

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent escape of the Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, Neb., and their slaughter by United States forces. Agreed to.

A communication from Secretary Sherman was laid before the Senate. It recommended the appointment of the persons nominated for the positions now filled by Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell and recommends the removal of these persons on the ground that they have failed to perform the duties of their respective offices.

At the conclusion of the reading of the communication, Senator Conkling made an earnest speech defending Arthur and Cornell from the charges of inefficiency, and denouncing the charges as pretences and the afterthoughts, put forth by the administration, is an effort to justify an action which was wholly unwarranted on civil service grounds.

Senator Thurman made some semi-jocular remarks evidently calculated to widen the breach between the President and a majority of the republican members of the Senate.

Edmunds also spoke briefly without, however, definitely indicating his position on the subject of controversy.

The communications and accompanying papers were then, on motion of Conkling, referred to the committee on commerce, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Windom submitted the following:

Resolved, That with a view to a peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, to an effectual enforcement of constitutional and national rights, and to promote the best interests of the whole country, by the elimination of sectionalism from politics, a committee of seven senators be appointed by the chair, and charged with the duty of inquiring as to the expediency and practicability of encouraging and promoting, by all just and proper methods, the partial migration of colored persons from those States and congressional districts where they are not allowed to freely and peaceably exercise and enjoy their constitutional rights as American citizens, into such as may desire to receive them, and will protect them in said rights, or into such territory or territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and protection; and if said committee shall deem such migration expedient and practicable that they report, by bill or otherwise, what in their judgment is the most effective method of accomplishing that object; and that the committee have leave to sit during the recess. Laid on the table for the present, at the request of Windom, and he gave notice that he would call it up soon and submit some remarks.

Saunders sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to remarks in the debate in the Senate on the Indian appropriation bill, to the effect that the Nez Perces Indians had been removed in violation of law. The Commissioner stated that they were removed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act for that year.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Wood, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported back the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds authorized to be issued, and directs that money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 5-20 bonds.

Kelly submitted an amendment so as to make the certificates convertible with the accrued interest, after six months, into lawful money and at any time into 4 per cent. bonds.

Phillips opposed the bill. He desired to offer an amendment providing for the deposit, in any post office which is a money order office of any amount not less than 25c., to be forwarded to the United States treasury, and an account

kept with the depositor, who shall receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and that when this sum amounts to \$10 it shall be converted into the certificates provided for by the bill.

Wood declined to yield for the amendment.

Townsend, Ohio, favored the bill. The debate having closed, Burchard offered an amendment.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 132, nays 99. The first vote was taken on Kelly's amendment, which was rejected—yeas 81, nays 152. The next vote was taken on Burchard's substitute, which was defeated—yeas 67, nays 150.

Springer moved to lay the bill on the table.

Bundy moved to adjourn, and the ayes and nays were ordered.

During roll call the hour of 4.30 arrived, at which time the House had agreed to take recess until 7.30, but the Speaker ruled that the call should be completed, and it resulted—yeas 77, nays 126, and the House, at 4.40, took a recess until 7.30.

During the day Hutton offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the payment to the children of the late B. B. Douglas of the remainder of his salary as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session the House resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit, the first vote being on the motion of Springer to lay the bill on the table. This was defeated—yeas 78, nays 105—and the bill then passed—yeas 117, nays 72.

Wood reported a bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports.

Garfield stated that he desired to offer an amendment providing that such notes should be receivable so long as they were equivalent to coin. (Cries of "No! No!") He did not propose, for one, to shut off the supply of coin to meet the interest on the public debt in case any calamity should happen to the country.

Wood, acting as chairman of the committee on ways and means, yielded to the introduction of the amendment, and the previous question was ordered.

Harrison, Ills. (to Garfield)—Has the gentleman any doubt about the success of resumption?

Garfield—I have no doubt of the success of resumption, unless by such a bill as this or some other hostile legislation, resumption is destroyed.

The amendment was then defeated—yeas 73, nays 105.

Garfield—Believing this bill to be a serious attack upon resumption, I move to lay it upon the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 41, nays 155.

The bill then passed—yeas 154, nays 43. It simply provides that after the passage of the act United States notes shall be received in payment of duties on imports.

Wood also reported a bill to facilitate the funding of the national debt, after which the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

YANKTON, D. T., 15.—A Cheyenne agency special says: That last night the runners from the hostile camp held a council with the agent, at which council they talked very independently, saying it makes their hearts bad to see their friends here deprived of guns and horses. On Saturday they held a council with the commander of the post, Col. Wood at which council they were very meek, and said all they wanted was to come in and they would give up their guns and ponies. They must do something soon, as the buffalo are moving and they have to follow them, and ere this the entire hostile camp of not less than 25,000 is on American soil and working south. The runners will wait here, at Red Shirt's camp, twelve days, to hear from Washington.

CHICAGO, 15.—Tribune's Washington special says: Cannon, the Mormon delegate, is creating considerable feeling in favor of congressional action saving those now in polygamy from the enforcement of the act of 1862, just declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. He argues that the government, by allowing this act to remain a dead letter, has justly barred itself from sudden action under it. He also urges the great hardships that will ensue if families are to be broken up and the children born since

1862 declared illegitimate. He thinks that by lenient action the government can now easily assert its power in future in Utah and enforce this particular law, but for the past, from 1862 to this time, he wants Congress to pass an amnesty act declaring that the act of 1862 shall not take effect till so declared by the act of amnesty. After that the Mormons would not make complaint, and he thinks the law would be generally regarded. He argues that under the difficult circumstances surrounding the case it would be a wise step for Congress to take advantage of the situation to show the Mormons that it is disposed to deal as leniently as possible, and at the same time give such notice as none could misunderstand for the future that the law of 1862 will hereafter be vigorously enforced.

DENVER, 15.—Daniel Farr, of California, formerly a railroader, but latterly a gambler, was shot and killed here, by George Stratton, in a street fight. Farr was shot through the head and died within an hour. Stratton was arrested.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Treasury Department, to-day, made the usual weekly purchase of 400,000 ounces of silver.

It is claimed by the friends of Major Reno that yesterday's evidence, before the court of inquiry, was important, in that it shows that the Major could not have heard the noise of the skirmishing from the position which he occupied when, as it will be attempted to prove by subsequent witnesses, he should have taken a hand in the fight. The allegations of Whittaker, six in number, and summed up as being gross cowardice and neglect of duty, are before the court in the form of a letter.

Lieut. George D. Wallace, of the Seventh Cavalry, was the first witness to-day, and was introduced by Recorder Lee. He detailed the methods of dividing General Custer's forces. He said General Reno's forces, when they came upon the scene, were exhausted through swift marching, and when they met the Indians, were overmatched for the time and compelled to retreat. He testified that Custer's

forces, on the 25th of June, at the Little Big Horn, consisted of 12 companies of the Seventh Regiment, and were so disposed as to march down the right bank of the river. At about noon, Colonel Benteen had four companies, Major Reno three and Gen. Custer the rest. After the division of the forces, Major Reno crossed to the left bank, and the two columns, Reno's and Custer's, moved down a tributary to the Little Big Horn, about 12 miles on the opposite bank; then Reno crossed, and they proceeded together. The orders given Reno were that the Indians were about two miles and a half ahead; that he should ride forward briskly and charge them as soon as he met them. Again crossing at a deep ford, they galloped forward with this command of about 140 men, who had been marching three days and all the night preceding. They were too exhausted and breakfastless. Witness gave an account of the Indian village, as being about three miles long, and of a width varying from 100 yards to half a mile. He recounted the maneuvers of the savages as the troops approached. They did not mass but skulked about in all directions. Reno halted 150 yards from the stream, near a quicksand in the river. The Indian village was beyond the bend but on the same side of the river. They dismounted and advanced, when the skirmishing immediately began. This was between 2 and 3 o'clock, and some 300 Indians were in sight. They seemed perfectly informed as to the movements of the troops for days preceding this. The engagement began, and Reno after dismounting, went back to see to the horses. After that witness did not hear of him again until they began the retreat from the village. All the ammunition was gone from their saddles before the retreat commenced. The retreat was ordered because they were in danger of being surrounded on all sides by Indians without natural defenses. He did not see Reno until after he crossed the creek on the retreat. He last saw Custer after he gave the order to move. The court decided to take all the testimony relative to the engagement. Adjourned.

LOUISVILLE, 15.—A tow boat on the Hudson was sunk by ice, to-day. Unless a flood comes, no more local damage can occur. The Kentucky River is reported on the rampage. Much loss in logs has already occurred.

NASHVILLE, 15.—John Wittermeyer and wife were found dead in their bed, this morning, having been terribly beaten with a club. Knox Martin, colored, is suspected of having committed the deed.

FORT ROBINSON, 15.—There has been a temporary calm in the military movements of the post for the last 10 or 12 hours. The fleeing hostiles entrenched themselves on a mound of white clay, foiled the troops, and at night, there being no adequate number to either force them to submission or keep them from running away, they escaped. When the troops next came up with the desperate band, the latter had taken possession of natural mounds of protection, on the north fork of Indian Creek. Here the troops abandoned the pursuit, returning yesterday to Fort Robinson. To-day, General Crook sent positive orders that the pursuit of the Cheyennes be continued, and Company E, Captain Lawson, commanding, left for the front. To-morrow Company H, Captain Wessells, commanding, will go forward and join the forces, and, under command of the last named officer, the pursuit will be resumed. The troops will be supplied with six days' rations.

There are 52 bucks, of which there are but two squaws and children, in the fort prison; of these there are 14 wounded; one old squaw is dying from the effects of six gunshot wounds. The captives state that while they had no hand in planning the escape, they are yet opposed to returning to the hated southern reservation. Here they claim that they were told, when surrendering, they could remain, and here their parents are buried and their children born. Thus far no order has been received for their removal.

Aside from the efforts of the military made on the night of the escape to restrain the Indians, Ed. Cook and Dick Deer were the most prominent in doing their share of the killing of the bucks. But one scalp is reported, and the credit of that is given to the citizens. Five soldiers have been killed or died from their wounds, and eight wounded. Thirty-two Indians, of which 22 were bucks, and the remainder women and children, have been killed, and 26 were buried in one common grave.

It is believed that about fifty Indians, including "Dull Knife," have escaped. "Wild Hog," "Old Crow," and one other savage are in irons in the camp, one mile from Fort Robinson.

The Sioux, at Pine Ridge Agency, have as yet, made no demonstration other than in the indulgence in exhibitions of grief over their slain relations. It is not believed, among army officers here, that an outbreak will be made, but if no better management prevails in restraining the Sioux from indulging in the war dance than was exhibited in the capture of the Cheyennes, there can be no safe predictions as to the result. The Sioux can feed the Cheyennes if the government cannot, and would scrimp themselves rather than see their relatives starve. It will require evidence to prove that the hostiles were not permitted to escape.

Companies B and D, Third Cavalry, left Fort Laramie this morning, commanded by Captain Johnson, accompanied by a pack train, to endeavor to intercept the Cheyennes.

NEW YORK, 16.—A terrific snow storm, really the first of the season, set in, last night, at nine, and notwithstanding the thermometer stands at 17°, which the weather prophets say is too cold to snow, still continues.

Telegrams from all quarters show the storm is widespread, reaching from Knoxville, Tenn., to the Atlantic seaboard. Four or five inches have fallen, and the horse car and ferry travel seriously impeded. Snow plows are actively at work.

Thirty-five cases of scarlet fever were reported to the board of health, yesterday, against 28 the day before.

The collections for charities were continued yesterday. When the last wagon had returned at night, the pile of clothing on the floor was doubled; a great many more shoes had been sent in, and the stock of groceries greatly augmented. More bread and meat had been received, and was in need of immediate consumers. The cash receipts are esti-

mated at \$400. The wagons are to go to-day along the upper parts of the main avenues which were not reached yesterday.

The Sun says: It is stated upon authority so trustworthy as to leave but little if any doubt of the entire correctness of the report, that Mrs. A. T. Stewart has said to at least two persons (a gentleman and a lady) within the last six days, that the body of her husband had been recovered, that it had been delivered to Judge Hilton, and that it had been placed by him in a secure vault, well guarded, there to remain till the completion of the crypt in the Stewart memorial Cathedral, in the garden city. It is also said that a certain lawyer told Hilton, recently, that the body could be found on payment of \$100,000, no questions asked and no prosecutions. Negotiations were concluded, and the identification of the remains was satisfactorily established.

The militia convention assembled, to-day. Major Cooper welcomes the delegates to the city. The California delegates arrived yesterday. Over half the States in the Union are represented. This evening Judge Hilton gives them a reception.

The recent shipment of California raisins here and Boston, have been received favorably. They are reported to sell equally well with the best imported Malagas. Doubts are expressed if California raisin growers are able to compete with the low prices of labor in Spain.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Potter was absent when the committee met this morning. Morrison took the chair, and mentioned St. Martin was present, and could be called if the committee desired.

At the suggestion of Cox it was decided to wait and hear what Shellabarger had to say before calling St. Martin.

Some discussion took place about placing St. Martin's affidavit on the records, and without action, the committee adjourned.

A delegation of the Society of the Friends of Pennsylvania called at the Executive Mansion, to-day. The President indicated that he did not think it at all probable that the control of the Indians would be given to the army.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Nothing seems known here of the alliance between the Northern and Texas Pacific interests, to get both bills through and overcome the opposition of the Union and Southern Pacific interests. There was an understanding of this sort at the close of the last session, but nothing was accomplished by it, and the alliance has not been revived this session so far as known.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen. Butler is taking a very extraordinary position with respect to the cipher telegrams. The American people will doubtless be amused to learn that he will oppose the investigation of the cipher dispatches, for the reason that he thinks it a gross violation of civil liberty and an outrage upon personal rights to go rumaging about telegraph offices for private dispatches. Yet General Butler, according to the statements of gentlemen who claim to have conversed with him. He said he notified Potter that he should oppose the passage of a resolution for the investigation of the ciphers unless an opportunity was offered for debate, and that he would, himself, require at least an hour; furthermore that the resolution would never have passed the Potter committee had he (General Butler) been in his place. One explanation of Butler's course is that he will oppose the investigation of the cipher dispatches for the reason that he wants an investigation to be had, as he must know that nothing could induce the House to order an investigation sooner than the fact that Butler, who is supposed to have originally come into possession of the telegrams, opposes it.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 16.—Martin Bergen was hanged here, this morning, for the murder of Patrick Burns on April 15, 1870.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, 16.—The Senate, yesterday, adopted the following:

Whereas, The interference by officers of the United States, in popular elections, is justly regarded by the people of this State as an evil of great magnitude; and, *Whereas*, the manifest purpose of such interference, in part at least, is to influence and control the action of the State in selecting elec-