

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—The Chair laid before the Senate a request from the treasurer of the U. S., asking permission to have access to certain quarterly accounts of the treasurer, on file in the Senate, for the purpose of correcting an error therein. Request granted.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 31st ult., enclosing copies of correspondence had with the commissioners of the 43rd Congress respecting taxation of lands granted to states and corporations. Ordered printed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Goodin, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands. Went over.

The House took up as the special order the proposed amendment to the Constitution, reported from the judiciary committee, which is that no person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to such office. To this proposition Fry offered the following as a substitute—

"From and after the 4th of March in the year 1865, the term of office of President and Vice President of the U. S. shall be six years, and any person having been elected to and held the office of President, or who has for two years held such office, shall be ineligible to re-election."

WASHINGTON, 2.—O'Brien offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to enquire into the expediency of requesting the President to negotiate a commercial treaty between the U. S. and the republic of France, placing citizens of the U. S. on as favorable a footing as citizens of other and most favored nations in respect to duties and charges imposed on imports with the Republic of France. Adopted.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the committee on public lands, providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands to actual settlers. It authorizes the payment by settlers and purchasers under appraisal already made of the appraised value of their farms in six equal annual installments. It also provides for a new appraisal. After some discussion the bill passed.

McCrary, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, made the special order for Wednesday, February 16th. It provides for a circuit court in each judicial district, establishes a court of appeals in each circuit, which has appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in courts within each circuit. The terms of the courts of appeal will be held at Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The decisions of these courts of appeals are to be final and conclusive, but a review upon the law may be had on writ of error of appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$10,000, or where the adjudication involves a constitutional question or any treaty or law of the United States, or where the court shall certify that it involves a legal question sufficient to require final decision by the Supreme Court.

The House then resumed the consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment, limiting the presidential term.

Woodworth opposed the amendment and declared that although he had voted for the resolution offered by a member on the other side against a third term, he would prefer a thousand times to see President Grant re-elected rather than see the office filled by one of those who twelve years ago were in arms against the government.

Young remarked, as one who bore arms against the government, that there was no danger of such person putting himself forward as a presidential candidate.

Lane, chairman of judiciary committee, closed the debate with a speech favoring the amendment.

Reagan offered an amendment as follows—

"No person who has held or may

hereafter hold the office of President shall ever hereafter be eligible to said office, and that the term of office of the President and Vice President of the United States be six years."

New moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee; vote, yeas 127, nays 127, tie vote.

The Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was lost.

A vote was then taken on Reagan's amendment; the word "hereafter" being first changed to "thereafter." Vote, 78 yeas, 184 nays.

A vote was then taken on Fry's amendment. Rejected, yeas 109, nays 144.

A vote was taken on the passage of the bill. Lost, yeas 141, nays 106.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Clymer offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House the entire cost for the last fiscal year of the signal service.

Wheeler offered a resolution directing the committee on appropriations to insert an item appropriating \$2,500 to the widow of the late H. A. Starkweather; adopted.

Young introduced a bill to provide for a custom-house at Memphis, T. n. Referred.

Glover offered a resolution reciting the belief that certain political and personal influences have been exercised to secure the removal of a federal judge and the appointment of another in Colorado, for the corrupt purpose of procuring certain orders and decrees concerning certain mining interests now in litigation, and directing the Attorney General to furnish copies of letters and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford and for appointment of Judge Stone in his stead. Referred to judiciary committee.

Atkins, from committee on appropriations, reported a resolution requesting the President to appoint a competent and experienced military officer to execute the duties of Indian agent so far as to repair to the Red Cloud agency and other Sioux agencies, to inquire as to the deficiency of the appropriation for the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

The bill regulating practice in the U. S. circuit and district courts, which was before the House in the morning hour yesterday, was taken up and passed.

Lord, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the U. S. circuit courts to appoint commissioners, to be called affidavits, depositions and verifications of pleadings to be read in the U. S. courts, but who are not to possess the other powers conferred by statute on circuit court commissioners. After discussion the bill passed.

AMERICAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., 31.—The Republican State Convention is called for Tuesday, February 29th. The call is for all electors who desire good government, favor specie payments and non-sectarian public schools.

The democratic convention will be held February 23rd.

St. Louis, 31.—On the opening of court this p. m. the impanelling of the jury in the Maguire case was immediately proceeded with, resulting in the selection of twelve gentlemen from the interior countries.

According to previous announcement the court re-convened at 10 p. m., Judge Treat on the bench, to receive what the jury in the McKee case might have to present. A quarter of an hour later the jury came in with the following verdict—"We the jury find the defendant guilty."

Council for the defence asked that the jury be polled, which was done and all responded affirmatively.

Judge Treat stated, in relation to bonds, that he would prefer the matter to be decided by Judge Dillon. It was agreed that the defendant be called to-morrow morning upon opening court and the amount of the bonds determined by the full bench. The defendant left the court room with his counsel and numerous sympathizing friends. The verdict was unexpected, almost everybody anticipating disagreement or acquittal.

NORWICH, Conn., 31.—The funeral of the late Congressman Starkweather took place this p. m., at the Central Baptist Church. The public buildings were very generally draped with mourning and there was a general suspension of business. The remains were taken to Yantic cemetery, followed by a

large procession. The pall-bearers were Major Osgood, Col. Allan Tenney, Jos. Sewell, E. G. Bidwell, Col. Sabin, L. Sagles, and Hon. Jeremiah Olney.

ATCHISON, Kas., 31.—A commercial traveler, just in from Solomon Valley, says six horse thieves were hanged there a few days ago by a vigilance committee. Among those hung were Hutchinson, Cox and Connoughty, three desperadoes of the frontier. The thieves were surrounded in a cabin at night, just after returning from Nebraska, where they had been seen to dispose of stolen stock. They were tried by a lynchers' court, found guilty, and executed at once.

NEW YORK, 1.—The annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the U. S. held last night, resolved that the Philadelphia branch be respectfully requested to embrace a suitable opportunity for acquainting distinguished visitors there with our Christian and philanthropic institutions.

The treasurer of St. Lawrence Co., in this State is reported a defaulter, but to what amount is unknown.

The shocking murder of Simmons in Brooklyn on Thursday night, is made more revolting by the discovery of the missing portions of the body in a swamp on the outskirts of that city, where they were placed by the murderer Kretz, and by him picked out yesterday by the police authorities.

The Seamless Clothing Co. is reported failed. The company has a capital of \$200,000 and liabilities supposed to reach \$500,000.

The failure is also reported of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co., it has a capital of \$125,000.

Four hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by the first suspension.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 1.—In the United States court this morning the following named parties, for crooked whiskey operations, were sentenced by Judge Gresham—Philip C. Ehrwine, George T. Simonson, David M. Lewis, Harrison Miller, William Mumford, Hyrum B. Snyder, Alfred M. McGaff, John E. Phillips, each to two years in the Southern Indiana penitentiary and a fine of \$1,000; James K. Hill, to three years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$1,000; Thomas Raff, to one year in Gibson county jail, and a fine of \$1,000; Henry Jacques, Christopher O'Connor, John T. Crisp, Dennis Reilley, each six months in the Gibson County jail and a fine of \$500; Geo. Hagan to six months in the Vanderburg county jail and a fine of \$500. Passing sentence on J. W. Bingham has been postponed a few weeks longer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says a prominent naval officer says to-night the action of the Navy Department during the last few days fully justifies apprehensions of difficulties with Cuba, as certain stores and munitions of war and supplies of all kinds are being rapidly concentrated at our new naval depot at Port Royal. We have a formidable squadron there, under the command of Rear Admiral Le Roy. It is announced among naval men, that this squadron is to execute a series of manoeuvres within a few weeks, under the direction of Capt. Stephen Hall, commanding the frigate Hartford, but some think more serious business is contemplated. Those in authority deny that such is the case.

DENVER, Col., 1.—A round house and three locomotives of the Kansas Pacific R. R. at Wallace, Kansas, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$70,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—The Senate committee on finance has referred to the comptroller of the currency for an expression of his views on the bill to authorize the formation of national banks with capital as small as \$50,000 without restriction as to the population of places where they may be located.

BOSTON, 1.—The publication of the Daily News, evening paper, formerly owned by E. D. Winslow, suspended to-day. It is reported that two hundred thousand dollars have been sunk in the attempt to establish it.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial, G. Kneist, M. Shioda, T. Yamano, H. Shubata, and St. Tawara, arrived yesterday on the *Belgica* and will remain here a few days.

St. Louis, 1.—On reassembling this p. m. Judge Dillon overruled the motion on the part of the W. U.

Telegraph Co. to set aside the subpoena *duces tecum*.

Mr. Voorhees then addressed the court and stated that after consultation between the counsel for government and that for the defendant it had been agreed that the government would withdraw the sixth count in the indictment against Maguire, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government, and that the defendant would enter a plea of guilty as to the remaining five counts, charging him with neglect or dereliction of duty in not reporting to his superior officer, the supervisor of the district, certain irregularities of distilleries. Council further stated that when Maguire took charge of the office he was unused to the duties and surrounded by difficulties unforeseen and influences more powerful than himself. These difficulties and influences, in a great degree, caused neglect of duty. He was innocent of intentional misconduct and feels innocent yet, except so far as he was controlled by influences brought to bear upon him. He was under the control and subject to all the orders of Gen. McDonald, the supervisor, who was a member of the ring, and he never received a dollar by the conspiracy which has been unearthed.

District Attorney Dyer reiterated Mr. Voorhees' statement as to the action of counsel and said the government accepted the plea of guilty as to the counts charging neglect of duty of duty and abandoned the sixth count charging conspiracy, and added "It is due to Maguire to state that so far as the government is concerned we have been unable to trace the payment of any money to him as to a member of the conspiracy."

The Court agreed to this arrangement and a nolle prosequi was entered as to the conspiracy count, and a plea of guilty was entered as to the others.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1.—In the U. S. court this morning several of the prisoners in the whiskey cases, before sentence was passed, pleaded honorable wounds and faithful service in the army, and various other reasons, in mitigation. Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of his duty, but could not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they committed. He drew a decided contrast between the officers of the Government and distillers. The former are trusted servants in the pay of the United States, while the latter are not trusted, but are watched by Government. Therefore the former ought to have increased punishment. He then announced that those officers who had betrayed their trust should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer, and pay a fine of one thousand dollars each.

Then followed the case of James K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector. He protested his innocence before God and the world. The Judge, in sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary and a thousand dollars fine, remarked that his crime was of the deeper dye because of his high position in the Government service.

In the case of John W. Bingham, Col. Truster stated to the court that he had a couple of affidavits, showing that Bingham's wife was in a critical condition, and that a sudden shock to her nervous system might prove fatal, and that the further fact that government officers in New York wished Bingham's affidavit in other cases. He therefore asked delay in passing sentence.

The Judge replied that since these facts had come to his knowledge he had thought much about what it was best to do, that although there will be a popular clamor for Bingham's sentence, he thought, as a question of humanity, sentence ought to be deferred, that Bingham recently had lost a brother who no doubt had died of remorse, that the Government could afford to wait a few weeks before passing sentence, and he was perfectly willing to take the responsibility of postponing it for the present.

MEMPHIS, 1.—The *Ledger* says in the U. S. circuit court to-day a petition in bankruptcy was filed by the Southern Life Insurance Co. The schedule of assets and liabilities has not yet been made out, but the liabilities are alleged in the petition to be \$1,000,117.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives for information of the special committee on Mexican border troubles, in

response to a letter from that committee, copies of reports and correspondence in 1874, '75, and '76, relative to troubles on the Rio Grande.

Recently in reply to the committee whether the department can dispose of sufficient force to give complete protection to the Rio Grande border from the mouth of the river to Laredo, and at such points between Laredo and Fort Dennison as may not be protected without detriment to the general service, the force necessary, in his opinion being two full regiments of the best class of mounted troops, with infantry to garrison main stations, the general of the army reports as follows—

"I doubt the possibility of preventing all raids across the Mexican border from Brownsville to Eagle Pass, 382 miles, but they may in a great measure be prevented by increasing the strength of the companies on the frontier. Congress, by simply authorizing the President at his discretion to increase each company serving to 100 enlisted men, would meet the emergency more economically than by any other course possible. One such regiment of infantry, say the 11th or 24th, with a regiment of cavalry, the 8th and part of the 10th, thus increased, would suffice. I am convinced that a single company of 100 men is more efficient than two of the present small companies. The only cavalry regiment that could be sent to the Rio Grande this winter would be the 3rd, now on the U. P. R. R., and that would leave this road exposed to raids from the Sioux, who are always mistrusted."

The Secretary of War has replied to the resolution of the House calling for copies of orders and instructions under which Q. M. General Meigs is acting during his absence from the U. S., from which it appears that the President directed that Gen. Meigs proceed to Europe on special service, inspecting and reporting on foreign armies. He was allowed eighteen months for this purpose from June 1st last. It was expected that he should make the staff department subject to his investigations, particularly the Q. M. department, and make such suggestions and recommendations as in his judgment might be of value in adding to the efficiency of the U. S. army. He was allowed full pay and allowances of Brig. General, inclusive of fuel and quarters in kind and quantity, at the rate and under the regulations at Washington for the time, also his actual expenses of travel and hotel bills. He was accompanied by an aid-de-camp, with full pay and allowances, and also a Q. M.'s clerk, with salary of \$200 per month, and all incidental expenses.

At an adjourned meeting of the Senate committee on railroads this evening Judge Brown, of San Francisco, made a speech on behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad, dissecting the Texas and Pacific bill, showing its demands on the treasury to be nearly three hundred millions, and argued that the land grant of the Texas Pacific was forfeited by non-compliance with the law.

Mr. Huntington stated at the close that reports were circulated that his friends did not intend to build the road, and he offered to complete the road to the Texas line at El Paso within six years, and to deposit satisfactory security to guarantee it.

The House appropriation committee are still devoting their time to the consideration of the Treasury Department. The pay of the Secretary is the same, but the pay of the assistants is reduced \$500, making the pay for each \$4,000. The number of divisions in the Secretary's office is likewise reduced from eight to five. The pay of these retained is reduced 10 per cent, and the numerical strength is reduced 25 per cent. The divisions in the Secretary's office are to retain assistant chiefs, and those to be abolished will be left to the Secretary.

The democratic caucus held to-night continued till a late hour, Representative Lamar in the chair and Representative Banning secretary; 160 members present. The chairman announced the congressional campaign committee heretofore ordered as follows—Representatives Clymer, Pa., chairman; Chapin, Mass.; Throckmorton, Tex.; Hooker, Miss.; Hewitt Robins, N. C.; and Saylor, O. W. W. Corcoran, J. E. Harney and Judge Mason are members on the part of the District of Columbia. The Senate appointed as part of the committee, Senator