

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Parson as chaplain, upon which Stephens offered a resolution, which was adopted, expressing the regrets of the House at such resignation.

The regular order of business being demanded, Atkins said that the committee on appropriations did not desire the consideration of the army bill to-day, and the Speaker declared that the regular order was the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the resumption clause.

Gardner addressed the House in favor of repealing the resumption act.

Cox, of Ohio, agreed with his colleague, Gardner, in many of his views, though not in his conclusions.

Riddle followed in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, and a substantial equality in the imposition of the burdens and the distribution of the benefits of Government.

Price said: I want the country to stand by its promises. If we are true to ourselves we will accomplish all we have promised, and we shall continue to be what we are to-day—the admiration of the civilized world. (Applause.)

Kelly—Was it not the argument of Peel and Ricards, when the act of 1819 was passed, that as gold and paper were then at less than 5 per cent. difference, it was a mere question of from 3 to 5 per cent. to be diffused over four years? What was the result of overcoming that from 3 to 5 per cent? Values were reduced 50 per cent., and the elder Peel said to his son: "Robert, you have made the fortune of your family, but you have ruined your country." Three per cent. was enough to do that.

Price—I do not know anything about the elder Peel's opinion, and I do not care much about his son. I live in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, and am legislating for people who live in the afternoon of the nineteenth century. While values in England at that time may have gone down 60 per cent., values here have gone up, because gold has gone down from 270 to 103. Do not compare this country with any other. There is no place to make a country to compare it with. (Laughter.) In England you may take a railroad car in the morning and before sunset you will run over the edge. (Applause.)

Here Mr. Price, in glowing language, pointed to the greatness and grandeur of the country, eliciting continuous laughter and applause, and this response ironically from Kelly: "Big as the country is the American eagle can flap its wings over every acre and scream defiance to all creation."

Blair, of New Hampshire, controverted Kelly's historical allusion to England, and asserted that the troubles of those times did not commence until after the actual resumption of specie payment.

Harrison deprecated the tone of Price's remarks in so far as they assumed that this country was not subject to the same general laws of trade as other countries.

The subject then went over till to-morrow.

Page presented an address from the people of California on the subject of Chinese immigration. Referred.

Wood offered a resolution calling for information as to the expenses in the War Department. Referred. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 8.—During the morning hour a number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Among them the following:

By Matthews, a bill supplementary to the act entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payment, approved January 14, 1875.

Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary in order to authorize payment out of any moneys received or to be received from the republic of Mexico or otherwise to American claimants of awards made by the commission created under the treaty between the United States and that republic, ratifications whereof were exchanged on the 1st of February, 1869. Agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Maxey, on Tuesday last, calling on the President for information in regard to the rescue of prisoners from Stark County, Texas, jail by outlaws from Mexico, in August last, was taken up and agreed to.

Also the resolution submitted by Mitchel, of Oregon, on Tuesday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of miles of the Northern Pacific railroad constructed, what change has been made in the line, etc.

Chaffee introduced a resolution of enquiries as to what measures are necessary to compel the Pacific railroads to carry out their agreement to provide sinking funds. He said he would make remarks upon it at an early day.

The Senate finance committee, this morning, informally discussed the silver question, but have not yet taken up any of the bills on the subject for action.

At 12:25 the Senate went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Beck, to authorize the payment of all customs duties on legal tender notes; referred to the committee on finance.

By Dawes, in relation to the jurisdiction of the District Court in the Territory of Utah in matters of divorce; referred to the committee on judiciary.

The Vice President appointed Kirkwood a member of the committee on foreign relations, Ingalls a member of the committee on privileges and elections, and Saunders, a member of the committee on railroads, to fill the vacancies on those committees occasioned by the death of Senator Morton.

Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted a resolution declaring Wadleigh, of N. H., chairman of the committee on privileges and elections vice Morton deceased, and it was agreed to.

The Senate then, at one o'clock, went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Conkling arose to a personal explanation, and referred to a publication on Friday last, in the New York Herald, purporting, in some general sense, to come from him. It did not profess to be a report literally of anything said of him, but professed to be a narrative of a private conversation, and he disclaimed its accuracy. As generally read, it seemed to have been accepted as something which had become to be known as an interview. He desired to state, that for some months he had not held an interview, for publication, with any one, save in one instance, and then in regard to the usefulness and services here of the dead Senator from Indiana. In all other instances he had declined to be interviewed. The Herald's statement contained some remarks which he had made in casual conversation at times. It contains other remarks which he never made at any time.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees was sworn in as senator for Indiana.

Booth was appointed chairman of the committee on patents in place of Wadleigh, recently appointed chairman of the committee on privileges and elections.

Davis, of Ills., was excused from further services on the committee of pensions, and Saunders on the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard.

A number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, among them the following:

By Windom, to establish a Department of Commerce.

By Matthews, for the enforcement of judgments and decrees in States other than those where rendered or made.

Moxey submitted a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of constructing defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier. Laid over for the present.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The United States Marshal for the southern district of Mississippi has seized in three counties bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, in the suit of the United States against John Manning and others, a large amount of timber, principally pine logs, estimated at over 75,000 in number. There will also be seized a large amount of charcoal and turpentine. This action stops a trade which has employed many vessels carrying timber or lumber to foreign and domestic markets.

WASHINGTON, 10.—At 12:25 the House went into committee of the

whole, Cox in the chair, on the army appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Crittenden, limiting the recruiting in the cavalry and infantry to the number in the service on the 1st instant.

After an exciting debate, Hooker's amendment was rejected, 38 to 137.

Hooker asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken on it in the House. (Shouts of "agreed, agreed," came from the republican side of the House, but objection was made on the democratic side.)

WASHINGTON, 8.—At 12:10 the House went into committee of the whole, Cox, of New York in the chair, upon the army appropriation bill.

A general debate upon the bill was held two hours, and the House was addressed by Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee. He stated that he did not regard it within the province of the committee to inquire into the action of the President in not calling an extra session of Congress before the beginning of the present fiscal year. It was, however, a legitimate subject of judicial inquiry. He explained that the estimates of the War Department for the present year amounted to \$30,500,000, while the bill appropriated \$25,700,000, a decrease of \$3,000,000 from the appropriation of last year. The bill has been drawn up on a basis of 22,000 men for the first four months of the year and 20,000 for the remaining eight months. The general of the army had, before the committee, stated positively that there were less than 20,000 men in service now. He favored reducing the army to 18,000 men, but he did not think this was the proper time, since the army had been so long without pay, and the question of reducing the force might delay the passage of the bill.

Schleicher offered an amendment striking out the clause which prohibits the recruiting of the army above the present strength. Blackburn moved to reduce the army to 15,000 men. Banks favored keeping the army up to the authorized maximum of 25,000 men. Crittenden was unwilling to vote one dollar until he knew how many men were in the army. No one seemed to have that knowledge. What was the condition of the army now? Joseph had been captured. General Howard and General Miles had captured Joseph; Sitting Bull had retired from the country, and there was now no use for an army of over 15,000 men. Without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Rev. D. W. H. Harrison was elected chaplain of the House.

Swan, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, presented communications from the Secretary of State in reference to the Paris Exposition. They estimate the expenses of the American representation at \$225,000. Ordered printed and recommitted. Luttrell offered a resolution reciting that charges have been made against the management of Mare Island navy yard, and directing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the advisability of appointing a committee to examine into such charges; referred.

Williams presented a petition to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; referred.

Swan presented a communication from the Secretary of State in reference to the distribution of the award made by the convention between the United States and Mexico; recommitted.

Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of workmen for excess of eight hours labor; recommitted.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the army appropriation bill.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—Carl Stahl, alias Joe. Engeler, who was arrested here yesterday, for the murder of Mrs. Goetz, near Columbia, Ills., was lynched there, to-day, by an infuriated mob of citizens.

A reporter just returned from Columbia says Carl Stahl made a confession to the officers who took him from here, last night, the purport of which is that he first shot and killed Henry Goetz some distance from his home. He then went to the house and killed Mrs.

Goetz; took Goetz's mules and wagon; robbed the house and premises of everything of any value, and started for St. Louis. When this was made known this morning, about 100 citizens determined to lynch the fiend, and after compelling him to show them where he had secreted the body of Goetz they took him to the woods and suspended him to a tree. Robbery seems to have been the man's motive.

JACKSON, Miss., 10.—The seizures of logs, lumber and turpentine in Mississippi by special agent Carter, of the Interior Department, has suddenly come to an end. It seems that sweeping and indiscriminate seizures have been made at Pascouga by a deputy United States Marshal by virtue of a writ of sequestration sued out by special agent Carter, which turns out to be illegal. Major Thomas H. Price, of the Mobile bar, representing the victims, argued the motion to-day, to quash the writ before the United States Circuit Court, Judge Hill presiding, on the ground that the writ was unconstitutional and was not due process of law. The Judge sustained the motion and ordered the deputy marshal at Pascouga to release the property. He reserved judgment, quashing the writ until Monday, to give the District Attorney an opportunity to produce authority in favor of the writ if he could. This decision gives great relief to a large community in South Mississippi who have been greatly damaged already by the wholesale seizures, which in effect, crushed the guilty and innocent.

MERIDEN, Conn., 11.—The packing and stock building of Miller Brothers' cutlery factory was burned, last night; loss \$50,000, insured.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The resignation of Gen. Lagrange, superintendent of the San Francisco mint, was received yesterday. It was determined by the President, after consultation with Sherman, to accept it, to take effect on December 31. His successor has not yet been agreed upon.

NEW YORK, 12.—The Herald's London special says last night and this morning a terrific storm continued blowing over London, having been preceded during yesterday by gradually increasing rains. No advices are yet received of disasters in the British channel, but indications are that they will be numerous. The French coasts come within the influence of the storm, and much loss is expected to result from its violence.

A Rome special says the Pope passed a restless night, but always awakened in full possession of his faculties, and was conscious of all that was going on around him. His physicians say that he cannot recover, though he may linger for a week.

A Rome special says the Italian government has already taken precautions to station a strong guard around all the approaches to the Vatican, to prevent any pillaging that might follow on the death of the Pope being made public.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The House, by six majority, has adopted the amendment limiting the army to 20,000 men.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro states that the Argentine torpedo ship Fulminate exploded in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, killing 11 persons.

Evelyn Stuart, wife of Robert Stuart, who is possessed of an independent fortune, and resides at Buckley House, Fifth Avenue, committed suicide this morning. The unfortunate lady had become despondent through her husband being addicted to heavy drinking.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 11.—Deacon Wm. B. Spooner, of Bristol, died last night, through mistake of a ruggist, who put up the wrong medicine. Isaac H. Wadleigh, of East Greenwich, died yesterday from a similar cause.

BIDDEFORD, Maine, 12.—Fire, yesterday, destroyed the Parker House, Wheeler's & Bell's store, and damaged other property; loss \$32,000.

When a man gets so low down that nobody will lie about him, he had better turn over a new leaf.

Says the Fireside Companion's household writer: "The housewife who has 'dope up' the most preserves this year has a right to feel taller than the one who expects to get a seal-skin sacque in December."

Correspondence.

A Model Seminary.

Where is it? In Social Hall, So. Lake City, and under the able, efficient, and thorough management of Miss M. E. Cook, who is not only a first class teacher, but also "apt to teach." The school is thoroughly graded from the primary department up to the grammar school grade, and it is intended to add, at the commencement of the next term, which will be on November 12, an academic department for senior scholars. In order to afford the pupils and the junior teachers the best facilities for acquiring thorough and comprehensive education, Miss Cook has secured the services of Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, who is a member of the College of Preceptors, an accomplished and thorough linguist, and an experienced teacher, who has for many years conducted classes in connection with some of the best schools and universities in Europe and America, in drawing, music, both vocal and instrumental, French conversation, Latin, Italian, German, etc., etc. With these advantages and Miss Cook's careful training, the junior teachers employed in the Social Hall ought to become teachers of the highest order. A liberal and comprehensive education is a good thing, of which we cannot have too much. Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson's classes, both in the Social Hall and at home are making splendid progress in music, singing, French conversation and training, etc., etc. GAIUS.

Water Rights and Court Rulings.

SPRING CITY, November 6, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:—The rulings of Judge Emerson in case of Reese against Orr, and that of Judge Schaeffer in case of Popper against Butcher in relation to water rights or claims, are a godsend to the people of this section, and will prove the same generally throughout the Territory, in my opinion. They are just and right, and cannot fail to put a quietus upon much litigation.

No modern settler has any right to interfere with the water that has been necessarily used by earlier settlers. We have, in this place, some very good men who have sold their land in our old field, together with their water rights, and then have gone above us and taken up new land and diverted the water to the measurably drying up of the original field below, to the great injury of the old settlers.

There is another class of men amongst us, more of the reckless and dare-devil stripe, who disregard our laws and ordinances, saying they are of no account, and they will have the water, law or no law, and they take it.

The general government ignores all jurisdiction over the water, but submits it to local laws and customs and to the decision of the courts. Now, suppose we had no city charter or ordinances, the late decision of our courts, guided as they are by justice, by the spirit and letter of the statute, are all-sufficient for our protection; and I think our city fathers will pluck up sufficient nerve and courage to maintain the rights of the older settlers, and if the latter wish to appeal from their tribunals to obtain justice, they can read the rulings and decisions of the higher courts in advance, and by them they may learn wisdom.

They flatter themselves that they have legitimate water rights by reason of having used the water from one to three years, when they knew as well as they know their own names, that they are acting against the interests and known wishes of the older settlers. If a man steal my horse he does not acquire a title to him by reason of having him in his possession for ten years, neither is my title to the animal vitiated by reason of his being feloniously in possession of the thief.

Very respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

"Did you ever notice how sensitive are the ears of a woman in church to the crying of some other woman's baby, and how deaf she is when her own offspring sets up its piercing wail?"