

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—A large number of petitions were presented. Many from women asking that effect be given to the anti-polygamy law of 1862; others protesting against the so-called patent law bill and against the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Booth, for the interchange of subsidiary silver coin and United States notes.

By McDonald, to authorize the taxation of outstanding legal tenders.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Acklin called attention to the scandal in Louisiana with which his name is associated, and presented a resolution authorizing an inquiry. Defeated on the ground that the resolution did not embrace the question of privilege.

On motion of Harrison, the judiciary committee was directed to inquire into the charges against Judge Blodgett, of the western district of Illinois.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 6.—Mayor Cooper's inaugural address urges that the burdens imposed upon New York commerce in the way of tolls, charges and exactions be lightened; that harbor facilities and dock and wharf accommodations be extended and adapted to the modern cheap methods of handling bulky products.

Judge Blatchford, to-day, rendered a decision in the case of Colgate against the Western Union Telegraph Company, being an application for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from using the gutta percha insulators. His honor denied the motion for an injunction but prohibits the sale by the defendant of gutta percha wires or cables, which it now has or may acquire, and also prohibits the manufacture or sale by the defendant, of any gutta percha covered wires or cables other than those which are now in use.

The sub-treasury is not giving clearing house certificates, to-day, because the supply of blanks has been temporarily exhausted by the unexpectedly large demand the last few days. A fresh supply will be ready to-morrow.

A slight fire in the World building, last night, in the rooms occupied by the Scottish American newspaper. The World composers were startled by the volumes of smoke, and stampeded. There was no delay to the World. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is whispered on the street that some of the recently locked-out of that concern, may know something about it.

The Post's special from Cohoes, N.Y., says: The Harmony cotton mills, employing 3,500 hands and producing 300,000 yards of cotton goods a day, have reduced their working time to three days a week in order to reduce the production and stiffen prices.

There was great crowds of spectators present in the surrogate court, to-day, to hear the arguments on the petition for the citation filed last week to William H. Vanderbilt, to show cause why the executors of the Vanderbilt estate should not be removed because, as alleged, they were allowing its resources to be exhausted and squandered by William H. Vanderbilt. Owing to the absence of counsel in behalf of the will, the case was adjourned till Monday.

Guatemala advices to Dec. 1 say: The railroad from San Jose to Escuintla, for which Mr. Naume completed the arrangements in San Francisco, will be commenced on his arrival. A large force of Chinese laborers are expected soon. The rolling stock is also en route. The contractor has apparently overcome the opposition, and will complete the line to the capital should the government require.

Wall Street gossip is that Vanderbilt and Garrison are combining for control roads to St. Louis. The point of Union being the Wabash road, beyond which Garrison is master of the situation, while Vanderbilt controls the outlet this side. It is whispered that the latter has secured a seat in the St. Paul and Northwestern board of directors. It

is stated that John Leager, who furnishes the Unicorn line of steamers, conceived the project, and is under no obligation to carry for the Central road exclusively, but may load from the Erie elevators as well.

WASHINGTON, 6.—A decision was rendered, this afternoon, by the United States Supreme court, in the case of George Reynolds against the United States, brought here by appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah. The case involves the whole question of polygamy in the territories and the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress for its suppression. Reynolds was indicted by a grand jury for contracting a bigamous marriage. He was tried in the Third judicial court of Utah and found guilty. He appealed to the supreme court of the Territory and finally to this court which now affirms the judgment of the lower tribunals, and decides that congress had power to pass the laws prohibiting polygamous marriages in Utah, and that such laws are constitutional.

With reference to the decision of the Utah polygamy case to-day, it is interesting to note that the Supreme Court were unanimous on the main question involved, namely, as to the constitutionality of the law of congress prohibiting the so-called plural marriages, etc. The chief justice, speaking for the entire court, declared that this law is not in conflict with the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom and showed that the right of congress to legislate for the protection of the fundamental principles of society cannot be abridged by the Mormon claim of religious belief any more than it could by the claim of certain other religious beliefs that human sacrifices are necessary or that widows must be burned with the bodies of their dead husbands. There was some slight difference of opinion as to the admissibility of the testimony of one of the witnesses given on the former trial in Utah, but the two or three justices who doubted its admissibility, concurred with their associates in all the other points of the case and there is absolutely nothing left in the whole matter for further judicial determination or controversy.

It is learned, to-night, that Justice Hunt, of the United States supreme court, was stricken with paralysis at his residence, in this city last Saturday, and is now in such a condition that his recovery is despaired of. One side is entirely paralyzed, and he is to-night unable to talk. It is feared he cannot live more than a few days, and apprehensions are expressed by one of his intimate friends, who saw him to-day, that a fatal change in his condition may occur within comparatively few hours. The fact of his very serious illness was not known even to his associates on the bench until this afternoon.

Senator Thurman, this afternoon, prepared a letter addressed to the Columbus Ohio Banquet committee, saying that it will not be in his power to attend the democratic celebration of the 8th inst., as he is beginning to recover from a severe cold and cannot but recognize the fact that it would be imprudent for him in such extremely cold weather to make the trip. He offers a few reflections upon the toast, "The Jackson Democracy," the theme upon which he was appointed to speak, and confines himself solely to that subject.

The recent ruling of the postoffice department, that the products of the papyrograph electric pen and manifold presses must pay letter rates postage, was based on the law as it is, and not as the department thinks it should be. The amendment to be proposed by the postal authorities to Congress is one which will permit the admission of matter prepared by these processes at third class rates, when even the communications are not of the nature of actual correspondence.

The opinion read by Justice Miller in behalf of the majority of the court in the Credit Mobilier case, is largely devoted to the discussion of legal technicalities, but in the general terms it can be described as an argument showing first, that the interest of the United States in the matters complained of is too remote and insufficient to sustain its bill in equity; and second, that Congress has no power to compel one party, in this instance the Union Pacific Railroad Company, without his consent, to bring suit against another party, namely, the

Credit Mobilier Company, to right alleged wrongs done to the former.

The Pacific Railroad 5 per cent. case was not decided to-day, but a decision may be looked for next Monday.

The city is rapidly filling up with congressmen returning from holiday recess, and a quorum of both houses will undoubtedly be present to-morrow.

The Geneva award bill will come up as a special order in the House to-morrow, and a vote will probably be reached by Thursday, as on that day the army re-organization bill is the special order, to hold its place until finally disposed of.

The bill for the revision of the patent laws is pending as unfinished business in the Senate, but there are indications that strenuous efforts will be made to antagonize its consideration with the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

The reply of Secretary Schurz to Sheridan's letter is finished but not to be transmitted or made public until the commissioner of Indian affairs completes a special report to accompany it. This document will probably be ready to-morrow.

George Alfred Townsend, the well known correspondent, who probably interviews a greater number of prominent people throughout the country than any other man living, has arrived here from a recent tour in the northern and western States, and expresses the opinion that Grant will be nominated with a whirl for President, with a southern man for second place, and that the democratic ticket will be Thurman and Bayard.

The selection of Bayard Taylor's successor as minister to Germany is expected to take place early this week. It is stated at the White House that in point of number of written endorsements, Gov. Hart-rant is ahead of all other applicants, but this by no means indicates that his chances are best. It is expected, also, that the President will send in the nomination for director of the mint this week. Linderman is still generally believed to have the inside track for the appointment.

The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, in describing its relations with other members of the general railroad system of the country, says: "The Central Pacific is obviously the most important of the roads connecting with it. The relations of these two companies seem always to have been sufficiently harmonious. They compete with each other only for the Utah business, and as respects that they have agreed upon a tariff of rates which they deem not unreasonable, and subject to this tariff business is allowed to take its own course. As the dealings of Utah have hitherto been mainly with the east, the bulk of its business has come to the Union Pacific. How long this will continue to be the case may admit of a growing doubt. Already under the existing tariff Australian coke is being brought to Salt Lake in competition with that from Pennsylvania. London would also appear to be the great market for the productions of Utah. In time, therefore, it would seem not improbable that those products will seek the seaboard by a local transit of 900 miles to San Francisco, rather than by one of 2,500 miles to New York. Should a tendency in this direction develop itself, it will probably materially affect the relations of the two Pacific roads.

BATAVIA, N. Y., 6.—The New York Central officials are very reticent regarding the collision on their road, which occurred in Byron Grade. The facts, as near as can be obtained, are as follows: Assistant Superintendent McCool started out about 2 p. m. with five engines and a small plow to clear up the road to Rochester, preparatory to sending out the first train since last Thursday. On reaching the designated point they encountered a drift forty feet long and five feet deep, which was frozen nearly as solid as the earth, and the engines jumped the track, the second engine breaking its fastenings and going down the bank, the plow and first engine going on the north side, the locomotive lying flat on its side across the track, and the third engine being badly smashed up, while the fourth and fifth only left the rails. Samuel Cooper, of this city, driver of the first engine, was badly scalded; Thomas Lawless, fireman, had one of his legs caught as the engine went over, and it was necessary to saw it off before he could be extracted. James Welch, another

fireman, was badly bruised. Lawless cannot survive.

POTTSVILLE, 6.—The employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, at Beechwood Colliery, who struck last week for wages, were paid to-day. It is understood here that orders have been received to close the colliery. This will throw 300 men and boys out of work. The men at the Brookside mines, who struck on Thursday last for back wages, reconsidered matters.

CHICAGO, 6.—The total loss by Saturday night's fire, it is now thought, will not exceed \$110,000. The individual losses are confined almost entirely to office furniture. The libraries of the law firms, located in the building, were saved with little injury.

NEWBURYPORT, 6.—Caleb Cushing's funeral was designedly as plain as a common citizen's in a rural town. The corpse bore a remarkably natural appearance. The service was very simple—the reading of the scriptures and a prayer. Hundreds visited the house to obtain a view of the remains and the residence was crowded during the service. Many distinguished persons were present.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The board of local inspectors of steam vessels made a report this morning in the Georgia case. The inspectors find that Captain Howard did not use proper care and skill in navigating the Georgia on the night she was lost, and consequently imperiled the safety and lives of the passengers and crew intrusted to his care. In consideration of the facts the inspectors have revoked Captain Howard's certificates as master for the term of two years.

NEW YORK, 7.—Elizabeth Schroeder, age 19, and member of the Kellogg Opera Troupe, was probably fatally affected by coal gas from a stove in the bedroom. Her sister, age six years, who occupied the same room, is dead.

The overdue steamship Suevia, from Hamburg, arrived this morning. Furious gales and heavy seas prolonged her voyage.

While the Fire Department was working, early this morning, at the burning building, 73 to 79 Vesey Street, the east wall of 75 fell, killing John Irving, a fireman, and injuring Chief Fireman Reeves and Vanhorne, and firemen McCune, Ryan, Jones and Hogan.

Later.—The firemen above named were all badly injured, and two others slightly. Injuries of Chief Rowe and foreman Reeves may prove fatal. The disaster was caused by the upper flooring giving way and carrying down the other floors.

A supplement to the Panama Star and Herald, of December 28th, gives the story of an attempt at a revolution. On the night of the 27th, an attack was made on Gen. Aizpurn, ex-president of the State, and some friends, and that gentleman and others were wounded. Subsequently Zugundo Pena, the newly-appointed governor of the district, while passing through the streets in charge of some policemen, endeavoring to restore order, was fired upon by parties concealed, and instantly killed. An attack was made upon the cuartel outside, and two men lost their lives. The object of the revolution was to place in power the State government, which would be more in accord with the political views of Gen. Trujillo, president of the republic. The scheme was exposed by one of its supposed friends, and in the attack friend and foe suffered alike.

A dispatch from Boston says: The Harvard boat club has received a letter from the Oxford University announcing the inability of the latter to row this year. Probably, therefore, there will be no race with Cornell.

Last night was the first of the week's engagement of "George, the Count Joannes," at the Olympic Theatre. The play selected was "Richard Third." The house was crowded, and the scene, as usual, when this eccentric person appeared, the audience was uproarious, but not indecent from the start. And no ten consecutive words of any sentence, from the beginning to the end of the play, could be heard. Heretofore the Count has been the sole target for beans, paper wads, jibes and catcalls from the audience, but last night not even the members of the orchestra and actresses were exempt from the merciless tormentors. None lost their tempers, however, till late in the evening, when the Count, goaded to fury by an unusually heavy

shower of beans, called the audience a "set of jackasses." No arrests were made. When the curtain went down the people separated as from a carnival.

The Herald says: A preliminary meeting of Irishmen, most of whom hold offices under the federal government, took place, last evening, at the Astor House, when a committee was appointed to take measures for the holding of a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, during the coming week, to protest against the insult offered to Grant by the council of Cork. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday.

The Herald's Londonderry special says: Grant spent Sunday at the Shelborne Hotel, and quietly left Dublin at 8 o'clock this morning. Lord Mayor Barrington taking leave of him at the railway station. The morning was cold, and as the train progressed northward, ice, snow, cold winds, and finally rain were encountered. At Dundalk, Omagh, Strabane and other stations, large crowds assembled, and the people cheered the ex-president, putting their hands into the cars and shaking hands with him whenever possible. The expressions of ill-feeling towards Grant, in Cork, had aroused the protestant sentiments of the Irish people of Ulster in his favor. At Londonderry an immense crowd, apparently the whole town and neighborhood, had assembled. The multitude was held in check by the police. The Mayor welcomed Grant cordially, and he left the station amid great cheering, mingled with groans from the Nationalist members of the crowd, who called out, "Why didn't ye receive O'Connor Power?" The great majority of the crowd cheered madly, and followed Grant's carriage to the hotel. The ships in the harbor were decorated with flags and streamers, and the town was en fete.

The mayor and council received the ex-president, amid many expressions of enthusiasm from the people of Londonderry. An address was read extolling the military and civil career of Grant, which pronounced him second in honor to that of Washington.

Grant signed the roll, thus making him an Ulster Irishman. He then made a brief address. He said no incident of his trip was more pleasant than accepting citizenship at the hands of the representatives of this ancient and honored city, whose history the people of America were so familiar with. He regretted his stay in Ireland would be so brief. He had originally intended embarking from Queenstown direct for the United States, in which case he would have remained a much longer time on the sunny little island; but, having resolved to visit India, he was compelled to make his stay short. He could not, however, he said, in conclusion, return home without seeing Ireland and the people in whose welfare the people of the United States took so deep an interest.

He leaves for Belfast to-morrow. It is understood that Minister Welsh has arranged a grand dinner and reception for Grant and Minister Noyes, on their return to London, on Thursday.

The World's reporter has interviewed McCormick. He said it was the general opinion in Paris, and one which he thought warranted by facts, that the American exhibit was not only satisfactory, but really creditable to this country. It was the eleventh hour before McCormick was on the ground. The English exhibit was already arranged, and yet, though the effect of the haste was visible in a comparatively small number of contributions, of the 1,200 United States exhibits, 750 received awards. This showing was hardly excelled by any other country. The French welcomed the Americans to the exposition with a feeling that their visit would have a good effect in France, politically as well as commercially, and that such had been the result was the general belief. He and Mrs. McCormick will go on at once to Washington.

Foreign journals say: Adeline Patti, who is now at Berlin, is laid up with an accident to her knee cap, which causes much anxiety to her friends, as the ailment, instead of getting better, is growing worse, and Dr. Wilms states that amputation of the limb may become imperative.

A correspondent writes to the World, that the New York fishery commissioners report their opera-