

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

NASHVILLE, 26.—The enthusiasm and excitement over the election of Johnson as U. S. senator are beyond description. He made a speech of thirty minutes this evening to a crowd of ten thousand people, announcing his adherence to democratic principles, as exemplified in his administration of the government and set forth in former speeches. He denied having made any concessions to the republicans in the contest, or of making any terms with other candidates, and declared that he was elected on the broad platform of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Beck, of the ways and means committee, says the proposed increase of the whiskey tax would produce the government nothing the first year, but would give present holders six million dollars. He ridicules the idea that congress may agree to apply the additional tax to the stock on hand.

Strong efforts are making to induce the President to veto the little tariff bill, because of its increased duties on mixed silk goods.

An examination of the cellar of the Navy department building shows that arrangements had been made yesterday to burn the building; trains of rope and waste paper were laid about the floor connecting with piles of chips, shavings and broken up kindling wood. It is believed that the fire on Monday was the act of an incendiary. Deputies are at work.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Times says it is not sorry to see Andrew Johnson return to public life. He displayed many and grave faults as president, but went out of the White House as pure as he entered it, which is something to say in these times. After pointing out some serious errors the Times characterizes him as a man of great natural abilities and force of character. He will considerably enliven the Senate discussions, and what he says will generally be worth hearing. The World says it is sincerely glad of the return of so experienced and upright a public man to the Senate, although his faculties and inclinations fit him better for opposition than for power, his past proves that his future will be unselfish, honest and very courageous. The Sun thinks his election will be hailed with general satisfaction, because he is believed to be honest and fearless. He is not wise or great, but he has proved himself superior to those who lead the Senate majority.

TRENTON, 27.—Ex-Governor T. F. Randolph was elected U. S. senator by a vote of 49, Robeson 31.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—In reference to the action of De Trobriand at New Orleans, a resolution has been adopted by the Senate of Nevada, by a strict party vote, disapproving of the interference of the military with the civil power but holding De Trobriand not guilty of intended wrong, approving, the course of the President in the Louisiana difficulty, and expressing confidence that he will, in future as in the past, execute the laws with justice and moderation.

King Kalakaua and suite arrived last night in a special car attached to the regular train; they will leave for Honolulu on the flagship *Pensacola* about the 1st of February.

HELENA, Mont., 27.—The weather is mild; sleighing is splendid.

A messenger from Emmetsburg reports a shooting scrape between two men named Walwork and Courtwright; the former was shot twice in the thigh and the latter was shot in the abdomen. A spectator named Ferguson was shot in the hand, in trying to separate the combatants. The cause of the trouble was unknown.

Reports from Ft. Benton say that during the late cold spell Mr. McMahon had his feet frozen so badly that they had to be amputated, and that a soldier strayed away from the garrison and had not been seen since, and it is supposed that he was frozen to death.

NEW YORK, 28.—The McGarran resolution proves not to be a joint resolution, but simply an instruction by the house alone, which thus undertakes, without legislation, to reopen a case which the courts have settled, and to disturb vested rights which the judiciary have affirmed.

The Senate, while working on its calendar to-day, reached Pratt's bill to compel all quartz miners to take out patents for their claims, at

five dollars per acre. This bill was strenuously urged by Suro and warmly opposed by Senators Sargent and Jones, before the public lands committee, last year, and was reported adversely in accordance with the vote of the majority of the committee, although the chairman, Sprague, and two others made a minority report in its favor. To-day it was indefinitely postponed without opposition or discussion. This action killed it.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections have decided that the Kellogg administration should be recognized as the legal government of Louisiana. The vote stood, ayes—Morton, Logan, Anthony, and Mitchell; noes—Alcorn, Hamilton and Saulsbury. Absent—Carpenter and Wadleigh. Alcorn stated, in committee, that if this resolution was adopted he should vote in the Senate to admit Pinchback.

CONCORD, N. H., 28.—The Republican State committee, yesterday, sent the following to Speaker Blaine—

"The republican State committee, in convention assembled, send greeting to the true republicans in the Congress of the United States, and ask them to stand by the civil rights bill, and by Grant, Sheridan and Sherman in their efforts to protect the constitutional rights of every citizen of the republic, and the republicans of New Hampshire will stand by you on the second Tuesday in March.

WASHINGTON, 28.—It is conceded on all hands that the Interior Department must apply to both houses of Congress for money to pay for the proposed legal services under the McGarran resolutions. Sargent says that he will officially notify the department that if it endeavors to make the government a cat's paw for McGarran he will oppose granting them any contingent fund whatever. Houghton holds that no legal proceedings can be instituted under the existing law in which McGarran can intervene and he doubts whether the government officers are not absolutely prohibited by law from employing any counsel except through the department of justice; he regards the house resolution as entirely ineffective for any purpose whatever.

The dead lock can readily be broken on Monday by a mere majority in the House as the Speaker stated to-day. Under a call of the States on Monday, for bills for reference, a resolution to amend the rules may be presented and referred, and the committee on rules may report, and dilatory motions would not be entertained. It requires a simple majority vote to change a rule or establish a new one. As to the character of the new rule the republicans have had much discussion to-day. It is decided that a substitute for Cessna's rule of Monday last may be made and so modified that the republicans who voted against his rule may vote for the new one. This rule is to be for all the future until repealed. It provides that when any question is pending before the House there shall be but two dilatory motions entertained, one to adjourn and one fixing the time to which it shall adjourn; but the previous question is not to be seconded on the same day that the proposition is introduced or reported, unless by a three-fourth majority. Advantage may, however, be taken of this rule to pass the civil rights bill. There is no satisfactory explanation as to why this arrangement has not already been made and this long contest avoided. There is some apprehension that an extra session will be necessary to conclude the large amount of public business that is suffering on account of this filibustering. Few if any members, however, desire an extra session, and if the night sessions are devoted to business there may be no necessity of it.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—Col. Henry A. Morrow testified before the congressional committee, that he had, after much inspection in various parts of the state, found no hostility to the federal government. The people do not regard the negro as entitled to the position he holds. He cited a case where a jury of black men, not one of whom could write his name, sat in a case involving \$180,000. As a rule the people only objected that the negro was given rights to which his education did not entitle him. Col. Morrow was examined at great length. He gave it, as the result of his investigation, that the peo-

ple of Louisiana would submit quietly to a fair and impartial election without the presence of U. S. troops, and would abide by the result. He stated that he was, in politics, a Grant man, and a friend of the president.

CINCINNATI, O., 28.—The ice gorge in the river below this city, broke this afternoon, and did damage amounting to \$50,000.

CHICAGO, 28.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Palmer House this evening, at which prominent citizens and bankers were present, to consider the means and take steps to secure the establishment of a U. S. mint here. Ex-Governor Wm. Bross presided. A resolution was adopted recognizing the necessity of such a mint at this point, and calling on all the representatives and Senators at Washington to vote for the bill now pending in Congress to that end. A committee of three were appointed to proceed to Washington and personally urge the passage of the bill.

WASHINGTON, 29, 9 a.m.—The house is still in session.

The House adjourned at 10.25 this morning, after a continuous session of forty-six hours and twenty-five minutes. There was no compromise. The motion to adjourn was made by Ward, of Ills., who said it was evident that the extreme of endurance had been reached, and that no legislation could be had under the existing rules of the House, and he was unwilling to submit longer to torture. The motion was carried 75 to 60, nineteen republicans voting in the affirmative. The House will meet on Saturday at noon.

The discussion in the senatorial republican caucus developed great want of harmony in the views of those present. It is now considered probable that enough republicans will join the democrats to prevent the passage by the senate of the proposed resolutions for the recognition of the Kellogg government, and that therefore Pinchbeck will not be admitted. In this contingency the responsibility of deciding whether the Kellogg administration is the legal government of Louisiana will again devolve upon the President. It is understood that there will be three reports of the committee on elections on the question of Pinchbeck's admission.

NEW YORK, 29.—The paper board mill at Millburn, N. J., was burned yesterday; loss \$40,000.

The Post says—"It is understood that the Rothschild-Seligman Syndicate, to-day, concluded with the Treasury a contract for twenty-five millions of the new fives, and that with this contract goes the privilege of taking the entire unsold remainder at any time within six months; this makes a total of eighty millions taken by the Rothschilds and Seligman and their associates.

PATERSON, 29.—A freight train on the Erie road, bound east, ran into another standing on the track, at Hopokus, killing the fireman and injuring the engineer; both trains were wrecked.

BALTIMORE, 29.—A dispatch says that the examination of the accounts of the late Jas. R. Howison, of Annapolis, shows that he robbed nearly every person who reposed business trust in him; the total loss \$150,000. Howison was regarded as a lawyer of the highest standing. Bishop Olderheimer, his father-in-law, and the officers and professors of the naval academy, are among the sufferers.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, has refused to countenance the consecration of Dr. Dudley, and refused to sign his credentials. He bases his action, it is understood, on the language of St. Paul, in the third chapter of the first epistle to Timothy, wherein the apostle says—"Bishops shall be the husbands of one wife." Dr. Dudley having been twice married, the Bishop holds that he is ineligible to the episcopate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 29.—Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation disarming the turbulent colored militia in Edgefield Co., and disbanding all military organizations of every kind in the county; the Governor also proclaims that he is ready to remove any county official upon reasonable proof of misconduct in office; and he enjoins upon all citizens to refrain from all acts tending to produce excitement. Quiet prevails in Edgefield.

BOSTON, 29.—The Tom Payne memorial building was dedicated

to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The California senators have received a memorial of San Francisco sugar refiners, protesting against the proposed Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, on the ground that it would have the effect to transfer the business of refining to the Sandwich Islands.

A third incendiary attempt to burn the navy department was made this evening. Ten or twenty log books were destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of persons interested in the destruction of the records.

By the terms of the postal treaty at Berne, all accounts between this country and Europe, except France, for international correspondence, were abolished, thus lessening the expense to the U. S. about a quarter of a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—There was a meeting of the chamber of commerce, to-day, for the consideration of a project to petition congress for extending the route of the Southern Pacific railroad to meet the Texas Pacific beyond the Colorado river. By invitation, Leland Stanford addressed the meeting. He said, in effect, that the road would be completed in half the time if the two companies which had the right to construct would give San Francisco control of the business of Arizona. If the road was constructed by California capital no advantage would be gained by the construction by competing lines, but there is an advantage in having the roads constructed by distinct companies to meet half way, and a line from the east to the Colorado river would draw much trade eastward. These views were given strictly in the interest of California, and were paramount to those of the Southern Pacific Company. Resolutions were then adopted, that in consideration of the fact that the routes by the Isthmus, Panama and Cape Horn would secure permanent competition, guaranteeing low rates of freight between the Atlantic and Pacific, and believing that, for the interior, competition would be best secured by different railroad companies building and owning from the extremes to the centre, as in the case of the Central and Union Pacific, therefore the president of the chamber of commerce is directed to request the senators and representatives in congress to favor the extension and construction, by the Southern Pacific company, of a line east of the Colorado river, to the junction with the Texas Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific roads, upon terms equally favorable with such roads until the junction is made.

HELENA, Mont., 29.—The weather is mild and pleasant.

Matt Wallwork and David Cartwright, concerned in a shooting affray at Emmetsburg, are both dead; the difficulty grew out of mining affairs. Wallwork used a derringer, the ball striking Cartwright about one inch below the breast; Cartwright used a navy revolver, and fired five shots, four of the balls striking Wallwork, one three inches above the right knee, one passed into and through the right leg from the side, two entered the left leg from the front, one of them fracturing the femoral artery. Cartwright was a Cornishman, formerly from Colorado, Wallwork was a Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, 30.—After the House was called to order, the clerk proceeded to read the journal, omitting the yeas and nays in detail, when Randall raised a point of order, that they must be read; after a long debate, the speaker decided that the point was well taken, and directed the clerk to read the whole journal. It is said that it will take twelve hours to read the journal.

Randall stated that his object was to consume the whole day, so as to prevent a day's notice being given of a resolution to change the rules, and thus throw that back for another week.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 30.—Preston & Irwin's mill, at Manayunk, was burned this morning; loss heavy. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

UTICA, N. Y., 30.—Five masked armed men bound and gagged the watchman of the American Express Co's office early this morning, and stole a bag containing the night train packages; the loss is believed to be small.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The House adjourned at 4.30 on motion of Butler, after defeating a motion for adjournment coming from Elbridge. Seventeen roll calls had

been read through and it would have been daylight on Sunday before the journal was finished reading. When the house meets on Monday there will be the short journal of to-day.

CHICAGO, 30.—Rev. Dr. McKaig, lately pastor of the ninth Presbyterian church in this city, and formerly of Sacramento, Cal., has been admitted to membership in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was once pastor.

A Washington special to the *Tribune* says—"The Arkansas case, it now seems probable, will not be changed by legislation at this session. It is now well known that the President, at his recent conference with the members of the investigating committee, discovered that he is not in accord with the majority of that committee. The majority, it is said, favors the disavowal of the Garland government and the restoration of Brooks. The President is weary of State making, and does not wish to have his Louisiana experience renewed in Arkansas. This difference is likely to defeat any proposed legislation.

Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, in a private letter to a friend here, says the assembly and the army of the United States could not have done what the congressional committee have done to win back the friendship of an abused people. Since the report was made public a prayer for congress has been read in the churches, which has not been heard since the close of the war. The people here knew they had friends and foes in congress, but did not realize until now that they had representation.

In the Minnesota House of Representatives yesterday, Crooks, republican, introduced a resolution calling upon William S. King to vindicate himself, or failing therein, to place his resignation in the hands of the governor; it went over under a notice of debate.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—The striking, colored, longshoremen, to-day, endeavored to drive away the men at work loading the steamer *Natchez*; the police interfered, but were obliged to use revolvers before the mob was dispersed. Several of the negroes were wounded.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The following is among recent postal changes: name changed—Star City, Beaver Co., Utah, to Williamsburg.

The Smithsonian institute has received a cable dispatch announcing the discovery, at Berlin, of a new planet, in right ascension 23 degrees, declination 18 degrees 26 minutes north, 12th magnitude.

The Secretary of War has sent to the house the report of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of subsistence, giving in, the cost to those departments, of the Modoc war, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

The house committee on appropriations, in their report on the post office bill, recommend an appropriation of \$17,548,000 for inland mail service next year, being a reduction of \$514,796 from the estimates.

LOUISVILLE, 31.—A book for which a reward of 1,000 pounds in gold had been offered by Galbourn, of London, relating to members of the royal family, of England, has been discovered in the possession of a gentleman here; the book, which is in two volumes, was received in this city in '73 by a book dealer named Taylor, and was supposed to have been put by mistake in a case of books ordered from London; they were afterwards purchased by their present owner. The book is a memorial of George 4th, containing a minute history of all the scandalous passages of his life. Among other matters the fact of the marriage of King George with Mrs. Fitzherbert is proven by letters and documents, taken from the royal archives; it also testifies that a child was born to Mrs. Fitzherbert while in lawful wedlock.

BOSTON, 31.—Mrs. Mary Fellows, wife of Col. John Fellows, treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, was so badly burned to-day from her clothes taking fire at the stove, that she died two hours afterwards; her husband was also badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

AUGUSTA, Me., 31.—The constitutional commission yesterday, by a vote of 6 to 2, rejected the proposition to amend the constitution by giving women the suffrage under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

Four hundred and eight pages of the Alabama investigation have been printed. It is very contra-