

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the House bill to provide relief for the grasshopper sufferers.

Morton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution to repeal the 22d joint rule of the two houses of Congress; agreed to, 21 to 18. Morton said the existence of the rule subjected the country to great danger. He offered the following as a substitute for the motion to repeal: "No objection to the reception and counting of any electoral vote or votes, from any State, shall be valid unless such objection is sustained by an affirmative vote of the two houses."

Thurman moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, that it might be perfected; agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham; Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Stevenson, Fenton and Washburn were appointed a committee to attend his funeral.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The credentials of the senator elect Randolph, of New Jersey, were presented and filed.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Scott, from the committee on railroads, reported adversely to the bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad co., to construct a narrow gauge road from tidewater to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago; placed on the calendar, with the adverse report. Scott also reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the Dakota and Montana railroad, and the bill chartering the forty-first parallel railroad co., and they were indefinitely postponed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to affairs in Arkansas, in which he says that all the testimony will show that, in '72, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of the State, and was unlawfully deprived of his office, and that in '74, the constitution of the State was overthrown by lawless and revolutionary measures; in concluding, the President submits that a precedent so dangerous should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and asks Congress to take action in regard to the subject. A debate ensued as to whether the message should be referred to the committee on privileges and elections or to the judiciary. Clayton moved to refer it to the former committee and Thurman moved to substitute the judiciary, it was finally ordered printed and laid on the table.

The house bill for the relief of John W. Marsh was taken up and rejected, yeas 13, nays 23. This was the sewing machine patent bill.

HOUSE.

Senor defended his action as a republican member in voting steady against the motion to suspend the rules, so as to adopt a new rule by which the civil rights bill could be passed. He declared himself a strict republican, but he was opposed to the civil rights bill, in accordance with the views of the people of his district. He was defeated for congress in '74, although receiving within fifty of the entire colored vote of his district because, at the last moment, a rumor was circulated under a party lash that he might yield his honest conviction and support the civil rights bill. The republican party, in forcing this bill, was attempting to do by legislation that which could never be done by legislation—to correct and cure prejudice.

E. R. Hoar advocated the bill, not for any immediate effect for good it might have, but the value of the act was similar to that of the declaration of independence.

Stanard, of Mo., opposed the bill because he did not believe it to be for the interest of either the colored or white people, but would work incalculable damage.

Crain, colored, advocated the bill, and said the colored people had control of the whole school system in South Carolina, yet they had not a mixed school in the State except the State college. "Secure to us," he said, "our liberty, give us a chance to live, put no

restriction on us, and we ask no more of the American people."

Chittenden, Caldwell and Eldridge opposed the bill, the latter declaring that it was only for the benefit of unprincipled carpet-baggers and scallawags, who would make merchandise of the colored race and of their bodies and souls, if thereby they could keep themselves in power and place.

Brown, of Ky., opposed the bill, declaring that its success had been in a measure accomplished by daring and revolutionary invasions on time-honored rules of the House. It had been born in malignity, and would be passed in defiance and violation of the constitution, and executed, he feared, in violence and bloodshed.

Hale, of N. Y., objected to the last sentence, but the Speaker ruled it within the limits of parliamentary debate.

Proceeding with his speech, Brown referred to the Louisiana troubles, which he said had been brought about by a conspiracy between the Attorney General, Kellogg and a wrangling federal judge, and he spoke of Sheridan's banditti dispatch, adding—"We have heard it echoed, elsewhere, that they were thieves and murderers and night riders; now what should be said if that accusation should come from one, I speak not of men, but in language within the rules of this House, if that accusation against that people came from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with every falsehood, who is the champion, and has been such on all occasions, of fraud, who is the apologist of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him, imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself? In Scotland once there was a man whose trade was murder, he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold; he linked his name to his crime and, to-day, throughout the world it is known as Burking."

The SPEAKER: "Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?"

BROWN: "No, sir, I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye."

The SPEAKER: "The Chair understood the gentlemen to refer to a member of the House."

BROWN: "No, sir, I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as 'burking.' If I was to desire to expose all that was pusillanimous and inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals and infamous in politics I should call it Butlerism." (Sensation.)

SPEAKER, interrupting: "The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the Chair."

Hale, of N. Y., demanded that Brown's language be reduced to writing and read from the clerk's desk; and while the reporter was transcribing it excitement was at red heat. The Speaker remarked further, that he had not been paying close attention to the gentleman long, and had addressed him an inquiry, which had been answered either denying or evasively, the Chair couldn't tell which. It would be inexcusable in the Chair to have permitted such language, and his exculpation rested on the evasion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The report of Brown's objectionable language being read, Hale, of N. Y., offered a resolution declaring that in the use of the language, as well as the prevarication by which he was enabled to continue its utterance, Brown had been guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House and merited the severest censure of the House, and that he be brought before the bar in custody of the sergeant-at-arms and publicly censured by the Speaker.

Dawes offered a substitute, providing for Brown's expulsion, but Hale declined to yield and moved the previous question.

Cox, to Hale, "You cannot force this thing on the House; there has been provocation for what the gentleman from Kentucky said."

The House refused to second the previous question, and Dawes then expressed regret at what he deemed the necessity for offering his resolution, and asked whether Brown desired to speak now.

Brown, rising and speaking with great deliberation, said this was the first time that evasion or prevarication had ever been attributed to him; he always spoke in plain

terms, susceptible of no misunderstanding, and he was willing to stand by the record.

Dawes asked him if he desired to say anything in regard to the character of the language he had used?

BROWN—"I stand by the record." (Sensation.) Here a somewhat exciting episode occurred between Hoar and Lamar, arising from a mis-understanding of an expression of the former by the latter, and ending in an explanation and apology by Lamar.

Dawes said that as it was evident the democrats would not vote for his resolution he would withdraw it.

Cox moved to table Hale's resolution, rejected, yeas 82, nays 167. The resolution was then adopted, 161 to 79.

Butler, who had sat quietly through all, then asked to make a personal explanation, and speaking of his eight years of service in the House, said that in all that time no one could accuse him of ever beginning a personal attack on any man, or say that he had gone out of his way to say an unkind word of a man unless first attacked, and he had also endeavored, when attacked, never to leave a man until he was sorry he did it.

The sergeant-at-arms then escorted Brown to the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered a dignified but severe censure.

Brown then said that he intended no prevarication or evasion in reply to the Speaker, and no disrespect to the House. The House then took a recess till ten to-morrow.

The attendance of spectators, to-day, was fully as large as yesterday, a large proportion being colored people. The civil rights bill was taken up at 10.30, and a number of uninteresting ten minutes speeches were made.

At 12.15 Butler called the previous question.

Shanks, in the course of a speech, said he had the equal rights plank of the Cincinnati platform of '72, which he read, causing bursts of laughter all over the house, which were renewed when he announced that he would offer it as a preamble to the bill.

Butler accepted the substitute, and the bill is now in that shape before the House, with an hour's debate; a quarter of which was given to Garfield.

At 12.40 Butler rose to close the debate. The scene presented in the House has rarely been surpassed. Every gallery, including the diplomatic and ladies' galleries, was crowded, and nearly a thousand people were crowded around the doors attempting to gain entrance. Butler's speech presented no notable points; beyond an attempt to retaliate on John Young Brown, by having read a treasonable letter written by him at the beginning of the war, in spite of the objections of Hale, of N. Y., and others. Hale moved that the letter be stricken from the record, but no vote was taken. Butler concluded his speech and a vote was then taken on the school amendment, which was carried, 128 to 48.

The next vote was on a motion to insert the amendment of White, as a substitute for Cessna's amendment, which was practically the senate bill. White's amendment was rejected, as was then Cessna's substitute. A vote was then taken on the adoption of the preamble moved by Shanks, several Democrats voting for it.

The preamble to the bill was adopted by 219 to 23, and at three o'clock the bill was placed upon its passage. The vote on the passage of the civil rights bill was yeas 153, noes 98. I. Ambler, Smith, Stanard, Cruchfield, Lowndes, Roerick, R. Butler, Slean, Brambery and Phelps, republicans, voted in the negative. No demonstration, either on the floor or in the galleries, followed the announcement of the vote.

After a call for bills and joint resolutions, the bill giving bounties to the heirs of soldiers who served less than one year in the army came up, as the unfinished business from last Monday, and was passed.

Poland made a majority report from the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Arkansas, recommending no action in the case; the minority report, signed by Ward, of Ills., was also presented. He favors the restoration of Brooks and the overthrow of the present constitution of the State.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Information reached this city yesterday, that the brig *Hattie Jackson*, on a trading cruise among the South Pacific Islands, went ashore and became a total loss on the island of Santo, prior to November thirtieth; the crew were saved. She hailed from this port.

The fate of the missing schooner *Emily K. Farnham* has been at length ascertained: the hull is reported ashore, bottom up, between Coos Bay and Crescent City, having evidently been capsized by a squall so suddenly that all on board perished. There were eleven persons altogether, passengers and crew.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night to throw a train from the track on the Los Angeles and San Fernando railroad: a log was placed on the track and the switch wedged open with rocks, but owing to the slow motion of the train the attempt failed.

OMAHA, 4.—There have been no trains over the Chicago and Northwestern for two days; the storm has abated, but the weather is extremely cold.

CHICAGO, 4.—The Illinois Episcopal convention, to-day, elected Dr. DeKoven bishop of the diocese, in the third ballot, the vote standing, clergy, DeKoven 39, Leeds 27; lay DeKoven 31, Leeds 22.

NORWICH, Conn., 4.—Ex-Governor and Senator Wm. A. Buckingham, died at his home in this city at midnight.

CHICAGO, 5.—The cold weather continues, though it is not so severe as it has been the past two days. Reports from various parts of the northwest show much suffering, but so far only a few cases of death. Live stock has suffered severely in every part of the west.

NEW YORK, 5.—The jury in the Kemble-Dana libel suit, yesterday, disagreed.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Pinchback has resorted to the unusual means of addressing a memorial to, and distributing it among, the senators, urging them to take speedy action on his credentials as senator from Louisiana, and saying that his own good name and the interests of that State will suffer by delay.

ST. PAUL, 5.—The Senate, to-day, unanimously passed the House resolution, previously telegraphed, calling on Wm. S. King to vindicate himself of Irwin's charges in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, or to resign his seat in the 44th Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Wool is in fair demand, fine steady, medium firmer, with an upward tendency and scarce. Colorado washed 30 @ 33; Colorado unwashed 22 @ 25; extra and merino pulled 47 @ 50; no. 1 and super pulled, 45 @ 47; Texas fine and medium 30 @ 35; Texas coarse 20 @ 25.

There is great excitement and a large speculative movement in petroleum, crude has advanced to 11 cents in barrels, seven in bulk; refined closed at fourteen and a half cents; benzine is one cent higher, and the stock of case oil withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Attorney-General Williams, will appear before the Alabama special committee tomorrow, to give the basis of his action in sending troops to Alabama towards the close of last year.

The civil rights bill, passed by the house to-day, goes to the senate to be acted on irrespective of the bill heretofore passed by the senate. Owing to the great press of public business, including the general appropriation bills, and the short time remaining of the session, doubts are expressed in various quarters as to whether the senate will definitely act upon the measure.

The letter of John Young Brown, read by Butler in the House to-day, was one written by him to the *Louisville Courier* in 1861, in which he admits having declared at a public meeting that not one man nor one dollar would Kentucky furnish Lincoln to aid him in his unholy war against the South, and that if the northern army should attempt to cross the borders of Kentucky it would be resisted to the death, and that if one man were found in the commonwealth to volunteer he ought to be and would be shot down before leaving the State. Hale's (N. Y.) objection to the reading was that it was a reflection upon a member of the House, but Butler defended its introduction on the ground that it was from an official report made by the election

committee to the House, and the Speaker sustained this view.

Butler, in his speech, to-day, said—"My deliberate conviction is that the reason why many of us do not come back to the next congress is because we did not pass this bill a year ago, because we were a do-nothing party, afraid of our shadow, because we were aptly described by the angel who asked to have an epistle written to the church of Laodicea, 'being neither hot nor cold, I spew you out of my mouth.' My successor, a very clever gentleman, could no more have been elected than he could be translated to heaven as Elijah was, if he had not agreed to stand on the doctrine of equal rights to all men before the law on every stump in my district. Why we were beaten was because the civil rights bill was not an accomplished fact."

CHICAGO, 5.—It is reported that the smallpox has broken out in Cook County poor house, and that thirty inmates are already prostrated.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—Three notorious counterfeiters confined in jail here escaped from their cells last night, seized and bound two of the guards, locked them in the cell, released two other prisoners charged with murder, and all succeeded in getting out of jail; the escape was not discovered till this morning when the jailer went to relieve the guards.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—The Nevada Senate, yesterday, finally passed the Assembly joint resolution asking congress to amend the treaty with China, for the prevention of Coolieism.

The German bondholders of the California Pacific railroad, to-day, brought an action against the California Pacific Railroad Company, Milton S. Latham, Saxon D. Atherton, and the California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, for the appointment of two trustees of a certain mortgage executed by the former company, as security for bonds issued by the extension company.

The Los Angeles chamber of commerce have sent the following telegram to Senators Jones, Hagar and Sargent: "If the Hawaiian treaty exempts tropical and semi-tropical fruits from duties it will seriously prejudice one of our most important industries."

NEW YORK, 6.—A New Orleans dispatch says the conservative members of the legislature, after having been in caucus nearly all day, accepted, at half past twelve this morning, the proposition of the congressional committee; this secures the resolution passed and signed by all the members of the legislature, acknowledging the Kellogg government and endorsing the election of 1872, on consideration of obtaining a majority in the lower house by seating the five conservative contesting members; McEnery, who was invited to be present, made a speech denouncing the arrangement, and Speaker Wiltz offered his resignation, which was not accepted. The measure was carried by the country members, the city delegation being mainly in favor of rejecting the proposition. Great excitement prevails even at this late hour, and strong opposition is already developed. The sentiment of the extreme wing of the democratic party is violently opposed to what they consider a sacrifice of principle to policy, and difficulty may be confidently expected.

A dispatch from Scranton says that eight persons were arrested in Carbondale, yesterday, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the cashier of the Second National bank in that city a few days ago; five thousand dollars of the amount stolen has been recovered.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The sub-committee of the house Pacific railroad committee have agreed upon a bill guaranteeing bonds to Tom Scott's railroad to the average amount of \$35,000 per mile; the sub-committee stood, Houghton, Barnum, Wells, and Sypher in favor, and William, of Mich., against. Scott's friends claim that the full committee will agree to the report of the sub-committee by seven to five.

An insane man was arrested on the White House ground, at midnight last night, while attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the house with a number of the President's friends. The same man was arrested several days ago, being caught at night in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion.

LANCASTER, PA., 6.—Owing to