

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 25. — A message was received from the House announcing concurrence in the amendments to the bill to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. An engrossed copy of the bill, signed by Speaker Randall, was delivered to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President, which was later attached, the Vice-President being at the time not in the Senate. The bill now goes to the President.

Blaine submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence between our government and that of Her Britannic Majesty in regard to the selection of Desfosse as third commissioner under the twenty-third article of the treaty Washington in regard to fisheries. Laid over until to-morrow.

Plumb submitted a preamble and resolution, quoting certain statements made in the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company, in regard to aid extended by that road to others, and directing the secretary of the interior to inquire of the government directors of the Union Pacific road what securities the company has taken or holds, whether stock, bonds, or other evidence of debt, for its aid to the Colorado Central, Utah Central, Utah Southern and Republican Valley railroads, what credits were received by the Union Pacific Company for the amount of \$767,156, with whom the transaction in respect to said credits was held, what security said company holds them for and for what reason and upon what consideration said credit was given, and report the answers of the government directors without delay. Ordered printed.

At the expiration of the morning hour bills on the calendar not objected to were considered.

The Senate bill to amend revised statutes relating to fuel, forage and quarters of officers of the army was called up amended and passed.

The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington light infantry of Charleston, S. C., was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 26. — The Secretary called the Senate to order, today, owing to the absence of Vice-President Wheeler, and Anthony submitted a resolution that Thomas W. Ferry be chosen President *pro tem*.

Bayard moved an amendment, providing for a vote by ballot; rejected—yeas 28, nays 29.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Anthony, and Wallace moved to substitute the name of Thurman for that of Ferry; rejected—yeas 28, nays 29.

Davis, of Illinois, voted with the democrats in the affirmative.

The original resolution was then agreed to, and Ferry was escorted to the President's desk by Thurman. Before taking the chair he said: Thanking you Senators for another proof of your confidence, and relying on your generous support, I will at once enter upon the duties to which you have chosen me.

Hill said he was compelled to leave the city before the final vote was taken on the silver bill, and his purpose was to pair on the Senate amendments. He had stated that with certain amendments he would vote for the House bill, and he did not intend to say in advance that he would vote against the bill.

WASHINGTON, 26. — Cockrell submitted a resolution directing the commissioner of agriculture to furnish the Senate such information and facts as may be in his possession in regard to the hog cholera, and to diseases of animals generally, with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to.

Beck called up his resolution declaring it inexpedient to impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for a sinking fund, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to purchase any bonds for the reduction of the principal of the national debt until further orders from Congress.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the subject was laid aside.

The House resolution authorizing Rear Admiral John J. Almy, United States navy, to accept a decoration from the king of the Hawaiian Islands was objected to and together with four others, allowing officers to accept presents from various foreign governments, was laid over.

Sargent gave notice he would ask the Senate to fix an early day for consideration of the life-saving and coast guard bill.

The bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon general, was laid over.

The House bill to authorize granting an American register to foreign built ships for the purpose of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world was laid over.

Wallace called up the bill to authorize the long bond for investment savings, so that it should be unfinished business to-morrow, the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 27. — Hoar presented a petition of citizens of Cape Cod, remonstrating against the passage of Sargent's bill to organize a coast guard and life-saving service.

Sargent said the reports of the life-saving service, emanating from the Treasury department, showed a disgraceful state of inefficiency in the service. It was well known that in some instances where the officers and men of the life-saving service were in sight of vessels needing relief, they were afraid to man the boats, and other persons had to come forward and perform the service. Persons were appointed now to please political friends, and not on account of their fitness for the work. He thought that sailors accustomed to the sea and used to military discipline, would improve the service.

Allison introduced a bill to provide for the entry of lands by Indians under the homestead law; referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill to amend the section of the Revised Statutes which provides that whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of pension agent, by death or resignation, or delay in qualifying after appointment, the President may, if he deems it necessary, appoint some person to perform the duties of pension agent for a period not exceeding 60 days, or until the vacancy can be filled in the regular way.

In explanation Ingalls said the pension agency at New York city became vacant by the resignation of Col. Howe. Gen. Coster has been appointed, but failed to give the required bond of \$250,000. The payment of pensions at New York city should begin on Monday next, and he objects of the bill was to allow a temporary appointment for payments to be made then.

Conkling and Edmunds objected to the bill on the ground that it would virtually place in the hands of the President the appointment of pension agents throughout the country without the advice and consent of the Senate. After some discussion, the bill was laid aside for the present.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, the bill to authorize a long bond, for investment of savings.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25. — Fuller, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported back the bill to forfeit certain public lands granted to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Printed and recommended.

Turner asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen to inquire into the causes of the pecuniary depression throughout the country.

Conger objected.

Roberts, chairman of the committee on accounts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of seven experts to aid the committees of investigation. Defeated, yeas 78, nays 163.

On motion of Hewitt (Ala.) the House, by a vote of 174 to 51, went into committee of the whole, Southard in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of Mexican and Indian wars.

Joyce opposed the bill, as one which placed the confederate soldiers who fought in those wars, on a better footing than union soldiers who fought in the war of the rebellion, because the latter were entitled to pensions only in case of the

loss of limbs or health in the service, while this gave a pension irrespective of the question of disability.

Goode expressed his surprise at the extraordinary speech made by Joyce, and at the opposition to the bill made by that gentleman on the grounds that some of the beneficiaries under the bill belonged to the South and took sides with the South in the late unhappy civil war. He had not believed there was a member of the House, who would undertake to visit punishment on the Mexican veterans on any such ground. Was not the late war over? More than thirteen years had elapsed since its termination. The fields that had been trampled by its red, fiery hoof, had yielded many rich and abundant harvests. Year after year, the flowers of spring had bloomed and faded over the graves of the dead. The Mexican veterans who belonged to the South paid their tax, bore their due proportion of the burdens of the government and performed all the duties of good citizens. If the emergency should ever arise again, they would respond to the call of their country with the same zeal and alacrity as they did in 1846. They would not be found behind the constituents of the gentleman of Vermont, as they had not been found behind them at Polo Alto, Resaca Delapalma, Buena Vista and all the battlefields of Mexico which American prowess and valor had illustrated and made famous. He hoped the gentleman (Joyce) stood alone in the position he occupied on this bill.

Joyce—"And I would stand alone if I were the only man in the world."

Goode—"Then I hope he will stand for ever."

"Crittenden—"Where was the gentleman (Joyce) during the last war?"

Townsend (N. Y.)—"He was an honorable Colonel serving his country"—(applause on the republican side)—"and I wish that you had been by his side."

The committee arose without action on the bill.

Butler gave notice that he would seek the floor at three o'clock to-morrow, to address the House on the financial question. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 26. — A petition 700 yards long, and signed by 50,000 names for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails was referred.

The Speaker then called the committees for reports.

Tipton, from the committee on manufactures, reported a resolution, which was ruled out, giving that committee more jurisdiction.

Steel, from the agricultural committee, reported a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a commission to investigate the cotton worm. Referred to committee of the whole.

Southard explained that the resolution introduced yesterday on the electoral question did not express his views, but was introduced by request.

Chalmers asserted Hale and Garfield had cunningly and carefully assaulted the President's southern policy and to drive the President from the party for from his policy, and also to alienate the southern members.

Reagan made the point that Chalmers was not making a personal explanation, and deprecated arousing bitterness.

Chalmers proceeded, saying that the democrats did not intend to build up the republican party by warring on the President. He justified the returning board prosecutions, in law, reason and justice. The man who took up arms in defense of constitutional law was certainly no worse a traitor than one who robbed the people of the fruits of an elective victory. He declared that history would show that the south had not kept bad faith. However, as Hayes has done his constitutional duty, in marked contrast to his predecessor, he would, if governor of Louisiana, pardon the whole returning board to remove any suspicion of ingratitude. While nearly all republican leaders were denouncing the President for keeping his word, the south would stand by him with few exceptions. It was the republicans who were sounding the notes of war on Hayes and not the democrats, who were, through the returning board prosecutions, making an attempt against his title. As Garfield claimed, he disbelieved the Wormley bargain, but if made he would not criticize harshly its makers.

Butler got the floor, the House

going into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and made his financial speech.

Before Butler had taken his seat, Chittenden rose to ask him some questions, and a colloquy, excited on the part of Chittenden and cool on the part of Butler, ensued, Chittenden insisting that Butler's plan would ruin the savings banks and the people who patronized them, and that Butler would deserve the hanging he suggested for Secretary Sherman.

Butler said the banks were mostly bankrupt now, were rotten and sinking already.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 27. — The bill authorizing the President to review the court martial proceedings of 1864, in the case of ex-Surgeon General Hammond, and to annul the same and place Dr. Hammond on the retired list as surgeon general, but without giving him any right to past, present or future pay or allowances, was passed without debate.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25. — The *World's* Washington special says, silver men say if the President concludes to stand by them, his Secretary of the Treasury must accept the inevitable and retire, in which event Kelley of Pennsylvania must be made his successor. He is the only man to-day, they say, able to meet the emergencies that the proposed financial changes will create, and unless there is a friend of the measure at the head of the Treasury an effort will be made to render it unpopular and a failure.

CHICAGO, 25. — *Journal's* Washington special has the following: Senator Chaffee says, regarding the probability of the President signing the silver bill. "I believe the President will sign the bill. It would be petty spite not to do it in the face of a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress."

Friends of Senator Jones, of Nevada, say the passage of the silver bill insures his re-election to the Senate, contingent of course, upon the election of a republican legislature.

The Treasury Department bought out of the bullion fund, on Monday last, enough silver, at 53 1/2 pence to run all the mints for 30 days, even if the silver bill becomes law immediately. The purchase was made in anticipation of the passage of the bill, and a temporary rise in silver. It is believed at the department that the rise in silver will not be permanent, but that the price has been put up by speculators, with the idea that the government would have to enter the market and buy largely at once, which is not the case.

Speaker Randall has affixed his signature to the enrolled silver bill.

DEADWOOD, 25. — A difficulty occurred at Lead City, to-day, between Ben. S. Wadsworth and Jno. McTigue, over the possession of a lot, resulting in the former emptying the contents of a double-barrel shot gun into the bowels of McTigue, killing him. Wadsworth was arrested.

PITTSBURGH, 25. — A gang of desperate incendiary Molly Maguires has been unearthed, near Irwin's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They number from 12 to 15 men, regularly organized for conducting strikes, and many stories of their criminal proceedings are out.

TRENTON, N. J., 25. — Jacob R. Freese, for embezzling the funds of depositors in the State savings bank was sentenced, to-day, to three years in the State prison and two years for conspiracy to defraud—five years altogether.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25. — The following news has been received per steamship *Oceanic*:

China—A terrible disaster occurred at Tientsin. The refuge house, in which the famine-stricken refugees from the northern provinces had assembled, took fire, and of nearly 3,000 people in the building only about 100 escaped. The extremely cold weather that has prevailed has had a fatal effect on the refugees, many of whom have been frozen to death, while thousands are suffering from insufficient accommodation and lack of food, which cannot be supplied in quantities to meet the demand.

Charles Budd, of the China Inland mission at Waching, who has recently visited the famine stricken province of Shensi, writes

a heartrending account of the suffering he has witnessed. The government effort to supply food and assistance has to a great extent been nullified by the dishonesty of officials. Children were sold by hundreds by the starving parents.

In the large cities of Hancheng and Pucheng, risings have occurred among the people rendered desperate by seeing their wives and children starving before their faces, and many other outbreaks are reported.

In Pucheng the people beheaded a mandarin for speculating on their necessities.

Cold has been unusually severe throughout the country for several weeks.

The boiler of the coasting steamer *Yesso* exploded recently, killing about eighty natives. The engineer is imprisoned for manslaughter.

Japan—The mechanics at Tokio are about forming a chamber of commerce.

A detachment of infantry is about to proceed to the Loo Chow Islands.

Two Japanese war vessels, officered and manned by natives, have left, one for Australia and the other for Europe.

Rumors are again prevalent of disaffection in the province of Satsuma. Several arrests have been made. A garrison is being established there.

Government is considering the means of giving the people some voice in the affairs of the country.

A line of railway is being surveyed between Rirto and Otsu.

WASHINGTON, 26. — Michael Shaughnessy, of Mississippi, has been nominated Marshal for Utah.

NEW YORK, 26. — The Columbia Opera House and Egyptian Hall, two notorious variety places of amusement, were raided, last evening, by the police. All the actors and employes were arrested and the audiences dismissed.

NASHVILLE, 26. — United States Deputy Collector Davis has returned from breaking up fifteen illicit distilleries in Dekalb, White and Putnam Counties, and arresting 14 men.

RICHMOND, Va., 26. — A young woman, named Button, is the fourth death from drinking the water of the poisoned well. Other deaths are expected.

CHICAGO, 26. — The *Times'* London special says: There were very excited discussions, yesterday, over the terms of peace. The conservative organs agree in denouncing the clause relating to New Bulgaria and the amount of war indemnity. The statement that Russia has demanded 40,000,000 sterling, whose interest and sinking fund are to be met by the Bulgarian and Egyptian tribute, has aroused a storm of English indignation. The Egyptian tribute is already employed in payment of the loan of 1855, and is guaranteed by the English and French government. Hence the demand that England shall interpose to prevent any interference with the engagement of the Khedive with the English bondholders. Even the peace organs assert that Russia's claims for indemnity are preposterous and wholly impracticable. The conservative opinion is that Bulgarian subjects are already taxed to the uttermost possible farthing. When, in addition, they will be required to support 50,000 Russian soldiers for two years, the burden will be totally unbearable. Not only this, but the taxation will have to be borne mainly by those very Christians whose relief has been the pretended object of the Russian war against Turkey. Instead of Christians being freed, there is to be simply a change of masters and vastly additional financial burdens. A prominent paper says that the Russian holders of Turkish bonds are to be reimbursed before any other nation, and the condition is so absurd that it does not come within the bounds of discussion. If Russia wishes to provoke opposition, she could not have proposed terms more calculated to raise this. Her government will rejoice and the spirits of the pro-Turkish party once more rise. Such terms as these, instead of settling the eastern question, will only reopen it; will incense the people of Turkey, Christian as well as Ottoman, against Russia, and raise a powerful phalanx of enemies to her in the west. Much fear is expressed that the conference will be called simply to register a *fait accompli*; and that it will meet and separate without having agreed on anything, or having power to enforce anything.