

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Bailey argued that it was the intention of Congress to pay the bonds in coin and the acts were most carefully worded that the coin might be either gold or silver. He favored the passage of the resolution of Matthews, and contended that the restoration of the silver dollar would not prevent or retard the funding of the public debt, as had been argued. He had no doubt that our debt could be funded at four per cent. The object of remonetizing the silver dollar was not to furnish money to pay the public debt alone. The main purpose was to arrest the movement inaugurated in Europe to take the silver from the coinage of nations, to check the advance in value of gold, to cheapen money in this country and enable people to pay their debts. He quoted from the recent work of Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, and said he (Bailey) agreed with the Senator from Kentucky (Beck), that silver coinage would not be pushed forward without positive instructions on the part of Congress. He would not believe that the men who voted for the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, were guilty of wilful fraud, but he did think they were the victims of bondholders. He thought now that Congress, by prompt action, could arrest this movement to demonetize silver all over the world, and thus prevent a great evil to mankind. A contracted and constantly contracting currency dwarfed our capacity and paralyzed our efforts. He commented at some length on the financial policy of Germany, and said that the country would never have demonetized silver if she had mines producing \$40,000,000 annually. Had she been able to produce so much, her mints would have been at work night and day. In conclusion, he argued that with a single gold standard, our vast debt, doubled in value, would bring poverty to all homes.

Mitchell presented a petition signed by citizens of Oregon, favoring the passage of the bill recently introduced by him, relative to the completion of the Northern Pacific railroads upon certain conditions. Referred to the committee on railroads. In presenting the petition he said that since he had introduced that bill the Northern Pacific Railroad company, through its magnates and paid lackeys, had been assailing it and himself personally. They had asserted that he misrepresented the people of the great northwest in introducing this bill. The statement, though infamously false, was not more so than the other statements made from time by the managers of the company and their paid correspondents of various newspapers. He desired to repudiate the charge that he misrepresented the people of his section by introducing the bill. Of the 40 newspapers published in that section, 37 of them had emphatically endorsed the bill, and they represented all political opinions. He also presented a resolution of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, in favor of additional aid to construct a canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River, and for the improvement of that river, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Booth presented resolutions of the California legislature, in favor of the passage of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Shelly and in the Senate by Sargent, to restrict Chinese immigration. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The following bills were introduced: By Sargent, to provide for the removal of the naval observatory. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Also, a joint resolution for the purchase of copies of the general register of the navy and marine corps of the United States. Referred to the same committee.

By Mitchell, for the protection of the salmon fisheries, in the Columbia River. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter.

The Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 15.—A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Dorsey, to authorize the payment of the fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons in courts of the United States.

By Davis, to promote immigration to the United States, and for the protection of immigrants.

By Windom, for the restoration of wages in the government printing offices.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver, was taken up as unfinished business, and then laid aside informally that Voorhees might address the Senate on the resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and in order to be so, the government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

Matthews, in explaining his willingness to have his resolution laid aside for the present, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on it on Monday next.

Voorhees then addressed the Senate upon the resolution submitted by him.

WASHINGTON, 16.—A vote was taken on the pending question to refer the resolution of Matthews, in regard to paying bonds in silver, to the committee on judiciary, and it was rejected—yeas 119, nays 81.

After some discussion, further consideration of Matthews' resolution was, by unanimous consent, postponed until Friday next, today being assigned for eulogies upon the late Senator Boggy, and tomorrow for eulogies upon the late Senator Morton.

At the expiration of the morning hour business was suspended, and Cockrell formally announced the death of the late Senator Boggy, of Missouri, and eulogies were made. The speakers were Messrs. Cockrell, Maxey, Christiancy, Johnston, Kernan, Merrimon, Sargent and Armstrong.

The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Boggy.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Davis, restoring to either house of Congress the power to punish for contempt.

By Rice, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Pottawatomie Indians.

By Banning, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell certain ordnance establishments; also authorizing the same to prescribe rules to be observed in the preparation and opening of bids for contracts under the War Department.

By Whitthorne, providing that all parties making contracts or agreements in violation of law, whereby money may be drawn from the Treasury, shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

By Fort, forbidding the Territories to incur indebtedness in aid of railroad or other private corporations.

By Schleicher, to assign certain credits to the sinking fund, and to make their equivalent available for the redemption of United States notes.

By Williams, Wis., providing for the purchase of the best movable torpedo.

Kelly offered the following:

Whereas, Petitions are about to be presented to this House from many thousands of citizens from the 35 States of the Union, asking the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex;

Resolved, That a session of the House be held on Saturday, the 19th, at which the representative women, chosen by those petitioners and now in the city, may be heard at the bar of the House in support of their cause.

Rejected—yeas 107, nays 140.

Upon motion of Banks, unanimous consent was given that the petitions on the woman's question might be presented in open House. The Speaker thereupon proceeded to call the States for that purpose, but had got no further than the second State on the list when a motion to adjourn was interposed.

The Speaker announced the following changes and appointments: An interchange of committees by Price and Cox (Ohio), the former going to the committee on elections and the latter to the committee of civil service reform. On ventilation of the hall—Young, Covert, Shelley, Carlisle, Butler, Oliver and Stone; regents of the Smithsonian Institution—Clymer, Stephens and Garfield.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The following bills were introduced:

Declaring the jurisdiction of the United States over the navigable waters of the United States.

For the reduction of postage.

A resolution, directing the committee on rules to inquire into the expediency of the rule requiring a record of the four heads to wit: "yeas, nays, paired and absent unpaired."

Also into the expediency of the rule forbidding pairing by members.

Davis (N. C.), asked leave to introduce and have referred to committee of the whole, a resolution reciting the unequal taxation imposed upon the different States by the internal revenue tax, and directing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing said tax.

Covert objected.

Willis (Ky.), offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to ascertain whether the Treasury Department has complied with the act of Congress requiring appointments in said departments to be equally distributed among the several States and Territories. Referred.

Franklin asked leave to offer a resolution declaring it the opinion of the House that the United States notes shall be legal tender in payment of duties on imports.

Frye objected.

Covert affirmed the resolution instructing the board of supervising inspectors of steamboats to examine into and report upon the merits of the various life-saving apparatus. Referred.

Springer asked leave to introduce for passage a bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency.

Garfield objected to its present consideration, and it was referred to the banking and currency committee.

Cox (N. Y.), from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the bill suspending for ten years the further operation of the section of the Revised Statutes which provides that when a citizen of the United States shall discover a guano island he shall not sell guano except to citizens of the United States. The provision has already been suspended for five years; passed.

Jones (Ohio), from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported back the resolution directing the sub-committee of said committee to proceed to the cities of Chicago, Providence, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit and Cleveland, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the public service in regard to public buildings in those cities.

Reagan, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported back the resolution amending certain sections of the Revised Statutes concerning commerce and the navigation of steam vessels; referred.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for general debate.

Price addressed the committee in advocacy of the remonetization of the silver dollar.

After an eloquent address and peroration, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate, today, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent, on the Senate bill to extend the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling or organizing volunteers for the war of the rebellion, in which he says are presented facts which he believes will obviate the necessity for legislation looking to the re-opening of business which has been viewed as closed since June 30th, 1874.

The President, to-day, in accordance with the request of the House of Representatives, transmitted to that body a large mass of papers on the subject of the Venezuelan awards.

Evarts proposes to give a grand reception and ball towards the close of the present month in the State Department building. He will furnish the music and refreshments and the government will supply the gas and a magnificent suite of rooms, including the superb diplomatic audience chamber. The rooms and adjoining corridors will accommodate about 2,000 persons, and the entertainment is expected to be one of the most brilliant ever known in Washington.

BOSTON, 14.—At Lynn, to-day,

most of the shoe operatives who were requested by their employers to withdraw from the Crispin organization or quit work, have adopted the latter alternative. The manufacturers have not unanimously adopted a resolution aimed at the Crispin society, and the operatives are thereby much encouraged. A number of manufacturers who favored the resolution have changed their minds and refused to have the notice posted in the shops. The female lasters in one of the shops struck this morning, because the proprietors would not take down the resolution, and most of their companions in other shops will follow their example.

An Amherst, Mass., dispatch says: President Seelye, of Amherst College, who when in Congress was a member of the House committee on Indian affairs, has pronounced the proceedings of the late board of inquiry into the Indian management a gross travesty on justice, which was procured by the unscrupulous enemies of the late chief clerk, Galpin.

NEW YORK, 14.—A Philadelphia special says Miss Little A. Thorn, nee Davenport, an actress, died here of consumption, last night. Mrs. Thorn was the wife of Frost Thorn, who lost his life on the yacht *Mohawk*, and second daughter of the late E. L. Davenport. She leaves three children. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

COLUMBUS, 14.—Governor Bishop was inaugurated to-day. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremony, in the midst of a drizzling sleet. Delegations were present from the principal cities and towns in the State. The address suggested economy and judicious living as the best way out of the hard times. An elegant reception was held this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—It has been blowing heavily from the south-east for 24 hours. It is now raining with a prospect of a continued storm. Dispatches from the interior report rain throughout most of the State.

A Victoria dispatch says R. Finlayson was elected mayor to-day by acclamation.

In the nineteenth district court, to-day, Judge Wheeler decided that the \$385,000 which the trustees of the Lick estate agreed to pay John H. Lick in compromise of his claim, must be paid from the residue left to the Society of Pioneers and the Academy of Sciences, by the terms of the trust deed.

It is believed that the American bark *W. A. Holcomb*, Captain Dutton, which left Honolulu on Sept. 27th for Baker's Island, has been lost with all hands.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times'* London special says: Up to midnight there have been no conclusive reports as to the fate of the armistice.

It seems certain that the Russians are making every possible effort to reach Adrianople in order that the terms of peace may be discussed at that point.

The feeling in England is still one of great depression owing to the demand of terms which England cannot submit to without disgrace. This feeling is augmented by the preparation being made by the government to concentrate a heavy force in the vicinity of the Turkish capital. Not only are all the ships to and from India being stopped at Malta, but preparations are being made to send on all available troops from England. Either the English ministry anticipates the worst from the present condition of affairs or else a movement is being made to frighten Russia by the extent of the preparations for war. These movements lead to the belief that the government is in possession of facts which are of sinister significance.

A Bucharest correspondent says: Among the few who claim to have advanced information, there is a hopeful feeling founded on pretended inside knowledge to the effect that the crisis is past, and that favorable negotiations are a certainty.

The *Journal's* Washington special says: The Senate elections committee, to-day, discussed, without disposing of, the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The scene in the House, yesterday, was of uncommon and disgraceful uproar. The Speaker conducted matters to suit himself, and nobody objected because nobody knew what was going on. At the back of the new scenes, which are put up in the hall, was a motley crowd of yelling, howling, de-

monical lobbyists, and in the gallery and halls was a curious compound of the best and worst of the country, who are urging forward the woman's movement.

The *Times'* San Antonio special says: The testimony of Shafter before the committee of foreign affairs has produced a sensation. Shafter, it is thought, went back on the truth per force of politics or military influence at Washington. His intemperate, made in an underhanded manner and aimed at Gen. Ord, are regarded as very dishonorable. His testimony was directly opposite to the statements made to the reporters in this city as well as to citizens generally and officers of the army. The *Times'* editorial are correct in condemning Shafter's conduct, and are highly prized by all who know the truth regarding border troubles.

The *Times'* London special says: There are rumors of a heavy battle near Tatar Bazajik, between Radetzky and the Turkish force falling back from Ichtiman. The reports give the victory to both sides, one of them saying that the Russians have been defeated with a loss of 3,000 and the wounding of Radetzky.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Mrs. Oliver denies that she has compromised with Cameron. She admits the receipt of money, but thought it was for her support. The case will probably come up for trial in April, unless compromised in the meantime. It is said by lawyers about the City Hall that Mrs. Oliver signed two receipts, at different times, and that in both she acknowledged payment in full for claims of every kind and nature against Cameron. Butler is to be Cameron's principal counsel.

Assemblyman James H. Taylor, for years a member of the firm of Taylor & Sons, brewers, of this city and Albany, has been taken to the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane. His election to the legislature is supposed to have affected his mind.

Exports last week included 853,505 bushels of wheat, 218,442 bushels of corn, 6,624 bushels of oats, and 77,892 bushels of barley.

LOWELL, Mass., 15.—A fire in a furniture warehouse at Merrimac and Central Streets, caused a loss of \$26,000; insured.

HELENA, MONT., 15.—Col. McLeod, Chief Magistrate of the British Northwest Territory, has arrived at this place. He reports that Sitting Bull and his band are still at their old quarters near Fort Walsh. He has never crossed the line, and has no desire to do so. The fugitive Nez Percés are with Sitting Bull. Sixty lodges of Sioux have recently crossed the line from the American side, and report that the majority of the Sioux intend crossing to British soil. No instructions have been received by the British authorities to assign Sitting Bull's band to any reservation, nor has he been requested to move from his present location. The story regarding the white captive held by Sitting Bull, McLeod regards as a sheer fabrication. Police officers have been continually in the Sioux quarters, and have failed to hear or see the faintest trace of a white man there. The Northwestern Indians are reported as well satisfied. The British have made treaties with all the tribes save a few lodges.

WASHINGTON, 15.

A sub committee of the House committee on Pacific Railroads, gave a hearing this morning, to those interested in the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and was represented by Frederick Billings, chairman of its executive committee, Roberts, its engineer in chief, and Gray, its counsel. Senators Mitchell and Grover, Representative Williams, of Oregon, and several of the Representatives and Delegates from north-western States and Territories were present and took part in the proceedings. The discussion was opened by Billings, who gave a narrative of the origin and history of the company and of the progress made in building the road. After discussion, on motion of Rice, a further hearing was postponed till Saturday next, the arguments to be, in the meantime reduced to the form of briefs, which are to be submitted to the committee.

TRENTON, N. J., 15.—About 15,000 persons from all parts of the State of Philadelphia and New York, assisted at the installation, to-day, of Gov. McClellan. The Governor was received at his residence by a salute of 100 guns. The