

THE EVENING NEWS.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, January 19, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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The rate of discount at Berlin is five per cent.

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In an engagement, yesterday, the Turks were defeated by the Bosnian insurgents.

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Romanist agitation increases in Spain, as the time for the election draws near.

The British Admiralty has received dispatches stating that the operations against the Malays have been entirely successful.

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By Telegraph.

FROM THE UNION TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Oregon Central Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Oregon Central Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, from the committee on railroads, reported, without amendment, the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central Railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinville, in the State of Oregon, passed on the calendar.

Franking Privilege, &c.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Dorsey, a resolution instructing the committee on post offices and post roads, to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of mail service, and if it is expedient to restore the same, agreed to.

Edmunds submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence held under authority with other governments in regard to the Centennial.

Origin called up the Senate bill to secure the attendance and payment of witnesses before military courts, and submitted an amendment giving to every court-martial the same power to punish witnesses for refusing to testify, that now held by Circuit courts of the U. S., providing that the action of such court martial shall be subject to revision on a writ of habeas corpus by any circuit or district court of the U. S.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Davis on Wednesday, to appoint a special committee to investigate the book-keeping accounts of the Treasury department.

Boutwell said that when he addressed the Senate on Thursday last, he stated that he supposed the explanation to the argument of the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) could be given in a few minutes, and he would not oppose the examination by resolution; he was in favor of such examination by either a special committee or one of the standing committees of the Senate. There was not the least foundation for the suggestion that the books of the department had been changed, and if the Senator had taken pains to examine the accounts, keeping the accounts in the department, he would have seen that it would have been so difficult to change the records after they had been made that it might be said to be an impossibility. Mr. (Boutwell) found that the details in the figures were so voluminous that it would not be expedient to publish them in the next regular session, and they would furnish, upon the whole, very little information. At this the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

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Bills Introduced and Referred.

Under a call of the States the following bills were introduced and referred:—

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By Boutwell, to prevent the naturalization of Chinese and Mongolians, also amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad act.

By Wigington, relating to pre-emption claims, also for the relief of actions on certain lands in California.

By Lane, of Oregon, for the improvement of the Yam Hill and Williams river, also to adjust the claims of owners of lands within the Klamath Indian reservation.

By Bennett, of Idaho, for the improvement of Snake river, also for the construction of a military and post road in Idaho, also for capital buildings in Boise city, Idaho.

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By Oliver, to reduce the interest-bearing public debt, provide a uniform currency, limit the amount thereof and maintain in value to specie, also to invite a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights, measures and coinage throughout the civilized world.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Wood in the chair, on the centennial appropriation bill, and was addressed by Hopkins, chairman of the select committee, who argued that the national honor was involved in the success of the exhibition, and that there could be no extremity of financial distress that ought to cause an American Congress to falter in voting an appropriation to preserve the good name of the government, and maintain in value the national credit.

Referring to the national advantages of the exhibition, he said that the nation was not to show that the Southern men were not the dukes nor Spanish inquisitions, but that the nation was to show that the spirit of '76 would breathe its influence on the people.

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The passage of the pending bill by the House of Representatives, the sincerity of whose patriotism had been uniformly questioned, would conduce to that consummation, devotedly to be wished for.

Waddell said if it were supposed that the irascible disposition of last week would have driven Southern men away from the support of this measure he sincerely trusted that the result of the vote would only add another illustration, to the many already given, of how utterly impossible it is for some people to understand and appreciate the spirit of the nation.

He and his associates acquiesced their Northern brethren of all responsibility for that discussion; they had understood fully, for the motives which underlay the introduction of that subject was transparent, attaching to that motive the value. They simply looked down upon and passed by the whole subject. They wished disturbers of the public peace to understand that notwithstanding the spirit exhibited by those who were too good patriots, and too sincere men to allow that spirit either to control them or to serve as an example for them, they wished to maintain the honor and character of the American Union, and they would do it if they were allowed to do so.

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Boutwell offered an amendment that the entrance to the centennial grounds and buildings shall be free on the 4th of July and on Thursday the 4th of September.

Willis offered the bill as unconditional, and declared that the faith of the government was pledged in the matter.

The House, at 5 p. m. adjourned.

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