

BY TELEGRAPH. FORTY-SIX H CONGRESS. CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Morgan offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate any information in the Interior Department, in answer to the following inquiries:

What grants of public lands made by act of Congress to R. R. companies or to States or Territories in aid of such companies remain incomplete by reason of the failure of the grantees or beneficiaries to comply with the terms of such grants?

In such cases, if any, where there has been partial compliance with the terms or conditions of the grants, to what extent has there been such compliance and to what extent is there just cause for declaring a forfeiture of the grants and what reasons of justice, equity, or public faith or public policy are there why Congress should abstain from declaring such grants forfeited in whole or in part.

In cases where the States or companies to which land grants have been made for the benefit of railroads, and where a just cause of forfeiture exists and where bona fide conveyances have been made to purchasers for value, what proportion, as near as may be, of the lands so granted, have been sold to such purchasers, and what further legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to such persons their full, equitable rights to such lands? Adopted.

Teller offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners had become interested in Indian contracts. Adopted.

On motion of Cameron (Pa.) it was resolved, yeas 31, nays 21, that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday.

The Bayard resolution was taken up, and Coke made a speech thereon.

HOUSE.

The House then resumed consideration on the revision of rules.

Townsend called attention to the fact that a national bank with a capital of \$50,000 had made a profit last year of \$1,300,000. It had paid \$60,000, (\$10,000 more than its capital) in dividends on bank stock, they had added \$500,000 to their surplus fund, and had set aside as undivided profit \$267,000. He alluded to the First National Bank of New York. He then severely criticised some remarks made by Chittenden, putting a construction upon the language he (Chittenden) vehemently declared it would not bear. Townsend sent an extract to the clerk's desk and had it read.

Chittenden (excitedly crossing over to within a few feet of Townsend). That does not bear out your statement. (Laughter.)

Townsend, (approaching Chittenden) let me say with equal energy, the logic of the gentleman's argument is—

The Speaker (interrupting) the gentlemen will suspend. (Laughter.)

Quiet having been sustained, Townsend proceeded, saying Chittenden fancied he was the only one who had a right to speak on the currency question upon the floor. (Laughter.) The proposition of that gentleman evidently was to forbid the Secretary of the Treasury from retiring interest-bearing bonds and instead retire greenbacks, which bore no interest. Suppose greenbacks were retired and a 4 per cent. bond substituted therefore.

Chittenden—I propose to substitute gold.

Townsend—What would the effect be? It would but impose upon the broken down tax-payers of this country a further burthen of \$13,000,000. He was opposed to the bill because it proposed to strengthen the national banks and make them permanent institutions, and because it took out of their pockets at least \$14,000,000 and put it into the pockets of national bank stockholders. He was in favor of the committee on banking reporting back the bill and retiring national bank circulation.

The House went into committee of the whole on revision of rules, all general debate on which is to close to-morrow.

The committee was addressed by Messrs. Roberts and Chalmers in favor of a more equal distribution of committee work. In the course of his remarks, Chalmers alluded to the chairman of the committee on commerce (Reagan) as a legislative "Buttercup," who mixed up Mississippi and Kiskininita so that not a creature knew it. Dunn also argued in favor of a more equal distribution of work and made some humorous remarks upon the personal appearance of some of the overworked members of the committee on ways and means, appropriations, commerce and banking. He pointed to those gentlemen, Reagan, for instance, who had grown pale and thin in wading through too many rivers and fixing too many harbors. There had been too much water in them, and he wanted to deprive the committee on commerce of some of the water. After an extended discussion, the committee rose.

Various executive communications were referred, among them one from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution calling on him for information as to the time of the United States Treasury becoming a member of the New York Clearing House. Adjourned.

Messrs. Frye and Cox had an amusing passage, in which Cox alluded to Garcelon as Frye's brother-in-law in a manner that caused continuous laughter in the House. Cox also took occasion to say in response to Mr. Horr's recent humorous speech at his (Cox's) expense that Horr should not twit him on his size. The Constitution required a man to be of a certain age before becoming a representative, but it was not necessary that he be two yards long and two yards in girth. His constituents were large men and fighting men and never thought that blubber was intellect, that meat meant manhood or that layers of lard over abdominal muscles made Gladstones and Disraelis. Shakespeare said bliss and frailty went together. Were he to write an epitaph, he would write thus, borrowing from the sweet singer of Michigan and Lord Byron:

"Here lies the body of Congressman Horr, 'Tis grease (Greece) but living grease no more."

Shouts of laughter greeted these sallies of wit.

Tucker moved to allow Horr 15 minutes to answer Cox to-morrow. Horr said he would go on under the five minutes rule; that would finish the job.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 23.—After some miscellaneous business, committees were called for reports of a private nature.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of listening to Horr's reply to Cox's speech yesterday.

When Horr arose the scene was dramatic and exciting as when an important political debate impends. The galleries were crowded with people and members gathered around Horr who spoke from the space in front of the Speaker's desk. He stated that before he commenced his reply to the eloquent and able speech of the distinguished and weighty gentleman from New York (Cox) he would ask the clerk to read the speech or portion of it, which he (Horr) had delivered, a few days ago, and which had occasioned that fearful effort which the House had introduced yesterday. The clerk read as follows:

"Genial little friend," (Loud laughter.)

Horr justified himself for using the words "genial little friend," by explaining they were used in the heat of debate. (Laughter.) He had spent his boyhood in manual labor and hard work, and was consequently sometimes embarrassed, and in his extreme diffidence dropped words which he was sorry for afterwards. Nothing had been further from his mind than the idea of belittling the gentleman from New York before this assembly. He knew the gentleman's weight and accomplishments and far be it from him to contest with him. After quite a lengthy speech, during which the House was kept in almost a constant roar of laughter, Horr said he was not a poet but a friend had written for him an epitaph upon the gentleman from New York which he thought just covered the case.

"Beneath this slab lies the great Sam Cox

Who was as wise as an owl and as grave as an ox, Think it not strange his turning to dust, For he swelled and he swelled till he finally bust; Just where he has gone, or just how he fares

Nobody knows and nobody cares; But wherever he is, be he angel or elf. Be sure, dear reader, he's puffing himself.

Cox making no reply, the committee arose and the House immediately went into committee on the whole on private calendar, Cox in the chair. After a time the committee arose and a number of private bills were passed. Adjourned until Monday.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The House banking and currency committee to-day considered the Fort and Price resolutions, and also that portion of the President's message recommending the abolition of the legal tender quality of greenbacks. Fort's resolution declares against any interference with the legal tender quality of greenbacks, and Price's resolution deprecates any agitation of financial questions.

General Ewing offered the following:

Resolved, That in consideration of all bills, resolutions, petitions and executive communications heretofore referred to this committee affecting the volume or character of the currency, be postponed until the first meeting of the committee in December next. After some discussion the resolution was defeated.

The majority report of the committee recites the facts of Gen. Porter's accusation in 1862, his trial and sentence in 1866, and efforts to obtain a rehearing. It also recapitulates the rehearing before the military board presided over by Gen. Schofield, which reviewed all the original testimony accessible at the date of its sitting, and which decided unanimously that Porter was innocent and should, in justice, be restored to his military position; and that such restoration should date from the day of his dismissal. The committee fully concur in the conclusions of the Schofield board, whose report is adopted by them and submitted as the greater part of their statement of the facts and argument.

The House committee on appropriations took up this morning the deficiency appropriation bill for the pay of United States Marshals and Deputies, and after prolonged discussion, agreed upon and ordered their chairman to report the following bill: "Be it enacted, etc., that \$600,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, of fees of the United States marshals and their general deputies, but no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any compensation fees or expense of marshals or deputy marshals for services rendered in connection with registration or elections under any of the provisions of title 28 of the Revised Statutes of '77."

Senator Voorhees, of the exodus committee, to-day examined O. S. B. Wall, of Washington, president of the Emigrant Aid Society, who estimated the number of colored men, women and children already transported from North Carolina through Washington to the West (principally to Indiana) between 2,500 and 3,000. The original idea of sending them to Kansas was modified on account of the request for laborers from Terra Haute.

The Senate sub-committee on Territories has unanimously agreed to report to the full committee on Friday in favor of a bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma and open part of the Indian Territory, where the Indian title is extinguished to settlement. The full committee will agree to it before the Senate; but in the House committee the passage of the bill is not probable, as strong opposition has been shown to it.

The Cherokee Indians now here are desirous of having the Ute Indians go down into the Indian Territory and live with them. They will have an interview with Ouray and his party to persuade them to this end. The Interior Department, it is understood, would be willing to permit the Utes to go to the Indian Territory, but they are said to be unwilling.

Representative Berry left Washington to-night for California upon the receipt of a telegram announcing the very serious and perhaps

fatal illness of his wife. Representative Page has paired with him on all political questions excepting contested election cases.

Arrangements are being made to commence the purchase of silver bullion at Denver and begin coinage operations at the mint very shortly. They will probably be perfected within the next few days.

NEW YORK, 21.—On the 31st of December De Lesseps had a brilliant reception on his entry into Panama, and New Year's day he made an address at the mouth of the Grande river, three miles from Panama, in which he announced the fulfillment of his promise, to begin practical work on his great canal enterprise on January 1, 1880. He remarked that his labors were begun under the authority of the Republic of the United States of Columbia, with the benediction of Monsenor, Bishop of Panama, in the presence of a delegate of the general government, and those of the States of Columbia, and with the assistance of the members of the Technical Commission. He expressed his entire confidence in the success of the enterprise, and had no hesitation in counting upon ample assistance from the financial world for means to open another great highway to the commerce of the world. The Bishop then formally bestowed his benediction upon the enterprise and the blessing of the Universal Christ upon the labors of science for the benefit of commerce.

DENVER, 21.—A special to the News reports a serious shooting affray at Alpine on Monday night. The parties engaged were Daniel Pickett, James Louch and Daniel Jennison, miners; and J. D. Forrester, a driver of Barlow & Sanderson's stage line. The row originated in a dance house over one of the girls and ended in the miners beating Forrester severely. The latter swore out warrants before Justice Knowles, and Constable Stanton undertook to serve the papers. The officer met the men in Cult's saloon. They resisted arrest and Stanton called on the citizens present to assist him. The miners showed fight when the constable drew a revolver and emptied the contents into the crowd, killing Pickett instantly and fatally wounding Louch and Jennison. Both are not expected to live. The miners were from Pittsburg and are well known in this section. Pickett and Louch both have families in Alpine. The constable gave himself up and is now under arrest at Alma. Forrester is also under arrest.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Tribune's Dubuque special says: Great excitement prevails at Newhampton, Iowa, over a supposed horrible murder. An Adventist preacher named Elder Buck resides near there and makes a living by revealing secrets confided to him by the spirits. One day last fall a neighbor, hearing screams from the house of Buck, and seeing his wife wringing her hands in agony, looked through the door and saw Buck beating his young son who was tied to the bed. Since that time the boy has been missing, and as Buck belongs to the same class of religious fanatics as Freeman, of Massachusetts, it is believed he sacrificed the boy. Mrs. Buck declares the boy ran away. Buck has fled the neighborhood and citizens are making investigation.

The president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, memorialized Congress to-day, through Senator Kernan, calling attention to the barbarities practised upon certain Chinese children. He has sent to Congress and the President a communication in relation to a pitiful appeal which has reached him from the Pacific coast, he says: In 1877, Yakeob Beg, the famous Central Asian chief and Chinese rebel, was captured and put to death by the Chinese government, by a slow and painful process. Those of his family who had not fled on his death into Russian territory, were cruelly executed. As if the exile or slaughter of every adult kinsman of his were not penalty enough, four of his children, ranging in age from 14 to 5, have been solemnly arraigned for "hereditary" high treason to the Emperor of China. One would naturally conclude that the complicity of the boys being disproved, their acquittal of guilt should follow, especially in view of their tender years. On the contrary they are consigned to a doom more horrible than death. In brief, they are to be kept until a certain age in

prison and then be emasculated and consigned as slaves to the soldiery uses and practices, unhappily common in the East, but which Lord Coke says, "are not so much as to be named among Christians." "This," says President Gerry, "is no overdrawn picture." He implores immediate action in the matter, and states that if the Chinese Government will commute the sentence of these wretched children to banishment, this society stands ready to place them at its own expense where they will be properly maintained, educated and cared for.

WASHINGTON, 22.—An important meeting took place at the Interior Department to-day, in which the Colorado delegation in Congress, General Adams, and Ouray, Jack, Wash and Sawanick participated. Schurz laid an injunction of secrecy upon all the members of the conference, so that the details of the meeting cannot be had. It is understood, however, that the land question was thoroughly talked over and an agreement was reached which was satisfactory to all present, except Senator Teller. This agreement is that the Utes of Southern Colorado shall be removed to Grand River Valley, in the western part of the State, and the white River Utes are to be removed to the Uinta reservation, Utah. Belford and Teller were at the outset hostile to this arrangement, but Belford now seems to be satisfied with it. Teller, on the contrary, will oppose it with all his influence and with his vote. The Secretary of the Interior is afraid that the publication of that portion of the deliberations of the conference relating to the final disposal of the Indians themselves will not be well received in Colorado, as the people of that State will not be pleased at any arrangement which fails to remove the Indians entirely from the State. It is believed the Utes will accept the settlement decided on to-day, and it is intended to send some one to the Indian country to get the signatures of three-quarters of the Utes to the agreement.

As to the murderers of Meeker, Ouray has already given his ultimatum. He will undertake to bring them later in the season, when spring opens, if he has to kill them, and he does not believe there is any other way of doing it.

NEW YORK, 22.—The bids for New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company stock were opened this afternoon by the New York committee at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The committee, after receiving advices from London, where subscriptions also closed this afternoon, disposed of 200,000 shares. Prices ranged from 1.31 to 1.35. The New York bids being without reserve were allotted in full. The Graphic says that advices from London state that applications for shares for the New York Central railroad, offered by Morgan-Drexel syndicate, are so numerous that the success of the plan for placing these securities abroad is quite assured. In London and at the European bourses it is said transactions in the shares have been made at 2 1/2 premium.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Concerning the sale of 50,000 shares of Central Pacific stock to a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, Governor Stanford said to an Alta reporter: I do not know that the sale will cause any change of policy. The amount sold is not such as to indicate any change in the contour of the line. The stock was sold without any special object in view, but simply in accordance with the desire of the stockholders to put the stock on the market and to enable them to sell at a fair price. The stock has been on the board before, but I do not know that any was sold. I would like to see our own people take the stock and keep it at home. The road is in such a condition as to pay 6 per cent. per annum without any trouble. By disposing of the stock into a number of hands, there will be a larger number of persons taking an active interest in the company.

To-day Senator J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Ekins completed the purchase of the Ortiz mining grant near Santa Fe, New Mexico, containing 69,000 acres, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

A special from Paris gives the views of a number of French electricians on Edison's light. William De Foville said the onslaught of Count De Moncl on Edison excited no attention whatever. Moncl is not a member of the legislature, and cannot be, never