore of the *Plymouth Rock*. The crews then cheered, and so the Yankee and Englishman parted company."

About fifty English miners arrived at this port in the *City of Chester* from the mining districts in Westmoreland and Cornwall, England. They leave to-night for Virginia City, Nev., under contract with some English mine owners.

The first wire of the East River Bridge was stretched across the river this morning. About 5,000 people were present, and considerable enthusiasm was manifest.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ont., 14.—Heiman Weigel, while walking on the bank of the Niagara River just below the Horse Shoe falls, fell over and was instantly killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A dispatch from Victoria says that a public meeting on Friday evening, called by the mayor at the request of the citizens, an address to Governor-General Dufferin was adopted, which, after stating the grounds of complaint against the Dominion

government on the part of the colony, closes with the statement that the ultimatum of the province is a request to Her Gracious Majesty, through his lordship, to be permitted to secede from the Dominion, or that the Carnarvon terms be carried out in their entirety.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The bill passed by the Senate on Friday night, providing for the fast mail trains and restoring the franking privileges, has been referred to the House committee on post offices and post roads, and will not be reverted to in the House this session. This will end the scheme for restoring or granting the privilege for this year, unless the friends of all combine and force a continuance of the session, which some threaten.

NEW YORK, 14.—The steamer *City of Chester*, reported ashore, floated off without injury.

Advices from Columbia have the following:

Warlike troubles loom up in the Columbian republic. The first outbreak in the State of Caucau on July first has spread. Pronouncements against the Government have been rife in that section, and the conservative Catholic, or clerical party, are in open rebellion. There have been several fights in Carthage; one hundred liberals of the government party were killed or wounded by the conservatives, who gained the fight at Videla, near Palmyra, on July 17th.

An engagement is expected to come off between 1,500 conservatives, camped at Cartago, and 2,000 more Liberals, who were about to attack them.

The peace party in the State of Antiqua have given way to the war party by the overthrow of the peace president.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 14.—The *Pioneer Press* special from the Sioux expedition says preparations are at last complete, and we march at daybreak to-morrow. The route being up the Rosebud, and objective point the Indians wherever and whenever they may be found. Primarily we expect to effect a junction with General Crook, but no deviation from the main object will be made for that purpose.

Sickness is showing itself among the men, with a tendency to scurvy and that which is to be done must be done soon. The weather is hot beyond precedent; the mercury indicates to-day from 109 to 115 degrees in the shade, and much apprehension is felt as to the effect of marching in such heat.

General Terry's force, exclusive of the depot guard, consists of 919 infantry, 574 cavalry, forty artillery and seventy-four Crow Indians.

The organization of the command is shown by the following extract from the general orders. The troops in the field will be organized for the coming movement as follows: The battalion of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 22nd infantry will constitute a brigade under the command of Col. Gibbon. The 7th infantry, a battalion of the 2nd cavalry, the 7th cavalry, the battery of artillery and the Indian scouts will report directly to the department commander.

One of the most formidable difficulties to be anticipated on this march is the want of water and grass. There has been no rain for several weeks, and Rosebud contains but very little water at the mouth, and it is feared that the grass which has survived the drouth has been burned by the Indians. The country hereabouts has been covered with smoke ever since the battle of the Big Horn.

ALMA, Tenn., 14.—A shooting affray occurred here to-day between political enemies who were attending a trial. The trouble was caused by an assault by some of the men upon Sheriff Harris, who was wounded, and amid the general melee Mack Weller was killed, and two Sheriffs and six others were more or less wounded.

OMAHA, 14.—An official telegram from Fort Laramie, to-day, says the report of Gen. Terry's fight with Sitting Bull is confirmed through the Indians coming into the Spotted Tail agency. They report a heavy engagement, the defeat of the Indians with great loss, and Sitting Bull wounded. Heavy fires are seen from Fort Laramie to the east. It is feared the Indians have attacked the ranches on the Mudhills bottoms and burned the supply of hay.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The news of the passage by the Senate of the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect was received on "Change with much satisfaction. Several disengaged vessels in port will be at once chartered for Honolulu on account of local refineries.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Times* Cincinnati special says dispatches from North Vernon, Ind., indicate a renewal of the strike of the brakemen on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad with even more alarming indications than before. Late last night, it is stated they stopped the telegraph line and took off some dispatches from the superintendent to the president of the road of a nature which highly incensed them, and before morning the revolt was general. It is stated, on good authority, that the superintendent of the road is a prisoner; his car, like the freight trains, having been detained by the men striking, but it reached Flora, Ills., late to day. The governor of that State being called on, immediately sent his guards to the scene and several men have been arrested.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says letters received here from the Black Feet agency say, after a full council, all the tribes of that nation, namely Bloods, Blackfeet and Pie-gans, have resolved to reject the proposals of Sitting Bull to join in the Sioux hostilities against the whites. They have, on the contrary, signified their desire to send a company of scouts to join the government troops in the war against the Sioux. The unanimity with which all the other tribes desire to go to war against Sitting Bull shows what an intense hatred and fear these oppressive and murderous Sioux have created in the breasts of the weaker tribes which have retired before their aggressions. Crows, Mandans, Shoshones, Rees, Flatheads and Blackfeet are all anxious to join our troops against the tyrants of the plains. It was certainly time for the Government to interfere in behalf of the friendly Indians, if not the whites.

The first shipment of a portion of the great statue of Liberty, which is to be erected on Bedloes Island, as a lighthouse, was received from France by the steamer *Labrador*, of the Havre line, yesterday. There are eight sections, packed in as many boxes, in this consignment. Only two boxes have been landed, one containing the right hand and wrist, and the other a portion of the torch. The casting is of dark bronze and hollow; the bronze being between one-sixteen and one-eighth of an inch thick, and braced throughout with wrought iron stays. The centre rods run through these portions, taking the same direction as the castings, and are bolted to the stays. The box containing the hand and wrist is twenty feet long and twelve feet high. The casting is about fourteen feet by nine between the extreme points of the thumb nail, and two feet long by one and one-half feet wide. This section required twenty men to handle it, but it was lifted by ordinary derricks from the hold of the vessel and lowered to the wharf on skids. This consignment embraces the right arm, hand and wrist. The charges for freight were nearly \$490.

CHICAGO, 15.—Fort Buford August 11, via Bismarck, Aug. 14. Terry's main column, on its departure from supply camp on the Yellowstone, at the mouth of the Rosebud on the 8th inst., numbered a fighting force of about 1,600 men, and was accompanied by a train numbering 225 wagons, containing supplies for a campaign extending over thirty days. Owing to the heavy train the movements of the troops will be necessarily slow, and as Gen. Terry expects to return to his base of supplies on the Yellowstone about Sept. 15th, it will not allow him over twenty fighting days. He will endeavor to form a junction with Crook, and will move down the left bank of the Rosebud fifty miles, when the combined force will endeavor to engage the Indians in the region of Big Horn Mountains.

A scout reports that the main body of Sitting Bull's band is encamped on the Stinking River, tributary of the Big Horn; and to engage them it will be necessary to cross the Big Horn Mountains, which will be an almost impossible undertaking at this season of the year.

There appears to be no prospect of an engagement with the Sioux unless the Indians make a fight. The troops will be unable to overtake them before the approach of cold weather.

It is reported that large bands of the northern Indians have been seen crossing the Missouri below Fort Benton, going north into British possessions, and it is believed they will not make a stand against the troops again this year.