

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21. — Consideration was resumed of the resolution submitted yesterday by Thurman to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina.

Mitchell said he stated yesterday that the Kellogg case was taken up first because when the committee met there was a motion pending before the Senate to discharge the committee from consideration of the Eustis case. Thurman and Saulsbury had denied this statement. Mitchell then quoted from the record, showing that the motion to discharge the committee was made October 18th, and withdrawn after a lengthy discussion, on the 19th. The committee met on the 19th before the motion was withdrawn. The record sustained him. He defended the action of the elections committee, which had worked faithfully, and opposed the adoption of Thurman's resolution, as being a censure of the committee. He believed all these contested cases could be decided before the holidays.

Hill of the committee said he would vote for Thurman's resolution; he did not regard it as discourteous. He thought the committee should have considered the cases in the order of their date—Eustis, Butler, Spofford.

Hoar of the committee said it was because the vote on the Spofford-Kellogg case was nearly ready that an attempt was making to get the Butler case before the Senate first. He said it was inconsistent for democrats to oppose the scrutiny of the Eustis and Butler cases. He argued that there was a controversy in South Carolina cases.

Hoar's motion to table Thurman's motion was renewed, but he allowed Thurman to speak.

Conkling, however, got the floor and denounced as wonderful and unparliamentary this whole discussion in which the secrets of the committee were bruited about. Hoar had no right to withdraw his motion to allow Thurman to speak. He wanted the sense of the Senate promptly ascertained.

While the yeas and nays on Hoar's motion were about being taken Thurman moved an executive session, which was agreed to, 30 to 19.

The Senators, in announcing the pairs, stated that although this was a motion for an executive session, they regarded such motion as one of political significance, and therefore withheld their votes. When Hamlin announced that Blaine and Grover were paired, he said that both were absent from the city and probably would not be here this session. The only Senators who did not vote or were not paired were Patterson (S. C.) and Sharon.

While the doors were being closed, Allison, from the committee on finance, reported, with amendments, the House bill to authorize the free coinage of the standing silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. Placed on the calendar. As soon as the Senate went into executive session, a motion to adjourn was agreed to without the transaction of any business.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The morning hour was used up discussing the motion of Thurman to amend the journal of yesterday's proceedings, so that it should not show the pending question was a motion of Hoar to lay on the table the resolution to discharge the committee of privileges and elections from further consideration of the Butler credentials. He argued that Hoar had withdrawn that motion by unanimous consent.

The result of the discussion was that Thurman withdrew his motion to amend the journal.

Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the House joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition; placed on the calendar.

The Senate then, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 32, refused to lay on the table the resolution of Thurman to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, as Senator from South Carolina.

Davis, of Ills., Conover and Patterson, voted with the democrats in the negative.

The question being on the adop-

tion of the resolution, Edmunds moved to amend so as to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Kellogg as senator from Louisiana instead of M. C. Butler as senator from South Carolina. Upon this matter a debate followed.

The motion was defeated, yeas 30, nays 31.

Conkling then submitted an amendment as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be directed to report in the matter of the credentials of Wm. P. Kellogg and Henry M. Spofford, claiming seats as senators from Louisiana, and that in the meanwhile the case of South Carolina be postponed.

Rejected—yeas 36, nays 32.

Edmunds submitted an amendment to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of Spofford, Butler and Corbin; rejected, yeas 30, nays 32.

Edmunds moved that the further consideration of this whole subject be postponed until Monday next; rejected; yeas 30, nays 32.

At 2 p.m. Edmunds moved that the Senate adjourn till Monday next, which resulted, yeas 31, nays 31. A tie vote, Conover voting with the republicans in the affirmative. The Vice President voted in the affirmative, the motion was carried and the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A bill was introduced by Gibson, authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to provide for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Wright in the chair, on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Singleton, member of the appropriations committee, explained the provisions of the bill.

Foster called attention to the fact that this was the second deficiency bill brought before the House, the former one appropriating \$2,500,000, the present \$1,250,000. That was another illustration of the economy of the democratic House of last year.

Beebe (N. Y.)—Did not the naval deficiency grow out of the fact that the money appropriated at the last Congress had been misapplied by the executive officers?

Foster—Not at all. There is a great difference of opinion about that.

Singleton called attention to the fact that of \$1,500,000 appropriated by the present bill, \$680,000 was a re-appropriation.

Foster replied that was one of the tactics of the democratic party by which they hoped to deceive the country. Last year the democrats had stated that they had saved \$30,000,000. The books were made up and showed a saving of less than \$19,000,000. He thought that an item of \$250,000 should have been inserted for the completion of a new State Department building. The bill was then read by clauses for amendment. The first paragraph was for the payment of the award of the Court of Claims to the amount of \$694,045. The paragraph specified individual cases and amounts.

Garfield moved to strike out all of the paragraph except the total amount. It would seem as if the cases and amounts were specified; as if Congress were exercising revisory power over these judgments.

Singleton gave as the reason why the gross sum should not be appropriated, that there was an outstanding judgment in favor of the Union Pacific railway, which by agreement was not to be paid until a certain time, and if the gross sum were appropriated it might be paid.

Atkins spoke for the retention by Congress of its power to specify to whom the money appropriated should be paid.

The amendment was finally withdrawn.

An amendment by Yeates was agreed to, appropriating \$17,500 for propagating and distributing shad and other fishes.

Waddell said of the item for postmasters' salaries, the committee would report a change of the present law by which postmasters are paid in proportion to the stamps they sell. He offered an amendment appropriating last year's surplus for star service, namely the carrying of mails by other than rail or steamers, to the same service for the current year. Agreed to.

Cox proposed an amendment for paying government employees who worked over eight hours.

Singleton and Blount opposed it, and it was rejected with only twenty-one votes for it.

Frye made an impassioned speech on the alleged discharge by the doorkeeper of crippled Union soldiers. He said when the President saw fit to take men who had been in the confederate service, who are democrats to-day, and put them in responsible positions of power, and when the republican party commended the President for so doing, it might possibly be that the doorkeeper should, in the interest of pacification, be allowed to discharge crippled Union soldiers and put confederate soldiers in their place.

Cabell asked if Frye thought the President had done wrong in forming his cabinet.

Frye—I do.

Kellinger (Pa.)—And so do I.

McMahon replied to Frye—This talk about disabled Union soldiers on the doorkeeper's roll amounted to this, that some members had got some of their favorites appointed. Are there no Union soldiers in the country but republicans? In his district the boot had been put on the other leg.

Conger—The other leg is buried.

McMahon continued, and intimated that since Union soldiers were but little represented throughout the country, this criticism of the doorkeeper was in poor taste.

Sparks denied that Confederates had displaced Unionists. Democratic Union soldiers had in a few cases displaced Union republican soldiers.

After a confused and noisy discussion, Foster offered a proposition that the disabled soldiers be retained. This was ruled out of order, and on appeal the ruling was sustained. The committee finally rose and reported the amendments.

A vote on the amendment appropriating \$700,000 for star service, in mail contracts, was ordered taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 108, nays 129. Attempts to dispose of the bill to-day met no encouragement, and as the North Carolina and Texas delegations were anxious to have the star service item reconsidered, the House adjourned without final action.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—General Sherman was before the House committee on military affairs this morning with reference to the Mexican border troubles. He stated that the present military force on the border was insufficient to protect the lives and property of our citizens and recommended its increase. Before concluding his remarks the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow, when Sherman will further expose his views.

The commissioner of internal revenue has handed in his report to Secretary Sherman. It shows that during the last fiscal year 4,952 distilleries were registered and 4,510 were operated. The net aggregate increase of receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits for the fiscal year is \$1,043,344. An abstract is given of the reports of the district attorney for the fiscal year, showing the whole number of suits commenced to be 5,828; suits decided in favor of the United States 3,327; suits decided against the United States, 605; suits settled or dismissed, 3046; suits pending July 1st, 1879, 6,085. A statement is made showing a falling off in the total amounts assessed in the year 1877 of \$1,704,324 from the amount assessed the previous year, an amount almost equal to the decrease of the assessments on the single article of distilled spirits seized or fraudulently removed, on which there was assessed in 1877 \$1,707,299 less than in 1875, in which year very large assessments were made, on account of the stupendous frauds committed by distillers in various parts of the country and discovered in the latter part of 1875. The tax on the deposits, capital and circulation of banks, etc., in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, was \$93,437 less than in the previous year, a decrease which must be accounted for by the general depression of business prevailing in the past year, and to which many banks, and particularly savings institutions, were compelled to succumb. It should, however, be remembered that the amount reported in 1876 showed an unusual increase of \$211,852 of the tax on the current banking business of that year over previous years. The total quantity of distilled spirits, in taxable gallons, at seventy and ninety cents tax, placed in distillery warehouses, withdrawn therefrom and remaining therein at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is given at 174,143,888. Statements

showing the gross amount of the average capital and deposits of savings banks, bankers and banks, other than national banks, for the years ending May 31, 1876 and 1877, are given:

	1876.
Banks.....	\$5,016,650
Capital of banks and bankers.....	211,634,588
Deposits of savings banks having capital.....	38,207,891
Deposits of savings banks having no capital.....	845,109,217
Deposits of banks and bankers.....	483,458,242
Total.....	\$1,583,426,595

	1877.
Banks.....	\$4,965,500
Capital of banks and bankers.....	217,215,388
Deposits of savings banks having capital.....	38,055,540
Deposits of savings banks having no capital.....	855,037,627
Deposits of banks and bankers.....	475,790,064
Total.....	\$1,591,083,519

The total collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, were \$41,106,546, in addition to collections of specific taxes from manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars in their various forms.

The report shows that the production of manufactured tobacco for the last fiscal year was greater than for any other within the report of this office, except that of 1875.

The manufacture of perfumery for exportation is large and of growing interest.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., 21.—The escaped road agent reported last night turns out to be the notorious Dunk Blackburn, who engaged in the stage robbery some time since, wherein Scott Davis was wounded. Blackburn escaped from Alkali, where the stock and his companion were captured, as reported last night, which was effected by surprising them asleep in a hay stack. He fled without coat or boots, and after wrapping his drawers around his feet, walked twenty miles, reaching here last night. Obtaining clothing in a store, he was seen and identified, and Davis was notified. His capture was effected by two deputies, as he emerged from a restaurant. His identity is clearly made out, and his partner, who gives his name as Moody, is believed to be Wall.

NEW YORK, 21.—A fire at Leonard Street, to-night, damaged the linen goods stock of Smith & Taylor to the amount of \$100,000. Other occupants of the building lose about \$25,000, all covered by insurance.

BOSTON, 21.—The wool demand is steady and prices unchanged; holders are disposed to meet the market at current rates in dealing with responsible buyers, but are not inclined to urge sales at any further concession. There is very little inquiry for fine wools, but the stock of this kind is not large, and the most desirable lots are held above the views of buyers. Sales comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania at 42½ @ 45, including medium x and xx, 46 @ 47 for xx and above; 39 @ 42 for Michigan, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire, and 50 @ 56 for combing and delaine fleeces. The market is steady at these prices. Unsound wools are selling at 30 @ 36 for super and x, with a fair demand. California 15 @ 25 for fall, and 20 @ 35 for spring.

NEW YORK, 22.—A special from Paris says the great sensational event here, yesterday, was a fete, consisting of a dinner and ball given in honor of ex-President Grant by Mrs. Mackay, wife of "Bonanza" Mackay, at her mansion in the Rue Tilsitt. The affair temporarily overshadowed, in importance, as far as the American colony and fashionable society are concerned, even the present political crisis here. The house where it took place cost 1,500,000 francs and the furniture 500,000 francs. It looks out upon the Place de Etoile, and is a splendid residence. The garden was brilliantly illuminated, decorated with national flags and with emblems set in thousands of gas jets. The orchestra was stationed on a pavillion built out from the house, in front of the Rue Tilsitt. A dozen footmen in liveries of crimson and gold lined the entrance and stairway. Everything that money could supply and elegant taste select was there to add to the beauty and impressiveness of the scene. There were covers for twenty-four. The guests were General Grant and family, members of the American legation and consulate and their families. After dinner a grand reception and ball took place; 300 guests were present.

The American colony was largely represented and the number of beautiful women was very remarkable. The ladies' costumes displayed extraordinary taste, elegance and richness. Dancing commenced early and continued till four o'clock in the morning.

A special from San Antonio, Texas, says the following has just been received from Fort Stockton: "Our telegraphic communication has been cut off for the last eight days. A party sent out to ascertain the cause found the wires cut near where the Indians killed the stage driver last month. Indians were seen on the Pecos with pieces of telegraph wire. Cooney's herder reports that some Indians attacked his herd on the 11th, and killed six or eight head of cattle. He followed them ten miles, but could not overtake them. Lt. Jones, with a large party from Col. Shawter's command, passed down the Pecos on the 10th. The Indians have also stolen four head from near Horsehead Crossing.

The Express says the Evening Mail was, to-day, sold out by the sheriff. Clark Bell and Wm H. White were the purchasers. The amount paid for the machinery, paper, &c., was \$3,770, including \$276 for the good will and title.

A special from Rome says the Pope received some French pilgrims on Tuesday, and spoke a few words with great difficulty and feebleness of voice, and his suffering, which was apparent, made a melancholy impression. He was carried by four men.

NEWPORT, R. I., 22.—It is believed that the revenue cutter Dexter is cruising in the vicinity of Bristol, where a vessel is said to be loading with supplies for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections, this morning, closed the evidence in the Kellogg-Spofford case, and decided to make up their report after hearing one half hour's further argument from each side. These arguments take place this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—Charges of riot against Kearney and his fellow agitators were dismissed in the city criminal court, to-day, the judge holding that under the code, the charges were not proven. Ordinances recently passed by the board of supervisors cover the case, however, and any further incendiary language will come within their provisions.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says death and treason have so reduced the republican majority in the Senate that yesterday, for the first time since March, 1861, it was in the grasp of one man. In the absence of Sharon the republican majority is three. Patterson left to avoid voting, and Conover voted with the democrats, on the proposition for an executive session, in a bold loud "aye" that caused an interchange of expression of look around the chamber. Conover, Patterson, and Davis will vote with the democrats and Butler will be seated, but not this session, as ten days will be exhausted in debate.

A dispatch received this afternoon, at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, from Gen. Ord, reports that on the 20th inst., a Mexican was killed on Indian Creek, eight or ten miles from Avalos, by a party of Lipan Indians. On the 21st inst., two more men were killed on a ranch near Laredo, Ills. The killed are supposed to be residents of Texas.

A reporter interviewed Thomas A. Scott here, yesterday, with the following result: As regards the Southern Railroad, known as the extension of the Texas Pacific to the Pacific Coast, I think it is destined to be one of the great highways of the country, and that the road ought to be built speedily for the interest of all great business centres of the country, which of course includes all the Atlantic ports in the Southern States, and all business railway centres, reaching all the way through to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and will be valuable as an outlet for the city of Chicago, because it will develop new fields of wealth, which Chicago ought to be interested in, and will be, no doubt, when the road is constructed. It is certainly to the interest of Chicago and all this section of the country to have an opportunity to go into these enterprises, and the people have no greater field to develop than that extending from the Red River on the borders of Texas, all the way through to El Paso, and ultimately to the Pacific coast.