

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Congressman Chittenden, of New York, who is heartily in accord with the recommendation of the President and Secretary Sherman for the retirement of Greenbacks, has made a quiet canvass of the House to ascertain how many republicans would support a bill embodying it. He has thus far found only twelve, and is therefore decidedly discouraged. A large proportion of even hard money republicans believe that in a political point of view it would be bad policy to attempt such legislation at present, and there seems to be very little doubt that this proposition will soon be given effectual quietus by the adoption of a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House of Representatives, the outstanding volume of currency should not be diminished.

The other branch of the President and Secretary's recommendation, namely, that greenbacks should be divested of their legal tender quality, meets with much greater favor, although it is not likely to command a majority of the Senate and has apparently no chance of adoption by the House.

Senator Bayard, as will be seen from the joint resolution introduced by him to-day, favors continuing in circulation the entire present volume of greenbacks, but would deprive them of their legal tender power for all purposes except the payment of dues to the United States other than for customs. This maintains the strict democratic doctrine in accordance with the position taken by that party when greenbacks were first issued.

The House appropriation committee to-day were unanimous in desiring an early completion of the appropriation bills. The deficiency appropriation for the pay of marshals and their deputies will doubtless be the first provided for, as it was thoroughly discussed.

The House election committee this morning found 16 contested cases to be disposed of. The only one noted on was that of McCabe, democrat, vs. Arth, republican, Ninth Indiana District. Decision of the question, whether McCabe be allowed further time, was postponed until Friday. The other cases are in various conditions or forwardness, four only being ready for committees.

Delegate Cannon said the President's message has given the death blow to any idea of procuring the admission of Utah as a State at this session. He criticised very severely the President's assertions concerning the Mormons, and says he recently had several interviews with the President, and disabused, or endeavored to do so, of some of the prevailing notions on this subject. Cannon says there is no truth at all in the intimations that the Mormons had something to do with the recent outbreaks. He argues that no people are more interested in preserving peace with Indians than are the Mormons.

Congressman Muller has prepared a bill to establish a mint in New York City, which he will introduce to-morrow, or, if precluded by objections, on Monday. Some \$30,000,000 in bullion awaits coinage. The bill prepared by Muller seeks to establish a mint of equal capacity with the one at Philadelphia, with superintendent, assayer and assistant, melter and refiner with assistant, and coiner with one assistant; five clerks and such subordinate workmen as may be necessary. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for building and \$2,000,000 for machinery and apparatus.

John Scott, a leading colored man from North Carolina, left for Indiana to-night in charge of a company of 125 emigrants. He reports that 400 will be ready to leave North Carolina when he returns, and reports to them in regard to the location. He says that at least 2,000 will leave the section of North Carolina, where he resides, before spring. Railroads, at the suggestion of the planters, attempted to aid in keeping these people in the State, by raising the fare to Washington from \$6 to \$10.

Representative Daggett to-day introduced a bill providing that courts shall have jurisdiction over actions brought to determine the right of possession of mining claims if it is shown that either of the parties to an action has made ap-

plication to the proper United States officers for patent for such mining claim, and that both are claiming it or part of it, or right of possession thereof.

A western hard money republican said to-day: "If we can get the Supreme Court to decide that Congress cannot constitutionally make paper money a legal tender in time of peace, that ends the question and puts it out of politics. Our people in the west will accept that, while they would resent our voting in Congress to repeal the legal tender clause."

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 300,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia mint.

It is understood the bill introduced in the House by Garfield relative to the funding operations of the government was prepared by Secretary Sherman.

The President appointed the following: Daniel B. Towner, postmaster at Truckee; Edwin B. Marcellus, at Oakland; Josiah H. Taylor, at Bozeman; William H. Fawcett, at Lead City; Nathan Kimball, at Ogden; Theodore W. Otis, at Prescott; Truman F. Chapman, at Las Vegas.

Secretary Schurz received the following telegram this morning:

Los Pinos, 1.—The Indians continue to come in and seem inclined to testify more freely.

(Signed) HATCH.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Chas. Beardsley, Iowa, fourth auditor of the Treasury; Chas. Hotton, Michigan, for the Shoshone Indian agency in Wyoming.

Weaver's bill to place the soldiers and sailors on the equality with bondholders, contemplates paying each soldier and sailor the aggregate difference in the value between the currency in which he was paid during the war, and the value of gold at the time of the several payments. In case of his demise, the amount is to be paid to his heirs. Six per cent. interest is to be allowed from the date the soldier or sailor was mustered out up to the date of payment of the above amount. In order to meet this liability the Government is to issue \$500,000,000 United States notes or less they being full legal tender.

In the contest case of McDowell vs. Whitaker, Democrat of Oregon, no evidences or briefs have been presented and it will be dropped.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Western Union has made the following reductions: In rates to St. Louis 75 to 60 cents for every ten words, and the charge for every additional word to be 4 instead of 5 cents; to Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, a reduction of from 60 to 50 cents for every ten words, and from 5 to 3 cents for each additional word. A further reduction will be made as the wires are extended.

John Van Horne, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has been in delicate health for some time, sails for Europe, Friday, to be absent for some months.

Speaking of the reduction of the Western Union Telegraph rates, President Greene says: The company will make further reductions according as the No. 4 wire is built, and that they intend to have it put up as soon as possible to San Francisco. In connection with this reduction in rates, it was noted yesterday that large blocks of the Western Union stocks, aggregating 20,000 shares, were sold at \$1.06.

The Anchor Line steamer *Circassia*, which left yesterday for Glasgow, is off Sandy Hook, having in tow the same line's steamer *California* from London Nov. 10th, for New York. The *Circassia* is the vessel which towed into Halifax harbor the disabled steamship *City of Richmond*. The *California* lost her propeller on Nov. 20th, latitude 42°36', longitude 57.47, and proceeded under sail till met by the steamship *Circassia*, 90 miles off Sandy Hook.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—In the Cane-growers' Convention, a report from Professor Stewart, of Murphysville, Iowa, was read, which cited successful cases of crystallizing sugar from sorghum and Indian corn by the use of his process. He said the Chinese, or Asiatic cane, was the best sugar producing variety in this country. It can be grown wherever corn is raised. He has obtained from Indian corn from 1,600 to 2,400 pounds of sugar to the acre. Discussion of the paper revealed the fact that several members had obtained very indifferent

results from the use of Professor Stewart's process, and that this process is by no means the only one by which sugar can be produced from sorghum cane. There is much enthusiasm among the members on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—A fair was held last night at the Presbyterian Church, on Broad and Oxford streets, to defray the expenses of the new organ, and early this morning some of the decorations caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished, everything combustible, including the new organ was destroyed, and nothing remained but the stone walls and the steeple. The church cost \$150,000 to build about 10 years ago. The damage is estimated at \$50,000, fully covered by insurance.

ATLANTA, 3.—A strong temperance movement has been inaugurated in this city, called the Blue Ribbon movement. Three thousand have signed themselves to total abstinence. Gov. Colquitt and other prominent citizens are active participants. A general temperance revival in Georgia is expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—A Sacramento dispatch says: Gov. Irwin has certified to the President and to Congress the vote of California on the Chinese question, accompanying it with a memorial required by the act calling for the vote. A copy has also been certified to each cabinet officer and every governor in the United States, and to every United States senator and representative.

BUFFALO, 4.—The Board of Directors of the National Base Ball Association met this morning. The championship pennant of '79 was awarded to the Providence Club.

AUGUSTA, Maine, 4.—T. G. Parker, chairman of the committee to which was referred the protest of the Senators' and Representatives' reports to the Governor and Council that said protest contains several important misstatements. The committee asserts that the answer given to the request for the examination of the return for Senators and Representatives from Androscoggin County, with a view to correcting errors that might be therein, was the following:

"The Council unanimously respond that, as at present advised, the Constitution does not provide for such alterations."

This was the only answer given them and no statement like that quoted in the protest was made. The only request made by the gentlemen signing the protest, was the one above specified, and the only answer given them was the one before mentioned. The committee refer to the matter of bringing the subject of the inspected returns before court, and have no doubt the views of the court upon any disputed point would have great weight with the executive department in the discharge of the duties now before it.

NEW YORK, 4.—The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Committee held a private session last night, at which arrangements for a public meeting, to agitate the subject of a "World's Fair," to be held the present month at Cooper Institute were completed. A letter from General Grant was read, promising to preside over the meeting at Cooper Institute, if it did not interfere with his other arrangements.

WASHINGTON, 4.—A democratic caucus committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, Whyte, Bailey, Vance, Kernan, Saulsbury, Lamar, Voorhees and Jones, of Florida, held a long meeting this afternoon, at which Rolls, sergeant-at-arms and other officers of the Senate were critically examined without ascertaining whether further caucus action is advisable in regard to distribution of Senate patronage. Inquiry concerning this subject, which the committee were required to investigate, by a resolution at Thursday's caucus, will be continued at another meeting.

The House committee on rules, authorized Representative Frye to report a resolution for the creation of nine members to whom shall be referred all matters introduced in the House which relate to woman suffrage.

Frost introduced in the House to-day a bill which provides that when any merchandise, imported at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, New Orleans, Cleveland, Toledo and San Francisco, shall appear by the manifest of the importing vessels to be consigned to and destined for either of the ports specified, the collector at the port

of arrival, shall take said merchandise into his custody and immediately forward the same to such port of destination.

The resolution submitted by Senator Carpenter to-day, embodying the "let well enough alone" policy, in regard to the financial situation, will be called up by him, according to his present intention, at an early day, probably some time next week, for the purpose of making a speech upon it. This will doubtless precipitate before the Christmas holiday recess, the general financial debate, which has not heretofore been expected to take place before next month.

Congressman Fry, Maine, said to-day that he believed that this resolution, or something similar, should be adopted by the House under a suspension of the rules, and that this will end the present excitement concerning Hayes and Sherman's greenback recommendations without any waste of time of the House in debating it. He added that "you know that all the House committees are democratic. If a democratic committee chooses to report a bill in accordance with the President's views, then there will be a chance to discuss the wisdom of the President's recommendations. I don't think, however, that any democratic committee will report any such bill, and I do know the republicans would not let it they could."

The chairman of the House committee on appropriations to-day received a communication from Attorney General Devens giving the amount needed as a deficiency appropriation for United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals during the current fiscal year at \$600,000. This is the amount voted by the House last session in the bill which President Hayes vetoed on account of its restrictive clause prohibiting the use of any portion of the money for payment of Deputy Marshals of elections. The committee will meet to-morrow to consider the subject.

James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, in a report shows that during the last fiscal year there were 4,289 steamers inspected and 15,212 officers licensed. The total number of lives lost by accidents from various causes is 177, 44 of which were not chargeable to accidents resulting from the use of steam in navigation.

Congressman Bingham introduced into the House to-day a joint resolution providing for an equestrian statue to General Custer, to cost \$30,000. It is to be erected on some suitable reservation in this city.

Owing to the great demand for the one cent bronze pieces, the Philadelphia mint turned out over 600,000 pieces of that denomination last month, and the demand still continues.

BOSTON, 4.—Francis W. Rice, formerly United States Consul at Aspinwall, in an interview on the projected inter-oceanic canal, says: Compared with the Panama route the steamer distance is 685 miles shorter on the Nicaragua route for the west coast of Mexico and California. But 140 miles of this must be deducted for the greater length of the combined San Juan River, Lake and Canal route, that being 182 miles, while the Panama canal would be but 41 miles; but on the other hand the Panama route would be 600 to 700 miles nearer to the great cities and rich trade of the South Pacific, comprising Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, while the facilities of the canal at Panama would give to the immense Magdalena and Colombian coast trade on both oceans that would centre at Panama and Aspinwall for all parts of the world, and would more than over-balance the opening up of a small portion of the Nicaragua, and in addition be little gain in distance to and from the ports of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador. Costa Rica would not be much affected by the choice of either route.

The Panama route would have a deep, safe harbor on both sides by placing slight breakwaters at Aspinwall. The Panama railroad immediately alongside of which the canal would be cut, would immensely add to the facility with which the work could be constructed. It would not take half the time to complete it that the Nicaragua route would require. There would be only forty-one miles of towage for sailing vessels over the Panama, against 182 miles over the Nicaragua route, besides an immense difference in favor of the Panama in the expense of the project.

If the canal be not made on the proposed route of De Lesseps, Mr. Rice thinks it will be made over a still shorter one, the San Blas route.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 4.—In the Reno Court Martial at Fort Meade to-day, the prosecution rested its case after examining Mrs. W. T. Fanshawe without adducing any other facts than those already telegraphed.

The defense then opened and Dr. Irwin testified that, moving from a cold place into a warm room might produce the same effects as those manifested by Reno at the supper table at Fanshawe's house on the night of August 3d.

Major Marcus A. Reno testified that on the night of the 10th, while walking in front of Sturgis' house, he saw Ella in complete toilet, and that she presented such a beautiful picture that he could not resist the temptation of looking through the window upon her. He had no intention of alarming them, and would suffer the loss of his right hand before he would cause them the slightest injury. He did not approach the window stealthily or suspiciously, but walked there as he would walk into the court-room. He wrote a very polite note of apology to Mrs. Sturgis for his action that night, but owing to his being in close arrest could not send it until two days after. He had always entertained the highest respect and admiration for Miss Ella and the Sturgis family. He testified that on the night of October 25th, when he had an altercation with Nicholson, he was perfectly sober, and that Nicholson repeated brags of being able to whip him, drove him beyond limits of patience, and in an angry passion he struck Nicholson with a billiard cue.

The court adjourned till to-morrow, when the case will probably close.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—The *Observer*, a republican organ, publishes a statement received by the republican campaign committee from Delta, to the effect that Dave Armstrong was hung Sunday night; that R. H. Brown, late postmaster, was hung, and ex-Sheriff Peck whipped and stretched Monday night, and that 25 others have been run away from the parish. The terrorism is complete. The parish has been counted on for over 2,000 majority for the democrats.

HUDSON, N. J., 4.—John Thomas (colored) last night entered the residence of Ransom Lossee, a farmer, three miles from Coxsack, and demanded money. Failing in his demand Thomas shot Lossee. A scuffle ensued and the negro escaped, but was subsequently arrested and placed in the Catskill jail. Lossee's wounds are regarded as fatal. A mob threatened to break the jail and lynch the negro. Military protection has been called for.

DENVER, 4.—A dispatch from Los Pinos on the 3d says: Jack came in that morning, and at noon was giving testimony before the commission. His story agrees with Colorado's.

Agent Stanley, who has been summoned to Washington by Secretary Schurz, was to have left for that point on the 3d.

CHICAGO, 5.—General Grant yesterday afternoon received the ministers of all the denominations at the residence of his son, Colonel Grant. Dr. Goodwin, of the first Congregational church introduced them in a brief speech. General Grant said in reply: "I am very glad to receive the ministers of the various denominations, and churches here this morning, and thank you for the very cordial welcome you have extended to me. I shall not be able to respond to the words you have just heard, but can say that I have always believed, and do now believe, that a nation, as well as individuals, who acts from any other principle than what is just and right must receive punishment. The great conflict which we have gone through has been a punishment for national sins, a punishment that was to come sooner or later in some shape, and had to end in great loss of blood. Though that struggle has ended, it has left us a nation, one that is to be preserved, and will last many generations, and gradually work out what may be wrong in it now." Applause greeted various parts of the speech. There was general hand-shaking, and about three o'clock all had departed. The evening was spent in a quiet way at the house of General Sheridan, where a few old friends met the General and Mrs. Grant.

Late in the evening the General