

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Gordon presented a petition praying that Congress take action in regard to the Freedmen's Saving and Trust company, so as to restore to them their deposits. Referred.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The desk of Senator Morton was marked by a bouquet of plain white flowers, placed thereon by some friend. The chaplain in his opening prayer alluded to his illness.

The Vice President appointed Withers a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

A number of bills were referred. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the death of Senator Morton was announced by Senator McDonald. A resolution, submitted by him, providing for the appointment of a committee of six senators to attend the funeral, was agreed to, and the Vice-President will assign the committee hereafter.

The Senate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator Morton, adjourned till Tuesday next.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—The papers in the contested election cases were presented and referred.

Butler introduced a resolution appointing a committee of seven to inquire into the best manner of ventilating the hall of the House with a view of changing it to secure air without pumping and light without stained glass; also regarding better acoustic properties. Adopted.

Ewing presented a bill from the currency committee repealing the third section of the resumption act.

Fort presented the views of the minority which, by bill, repealed that part of the resumption act which authorized the secretary of the treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel currency.

Ewing moved to recommit.

The motion to recommit was agreed to without division.

Ewing, in order to obtain control of the bill and have power to call it up at any time, moved to reconsider this vote.

Cox moved to lay on the table, and after considerable discussion as to the propriety of such a motion, upon which the Speaker passed, declaring it proper, a vote by yeas and nays was taken, and the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill to the currency committee, was rejected—yeas 116, nays 138.

The result of the vote is to leave the control of the bill in the hands of the banking and currency committee, or of Ewing, who reported, and who can at any time call up his motion to reconsider, and thus have action on the bill. It will be in his power to cut off all amendments, even that proposed by Fort, by moving the previous question. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Schleicher introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad to construct a narrow gauge road from tide water to St. Louis and Chicago.

By Cabell, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners the value of cotton and tobacco seized by the government since 1865.

Schleicher offered a resolution calling on the President for all information respecting the condition of the Mexican border violations of United States territory by Mexican incursions. Adopted.

Haskell was sworn in from Kansas.

Ewing called up his resolution to reconsider yesterday's recommitment of the bill repealing the resumption act.

After discussion as to the time when the morning hour expires, Ewing moved the previous question, which was seconded—128 to 120, and the House proceeded to a yeas and nays vote on ordering the main question.

Conger moved to adjourn, but his motion came after the call had begun. The main question was ordered—132 to 124.

The question now was on recon-

sidering yesterday's vote recommitting the bill.

The resolution was then rejected without a division.

The Speaker overruled Springer, who tried to bring before the House again the bill repealing the resumption act.

On motion of Kelly the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to allow the gentleman an opportunity to speak on the pending bill.

Hunter then argued that national bank notes were safer and cheaper money than greenbacks.

Kelly sarcastically felicitated himself on getting the house into committee of the whole where bankers' wrongs and sufferings had been so feelingly stated. He was sure bank officers and stockholders were ignorant of their sufferings and would surrender their circulation when they read Hunter's speech. He knew no Pennsylvania bank had declared a dividend of over 100 per cent., but it was common to declare 10 per cent. dividends semi-annually and put a large amount to the reserve.

The committee rose, and Springer offered a resolution for a final adjournment of this extra session on November 28th. Referred.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Wood asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate the correspondence with the Spanish government, and the orders and directions of the Treasury department to collectors of customs regarding the recent imposition of a differential duty of 50 cents per ton on Spanish vessels entering American ports.

Pridemore objected.

Wood asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House copies of the contract made with a certain syndicate of American and foreign bankers for negotiation of the 4 per cent. loan and all other papers relating thereto; and also with a statement of the present position of such negotiations, and whether it remains in force as originally made without modification or change.

Pridemore objected.

Wood also asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the number of commissioned medical officers of the army now on duty in the District of Columbia, and other information about them.

Pridemore objected.

Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee, reported the army appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole and was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates \$2,572,300.

Cox asked Atkins if the appropriation committee had considered the question of adjournment.

Atkins replied that it had not formally.

Benning introduced a bill fixing the pay of letter carriers. Referred.

After the call of committees the Speaker stated that the committee on currency had the floor for the remainder of the morning hour.

Conger moved to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

The Speaker declined to admit the motion on the ground that there were no bills on the private calendar, and he added that the chair ought to exercise a little common sense in such matters.

Conger retorted that if the chair was making an effort in that direction he (Conger) was unwilling to interfere with him. (Laughter.)

Ewing—I now withdraw the motion to recommit the bill reported from the committee on currency. Ewing said that the committee instructed him to ask unanimous consent to substitute for the committee's bill, that presented by Fort, and that the substitute be made the special order for Tuesday, the 13th, and from day to day till disposed of, with the understanding that the amendments may be offered before the previous question is demanded. The committee believed its bill and Fort's nearly identical, and that if its bill becomes a law banking will be free. Fort's bill was proposed under apprehension that the repeal of the third section would restore the restrictions on the aggregate amount of banking currency and its distribution to such fears. The committee was willing to accept the substitute. The committee's bill repeals the whole third section of the resumption act. The third section repealed all restriction on banking to the

amount of bank currency and its distribution that existed January 14th, 1875. If the third section be repealed the restrictions and limitations repealed by it will not be restored. This is laid down in the Revised Statutes, section 12, chapter 2.

Hubbell objected to the substitute and asked what two amendments would be permitted.

Ewing said any two which the opponents of the bill agreed on.

Hubbell wanted to offer a substitute.

Ewing refused to allow it and yielded the floor to Fort for amendment, which Fort did. It is the same as printed.

Ewing then moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Hale moved to table them. Defeated. Yeas, 168, nays 140.

The Speaker then announced that the morning hour had expired.

Atkins, chairman of the appropriations committee, offered a resolution for adjournment to-morrow to Wednesday next. To an inquiry by Goode, Atkins said the navy deficiency bill had been referred to the sub-committee, which could not report to-morrow, nor would it be brought before the House until after the army bill had been acted on. The adjournment was defeated, 157 to 83; also a motion to adjourn to-day till Monday next.

Hanna then offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, In view of the sad intelligence of the death of Oliver P. Morton, a late distinguished Senator in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Indiana, that the Speaker of this House, as a mark of respect for the memory of the man whose death is the nation's loss, appoint a committee of seven members to represent this House at the funeral obsequies.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect, that this House do now adjourn.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Price asked leave to offer a resolution providing for the remonetization of silver; objected to.

Consideration was resumed of the bill for the repeal of the resumption act.

After discussion as to the proposed terms for the management and consideration of the bill, Kelly proposed to offer a resolution making it the special order for Tuesday next, and until Thursday the 15th, when the previous question was to be ordered, but Willis objected absolutely on the resolution being received, inasmuch as he regarded the bill as an assault upon the national credit.

The bill for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, was introduced by Buckner, and was, on motion of Stephens, after discussion, referred to the committee on coinage, rather than to the banking committee.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Calkins, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution adjourning the House out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton.

Kelly, of Pa., objected.

The House then proceeded to business, and the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Frye, to amend the bankrupt law; also to make persons charged with crimes and offences competent witnesses in the United States courts.

By Hewitt, supplementary to an act carrying into effect a convention between the United States and China, to give court of claims jurisdiction in certain cases.

By Ward, authorizing the directors of national banks to declare quarterly dividends.

By Hutton, for recomputation of accounts between the U. S. and the several States, growing out of monies expended by them in the war of 1812; also for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River.

By Cabell to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco.

By Scales, for the transfer of the office of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department.

By Shelby, appropriating the cotton tax for school purposes.

By Hooker, authorizing the election of a delegate from the Indian territory.

By Ellis, defining the manner in which certain land script may be located, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of locators.

By Saylor, relating to the execution of Custom House bonds; also to secure the rights of homestead settlers on public lands.

By Neal, imposing duty on barley.

By Banning, amending an act

relating to the tax on cigars; also removing all restrictions now existing in relation to enlistment of colored citizens in the army.

By Boyle, for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

By Young, for protecting the alluvial lands of the Mississippi from overflow.

By Riddle, directing the transmission of printed matter through the mails when postage is insufficient; also for election of postmasters.

By Whitthorne, authorizing a treaty with Mexico to procure protection for the capital and labor of United States citizens which may be invested in opening railway communication.

AMERICAN.

BOSTON, 3.—In wool there is a more active demand from manufacturers, but prices continue to run low and unsatisfactory, particularly for fine fleeces, the prices of which are again a shade easier. The demand still runs on medium fleeces, and manufacturers will now pay as high prices for good medium as for XX. Dealers generally are disposed to meet the market, and there is no prospect at present of any favorable reaction. The receipts are quite small compared with previous years. Sales comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Medium XXX and above 43 @ 47, Michigan X and XX 40 @ 43, Wisconsin X and No 1, 39 @ 40, New Hampshire 42. Medium Maine 38 @ 40, combed and delaine 45 @ 57, unwashed combed 34 @ 40, two washed 40 @ 47, super and X pulled 31 @ 46, scoured 40 @ 50. California wool is comparatively quiet, sales 243,000 pounds Fall and Spring, which include Spring at 22 @ 35, the latter an extreme price for very choice, and 15 @ 25 for Fall. Total sales of domestic for the week were 1,424,500 lbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—A fire in the wood pile of the Virginia and Truckee railroad, near Carson, Nevada, last night, destroyed about 15,000 cords of wood. Loss \$90,000; insured for about two-thirds the value. Incendiary.

In the municipal court to-day, on motion of Mr. Darwin, assistant district attorney, the two indictments against George M. Pinney for forgery were dismissed, Darwin stating that there was no proof that the documents signed by Pinney were forgeries, because he had authority from Spaulding to sign them, and in favor of the parties therein named. He further said the evidence of Spaulding, instead of convicting Pinney, would acquit him of the offences charged. There now remain against Pinney only three indictments for obtaining money by false pretenses, and it is considered that these also will be dismissed.

NEW YORK, 4.—Dispatches from Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Schuyler, and other places along that line, report quite an earthquake shock at two o'clock this morning. Buildings were shaken, inhabitants aroused, and crockery broken.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning Senator Morton's remains were escorted to the house by the light infantry and pall bearers, the infantry forming around the hearse, and the pall bearers and a few friends on foot, some of whom carried floral tributes. The hearse was handsomely covered with flags.

The arrangements at the Court House have been admirable, and the immense crowd was handled with but little confusion. The corpse was exposed in the centre of the main hall, midway between the grand stairways and an elevator, on either side of which a continual flow of people have passed all day and evening. At least 50,000, some say more, have viewed the remains. The decorations of the galleries and main floor are neat and appropriate, being composed of black drapery with evergreen wreaths. Contributions of flowers are in great profusion, some of them coming from Washington, St. Louis, and elsewhere. Stands of colors, composed of the Indiana regimental flags, are placed about the floor, two of the most handsomely arranged being just behind the Single Guards, who stand, arms at rest, at the head and foot of the casket.

This evening an impressive scene took place. At half-past 7 the hall was cleared and further ingress stopped for the time, to admit the relatives and near personal friends

of the senator. They numbered perhaps fifty, and moved slowly around the casket two or three times, the orchestra, in a remote gallery, playing an appropriate selection while they remained.

The committees of the House and Senate arrived to-day, and during the afternoon viewed the remains in company with Gov. Williams. The draping and decorations of the church is being done under the supervision of Gen. James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster, who had brought from the post, at Jeffersonville, flags and assistants for the purpose.

Representatives of the President's cabinet will arrive at 11 o'clock to-night.

Special trains have been run, to-day, bringing in large numbers.

BOSTON, 4.—An earthquake was felt about two o'clock this morning, in northern New Hampshire, Vermont, and western Massachusetts.

At Lebanon, N. H., buildings were shaken and bells rung. The shock lasted forty seconds.

At Montpelier, Vt., people were awakened by successive shocks, lasting some fifteen minutes.

At Northampton, Mass., glass was broken, furniture shaken, and the people awakened. The shock was also experienced in Hartford and adjoining towns.

ST. LOUIS, 5.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special, from Jefferson City, says a large wooden barracks, with a stockade surrounding it, where convicts, working in the coal mines at Mt. Serrat, were confined, was burned last night. It appears that some of the convicts have been acting badly, and about 8 o'clock, after all the prisoners were in their bunks, and Supt. Todd was passing through the corridor, a lamp, standing on the bracket, was thrown at him. The lamp broke and the flames flew in all directions, setting fire to the stairs and some bedding near by. The alarm was sounded by Todd, and seeing the destruction of the building inevitable, ordered the prisoners to jump from the windows, which they did, guards having, in the meantime, been stationed in order to prevent their escape. Those in the second story received no serious injury, but those in the attic, panic-stricken, jumped out so fast that they fell on each other. Several were badly hurt. The building was destroyed in fifteen minutes. Two bodies were found in the debris. The injured were taken to Jefferson City. Some of the wounded say a plot had been formed to burn the mines, but in consequence of changes in the men it was frustrated.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 31.—A special from Poreidin, contains the following: The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gurnji Dubnik, on October 24th, was at least 4,000 killed, besides the wounded prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They accuse the Turks of twice luring them under a destructive fire, by displaying a white flag.

A Bucharest correspondent says the Russians are fortifying their positions at Dubnik and Telische, they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chevket Pashas.

A letter dated Adrianople, Oct. 15th, says 20,000 refugee women and children were still there.

A Ragusa correspondent says the opening of the bombardment of Podgoritz is expected in a few days, the Prince of Montenegro having arrived at headquarters at Oreluk.

An Erzeroum special says Mukhtar and Ismail Pashas have retired to a strong position near Hassan Kaleh. The Russians occupy a position behind Koprikoi.

A special from Paris says: A letter from Suez states that the King of Abyssinia, in a recent battle, routed Meulek, with great loss.

It is reported in Constantinople that Orhanie had been captured with Chevket Pasha and several thousand troops.

A St. Petersburg special, from Kurukdara, dated yesterday, says negotiations with the Kars garrison is broken off, and the bombardment recommenced. The district of Kogysman is placed under Russian administration.

Generals Hyman and Tergukassof have effected a junction near Hassan Kaleh.

A Servian communication to the Porte says Serbia's military measures are solely to protect her frontier, and Serbia hopes for a main-