

BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced by Davis, of Illinois, to authorize the erection of a statue in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall.

A bill was introduced by Herford to reimburse the citizens of West Virginia for services rendered the United States during the war.

Ingalls' bill for the relief of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

Several private pension bills passed.

Plumb introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to taxes upon banks and bankers. It provides that no association shall be liable to a tax imposed by Section 5,214, Revised Statutes, upon any sum under the name of deposits which may be deposited with any other association, bank or banker, and which is subject to taxation with such associations.

The bill also proposes to exempt from taxation deposits in savings banks and savings fund institutions except where any deposit to the credit of one person, firm or corporation exceeds \$2,000. In such cases the excess over that amount is to be liable to a tax.

Withers, by request, presented a memorial of William B. Whiting, Commodore of the United States Navy, proposing the establishment of a confederacy of all governments upon this continent; referred.

On motion of Maxey the Senate took up the bill making an appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of such military posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War, for its adequate protection. Maxey stated that the bill had before passed the Senate, and was introduced because of its failure to pass the House.

The Texas frontier was never so well provided as now, but the accommodation for the safety and comfort of officers and troops was altogether inadequate. It was only just to these hard worked men to give them suitable quarters, such as the bill made provision for. The bill then passed.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Burrows introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment as follows.

Section, 1. Polygamy shall not exist in the United States or a place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section, 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Gillette introduced a bill establishing a government for the District of Columbia.

Ocklin introduced a bill authorizing the appointment by the President of a commission of engineers to examine the surveys of the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Panama; referred.

Shelly offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the causes of the negro exodus from the south, and to report such measures as the exigency may require; referred.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Converse, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill amending the act to grant an additional right to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits, approved March 31, 1879. Converse stated that under that act, homesteaders who occupied 80 acres, were authorized to select 80 additional acres without payment of registry fees. The present bills simply provided that registry fees should be paid for; passed.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Gibson introduced a bill for the appointment of an inter-oceanic commission to determine the best plan and route for the establishment of communication for trade and commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the Isthmus of Darien; referred. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a commission to consist of five members to be selected, one from the navy, one from the army, one from the coast survey, and two from civil life. The first three named are to serve without extra compensation, and the two latter to receive five hundred dollars per month, which commission shall be

called the Inter-Oceanic Commission.

AMERICAN.

Senator Edmunds to-day introduced a carefully prepared bill of much importance to the States of Nevada and Colorado, and Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah, providing for the settlement of all Spanish or Mexican land claims within their boundaries. The bill was referred to the private lands claim committee, of which Edmunds is chairman and will urge its speedy passage. It requires under penalty of forfeiture of all rights, that every such claim not heretofore confirmed by act of Congress, or otherwise finally disposed of, shall be presented within three years from the enactment of this bill by petition in writing to the Judge of the United States District Court for the judicial district in which the lands are situated, and the proper court shall thereupon adjudicate them in accordance with elaborately stated provisions, which are substantially as those enacted for the adjudicating of Mexican claims within the boundaries of California. The bill allows appeal to the United States Supreme Court from Federal courts in Nevada or Colorado, and to the Supreme courts of the Territories, and thence to the United States Supreme Court in all other cases.

It has been reported in political circles for some days that Governor Tilden intends soon to issue an address to the National Democracy, defending the course he has pursued, announcing that he is not a candidate for presidential nomination, and declaring his preference for that nomination to be Speaker Randall. This report, whether it be true or not, is credited by many democrats in Washington.

NEW HAVEN, 10.—There was a dramatic scene in the Hayden trial to-day, during the cross-examination of Mrs. Hayden, when Mr. Walter asked the following questions: "Now, madame, you needn't answer this question till you are told by the court. Mr. Hayden, you say, is your husband, the father of your three children, and he has been a devoted husband to a loving wife for between eight and nine years. You have constantly maintained pleasant relations and there has been, and is now, the utmost confidence existing between you. You are convinced of his innocence and knew that if he is found guilty he must suffer ignominious punishment. Under these circumstances, would you not, under oath, as you are, make a misstatement in order to save him from punishment?"

There was no answer. The witness burst into tears, as did nearly every woman in the court, and tears glistened in the eyes of the members of the stronger sex. Silence as of death pervaded the room, and counsel in defense hissed out:

"It is an insult to the witness." Walter defended his action, but the Court ruled the question an improper one.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—A very severe wind storm passed over the town of Renick, Randolph County, Missouri, yesterday evening. The residence of Byro Ryle was torn to pieces, every member of the household being more or less injured, and Mr. Ryle fatally wounded. The house of Joseph Patrick was blown down and Mrs. Wright, a visitor, so seriously hurt that she died last night. The dwelling of Noah Burkhead was torn to pieces and Mrs. Burkhead seriously wounded. Several other houses were considerably injured, and fences, grain, stacks, and trees destroyed.

NEW YORK, 11.—Yesterday's Herald's Washington special says: The act of incorporation which has been drawn and which will be introduced in Congress, with the approval of General Grant, for the Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal Company, names Grant and his associates as incorporators, with authority to negotiate a favorable concession with one or more Central American governments for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal to fulfill the requirements as conditioned in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the capital or stock to be not less than \$50,000,000, nor greater than \$100,000,000. When stock is taken to the extent of \$50,000,000 the stockholders may elect directors, President and Vice President, and the government in whose territory the canal is located, may appoint one director, having equal power and responsibilities and receiving the same salary from

the Company as the other directors. It is provided also that part of the duty of the directors shall be to lay before the public an annual, plain and sufficient statement of the progress of the work and expenditures thereon. The books shall be carefully examined by government inspectors, and if the statements are found to be calculated to deceive, examiners shall make proper statements, and if fraudulent advantage has been taken, the perpetrators shall be prosecuted in any United States Court, and if convicted, sentenced as though the offence was against the government.

The number of immigrants at this port in November was 14,600, an increase of 8,855 over November '78. The arrivals since January 1st are 125,000, an increase of 49,755 over the same period in '78.

The Commercial Bulletin says: Engineers, marine underwriters, and others to whom the knowledge of the fact has come, are deeply exercised by the recent successes in the application of the giant motor, obtained from bisulphide of carbon mixed with petroleum. The patent taken out by a Pittsburg firm last April, promises to revolutionize machinery motors. The method consists in the transmission of the above chemical agents from a chamber of the condenser to a boiler of an ordinary non-condensing steam engine. The boiler being filled with water and heated to about 200 degrees, a pressure as high as 200 pounds per square inch is rapidly developed from the vapor thus generated and easily controlled.

WASHINGTON, 11.

The full text of the joint resolution as passed by the Senate is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of representatives, that the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, through a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the President, or by direct negotiation, as he may deem best, to enter into an agreement with such of the Ute Indians in Colorado as have not, by acts of hostility against the United States or otherwise, forfeited their rights under the existing treaties, for the extinguishment of their title to their reservation in said State, and for their removal and settlement in some suitable place, not in Indian Territory, and said Secretary of the Interior shall report his proceedings under this resolution to Congress for its consideration and approval; the expense of such negotiation to be paid by the United States, for which purpose the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Los Pinos, 11.—Ouray brought in to-day one of the Indians who are to be tried, and promised to bring the others as soon as they are secured. The prisoner was locked up. The loss of property by the outbreak will be paid for out of the Ute fund on deposit at Washington.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Senator Bayard's resolution for the abrogation of the legal tender quality of greenbacks is quietly, but very certainly, gaining support among his democratic colleagues, and it now begins to look as if it may pass the Senate. Its growing strength is mainly due to considerations of party policy which centre upon the democratic point of view of doing everything possible to secure the electoral vote of the pivotal State of New York. The 133 electoral votes of the Southern States are considered secure no matter what sort of financial platform may be adopted, or what ticket may be nominated; and as public sentiment in New York appears to be practically unanimous in favor of Bayard's resolution, the southern democrats of the Senate very generally manifest a strong inclination to wheel into line with it.

Senator Booth to-day called up the bill reported from the finance committee yesterday for the relief of Frank Soule and his sureties, and procured its prompt passage. There was no opposition to the bill, for the reason that Booth had previously forestalled objections by privately informing all the chronic objectors of the nature of the bill and the fact of its passage by the Senate in the last Congress.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 11.—Yesterday morning, two children of Wm. McCroy, one a girl aged nine and a boy aged three, were drowned by the breaking up of a dam of ice at a pond 13 miles north of this city.

The ice-pond was formed by two dams, a quarter of a mile apart. Recent heavy rains swelled the waters, causing the lower dam to burst, and a torrent of water swept down on McCroy's cottage near the pond. McCroy, with two of his children in his arms and leading a third, the youngest, and followed by his wife, attempted to wade through the flood from his house, which was surrounded by water to a depth of six feet. The floating timber of an old ice house knocked the little boy out of his father's arms and tore the little girl from his grasp, and they were drowned. McCroy and wife and their remaining child escaped.

NEW YORK, 11.—The police were notified to-day of the mysterious disappearance, while on a visit to this city, of F. S. Spaulding, a wealthy hotel keeper of Colorado Springs, whose unexplained absence has puzzled his relatives and friends. He left Syracuse on the 19th of last month to come to the city, and said he would return in a day or two, but has never returned. Inquiries developed the fact that he arrived here on that date and passed the night at the Metropolitan Hotel, leaving there in the morning, apparently to return home. The hotel register shows that another occupied the room with him, and that the two left together on the next morning. Detectives are working on the case.

CINCINNATI, 11.—While the Grant procession was passing the Custom House to-day, and while the clerks were temporarily absent, thieves broke open one of the inner doors of one of the safes, and secured from \$800 to \$1,000 belonging to one of the employees. The Government loses nothing, but it was a narrow escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Five Chinamen were burned to death in Nevada yesterday while drunk with opium smoking.

A China woman and man were chopped to pieces with an ax by another Chinaman in Victoria, British America.

Another California outlaw was captured yesterday after a 30 miles chase by the sheriff.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—At Arad and Grosswardin, hard frost having set in again, the waters are beginning to fall.

Parnell, Finigan and John Dillon, expect to sail for America on the 20th inst. Parnell will address a meeting at Ballinor on Sunday next.

Most damaging evidence has been obtained against Yakiya Khan, father-in-law of the Ameer Yakoub Khan, in the discovery of a mounted copy of a large map of Turkestan, bearing Major Cavagnari's name in full, with date "1865" hidden in a box containing clothing, found in Yakiya Khan's house.

The recent attempt upon the life of the Czar must necessarily delay the great change in the liberal policy. The sense of great anxiety prevails here in expectation of new repressive measures foreshadowed in that part of the Czar's speech at Moscow, in which he spoke of the necessity of eradicating the spirit of sedition.

The weather continues severe throughout Great Britain. The Seine has not been so completely frozen over since 1861. So hardy and continuous frosts so early in the season have not been experienced in Austria since 1838. Much snow has fallen in Sicily and Calabria, making communication difficult. Bread riots have occurred in the district of Ravenna in consequence of general distress. The cold is still intense in Berlin. In Upper Silesia, where the famine prevails, the thermometer marked 12 degrees below zero F. on Tuesday last.

The North German Gazette makes merry over the American interference in behalf of the disaffected Irish, and asks what has become of the Monroe doctrine, the suggestion of interference being an inversion of that doctrine.

The captain and crew of the bark Warren Hastings, less two men washed overboard in a gale, landed to-day at Falmouth. The vessel was from Lisbon for Philadelphia, and foundered in a gale lasting from the 15th to the 18th of Nov.

The Chilians did not as was expected follow up the allies and give them battle at Peria Grande or Paso Del Almonte. Instead they appear to have gone into camp at Agua Santa about forty miles north

of the Peruvian position and are entrenching. The position is a strong one and is in communication by rail with Pesagua, their base of operations. The allies seemed confused and confounded by the bold move of the Chilians.

The Pope has sent fresh dispatches to the bishops of Chili and Peru, recommending them to use their influence in favor of peace.

Eldwayen, minister of the colonies, telegraphed yesterday to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban government he would dispatch from Spain the means required for the complete suppression of the insurrection, and he would also carry out the proposed economic reforms in Cuba, and in the meantime advising him to reconcile all interests.

PANAMA, Nov. 29.—The Peruvian torpedo boat, detained by the government as contraband of war, has at last sailed for Peru flying the Hawaiian flag and with a license from the Hawaiian consul.

The Peruvians place great reliance in the torpedo service now organizing. They succeeded in landing at Arica recently 600 men, 1,000,000 cartridges and 12 Krupp field pieces. About 150 allies and 300 Chilians were killed at Pisagua. The early retreat of the allies is attributed to the running out of ammunition, and to the supply of cartridges not fitted for rifles in use. The town, however, had been almost ruined by Chilian shells. Before landing, the party had driven the allies from a position commanding the town. Ramona are afloat concerning the manner in which the wounded allies were treated by the Chilians, and respecting the cruel outrages on women found in the place.

A Lima letter from a trustworthy source says: That Lima is in trouble about a defection of Bolivians. General Daga marched to attack the Chilian flank with 3,500 men, got half way from Arica, halted, hesitated and turned back to Arica, declaring he feared a revolution in Lopaz. General Prado, in hope of yet saving the alliance, gave orders to General Buendia to advance and attack the Chilians at the head of the allied army of 400 Bolivians and 600 Peruvians. After the affair of Pesagua, the Bolivian battalions dispersed and most of them appeared to have gone home. Out of just 400 in the Indemania battalion, only 30 mustered after the fight; and yet but a small number were killed. Iquique is blocked and the cable cut.

A storm at Aspinwall damaged the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf to the amount of \$100,000, and that of the Panama Railway company \$20,000. Thirteen hundred and twenty nine tons of coal were lost by vessels sinking. Some idea of the violence of the sea may be gathered from the fact that the A. J. Bonner lost her rudder, striking the bottom in six fathoms of water. The sea, the captain of the Bonner says, was heavier than any he has ever seen on the banks of Newfoundland. It is expected it will be thirty days before traffic can be fully resumed on the railway.

Telegraph lines are still interrupted. The water on the road was fully two feet higher than ever known. Buena Vista, Gatemas and Matashin villages on the road were destroyed, and people for days were in great destitution. They have been fed and clothed from Panama and Aspinwall. The foreign merchants took the initiative in relief measures, while the government did absolutely nothing. The villages which suffered much from the storm were Gaetna and Buena Vista, swept away, and Balamona, partially ruined. In Matashin many houses are ruined, and in those which remain, some places on the railroad track and in the street the mud is a foot or two deep.

The Legislative Assembly of Panama has elected Senor Constantino Arosemena, president. Another revolution is threatened. Antiaquin is much agitated.

LONDON, 12.

The increasing rise in the price of cereals throughout Germany has made necessary a corresponding increase in the military estimates for 1880.

Nearly all the rivers and brooks in Transylvania have overflowed, laying under water vast tracts of country, destroying bridges and houses, interrupting communication, and sweeping away farming utensils, cattle and grain. In some cases the inhabitants for days were on trees and roofs of houses without rescue.