

BY TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.
Bill for Land Office in Southern Utah.

Mitchell introduced a bill to establish a land office in Southern Utah, to be known as the Beaver District Land Office; referred to the committee on public lands.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.

On the result of the vote of the Amnesty Bill being announced Blaine took the floor and, by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right to a speech. He said that the only object on his side of the House was not to be obstructed. They hoped not to delay legislation by any of those means with which the last House was so familiar; they had no desire to filibuster, although the civil rights bill, which was designed to give the rights of manhood to colored men, had been ready to be reported from a committee filibustering cut off the chance to report it for 17 consecutive Monday mornings, and one of the chief parliamentary glories of his friend from Pa., Randall, was that through the extreme use of that power he had prevented the consideration of that bill. They designed no such process, they simply desired to have a vote on whether Jefferson Davis should be included in this general amnesty. If his friend from Mass., Banks, whom he saw standing with that winsome smile, to which he (Blaine) was always glad to respond, would excuse him, he would suggest that his (Blaine's) amendment was better than the gentleman's in another respect. The gentleman's (Banks) amendment allowed the oath to be taken in any state court of record, in a probate court for instance; (a republican member—"Or a police court?"), he thought that a government dealing with some of its erring citizens, who were coming back to be re-clothed, rehabilitated, with the full rights and glories of American citizenship he thought that such an important transaction should be cognizable only in the U. S. courts, he believed there was no other difference between the two amendments.

Kasson—"Oh, yes, the latter proposition requires an oath of obedience to all laws made in pursuance of the constitution."

Hoar—"So that if a man violates any law he becomes guilty of perjury."

Blaine—"Then my friend Banks' amendment is harder on them than mine; I was generous to them. Under the gentleman's (Banks) amendments, if a man refuses to put a two-cent stamp on his check, he violates his oath."

Banks—"We intend to obey all by-laws."

Blaine—"Yes, but at the same time there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into."

Banks—"There are no unwary on our side."

Blaine—"What is the gentleman's side?"

Banks—"It is the side of the Constitution of the U. S., and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. I do not see that there is any difference between men of this country who are under practical political disabilities and aliens who come here and ask to be admitted to citizenship, and who are allowed to take the oath in a State court."

Blaine—"I endeavored, this morning, to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With that fascinating eloquence which my friend from Massachusetts (Banks) possesses, he called our attention to the great statue in this centennial year of having no man in the land under the slightest political disabilities, and why, ironically, except poor Davis? I will now read the letter. It is addressed to myself, and is dated Raleigh, N. C., 12 January, '76."

Blaine read a letter from Wm. Holden, ex-Governor of N. C., saying that he had been impeached and removed from office as Governor of that state on account of his movement against the Ku-Klux; that this was done by the democrats of that state, the allies and echoes of the northern democrats; that he had been disqualified by the judgment of removal from holding office in that state; that the democratic legislature, at its late constitutional convention, had been ap-

plied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the late convention, in which the democrats had one majority by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove his disabilities, and that to-day he was the only man in N. C. who could not hold office, and that he thought these facts should be borne in mind when the democrats in Congress claim said relief for the late insurgent leaders. When he reached the name and read it there was an outburst of contempt on the democratic side, and several of the N. C. members, Vance, Robbins and others, tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Blaine refused to yield, and said—"What have you got to say to that, purely a political impeachment?"

Ashe—"He is not the only person in the land deprived of office."

Blaine—"It is purely political, not a prosecution but a persecution, the persecution of a Union man to-day. It is within the design of the democratic party of Mississippi to remove Governor Ames from his chair by impeachment, and to disqualify him; these two friends of the Union, one a Union man in N. C., and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body, are to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be let free to enjoy the centennial at Philadelphia."

Southard—"I would like to know what Governor Holden was during the war?"

Blaine—"I do not desire to go one single point from the debate now; I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any one on that side of the House to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis, and probably as the temper of this House is that bill can be passed within thirty minutes."

Ashe rose to a question.

Blaine—"If the gentleman from N. C. will get up and say he is for universal amnesty, including Governor Holden, I will give him the floor."

Vance—"I will speak for N. C., and say I am."

Blaine—"Oh yes, but why didn't the constitutional convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves, with clean hands and not as persecutors. You came here not persecuting whoever rebelled against the government, but you came here disabling men who fought grandly for the U. S.; you came here with the intent to drive from the executive chair of Mississippi Adelbert Ames and to disable him in this centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden. I now offer my bill and will yield to any gentleman."

Randall made a point of order that Blaine had no right to offer his bill at this stage.

Blaine—"Does the gentleman object?"

Randall—"You must proceed in order."

Blaine—"Do I understand the gentleman to object?"

Randall—"I have the right to speak in reply to your remarks."

Blaine—"I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, yielding at the same time to any gentleman who desires to move to strike out the exclusion of Jeff. Davis."

Randall—"I object."

Banks—"It is not in order."

Blaine—"It is by unanimous consent."

Banks—"The bill is not before the House."

Blaine—"It can be done by unanimous consent."

Banks—"Not even by unanimous consent."

Blaine—"Oh! nonsense, what is there to prevent it?"

Banks—"The rules of the House prevent it."

Blaine—"Is it because this motion to reconsider is pending?"

Randall—"The gentleman knows he is out of order."

Blaine—"In what?"

Randall—"The gentleman knows he has not the right to offer that amendment, I having objected to it."

Blaine—"Well, I have the right to talk about it."

Randall—"Then go ahead and talk about it."

Robbins demanded to be heard on behalf of his state.

Blaine, declining to yield—"I again make the proposition to bring this bill before the House by unanimous consent, and will yield to any gentleman to offer an amendment; if the gentlemen on the other side

refuse that proposition, it is because they don't want any bill to pass. I am for a practical amnesty, I am for an amnesty that will go through."

Randall, contemptuously—"Oh, you are not sincere in the least degree."

Blaine, without paying attention to Randall—"And again desire to submit my proposition, and ask unanimous consent for that purpose."

Robbins—"I object."

Mills asked Blaine if he (Mills) should vote to relieve the political disabilities of Holden and Governor Ames whether Blaine would vote to remove the disabilities of Jeff. Davis.

Blaine, who probably had not heard Mills' question, went on to say that if the House declined his proposition, and wanted no further debate, he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Randall, an opportunity to bring up the centennial bill, which had been postponed an entire week by this amnesty bill occupying the attention of the House.

Randall—"The time consumed and the consequent postponement of the centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House."

Blaine—"I will now end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so, I withdraw the motion to reconsider at this time."

The members on the democratic side were on their feet while the republican members were in their seats, and the latter set up general cries of "order! order! order!"

Randall asked Blaine to give him the opportunity of saying a word, the request was met with still louder cries of "order" from the republican side of the House, in which calls Blaine himself joined.

Randall again renewed his request and Blaine refused it and there the amnesty matter ended for the day.

WASHINGTON, 17.

The Speaker called the states for bills for reference, and the following were referred:

By Banks, for the removal of all political disabilities.

By Starkwater, prescribing the form of oath for members of Congress.

By Cutler, applying the proceeds of the public lands to the support of free schools.

By Packer, the resolutions of the Pennsylvania legislature in reference to an appropriation of one million five hundred thousand dollars for the Centennial celebration.

By Jenks, to reduce the salaries of all the executive and legislative officers of the government, except in the army and navy, under \$1,500, twenty per cent, and to fix the salary of the President at \$25,000.

By O'Brien, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution—

"Sec. 1.—No state shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no minister or preacher of the gospel, or any religious creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the U. S., or any state, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office of public trust in any state or under the U. S."

"Sec. 2.—No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised, or lands so devoted, be divided between religious sects or denominations; nor shall any minister or preacher of the gospel, or of any religious creed or denomination, hold office in connection with public schools in a State, or be eligible to any position, trust or emolument in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State or in the U. S., which shall be supported, in whole or in part, from any public fund."

Mr. O'Brien said he would offer it as an amendment to Blaine's proposition.

By Darrall, for the improvement of Bayou La Fourche.

By Morey, for an appropriation of three million dollars to rebuild the levees of the Mississippi.

By Woodworth, to establish a bureau of transportation and to regulate the management of railroads and transportation companies employed in internal commerce.

By Hurd, to restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the U. S., from and after Jan'y, '77, and

to repeal the act for resumption of specie payment.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 12.—The Government officers, at about ten o'clock to-night, seized an establishment which was manufacturing whiskey secretly and without any license; it is owned by a man named Kerchoff, and is situated nearly in the heart of the city, near the corner of Randolph and Canal Streets, in a building formerly occupied by the seized Hutchins distillery. It had a complete equipment, and has been running off ten to twelve barrels daily of late. Arrests will be made to-morrow. A custodian was left in charge of the premises to-night.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 12.—The report of the State treasurer, submitted to the legislature to-day, shows the debt of the State, after deducting the assets of the sinking fund, to be \$13,766,564.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Relative to yesterday's dispatch, mentioning a rumor in Sacramento of a land grab, by which the State had been swindled out of a large amount, a resolution was offered in the Assembly, to-day, to appoint a committee to inquire into the title of the Golden City Homestead Association to tide lands in San Francisco. It is alleged that the patent was procured under fraudulent pretences, by which the State is a loser to the amount of five million dollars. The matter, in brief, is, that the association, while holding ground bordering on the tide land tract, procured a patent to the latter on condition of filling it from the high lands, but they failed to do so, and divided the land among the members. A committee was appointed to investigate without delay.

The President has nominated Henry E. Prickett to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Idaho.

CONCORD, N. H., 13.—In the trial of Joseph La Page for the murder of the girl, Josie Longmaid, on the 4th of October last, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty, and La Page was sentenced to be confined in the State prison at Concord until January 19th, 1877, and then to be hanged.

NEW YORK, 13.—Egypt's contributions to the Centennial have arrived; nearly the whole of the exhibit is the property of the Khedive. It contains many curious and costly articles, such as weapons and ornaments from the barbarous tribes inhabiting the remote parts of Central Africa; jewels, inlaid work in ivory, and precious metals; also rich embroideries in gold and silver thread, presented by the Arabians, artisans of Cairo taken from the national museum, and the best specimens of agricultural products from the estates of the Khedive.

CHICAGO, 13.—The Times Washington special says that Schleicher, of Texas, chairman of the special committee on the Texas border troubles, will call his committee together to-day, for the purpose of organizing. It is not the intention of this committee to go to Texas to examine the evidence which they are to lay before Congress, but they will summon before them the army officers who have served on the border, and will make free use of the reports which have been made to the War Department at various times by different committees and officers who have been sent there. Schleicher thinks that the only way to put an end to these border outrages will be to increase the number of troops on the Texas frontier, and that 2,000 men judiciously posted along the Rio Grande would have the effect to put an end to the systematic line of stealing that has been carried on so successfully for so many years. There is a strip of territory along northern Mexico which is called the Free Belt; in it no taxes are collected for revenue or customs, the result is it is filled up with a gang of vagabonds whose business is murder and cattle stealing. The Mexican authorities have encouraged this system of cattle theft in the following way—Some of their number could go to the Americans on the Texas border and ask the figures for cattle of their owners; when the prices were given they would not agree to give them, but would cross the river and make contracts with thieves, who would go over and steal the cattle from their owners. The people have become so thoroughly exasperated by this complicated condition of affairs that they have resolved that they will put an

end to it if the government does not. Schleicher thinks that stationing more troops in Texas is positively essential to save war. The people, if unprotected, will organize and cross the border and retaliate; their retaliation will constitute an act of aggression on our part, and therefore will form a basis for war. He expects to present his report to Congress within a month, and only asks Congress to station more troops than have been allowed, 2,000 being the limit asked.

The Times Washington special says that such links as were lacking in the chain of evidence in the Babcock case are understood now to be complete; this is brought about by the unexpected entrapment of Everest, the whiskey ringite, who served as alternate with Joyce and Babcock. When the cloud burst upon the whiskey ring he escaped, and his absence was a serious drawback to the prosecution. It has come to light within thirty-six hours that he has been apprehended by government detectives, and that he will be produced upon the stand to confront his fellow conspirator Babcock so soon as the trial opens. The facts pointing to the accuracy of this information are well grounded, though the government officials refuse to give any information in the matter. His testimony will undoubtedly settle the case of McKee and Maguire, which have hitherto hung upon pretty slender threads, rendering the conviction of Babcock almost a certainty and destroying the possibility of the success of the new trial in the Avery case. The evidence of Everest is valuable mainly as a link in the general chain of testimony, and it may be said to complete the legal developments of the case on the part of the prosecution.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 13.—Capt. Josiah Briggs, of Coaisackie, with his wife and two children, were drowned in the Hudson river last night; they were returning from church. The mother and children were on a hand sled, which the Captain was propelling across the river.

NEW YORK, 14.—The death of General George Cole, the Senator's brother, at Wora, New Mexico, of pneumonia, last month, has just been announced here.

From information received here, it is determined beyond a doubt that the *Harvest Queen*, a full rigged ship of the Black Ball line, was sunk by a collision in the Irish Channel, and that her crew, numbering thirty men, were lost; it is further believed, from statements made by the sailors of the steamship *Adriatic*, that it was that vessel which came in collision with the *Harvest Queen*. There is no collision on the log of the *Adriatic*, and Captain Jennings explained to the agent of the line that the collision was so slight that he did not think it worth while to say anything about it. It happened a little before three o'clock on the morning of December 31st. The executive officer had charge of the steamer. He saw the ship approaching in a zig-zag course, so that he deemed it unsafe to keep the *Adriatic* in her regular course, and he accordingly stopped the steamer, ringing the bells to reverse the engine, and sent below for me, but the ship kept approaching, and the steamer had backed so far that the water was just about even with the funnels, when suddenly the ship turned about, crossing our bows and struck her jib-boom on our anchor stock. I myself was on deck by this time, and understanding that cries for help had been heard from the water, I ordered boats to be lowered, thinking that perhaps some of the sailors had been at work on the jib at the time of collision, and had been swept overboard. The ship itself sailed off as if nothing had happened, and after keeping the steamer hove to for about three hours, without finding anything, I ordered the bells to ring to go ahead. Subsequently I heard some talk among the men that we had sunk a vessel, but that was, of course, too absurd to be listened to. The collision was of no account whatever. A seaman gives the following version—"On Thursday, December 30, the *Adriatic* left Liverpool. On Friday morning, when off Moyne Head, the man on the lookout sighted a vessel on the starboard tack, he gave the alarm, and the steamer changed her course. About ten minutes passed and the lookout gave the alarm again, for the two vessels were closing fast upon each other. It was a starry night. A moment passed, and then the