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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the House bill for the relief of the sufferers from the ravages of the grasshoppers in the Western frontier States; placed on the calendar. It authorizes the President to issue temporarily supplies of food and disused army clothing to such sufferers, and appropriates \$100,000 for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Johnston introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company to construct a narrow gauge road from tide water to St. Louis and Chicago; referred.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Cameron reported that King Kalakaua would be in the President's room in the rear of the Senate Chamber at 11.30 to-morrow morning, where the senators would be presented to him. Cameron then submitted an order that the Senate meet at the usual hour, and at 12.15 take a recess that the Senate may proceed in a body to the hall of the House, and join in the ceremony of receiving his majesty; agreed to.

Freelinghuysen, from the committee on agriculture, reported back the bill to enable the commissioner of agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds, with an amendment that \$30,000 instead of \$50,000 be appropriated for that purpose; the amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

HOUSE.

The speaker announced, as a committee to visit Vicksburg, Conger, Hurlbut, Williams of Wis., Spear and O'Brien, and as a select committee on the condition of Louisiana and the Southern States, Geo. F. Hoar, Wheeler of N. Y., Frye, Foster of Ohio, Phelps of N. J., Robinson of Ill., and Potter.

Lowe introduced a bill to establish the judicial district of Oklahoma, in Indian Territory; referred.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 15.—The President has nominated Chas. H. Chamberlin to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco, Chas. McDonald to be receiver of public moneys at Shasta, Cal., John D. Ward to be register in the land office at Susanville, Cal., and Francis H. Goodwin to be marshal of Arizona.

The senate has confirmed Wickham Hoffman, secretary of the legation at London, R. R. Hilt, of Illinois, secretary of the legation at Paris, Marshall Jewell, postmaster general, Chas. F. Conant, assistant secretary of the treasury, Benj. Moran, minister to Portugal, David Thompson, interpreter to the legation in Japan, also a large number of postmasters, etc.

King Kalakaua was formally presented to the President this afternoon. The members of the cabinet, Col. Grant, Gen. Babcock and Mr. Luckey, private secretary, were assembled in full dress to receive the king. On the approach of his majesty's carriage the President advanced from the threshold of the executive mansion, when the Secretary of State and Col. Grant, the latter personally representing his father, went to the carriage and received the king as he alighted and accompanying him on either side, crossed the platform to the entrance of the White House, where the President cordially extended his hand and received and welcomed the king, the other members of the cabinet standing behind the President up to the time that he turned with the king; they then entered the room. The Secretary of State then introduced the President to Governor Dominis and Governor Kapena; he then presented the king to the members of the cabinet, Gen. Babcock, Col. Grant and Mr. Luckey. The President and king shortly seated themselves on a sofa, and the other gentlemen moved at their pleasure about the room, and entered into conversation with one another, gradually advancing to where the President and king were seated, when a general conversation ensued. After about twenty minutes the king arose, and the President accompanied him to the door; the Secretary of State and Col. Grant handed him into his carriage and the ceremony was ended.

DES MOINES, Ia., 15.—About two a.m. a party of about 150 armed men, disguised and with their faces blackened, went to the jail where Charley Howard, who was yesterday convicted of the murder of John Johnson in a house of ill-fame, in this city, some months ago, and was sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for life, was confined, and took him out and hanged him to a post; his wife was in the jail with him, and clung shrieking to him until forced away by the mob. So far no arrests have been made.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 15.—The Champion Cotton Press caught fire this afternoon, and the flames spread so rapidly that in a few moments the whole building was in a blaze; about 3,000 bales of cotton are burned. It is believed that the loss on the cotton will be \$200,000, fully insured, and \$50,000 on the press and building, insurance \$20,000. The insurance is mostly foreign.

NEW YORK, 15.—The Times says that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads have concluded a contract for five years, with the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., Cal., for a first-class line of steamships between San Francisco and Japan and China.

BOSTON, 15.—Morton & Chesley's loss by the fire is \$3,100 on the stock, and \$15,000 on the building, which was insured for \$18,000 and the stock for \$10,000; Badger & Co. lose \$25,000 on the building and \$25,000 on their stock; Smith & Jacobs, builders, lose \$60,000 on their building and stock; Nathaniel Hunt, carpenter and builder, loses, on his building \$20,000, on his stock \$45,000; McNulta, on his building \$60,000; Pierce, Tuttle & Gilman, table manufacturers, lose \$35,000; Sherman & Co., furniture manufacturers, lose \$100,000; Bassons & Borsch, cabinet makers, lose \$10,000. The lumber yard was entirely destroyed, Cook & Reed losing \$22,000; the New England Organ Co. lose \$6,000 worth of lumber; Cyrus D. Clark \$8,000, and Millet, Drake & Co., \$5,000.

Cobb was re-elected mayor to-day by 18,000 majority.

Robert Stahl, foreign exchange clerk of Drexel & Co., of this city, was put under \$20,000 bail to-night, to answer to a charge of embezzlement. The allegation is, that by means of false entries and the registry of incorrect amounts of bills of exchange, he had placed to his credit at a foreign exchange house, the sum of \$30,000, which has been drawn out at various times by his agents.

The following dispatch was received here this evening:

"NEW YORK, 15.

"To Jones, chief of police, Phila. "Walter Ross identifies both the dead men positively, the other witness one of them sure.

(signed) "Wm. R. Heines, "Captain detective police, Phila." The witness mentioned is Peter Callahan, who is employed in a residence adjoining Mr. Ross'. It will be remembered that he saw one of the kidnappers in the neighborhood of the house before the abduction took place.

WASHINGTON, 16.—There is now pending before the General Land Department the very important question, whether lands, which had been withdrawn as presumptively mineral lands, are subject to such settlement, as agricultural, as will enable the original settler to claim priority of pre-emption rights over all others when the tract is proved to be non-mineral; the precedents under the homestead claims are in the negative, but it is probable that now they will be reversed, and that where a settler makes application to file pre-emption on these withdrawn lands a trial will be allowed for determining the character of the land, and, if non-mineral, that the settler's application will be accorded priority.

Notice is given by the lighthouse board that, on and after Dec. 15, 1874, a light will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Point Ferren, near San Pedro, Cal.; the light will show alternate red and white flashes, at intervals of ten seconds, each flash being preceded and followed by an eclipse. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, at a distance of nineteen nautical miles.

NEW YORK, 16.—The steamship *August Andre*, which ran aground at Romer Shoals, on Sunday, threw overboard fifty tons of beet root sugar in the endeavor to lighten her off.

The board of managers of the Methodist Missionary Society met yesterday, to conclude the business of the year. Appropriations were made for the purchase and repairs of property at Pochua, Mexico, and the Rev. Wm. Butler was granted a power of attorney to acquire a title for the Society. Very large appropriations were made for domestic missions, particularly for the relief of the districts devastated by the grasshopper plague. Money was also appropriated for an increase of salaries, chiefly in the district of Rome, Italy.

CHICAGO, 16.—A Washington special says that the Pacific Mail investigation begins to assume a very solemn and most tragic aspect. Irwin failed to appear before the ways and means committee this morning. A careful examination by a physician showed that he was in quite a dangerous condition of nervous prostration. Some time ago his skull was fractured by an accident, and nervous excitement since tends to distract his mental balance. This is his present condition. During a part of the day he was in a partial delirium, but late to-night he is calmer. He is carefully watched by his physicians, and his house is closely guarded by the sergeant-at-arms, and few persons are allowed to approach him. He is practically in close confinement. Those who have seen him state that his mental excitement is due to a struggle in his mind as to the course he will pursue. If he tells the whole truth, it is said that he will make a most astounding revelation; if he declines to testify he will not be able to justify himself, and he is charged by the Pacific Mail Company with a theft of \$75,000. The indications are that he will tell the whole truth, and it seems probable that some painful revelations will be made. It now seems certain that the money was paid, and that stocks and options of stocks were given to secure the subsidy. Three men connected with the matter are said to be dead. Irwin's surroundings are quite dramatic. He has at his room three large trunks of documents connected with the transactions. In his calmer moments he says he has documents in proof of all his assertions and actions.

Another special says that Rufus Hatch has arrived here, with the books and papers of the Pacific Mail Co., and is ready to be examined. The attempt to delay the examination of Irwin is part of a scheme by which each side, that is, Irwin on the one hand and the company on the other, is attempting to force an examination on the other first. It is known that when Hatch is examined his books will show that on the 24th of May, 1872, the day when Irwin's checks were drawn, a firm of brokers in New York, Harricott & Noyes, were charged with \$150,000 on the books of the Pacific Mail, and on the 1st of September following, the same firm returned to the company \$500,000, and on the same day Stockwell drew a check for \$500,000, and charged the same to the San Francisco agency, which, at the time, was in charge of Irwin.

The *Post and Mail's* Washington special says the *Chronicle*, this morning, has a double headed editorial, opposing a holiday recess, and taking the republican members who voted for it severely to task. It says the people are in no condition to submit to congressmen going junketing, while thousands are out of work and in many places suffering.

MEMPHIS, 16.—A despatch from Forrest City, Arkansas, says all of the town, south of the railroad, was burned this morning. The telegraph office was burned, and it is impossible to ascertain particulars.

PROVIDENCE, 16.—A schooner, supposed to be the *Robert Pettis*, was capsized on Monday night, and the crew of five men perished.

BOSTON, 16.—The *Herald* says that great frauds have been discovered in the Charlestown navy yard, and that the officers concerned have been suspended pending an investigation at Washington.

The losses by the Plympton and Wareham street fire aggregate \$590,000; the insurance, as far as known, \$140,000. The losses by the Charlestown fire aggregate \$145,000, insurance \$60,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—By the steamer *Newbern* information is received concerning the troubles between foreigners and natives at La Paz, Mexico, where the United States steamer *Saranac* had arrived.

ed. At La Paz the story comes out that H. S. Brooks, superintendent of the Homigra mines, at Triunto, who had asked the presence of a war vessel, on the ground that troops only awaited some excuse to attack and sack his hacienda, had really been accused of selling damaged flour to his men. An examination was ordered by the Judge of the District, and damaged flour was found in store, and the matter was referred to a higher court. After the *Saranac's* arrival a gang, headed by Ramon Valdez, robbed the people of San Jose of ten thousand, and there were rumors to the effect that a project was on foot to rob Triunto and La Paz. The garrisons were strengthened and additional troops were placed at the disposal of Brooks. The next development was a disagreement between the Mexican soldiers and Brooks' force, and impending hostilities were prevented by the intervention of Captain Queen, of the *Saranac*, and an amicable understanding between all parties was finally reached. The United States Consul at La Paz not having been consulted, did not figure in the complications, and until the captain of the *Saranac* submits his official report a dispassionate statement of the troubles cannot be expected.

PITTSBURG, 16.—John A. Oltman, superintendent of the Duquesne Coal Works, while making a tour of inspection through the mines, was fired on by a party unknown, and fatally wounded; the miners have been on strike for some time.

NEW YORK, 16.—The suspension is announced of Nathaniel D. Carley & Son, importers of hides and coffee, pearl and cedar. The firm had large interests in the Argentine confederation. It is thought that their liabilities are large, but nothing definite can be ascertained.

Benj. D. Silliman, referee in the Proctor-Moulton case, has filed a report in court. He reports that the imputations and statements in the publication made on and concerning the character and conduct of the plaintiff are wholly and absolutely untrue; that the defendant by his counsel, disclaimed malice in the publication but admitted the untruth of such imputations and statements, and cites the terms of final settlement as before published.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Representative Page, of California, was heard by the house committee on foreign relations to-day, in an argument to show the necessity for action by the federal government, to prevent the importation of coolies under servile labor contracts, and of Chinese women for immoral purposes. He showed the unanimity of public sentiment in California on this subject by reading from the platform of both political parties, Gov. Booth's last message, the resolutions of the legislature, monster petitions, &c. He said the fact of the existence of the evils complained of was exhibited also by the affidavits of missionaries resident in San Francisco, and the necessity for federal action was set forth by quoting a decision of the United States circuit court, holding the State law passed to correct these evils to be in conflict with the Burlingame treaty and the constitution of the United States. Page also showed that the provision of the treaty requiring both nations to enact laws against the compulsory introduction of Chinese subjects into the United States, has never been properly complied with by this country, and not at all by the Chinese, and that no steps whatever have been taken by Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese women as slaves for prostitution. Congressman Luttrell, of California, was present and corroborated his colleague's statement. Luttrell also read a letter from the Japanese consul in San Francisco, endorsing this movement, and briefly addressed the committee, urging the necessity of prompt action. The members of the committee expressed themselves fully impressed with the magnitude of the evils described, and gave the California representatives assurances that action on the subject should be promptly taken.

Clinton B. Fiske, Chas. E. Hammond, D. Rush Roberts, and John A. Lang, of the board of Indian commissioners, who recently visited Indian territory, have made a report from St. Louis, in which they make the following recommendations, first, a territorial government, whose executive shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and whose legislature shall be elected by the people

of the territory; second, the establishment of U. S. courts within the territory; third, a delegate in congress.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—The boys pupils of the high school, to-day, refused to allow colored boys to enter. The superintendent, in reply to the committee who waited on him, said the whole matter was in the hands of the school board. He believed the general school law made no race distinction, but this board might be able, if necessary, to establish a branch school to obviate the difficulty.

HARTFORD, Conn., 16.—A large mill in Warehouse Point, occupied by the Leonard Silk Co. and the Chapin and Barber Silk Co., was burned this evening; loss \$100,000. It is believed that the fire was incendiary. The gas works of the factory supplied the village, and the fire has left the inhabitants in darkness. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employ.

NEW YORK, 17.—Nobody in Wall Street outside of the Jay Gould and Overland railroad rings has any belief in the genuineness of the pretended organization of the new line of China steamers. It is well known that Jay Gould is terribly "short" on the whole stock market, especially the Pacific Mail and W. U., and accordingly he has struck hands with the Overland railroads, which are trying to force the Pacific Mail to combine with them to fleece the public. To this end the rings are trying to break down the Pacific Mail stock, hoping to get control of it at low figures after Gould shall have covered his shorts, hence the whole series of movements against the Pacific Mail by the late dissension in the board, by hostility at Washington, by betraying part of the respectable press here into sustaining the attacks, and by threats of a new China line. Capitalists laugh at the pretence that the latter has six and a half millions subscribed in California, because money is too dear there for investments in an enterprise which so recently failed on cheap British capital; also because that amount of additional money would secure control of the Pacific Mail with its already established business, and its subsidy, and this would be without competition. These considerations make the holders of Pacific Mail strong, and the stock advanced yesterday, and Gould will evidently fail in this, as he has in every large operation he has attempted since he lost Jim Fisk and Erie.

Wm. M. Tweed was taken from prison to the Oyer and Terminer Court, on *habeas corpus*, this morning, and the warden's return was traversed as to the sentence having expired, the illegality of subsequent sentences, the imputed want of jurisdiction of the court which tried him, and that the jury were not empanelled according to law. The counsel suggested that they be allowed to state what their proofs were, and then to hand them in and have the court pass upon them, have a writ of *certiorari* on the 23rd, and get the case to the Court of Appeals the first Monday in January. The case was adjourned till Tuesday next, to give the district attorney time to consider whether he would demur or join issue, and Tweed was remanded to prison.

The managers of the Monmouth Park Association have resolved to celebrate the centennial independence, by the offer of a purse of five thousand dollars for all ages, in races, four mile heats, and have sent a special notice to all the great race horse owners in the country; entries will have to be made on or before January 1st, 1875, a year and a half in advance of the time set for the race.

The Longshoremen's union has authorized its members to accept thirty cents an hour for day work, and forty cents for night work; these are the rates proposed by the ship owners six weeks ago, when the Longshoremen struck.

CHICAGO, 17.—A fire at three o'clock this morning destroyed a block of wooden stores with dwellings, above the corner of West Madison and Throop streets; loss \$20,000, with a light insurance.

A Washington special says that Carl Schurz says he cannot accept a regular democratic nomination for the Senate, even if it were tendered him. He says, "How can any man, with common sense, expect me, with my principles, to support the democratic party? Can I do such a thing with my record, and sacrifice my whole career for the sake of a seat in the Senate?"