

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Mr. McDonald was excused from the territorial committee and Mr. Jones from the public buildings committee and Mr. Eustis was appointed on those committees.

The Vice-President presented as the special order the bill enabling Indians to become citizens, which, at the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls, was made the special order for January 15th.

Mr. McDonald said it has been his intention to offer resolutions in respect to the memory and public services of his late colleague (Morton) before the Christmas holidays, but upon consultation with other senators and various members of the other House, he had concluded not to present such resolutions until after recess. He therefore gave notice that he would submit them on the 17th of January next.

The Vice-president announced Anthony, Sargent and White as members of the joint committee on printing on the part of the Senate. He also named Cameron, of Pa., and Bayard as members of the board of visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination at West Point Military Academy.

Mr. Cockrell, from select committee on Mississippi levees, reported with amendments the House joint resolution relating to reservoirs to promote navigation on the Mississippi river; placed on the calendar.

Mr. Christianey introduced a bill to provide for challenges to jurors in trials for bigamy and polygamy in the Territory of Utah, and to amend section 4 of the act of June 24, 1874, in relation to courts and officers in the Territory of Utah; referred.

Mr. Teller called up the resolution submitted to him last week, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding lands ceded to the United States by the confederated band of Ute Indians in Colorado, and whether payments are made to such Indians in pursuance of the agreement with them; agreed to.

Matthews called up the concurrent resolution declaring the right of government to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in 4124 grain silver dollars and explained its provision.

Pending the discussion which followed, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned by a vote of yeas, 30, yeas 28, not a test vote, as many senators, known to be in favor of the resolution, voted for adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Nearly the whole of the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions, from all parts of the country, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution so as to prohibit States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex; asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic, and urging Congress not to take any action concerning the revision of the tariff until it shall have ascertained, by inquiry, the condition of the business of the country, and that legislation be such as, in the opinion of practical business men, will promote the business prosperity of the country. All were referred.

Conkling submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven senators to inquire and report whether any and what measures can be devised to promote commercial intercourse with Mexico, and to establish a just and peaceful condition of affairs on the border between this country and Mexico. It also authorizes the committee to send for persons and papers and to visit such places as it may think proper, in making the inquiry; agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Dorsey submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate by what authority the bands of Indians are located and an agency established at Cimarron, N. M., and also transmit copies of all letters and telegrams or other documents on file in his department, calling attention to the depredations of these Indians and asking for their removal to their respective reservations. Agreed to.

Anthony submitted a resolution instructing the committee on library to consider the expediency of

purchasing the papers of Count de Rochambeau, commander of the allied forces of France in the war of the revolution and now in the possession of his grandson, the Marquis de Rochambeau. Agreed to.

A protracted discussion followed on the resolution of Matthews declaring the right of Government to pay bonds in silver, which was participated in by Kernan, Beck and Wallace, when Allison said that on last Thursday, the Senate by a very large vote, assigned today for consideration of the silver bill known as the Bland bill. He hoped Matthews would now consent to allow his resolution to be laid aside that the silver bill might be taken up. This whole question could be discussed just as well on the silver bill. He therefore moved to lay aside the resolution and take up the silver bill. Rejected, yeas 18, nays 43.

Whyte said that as this subject was one of much importance, and several senators desired to speak upon it yet, but could not do so to-day, he moved the Senate adjourn. At the request of the Senator from Maine (Hamlin) he withdrew his motion that the executive session might be held and a motion for an executive session was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 26, many senators in favor of the resolution voting for Hamlin's motion on account of the lateness of the hour.

After a brief executive session the Senate at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 12.—In the morning hour a great number of petitions and many bills were presented and referred.

Edmunds submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of the elections of the President and Vice-President of the United States; also to consider and report upon the best manner of electing those officers, and the duration of their terms of office; agreed to.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Matthews declaring the right of government to pay bonds in silver.

Chaffee submitted the following as a substitute: That all bonds of the States issued, or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress heretofore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government in coin of gold or silver of standard value, when such bonds were issued, and to restore to its coinage such silver coin as legal tender coequal with gold coin, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors; ordered printed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following bills were introduced:

By Giddings, for the construction of a railroad along the Rio Grande for the purpose of establishing a military and commercial highway.

By Luttrell, relative to Chinese immigration. It recites the evils consequent upon Chinese immigration and requests a treaty making power to negotiate a treaty absolutely prohibiting the introduction of Chinese.

By Page, constituting Oakland a port of delivery.

By Jacobs, enabling Washington Territory to form a State government.

By Turner, for income tax, regulating whiskey distillations from apples, reducing the salaries of public officials receiving over \$1,800 by 25 per cent.

By Rea, a constitutional amendment making the direct vote of the people elect senators.

Conger offered the amendment, referring to the committee on commerce so much of the President's message as relates to the commerce of the United States and its shipping interests, which, according to the original resolution, were referred to the committee on ways and means, as well as that portion which refers to the improvement of rivers and harbors. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution for the distribution of the message was adopted.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Whitthorne introduced a bill providing that the naval authorities shall remove the bodies of the officers and men lost in the wreck of the *Huron* for burial in the naval cemetery in Annapolis, and reimbursing the relatives for expenses already incurred in removing the bodies from

the coast of North Carolina, and after the bill was so amended as to include the relatives of those men lost from the wrecking boat *B. & J. Baker*, the bill passed.

Durham, from the appropriation committee, reported back the deficiency appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the House concur in certain of the Senate amendments and non-concur in others. He explained that when the bill passed the House, it appropriated \$1,550,000. The Senate had added \$1,139,000 to the bill. The House committee on appropriations had agreed to recommend concurrence in the amendment appropriating \$468,000 for a state department building, and non-concurrence in the amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the Star service mail carrying.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The House then concurred in the following amendments: The items of the United States mint at Denver and for an assay office at Helena; the item to pay the salary of Judge Loring, of the court claims; the item appropriating \$325,000 for a State Department building; the provision for sending public documents through the mails; appropriating \$8,000 for a commissioner to the international Prison Congress at Stockholm; appropriating \$45,000 for the repair and restoration of the patent models.

The following Senate amendments were non-concurred in: Increasing the item for contingencies for the Treasury Department from \$60,000 to \$80,000; appropriating \$13,500 for custom house commissioners; appropriating \$24,500 for deficiency in the pay of railway postoffice clerks, etc.; appropriating \$6,500 for mileage to new senators at a called session; appropriating \$9,015 for furniture for the Senate; appropriating \$6,000 for the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children; appropriating \$15,000 for the Hot Springs commission, Arkansas; appropriating \$5,000 for a commissioner to prepare and publish a new edition of the first volume of the Revised Statutes; appropriating \$1,200 for preparing for publication the proceedings of the electoral commission; appropriating \$5,000 for the preparation of Hall's second Arctic expedition, appropriating \$20,000 for the publication of the official records of the rebellion; appropriating \$1,420 for the legislative expenses of Washington Territory; appropriating \$16,064 for the payment of claims audited and allowed for the pay, etc., Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers in the Indian in 1855 and 1856. The question on the amendment to pay the expenses of the custom house commissioners was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas, 127; nays, 124; so the amendment was non-concurred in. The question on the amendment appropriating \$500,000 for inland mail transportation on the Star routes and by steamboats, and all other than railroad routes, was also taken by yeas and nays, the committee on appropriations having recommended non-concurrence. The amendment was concurred in, yeas, 143; nays 107.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill goes back to the Senate.

The Speaker made the following appointments on committees: Naval affairs, Crittenden; war claims, Martin; territories, Cravens; invalid pensions, Metcalf; Pacific railways, Hewitt, of New York; civil service reform, Potter; revision of laws, Hart; private land claims, Bicknell.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Morrison said he noticed that the Speaker, yesterday, appointed several members to different committees in place of other members excused. He desired to know when those members had been excused.

The Speaker said he had asked permission to fill certain vacancies.

Morrison replied that was not his question. The House had never excused those gentlemen from serving on committees. Could a member excuse himself?

The Speaker answered that it had been a uniform practice to excuse gentlemen who did not wish to serve.

Stephens introduced a bill repealing the iron-clad oath which has to be taken by applicants for pensions; referred.

Harris, chairman of the election committee, called up the Colorado contested election case majority report, signed by democratic members, declaring Patterson entitled

to his seat, and the minority report signed by Hiscock, Waite, and Thornburgh, declaring Belford duly elected.

Cox, of Ohio, submitted another report declaring that there had been no valid election.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The subcommittees of the House committee on elections have concluded the hearing of arguments in the Louisiana, Massachusetts and California contests, but will not report upon them to the full committee until after the holding recess.

The Secretary of War, in a communication laid before the Senate to-day, invites the attention of that body to a letter of his predecessor, dated March 3rd last, transmitting a report of the second comptroller of the Treasury in relation to the decision of the supreme court in the matter of land grants to railroads. No action having been taken in the case, Secretary McCrary renews the recommendation contained in Secretary Cameron's letter, that such legislation be had as will remove the prohibition imposed by law upon any payment to these railroad companies, and provide a mode for ascertaining the fair deduction mentioned in the decision of the Supreme Court, to which government is entitled. The communication was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Sargent, to-day, reintroduced his last year's bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese, with only one alteration, namely, that it shall take effect from and after the first day of next September. It prohibits the entry into the jurisdiction of the United States of more than ten Chinese passengers by any one vessel, and provides that any attempt to violate this prohibition shall make the master of the vessel liable to six months' imprisonment and to a penalty of \$100 for each Mongolian taken on board or brought to this country, exceeding the number of ten. This penalty is also to be a lien on the offending vessel, and vigilance is excited by a promise that informers will be given one half of the penalties collected through their instrumentality.

The bills introduced by Christianey, to-day, to regulate elections and provide for the challenge of jurors in Utah Territory, are copies of measures introduced by him in the last Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., 10.—The central school building, better known as the Seminary, at Ypsilante, with its contents, were destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is about \$45,000, insured \$32,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the furnace.

LOUISIANA, 10.—The loss by Saturday night's fire are \$175,000, insurance \$146,000 on the stock, and \$15,000 on the building.

NASHVILLE, 10.—Several counterfeiters and burglars broke jail, this morning, by sawing the bars of a window.

GLENWOOD, IOWA, 10.—Two persons were burned to death on Saturday, in a house set on fire by lamp explosion, and three others seriously injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph company stated that an agreement has been reached by the Western Union and Central Pacific authorities by which all the telegraph lines of the Railroad Company are to be consolidated with the Western Union system. Mr. Orton is reticent as to the terms of the agreement, but states that a transfer is the nature of the co-operative arrangement, by which the offices of the railroad lines will be discontinued and all business carried on under the immediate control and name of the Western Union. The new arrangement is to go into effect January 1st.

In the police court to-day, the examination of John Leighton, New York stock operator, in connection with the pool in the stock of the Exchequer Mining Company, was concluded. The prisoner was held to answer the charge of conspiracy in the sum of \$6,000. He was also held to answer three charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, with bail fixed at \$3,000 on each charge. C. E. Brooks and Charles Bernard co-defendants in the conspiracy case, were also held to answer; bail, \$3,000 each. In default of bail all the prisoners were locked up.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Times*' Washington special, describing a scene in the House, says: Alex.

Stephens created quite a sensation by making a pretty long speech. Stephens occupies a rolling chair on which a small desk is fastened, and which he propels about the arena in front of the clerk's desk. As he proceeded with his remarks the members left their seats and crowded the arena, until Stephens was entirely surrounded by attentive listeners. It was a novel spectacle to see this famous invalid rocking himself to and fro and speaking from the centre of a ring of spectators, his thin, shrill voice ringing out with a clearness and distinctness that enabled him to be heard all over the hall.

The *World's* Washington special says Patterson proposes to return to South Carolina in January and make arrangement for his trial and admission to bail. He says he believes there is a change in the public sentiment there which will insure him a fair trial.

Smalls, the colored Congressman from that State, who was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, turned up quite unexpectedly in his old seat in the House, yesterday, having been admitted to bail for the present to allow him to clear up his affairs.

The excise havoc still continues. Hundreds of places were closed and many arrests made. There is much local excitement. The dram shops of Jersey City and Brooklyn are doing a thriving business.

The *Herald's* London special says: This day will witness scenes of the wildest excitement in London. All the morning papers print a dispatch from Bucharest, dated at 9 o'clock last night, declaring that Osman Pasha surrendered Plevna on Sunday and that all the Turkish fortifications are in the hands of the Russian and Roumanian armies. All the pent-up anxiety and hope of the friends of Turkey in England will come to an end to-day. A cruel and crushing blow has been dealt to the blatant panegyrist who have for a month past been telling of the prowess of the Turkish troops. Osman will cease to be a hero, although reports from official Russian sources speak of his courage in the hour of defeat. Still he has failed, and the Turkophiles of England will never forgive him. Strange to say, the blow will cause a shock, although it has been expected for days. Only last evening it was the subject of almost universal discussion which usually took the following form: "After Plevna what?" To-day the people of England must make up their minds. It will be interesting to know what the verdict will be.

The *World's* Washington special says: It may be asserted with absolute confidence that there is no foundation for the report which is in circulation as to the approaching recognition of Diaz as the lawful chief magistrate of Mexico. No action has been seriously contemplated by the administration. Great efforts are making to induce the administration to consider the claims of Diaz, but it is well understood by whom these efforts are inspired and what their real object is. The news from Mexico indicates that the Diaz' government is losing and not gaining strength, and after holding our relations so long in abeyance with it, the administration is not likely to be precipitate in coming to any definite action at this late time of the day.

A Washington special says: Judge Joseph C. Hemingray, of Salt Lake City, has arrived here to represent the Gentile interests before Congress. He bears credentials which accredit him as the representative of the entire Gentile element of the Territory, which has raised money by subscription to maintain the delegation at Washington until the desired legislation shall have been secured. Judge Hemingray expects his colleagues after the holiday recess. He was sent at this time in order to have the necessary bills presented as early as possible. He has come prepared to remain through the session. He says the Utah Gentiles ask a law regulating elections and the elective franchise. The general features of the bill prepared by the Gentiles are:

First—Providing for a secret ballot, which is now denied. The present system is that when a ballot is received from the election, it is numbered, a corresponding number entered in a book and the electors name written opposite, so that the vote he polls may be known to the priesthood.

Second—A provision repealing the Territorial law giving the right of suffrage to women.