

## By Telegraph.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—The silver coinage bill reported and recommended for passage by the Senate finance committee to-day, is in its full text as follows—

*A bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin.*

"Be it enacted, &c., that there shall be coined at the mints of the U. S., silver dollars of the weight of 412 eight-tenth grains of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for the gold and silver coins of the U. S., with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render the new dollars readily distinguishable from the trade dollars, and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviation from the standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar. And the said dollar herein authorized, shall be legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for customs duties, and interest on the public debt, and trade dollars shall not hereafter be legal tender.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exchange the silver dollars herein authorized for an equal amount of U. S. notes, which shall be retired and cancelled, and shall not be again replaced by other notes; and all U. S. notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

"Sec. 3. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, and it shall be taken at its market value, as ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars, or with gold coin, or U. S. notes, or bullion for coinage. Said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins, by section 3,526 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., the gain and was age to be accounted for as provided for in said section."

Henry C. Bowen has withdrawn from the Congressional Union; he was one of the founders of the Union, and one of its staunchest supporters. It is said that he contributed more money to it than any one man in the country, and he took a deep interest in its success. He stated that he was heartily in sympathy with Drs. Storrs and Buntington, and his reasons for withdrawing were similar to theirs.

The *World* says that \$220,000 were raised at Moody and Sankey's meeting; the *Times* says \$110,000, the *Tribune* \$123,000.

The *World's* Washington special says that a prominent congressman says that Grant has determined, when summoned before the investigating committee, to tell everything he knows, regardless of consequences; having no chance for reformation, he would rather sacrifice the party than himself. He claims that he has made appointments with an honorable intent, but was deceived by friends. Some time ago the President mortgaged his house at Long Branch, and lately the mortgage was paid with money which was the result of the sale of "Big Bonanza" mining stock, which Grant, with extraordinary honor, declined to honor after the passage of the silver bill.

The last dispatches between England and America show that extradition is a dead letter, and that the treaty may be considered as abrogated. Britain's position is regarded as singular as it is untenable.

New charges against Bristow, of corruption in Kentucky, while district attorney, by having certain indictments quashed, have turned up before the committee on the department of justice. Witnesses from Louisville will probably be summoned.

General Rufus Ingalls will probably be a candidate for a court martial at an early day; he is charged with being interested in a contract with the War Department, and with misapplying funds for payment under it. Thus far these are only allegations. Don Platt will be an important witness in this case.

A new piece of falsality has come

to light before the district investigating committee. Drs. Cox and Bliss, members of the board of health, are charged with receiving \$10,000 for awarding contracts to a certain excavating company.

The *Times* Washington special says the calumnies lately set afloat against Bristow are effectually disposed of. A new story of his connection with the Texas Pacific R. R. has lately been prepared, but it is false. The last of this week had been elected for springing this sensation, but its authors may wait longer.

Several democratic officers of the House of Representatives will be asked to resign for reasons discreditable to themselves; the republicans ask if these things are possible in three months, what would be the result if the party controlled the nation.

The House committee on foreign affairs have received evidence that Schenck received \$5,000 and some stock, for his services in getting a bill passed for the benefit of a Colorado immigration and land scheme, and this while Schenck was in the ways and means committee; the proof is understood to be documents over Schenck's signature.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., 19.—Prof. Watson reports that he discovered, on the night of the 16th instant, in the constellation Virgo, a planet, hitherto unknown, the continued observation of which was interrupted by clouds; last night he observed it satisfactorily. It shines like a star of the 11th magnitude; its position is right ascension 13 hours 29 minutes, declination 11 degrees 47 minutes south.

NEW YORK, 19.—Huntington has concluded a contract with the Tredegar Iron Works, of Richmond, for the necessary rail and trimmings for 125 miles of the Southern Pacific Railway.

In the suits against the members of the Tweed ring, to compel a restitution to the city council, the counsel for Garvey, the ring plasterer, yesterday, filed an answer agreeing to refund as soon as the amount of his indebtedness can be determined; the same counsel, acting for Keyser, the ring plumber, will file a similar answer.

The Haytian consulate here has cable advices from Kingston, that the revolution in Hayti is completely triumphant; President Domink has fled; Vice President Rameaux and General Lorquette have been shot; Biron Cannal is in Port Au Prince, and it is presumed will take charge of the Government.

At Moody and Sankey's meetings, yesterday, \$160,000 was collected for the young men's Christian Association; the donors have not been made public, but it is understood that Wm. E. Dodge gave \$10,000. The meetings terminate to-day.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, a committee was appointed to consider the charges against O'Connor.

WASHINGTON, 19.—In the Kilbourn case, to-day, Judge Carter stated that he wished to hear the arguments to the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives fully argued, and he refused to entertain a motion to admit Kilbourn to bail at the present time; the argument will probably last several days.

FORT SCOTT, 19.—A special from Baxter Springs, Kas., says that at about 10 o'clock this morning two men entered the Baxter Bank, presented a pistol at the head of the cashier, went through the safe and escaped into Indian Territory, with \$3,000; officers and a number of citizens are in close pursuit.

BOSTON, 19.—There is no improvement in the wool trade. The following are the market prices—X & XX Ohio and Pennsylvania is 43 @ 45. The most desirable XX is in light stock and is held firmer at the latter rate. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 38 @ 40, the latter being the ruling price for choice lots. California wool 14 @ 20 for fall; 18 @ 30 for spring. Pulled wools plenty and dull, with super and X at 25 @ 28 as to quality, the principal sales of super having been in the range of 36 @ 42.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The President has directed the Secretary of State to instruct Minister Seward to officially call the attention of the Chinese government to the practical operations of the Burlingame treaty, with a view to modifying it so as to apply to commercial purposes only.

O'Brien introduced a bill, to-day, to authorize the coinage of Centennial coins, the words "First Centennial of American Independ-

ence" to be plainly inscribed on them, to be legal tender to the amount of five dollars, the coinage to cease by December 31.

The Secretary of War directs that orders be given to the department commander to grant the protection asked for by the American citizens at Laredo, the revolutionists having levied a forced loan, the amount to be divided between ten merchants, half of them Americans; the navy department also requires the gunboat operating on the Rio Grande to co-operate.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed Coghlan as U. S. Attorney for California, and White, postmaster for Carson City.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate—Michael Schaeffer, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; E. P. Farrey, for Governor of Washington Territory; W. V. Rinehart, Indian Agent at the Malheur Agency, Oregon.

MEMPHIS, 19.—A crevasse at Delhi, on Monday night, caused great alarm at Friars Point, and all citizens at that point turned out en masse to try and repair the levee, the break in which is reported to be a hundred yards wide, and the water was pouring through with fearful force at last accounts, and overwhelming the plantations on Moon Lake.

ONEIDA MILLS, N. Y., 19.—Two Swedes, John Burgeson and Eric Lynde, while mad with drink, drove Mrs. Burgeson, wife of the former, from her house and murdered her five year old son, terribly bruising the body and fracturing the skull in seven places; both have been arrested.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., 19.—Chas. S. Wilkinson, ex-collector of internal revenue at St. Joseph, Mo., against whom there are three indictments for the violation of the revenue laws and complicity in the whiskey frauds, arrived here to-day; he will be arraigned on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The levee is broken at Point Lookout, in Carroll parish; this is the largest protection levee in the State of Louisiana. The break here is a mile wide and the water is flowing through without making a ripple. The loss here is tremendous, and it is estimated that it will reduce the crop sent to this city two hundred and fifty thousand bales. On the Mississippi side the Buckridge and Wade breaks will devastate Bolivar, Joquina and Warren Counties, and it will be equally as large on the opposite side.

NEW YORK, 19.—The steamer *France* has arrived at Philadelphia, with an immense amount of goods for the Centennial.

The Lewiston, Me., Savings Bank suspended to-day, owing to a protracted run of the depositors.

Two spans of a bridge near Ottawa were carried away by ice yesterday; much other damage was caused.

It now seems that there was only \$10,000 taken in cash at Moody's meeting, the remainder being given on condition that \$20,000 be raised.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *World's* Washington special publishes the following, under immense headlines—"Important and trustworthy evidence, directly implicating the President of the United States in the illegal and corrupt use of the public money was taken to-day before the committee on the Department of Justice, and comes from no less a person than an ex-member of his Cabinet, ex-Attorney General Geo. H. Williams, and who, in fact, shields his illegal conduct behind a written order of the President; in a word, it involves the payment out of the secret service fund, by order of Grant, of \$32,000 to aid in carrying the elections in the city of New York in years 1871, '72 and '75. All of this money was paid to the notorious John J. Davenport, who was chief supervisor under the Enforcement Act, but who does not receipt for it in a single instance as an officer of the Government, but simply as John L. Davenport. In one instance he merely gives his own due bill. Payments made to him in his official capacity are all duly receipted, and audited in the Treasury and are correct, and form a legal account. This corruption fund for election purposes was gobbled from the secret service fund. Attorney General Williams says he was first called upon to pay Davenport \$6,000 in 1871. He hesitated to use the public money in that way, and called upon the President who after a brief conversation ordered its payment by a written

order. In the fall of 1872, when the last presidential election was held, \$20,000 was ordered to be paid to Davenport, the Attorney General testifying that in each instance he received a verbal order of the President before turning over the money. Last fall \$6,000 more were paid. When Williams half remonstrated against the largest payment, for the election in 1872, when Grant ran against Greeley, the President said Davenport is engaged in a great work up there, and he must have the money. When pressed by the committee on the corrupt and illegal use of this fund the Attorney General evaded and dodged and seemed reluctant to tell, though not so willing after all to protect the President. This corruption fund was paid on an order of the President to Whitely, and by the latter to Davenport. Whitely produced to-day, to the committee, Davenport's voucher for every cent, and Williams corroborated him in that and in other respects.

The *Herald's* Washington special says an astonishing development was made to-day; the testimony involving in a very painful manner President Grant; the story confirms the charges made in New York, in 1872, that the administration had interfered in corrupting the elections of that year. Here follows the evidence, and the story is substantially that just sent to the *World*. The *Herald's* Washington special adds that the President will probably be subpoenaed before the committee to answer these questions for himself. During the course of the examination of Williams, he was asked what conversation passed between himself and the President when the latter ordered the first payment of money to Davenport, the object of the question being to draw from the witness whether he had, as the law officer of the Government, advised the President that such a payment of money was illegal, but the witness answered that he could not recollect especially what the conversation was, and when the question was put in a more leading way, almost directly in fact, he still failed to recollect what had been said. The question whether the committee shall call the President before them or not, and in what manner they shall question him, will probably be discussed to-morrow. Presidents Jefferson and Lincoln appeared before a committee of Congress to testify, and Grant, it is believed, deserves to appear, and will come as soon as he is summoned. On Black Friday the investigation committee will send him a copy of the testimony, requesting him to send in such an answer as he shall choose to make. It is said there has been uneasiness in administration circles for some days about coming and embarrassing developments. The committee have only begun an investigation of what has been done at different times with the secret service fund in the Department of Justice; they are said to be on the track of other expenditures, not different in kind from this made in N. Y., but in the aggregate very largely exceeding it in amount. There are fifteen or twenty receipts to Whitely from Davenport, amounting to \$40,000. In letters from Attorney General and Davenport, Williams gave directions to Whitely as to the disposition of the money, which were that he was to give it to Davenport. Some of the documents are already in the hands of the committee; and Whitely supposed they were stolen from his office. The money was paid in sums varying from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each time by Williams, and he was ordered to have it paid to Davenport by the President. Twenty thousand dollars of this money was paid to Davenport just before the election of 1872. The witness did not seem inclined to give the facts, but they were forced out of him, and when he saw that they had the letters he gave in.

The *World* says, editorially—"The most melancholy news which it has ever fallen to our lot to lay before the public, hardly excepting the assassination of Lincoln, is that which we publish this morning, reciting the political and moral suicide of President Grant in the use of secret service moneys, for an election corruption fund for his party's benefit and his own re-election. His agent was the notorious John J. Davenport; the money was spent in defrauding the New York City democracy of their just right at the ballot-box; the proofs exist in Davenport's individual receipts, not in his receipts as an officer,

and the witness is ex-Attorney General Williams. Not Belknap's crime envelopes the administration and the republican party in so black an infamy. What course will be taken by the House of Representatives upon this terrible exposure we will not now presume to suggest or say; were the term of the President but beginning instead of drawing to a close his impeachment for a high crime and misdemeanor would be an imperative duty; as it is, perhaps, the sounder judgment will be, for the sake of his former services to the state that he be spared that public pillory, and, like Clive, his name be suffered to pass into his history with its brightness and its blots to attest the temperance of the democrats, and the politics and magnanimity of the republic."

The *Herald* says, editorially—"Scarce a day has passed in these times of investigation, but some reputation, honored in the sight of the nation, does not fall down in loathsome ashes at the merest touch. In all the scandals unearthed since the Belknap infamy burst upon the country, and indeed long before it, the vultures of corruption have been seen hovering and circling close about the President, yet a large majority have charitably hoped and believed that near as the taint of evil came to him he, at least might come out unsmirched. It is to be feared that this hope will prove fallacious. Revelations made before the committee of the House investigating the expenditures in the department of justice show the President to have been the author of a raid upon the Treasury, whose unwarrantable shamelessness even the witness had not the courage to defend. This is a great blow to the President. As to Williams and Davenport, they have no characters to lose that they would be likely to grieve over, or any one else for them, but to the President, who surely counts on a respected memory, this discovery must be as great a shock as it will prove to the country at large."

The *Tribune's* Washington special confirms the story briefly, but it was evidently received too late for an editorial.

The *Sun* also has the story in full, but without comment.

The *Times* says, editorially—"Bristow is evidently coming to the front rank as the presidential candidate. According to our correspondent paid detectives are on his track watching his comings and goings, and persons who have gained undesirable prominence in connection with the whisky trade and the safe burglary business are industriously spying into the obscure corners of his history with the benevolent intention of proving him to have some affinity with themselves. Bristow has so far been fortunate enough not only to afford prompt and conclusive disproof of the charges made against him, but has also been able to supply an antidote to the slanderous imputations before the democrats, who were carefully nursing them, had time to give them to the world. We wish that Blaine would imitate Bristow's promptitude and frankness in disposing of the charges which are so industriously circulated in regard to him. One of these charges has been but half answered; it shows a tendency to stick; it is that for which Harrison, a government director of the Union Pacific railroad is responsible, and about which the whole story has, it is alleged, not been told. Harrison is ready to go before a congressional committee with his statement, and it is to be hoped that some way or other his accusation will be got out and fairly met by Blaine."

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there has long been a well settled conviction that in the matter of the sale and accountability of captured and abandoned property in the South, in consequence of the war and acts of Congress, monstrous frauds have been committed, and the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department has endeavored to find out the facts. During the past few days inquiry has developed facts of a most astounding character, but the members of the committee are pledged to secrecy; they hold their sessions with closed doors, and are very reticent. Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that there is a deficit of several millions of dollars between the accounts of the sales of property in the South, abandoned and captured, and the return of money from such sales. In the matter of cotton the difference is very great. The accounts