

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—It was agreed to consider on Friday next, bills on the calendar not objected to.

Butler submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire and report what railroad company, individual or individuals are building a railroad across the public domain in Arizona, and by what authority the road is being constructed. Agreed to.

Davis, West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him early in the session to promote the agricultural interests of the country and made a speech upon the subject.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the proceedings of the convention held in Chicago, in November last, for the promotion of American commerce. That part referring to commerce was referred to the committee on commerce, and that part referring to railroads to the committee on railroads.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, being to amend the patent laws, and Matthews stated at length his objections to the bill.

The amendment submitted by Morgan several days ago, providing that whenever the court shall be of the opinion that the suit of the plaintiff or defendant was vexatious or malicious, or the infringement was wilful, the court may award, against the party guilty of such vexatious or malicious conduct, or said infringement such sum, by counsel fees and expense of suit, as it shall deem just and reasonable. Agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside as unfinished business. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—By a vote of yeas 112, nays 105, the Geneva award bill was postponed, and the House went into committee of the whole on the bill for the payment of pensions to survivors of the Mexican and other wars.

The House, in a committee of the whole, amended the Mexican pension bill so as to include within its provisions all the survivors of the Union army in the late war against the rebellion.

Goode moved to embrace in the benefits of the bill officers and privates of the marine service. Adopted.

Sinnickson offered an amendment, granting pensions to soldiers who served 60 days in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of '61 for the suppression of the rebellion.

Williams, Oregon, moved an amendment so as to include survivors of the Oregon and Washington Indian wars in 1865 and 1866. Adopted. On the standing vote on Sinnickson's amendment, the yeas were 87 and nays 79, and on the vote by tellers the amendment was agreed to—96 to 88.

Hewitt, of Alabama, moved to strike out of the bill that portion granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars, and also the amendment just adopted on the motion of Sinnickson.

Burchard offered as a substitute an amendment striking out of the first section everything but the direction to the Secretary of the Interior, to place on the pension rolls the names of surviving soldiers, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, without specifying any particular war.

Hale offered an amendment to the substitute so as to leave in the section simply the amendment just adopted in relation to war.

Burchard accepted the amendment and a vote was then taken on the substitute by tellers, and resulted 97 to 97. Chairman Eden cast his vote in the negative and the substitute was defeated. The committee without further action rose. The speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in the committees: On Judiciary, Forney of Alabama; District of Columbia, Townsend of Illinois; foreign affairs, Acklin; militia, Young of Louisiana; expenditures in the war department, Bailey of New York; expenditures in the department of justice, Young of Louisiana.

The committee on appropriations was instructed to make an appropriation to the widow of the late Julian Hartridge of the amount equal to the remainder of his salary as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress.

The House adjourned, after making Willis' bill to restrict Chinese immigration a special order for the 28th inst.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 14.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock this evening in the large building on the north side of Grand Street, extending from Broadway to Crosby Street, occupied on the lower floors by Howard Sanger & Co's notions store, and upon the upper floor by Naumburg, Krausslauer & Co., clothing dealers. The entire building is in flames. The fire is burning fiercely and spreading rapidly, and the whole block is in danger. Two other buildings are burning and fears are entertained that the flames will spread to the south side of Grand Street. All available engines and firemen from Harlem and Brooklyn are at work. The Pacific bank and Levy Bros' store are burning.

James H. Prentice, owner of two of the large hat factories in Brooklyn, has failed, and to-day made an assignment; liabilities \$200,000. Seven hundred employees are thrown out of employment.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The ways and means committee, to-day, authorized Chairman Wood to report to the House, with favorable recommendation, the following pending measures: A bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange four per cent. bonds of the United States for six per cent. at the pleasure of the holders thereof, and a bill providing for the remittance of the taxes on insolvent saving banks.

Representative Potter states that he could not, yesterday, introduce the resolution in the House asking authority to examine into the cipher dispatches and an appropriation to pay the expenses attending the proceedings, because the business of the House was interrupted by Representative Schleicher's funeral; nor can he offer the resolution until next Monday, as on that day the day of next Monday is required and this could not be obtained, as he understood that General Butler and perhaps others would object. He says he will therefore offer the resolution next Monday for adoption under a suspension of rules.

The vote by which the House, to-day, set aside the Geneva award bill to give preference to the Mexican war pension bill is very discouraging to friends of the former and is quite generally considered as indicative of its total defeat. Representative McMahon, who has charge of it, thinks, however, that the majority report, which proposes to refer the whole subject to the court of claims, will be adopted with Frye's amendment, excluding the claims of insurance companies from consideration.

The so-called Mexican pensions bill, includes also all survivors of wars without the Seminoles, Creeks, etc., and survivors of the disturbances of 1835. Whatever those disturbances were was opposed by many republicans to-day, on the ground that the beneficiaries are principally ex-confederates. The greater part of the opposition arises, however, from the consideration that most of the arguments in behalf of this bill apply with increased force to all able-bodied survivors of the war against the rebellion, and that to acknowledge this principle by similar legislation would bankrupt the treasury. The amendment making this provision was attached to the bill as the means to defeat it, and will probably have that effect.

Willis, of Kentucky, just before the adjournment of the House, to-day, presented the bill and accompanying report of the education and labor committee concerning Chinese immigration, for printing and recommendation, and also obtained unanimous consent for the committee to report back the bill on the 28th inst. for action, as the special order of that day. This order of the House will almost certainly secure a vote upon the measure two weeks from to-day. Pacific coast delegation, aided by members of the committee will, however, vigilantly exert themselves to make assurance doubly sure by guarding against the possible displacement of this special order by matters of higher privilege, such as unfinished business, going over under operation of

the previous question, etc. Speeches in advocacy of the bill will be prepared by General Garfield, Haskell of Kansas, Morey of Mississippi, and others, besides Willis and several of the Pacific coast representatives, including Horace Davis.

Kelly testified that the name of Jofforia was forged by D. P. Blanchard, a clerk in the governor's office. None but the witness and Blanchard were present at the time.

By Cox—Did anybody approach you as to the character of the evidence you should give before this committee?

A—I was approached once by a gentleman named Maddux. He was introduced to me by Colonel G. W. Carter, and said he came from the committee. He came to the place where I was stopping and had a conversation with me, the purport of which was that he was employed by high authority from this committee to ascertain what my testimony would be. He offered as an inducement for me to testify, that no questions should be asked to injure me or any of my friends. The object of the committee was, he said, to make political capital for Tilden and Thurman.

NEW ORLEANS, 14.—The democratic members of the Teller committee have complained that, owing to indictments against certain witnesses the taking of testimony for their side would have to be postponed.

Irwin Craig, of the New Orleans Times, and Nimes T. Gordy, sheriff of St. Mary's parish, testified regarding the attack on Newman and the destruction of the election returns. The testimony circumstantially goes to prove that the object of the destruction of the returns was to render the exercise of the appointing power of the governor necessary. The object of attacking Newman was to quiet him regarding the visit paid him a short time ago by Wiley Wilson, who claimed the possession of the returns in Newman's hands by virtue of a telegram he professed to have from the state attorney general.

MAUCH CHUNK, 14.—When the Governor's reprieve arrived at the jail this morning, a scene of intense excitement occurred, but, although a few moments, there was no movement toward cutting them down. The telegraph messenger reached the jail door before the drop fell, but no heed was taken to his knocking and ringing, the wife of one of the culprits having been previously extremely violent outside. When the drop fell, the knocking and ringing continued, and the sheriff sent a man out to arrest the parties whom he imagined to be creating the disturbance. It was then found to be a telegraph messenger with a reprieve. A brother of McDonald, who had been kneeling by the scaffold, arose and excitedly charged the sheriff and bystanders with the murder of his brother. The excitement spread, and the sheriff appealed to one of the priests, who exonerated him from blame. Amidst this excitement, and the reproaches of the maddened brother of McDonald, and the wailing of the bereaved families outside, the culprits seem to have been forgotten, and they remained hanging for 30 minutes after the drop fell. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that they were both dead when the reprieve came. After the bodies were cut down they were placed in coffins and given to their families, whose cries could be heard for several blocks, adding greatly to the prevailing excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The Giant Powder Works of Bandmann, Nielsen & Co., situate about half a mile southwest of the Golden Gate Park, blew up, this afternoon. Four white men and an unknown number of Chinamen were killed. The works were completely destroyed and many buildings in the neighborhood occupied by employees, including the superintendent's residence, were wrecked. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerine house.

The Nevada legislature, to-day, elected John P. Jones, United States Senator, by the following vote—Senate, Jones, 19; Hillhouse, democrat, 6. Assembly—Jones, 41; Hillhouse, 8.

NEW YORK, 15.—At 2 o'clock this morning a number of firemen and nearly all the policemen on duty at the burning of Brooks' Building, Broadway and Grand Street, have been withdrawn, then only the Broadway wall and about

20 feet of the connecting wall on Grand Street were left standing.

Dr. Nagle reports to the board of health that during the past week there have been in this city 54 deaths from scarlatina, which is the highest weekly number reached from this disease in eight years. Thirty-six of these deaths occurred in tenement houses.

Resolutions were adopted, yesterday, by the board of health, directing the secretary to forward to the different street railroad companies an ordinance prohibiting the carriage, in cars, of baskets or bundles of soiled linen, and directing the sanitary superintendent to cause the arrest of any conductor who may neglect to enforce the ordinance.

The collections for the poor, yesterday, were very successful. The business districts did not yield so much as was expected. Uptown districts gave bountifully. Wagons came in at nightfall loaded down. The contributions were mostly clothing and groceries.

A Paris special says: A grand dinner and reception was given last night at the United States legation, in honor of Grant. MacMahon also gives a grand dinner and reception in his honor on Thursday.

The World criticizes Gov. Hartman's action, yesterday, as follows: There has been no visible reason why Hartman, if he meant to act at all, should not have looked into this case impartially long ago, and acted deliberately upon results of his inquiries. As things are he has made himself liable to one of the gravest charges which can be brought against a public officer, namely, of trying to make political capital out of his function of pardoning. We are quite aware of the gravity of this charge. But what else can possibly be said of a chief magistrate who allows a reprieve, which he must have determined upon, after considering the facts which had, for weeks, been before him, to be delayed until it is exactly a minute and a half too late. The official explanation, which is sent from Harrisburg, of the delay, we are sorry is rather worse than no explanation at all.

Gen. Sigel met with a painful accident, at Moravia, slipped on the ice and fell and broke his leg.

Jim Keene recently bought the three year old racer "Spendthrift," and his younger brother "Micer," with which to start his stable. Report says it will be one of the greatest racing stables in the country.

J. Cronin, who suicide at Stevens House, left a lead pencil message to his brother Timothy, 60 South Street, thus: "Bury me in the old clothes I now have on. This will be sufficient testimony regarding my death. My son in San Francisco will settle my affairs." By his side was a bottle of morphine. His brother had not seen him for a week, and knows no other cause for suicide than bodily suffering.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A delegation of ladies from the Women's Suffrage Convention, and the two ladies from Utah who were at the Executive Mansion on Monday, had a special interview with Mrs. Hayes yesterday. The Utah ladies laid their case before her, saying that if the anti-polygamy law was enforced it would make outcasts of 50,000 of the women of Utah, who now have happy homes and are honored wives. One of the ladies said she is the mother of two boys, and being the second wife she would be deprived of her name, and her boys would not be able to bear their father's name nor inherit from him. Mrs. Hayes said she sympathized in everything that had for its object the bettering of the condition of woman. She had read all the petitions that had been sent to her from Utah and elsewhere, and while she was unable to do anything, she appreciated the spirit in which they were sent.

The United States District Attorney for Utah is here arranging for a vigorous enforcement of the law prohibiting polygamous marriages. He says 76 polygamous marriages occurred in the Endowment House, Salt Lake, on the day the Supreme Court decision was announced. He says: Further enactment is absolutely necessary to make the enforcement of the law easy. It is stated that Cannon intends the enactment of a law in the nature of an amnesty for past offences.

The democratic senators held a caucus, this morning to consider their course on the resolutions recently submitted by Edmunds, de-

claring that the last three constitutional amendments were duly ratified; that the laws already enacted for their enforcement should be faithfully executed, and that Congress should further provide for their enforcement by additional legislation. After some discussion the subject was referred to a committee of seven, headed by Judge Thurman, to report to a future caucus. A committee of three, with Senator Morgan as chairman, was appointed to report what further action, if any, should be taken to secure the repeal of both sections of the Revised Statutes which prescribe test oaths for jurors in the United States courts.

At a meeting of the committee on ways and means, to-day, Gibson moved to reconsider the vote by which the committee on Monday last decided to recommend the changes in the sugar tariff; lost—ayes, 5; nays, 6.

The House committee on banking and currency, to-day, authorized Representative Ewing to offer the following amendment to the bill now pending, on the calendar of the House, providing for the resumption act, provided that the money hereafter received from any sale of bonds of the United States shall be applied only to the redemption of other bonds bearing the highest rate of interest, and subject to call; and provided further that whenever, from time to time, the proceeds of the sale of bonds shall aggregate three millions of dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a call for that amount of bonds to be redeemed, and interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease in 30 days from the date of such call; and provided further that all United States notes received in the treasury shall be reissued and kept in circulation without change in the aggregate amount of the several denominations existing on the 31st of May, 1878, and it shall not be lawful to issue legal tender notes of a larger denomination than \$1,000. The vote of the committee on the adoption of the amendment was as follows: Ayes—Bucker, Ewing, Yates, Hartzell, Fort—5. Nays—Hardenberg, Eames, 2. Bell, Hart, Chittenden, and Phillips absent.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., 15.—On Sunday night the Indians in the bed of Indian Creek, on the Hat Creek road, about 20 miles from this post, seeing no avenue of escape, determined to retain their present vantage ground; consequently, in anticipation of a more vigorous attack on the part of the troops, they further strengthened their position by improving the rifle pits during the night.

At 12 o'clock the next day a 12 pound Napoleon gun was brought upon the scene of action, but owing to the nature of the position assumed by the savages, the gun could not be sufficiently depressed to play upon the position. A number of shells and solid shot were thrown as near as possible to the position occupied by them, but with apparently no effect. Affairs stood thus at dark on the night of Monday the 13th.

On Tuesday morning, on making reconnoissances of the ground held by the Indians on the previous day, the officers were informed, to their dismay, that they had escaped during the night. Owing to the troops having no provisions on hand, Wessels found it impracticable to follow their trail, and consequently the troops have just arrived in camp with a view to equip a pack train and start on a prolonged scout after the savages.

CINCINNATI, 15.—Ice gorges along the Ohio and Kentucky rivers continue dangerous and destructive.

At Beattyville, Kentucky, the damage to boats is \$50,000.

On Cumberland River, at Elizabethtown, the steamer Stahlman broke from her moorings and is a complete wreck.

HELENA, 15.—The territorial legislature organized, yesterday, with Mitchell as president and Ward as speaker. The governor's message says he has a proposition from a responsible party to take the entire bonded debt of the Territory, \$74,000, now drawing 10 per cent., at 6 per cent., free from taxation, or 8 per cent., if taxed. Owing to the insufficient congressional appropriation to pay the expenses of the legislature, a concurrent resolution was introduced, and the House adjourned on the 8th day of January, without day. The resolution was made the special order for 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

ATCHISON, Kas., 15.—Four engines