

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Morrill, from the committee on education and labor, reported with two amendments the Senate bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of a national college for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Placed on the calendar.

Howe presented a petition, which he said purported to be signed by citizens of Wisconsin, asking the passage of a law requiring the treasurer of the U. S. to pay to every man, woman and child residing in the country, without distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the sum of ten dollars a week, such sum to be paid every Saturday night at the post office nearest the residence of such person. He said there was no limitation as to time, but to prevent any undue expansion of the currency the petitioner thought no more than five billions should be issued in any one year. He was not entirely certain that it was a wise measure, and it was referred to the committee on finance.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the sale of timber lands in California and Oregon and in the territories of the U. S., the pending question being on the amendment of McMillan, providing that any person availing himself of the provisions of the act shall, in addition to other requirements mentioned in the bill, declare that he has never executed any mortgages or other instrument on said land, or any part thereof, by or under which the title may be vested in any other person.

After discussion the amendment of McMillan was agreed to.

Sargent submitted an amendment requiring that any person availing himself of the provisions of the act declare, in addition to the other requirements mentioned in the bill, that he had made no agreement or contract by which the title he might acquire from the government of the U. S., or any right in said land or timber, thereon should inure, in whole or in part, to any other person, &c. Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Lawrence submitted the following points of the U. S. Circuit Court bill—

First. The bill will relieve the Supreme Court so that it can speedily decide all cases which may come to it.

Second. A new court of appeals is provided for each circuit to finally dispose of cases involving less than \$10,000. This court will be more convenient to the bar and to suitors than the Supreme Court.

Third. The court of appeals will have jurisdiction to reverse judgments in criminal cases. There is no provision for review.

Fourth. The bill requires a circuit court to be held at every place where a district court is held. This will add to the convenience of the bar and suitors.

Fifth. The expenses are reduced by giving the same jury to the circuit and district courts, unless when business requires two.

Sixth. The expenses will be reduced by reducing the number of jurors, the distance of travel for jurors and witnesses.

Seventh. The bill provides for making new parties to writs of error in the Supreme Court, without requiring a revivor in the court below.

These are all improvements and advantages on the law.

On motion of Knott the 10th section was amended by inserting the words, "except in capital cases," so as to provide that writs of error shall not operate in criminal cases as a stay of proceedings except in capital cases.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Petitions for the repeal of the bankrupt law were presented by Sherman, Windom and Key, and all were referred.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage of a concurrent resolution by that body, declaring the 22nd of February of the present year a legal holiday.

Hamlin asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Conkling said he did not object to its passage, but he desired to say that the time would come, if it had not already, when Congress should

declare the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The House opened this morning without an occupant in the Speaker's chair, Kerr being absent on leave of absence and omitting to appoint a speaker *pro tem*, the duty of electing that officer devolved therefore on the House, and as soon as the chaplain had concluded prayers, Randall nominated Cox.

Clymer moved to amend the motion by substituting the name of Blackburn for Cox, but at Blackburn's request his name was withdrawn, and Cox was elected.

Garfield moved that the oath of office be administered to the Speaker *pro tem* and made an argument in support of his position.

Randall contended that it was not necessary, and cited numerous precedents.

Kasson suggested that duties were imposed on the Speaker, such as signing bills, approving the journal, etc., which no unsworn officer had a right to perform.

The discussion was continued at considerable length, Garfield's proposition being supported by Jones, of Ky., Reagan, and Dennison, and assailed by Blaine and Wheeler. A final vote was taken and the motion of Garfield was rejected, 67 ayes, 124 nays.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Blackburn offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any of the executive offices, acts or duties have been performed since the 1st March, 1869, at a distance from the seat of government, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the U. S.; also, whether any public necessity existed therefor. Objection being made to its present consideration, the resolution was laid over for one day.

Robbins, of N. C., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether, since the 20th of March, 1868, any army officers have accepted and held any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service, and were found on the army list, and whether any army officer, having held such an appointment, now holds his rank in the army and draws pay therefor, and if so by what authority.

Objection being made to its present consideration, the resolution was laid over for one day.

The Speaker then called on the committee for reports of a private nature, and a number were reported and acted on.

Cason offered a resolution declaring the twenty-second day of the present month, George Washington's birthday, should be a national holiday; adopted.

WASHINGTON, 21.—House met with Cox in the chair as Speaker *pro tempore*. Under a call of the States in addition to private bills and bills of internal improvements, the following were introduced and referred—

By Burchard, of Illinois, relating to distilled spirits.

By McCrary, chartering the Atlantic, Chicago, Black Hills and Pacific Railroad Company.

By Strait, a memorial of the Minnesota legislature for an Indian treaty by which the Black Hills may be open to settlers.

Lord offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to report by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates in contravention of long-established rule relating to testimony of accomplices in criminal actions.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 17.—The post office appropriation bill will be reported next Monday. The appropriation is considerably below the estimate.

There is the best authority for stating that the steamer *Despatch*, which has been reported by telegrams from this city as being prepared here to go to sea with sealed orders, supposed to have connection with Cuban matters, will not depart with sealed orders. She is at Washington navy yard, being put in order for sea service.

Dr. Linderman has informed the House committee on coinage, weights and measures that he sees no necessity at present for the establishment of a new mint in the West.

Speaker Kerr's friends are apprehensive that, owing to ill health, he may not be able to resume his duties.

OMAHA, 17.—From most reliable information it is believed the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoe Indians are making as extensive preparations as possible for an outbreak in a few weeks. They have been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they could get them, going as far south as Indian territory for the purpose. It has been known for some time past that the best fighting men had deserted the agencies and were roving in the Big Horn, Powder River and Tongue countries, concentrating and arming for this war. There are at the agencies and reservations only those too infirm or disabled to be of any use, and the families of the warriors who have left. So far as known the Indians are likely to strike the frontier settlements, and unless something is soon done, do a terrible work before they can be overpowered.

NEW YORK, 17.—The steamship *Adriatic* has been libelled by the owners of the ship *Harvest Queen*, sunk in the Irish Channel. Damages put at \$225,000. The steamship was released on a bond of \$300,000.

Specie shipments to Europe aggregate \$1,690,000 of which \$1,540,000 is in gold and the remainder silver.

A dispatch from London states that the liberals have agreed to resist in Parliament the ratification of the purchase of the Suez canal shares, believing that serious foreign complications will arise.

BOSTON, 18.—Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress, died in the Parker House this morning.

Cause of Cushman's Death.

Charlotte Cushman died at the Parker House this a.m. She had been afflicted with cancer for a long time, but was better last week, and took a short walk on Saturday, when she caught cold, pneumonia resulting. She was quite cheerful yesterday, but a change occurred at 2 this a.m., and at 7 she was unconscious.

LOUISVILLE, 18.—George Webster, manager of the Kentucky State lottery, was found dead in a ditch near his house in the suburbs this a.m.; his horse and buggy were standing near. It is presumed that he was drowned by being kicked by the horse into the stream.

NEW YORK, 18.—The Rev. Timothy O'Farrel, pastor of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, died yesterday. Father O'Farrel had been a priest thirty-two years, eight and a half of which were passed as pastor and professor of Greek in the theological seminary.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—A party of 400 men organized here last evening to start for the Black Hills early next month.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Times* Washington special says that the military committee put Sheridan on the stand to-day, to give his views in regard to the change of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He began by saying that if the change were made \$3,500,000 could be cut off of the appropriation for the army; that by placing the Indian Bureau under the control of the officers of the army all rings in the Indian Bureau would immediately be killed, and by allowing the Indians to be directly under the control of the army a wholesome influence would be exerted, and fewer of those fights on the frontier would occur.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the pressure of the lobby which is here from Oregon and other western Territories, urging upon the House committee on Indian affairs, the passage of bills for the relief of persons who have suffered from Indian depredations, continues to be very great. They urge that such claims as these have heretofore been paid, that the persons they represent have suffered great hardships, and that, following precedents already established by Congress, their cases ought to have received favorable consideration. The committee is powerless to reconsider the vote by which it agreed to report adversely on all bills of this nature, but in spite of this prohibition it is possible, though not probable, that the pressure upon some members of the committee may be so great as to secure a favorable report on some of these bills.

The amount involved in some cases is millions of dollars, and the lobbyists show very little disposition to consider the action of the committee as final.

HELENA, Montana, 18.—The subsidy to the Northern Pacific is to be in the shape of a loan, the payment of which is to be secured

by a lien on the property of the company in Montana. The N. P. is to construct, at its own cost, and to put in operation within two years from the date of such agreement, its railroad from Bismarck to the Yellowstone river, at or above the mouth of Glendive Creek, Montana; and also within three years from the date of the agreement, at its own cost, to lay rails upon and to put in operation an extension of the said railroad, westward from the mouth of Glendive Creek into Montana, 350 miles. And for such construction in the Territory the agreement provides that bonds shall be issued to the company at the rate of \$9,000 per mile for every section of twenty miles of the road which the company shall grade and tie westward, from a point at or above the mouth of Glendive Creek, within three years from the date of agreement. The company is to put in operation fifty miles of said road, west from Bismarck, on or before the 1st of January, 1877, or the agreement is void. The company are to signify their acceptance by the 15th of March.

The Utah Northern road is divided into two sections. The first section extends from Franklin to the southern boundary of Montana; the second section from said boundary to or near the mouth of White Tail Deer Creek. When the first section is completed and in operation half the amount of the subsidy is to be issued to the company, and when the second section is completed and in operation the balance is to be issued. The company is to complete and equip one hundred miles of the road before the 10th of January, 1877; both sections are to be completed within two years after the agreement is signed. The company have thirty days after the passage of said act to signify their acceptance.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President to-day signed the act fixing the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the districts of California, Oregon, and Nevada.

The resignation of Gen. Schenck is not yet received at the state Department. It is probably on the way by mail. It is certain that it is expected very soon. No intimations are officially made as to who will succeed him.

There seems to be no doubt among the friends of Schenck that he will soon retire from the English mission. He has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President, who may not accept it until the committee on foreign affairs have examined the subject of his Emma mine transactions, or until some desirable person to whom it will be offered shall accept the appointment. The State Department is now making copies of papers in the Emma mine case, and the committee expect to receive them by next Thursday, their regular meeting day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 18.—A dispatch from the *Times* special correspondent to the Black Hills from Ft. Laramie says Geo. Benton has just arrived from the mines, accompanied by five men. They were stopped by Indians, but not molested. Indians are reported at various places watching for an opportunity to steal stock. The snow is eight inches deep at Custer and little mining is being done. A government has been partly organized, with a vigilance committee. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are moving their people north of the Black Hills. Stock has been stolen by Indians and trouble is daily anticipated. Gold hunters are passing this point in large numbers.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—Dominica Davina, Antonia Catalano, and Bastiano Lombardo, three Italians convicted last October for waylaying on the street in the northern part of the city and assassinating Francisco Pattero, in April, 1874, were hanged at Four Courts to-day. The doomed men were accompanied to the scaffold by their religious advisers, Father Salvatelli, Rev. Dr. Grazianer, and Father Dougherty. Marshal Natron then read the death warrant, during which the men manifested great fear and nervousness, and had to be supported by their attendants. Father Grazianer then addressed the spectators for the culprits, stating that they gave thanks to those who took an interest in their behalf, forgave all their enemies, asked the prayers of those present, believed they would go to heaven, and thanked God for giving them fortitude to bear their execution.

On re-assembling of court, Judge Dillon overruled the motion for acquittal of the defendant at the

hands of the court and argument will proceed.

Col. Broadhead, in reply to Judge Porter, said in order to sustain the motion of defense the court must say there is no testimony, either direct or indirect, by which the jury might be led to believe in defendant's guilt.

AUGUSTA, Me., 18.—A bill to abolish the death penalty in this State and substitute imprisonment and hard labor for life, passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 11.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A dispatch from Tucson reports a battle, Jan. 14th, between the Sonora revolutionists and the State troops near Alamos. The latter were routed. Pursuit resulted in a second fight, with both sides reinforced, and another revolutionist victory. The latter have concentrated five hundred cavalry near Caricari.

A dispatch from Bakersfield says the Kern Valley bank was entered by burglars last night, while the cashier was working at his accounts. They knocked down and chloroformed the cashier, robbed the bank of \$27,000, of which \$22,000 belonged to the county treasury. The cashier was found insensible on the table this morning.

CHICAGO, 19.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the committee on ways and means has not finally voted on the report of the sub-committee on the Hawaiian treaty. This report, in substance, says that the Secretary of the Treasury does not attach great importance to any loss of revenue that may result from this treaty, but he believes its ratification will be beneficial to the country.

The *Times* Washington special says that an extraordinary phase of Government robbery has been brought to the attention of the Indian commissioners. It is that incontestable proof has been obtained, that in 1872, during Delano's administration of the Interior Department, one Dr. Dart, claiming to have a patent for medicine used as a specific remedy for venereal diseases, went to Gen. Walker, commissioner of Indian affairs, to endeavor to get an order from him for 5,000 bottles of medicine for use among the Indians in the west. Walker refused to have anything to do with this branch of business. Shortly after Dart was approached by two clerks, who proposed to him that if he would get an order for 10,000 bottles, or more, at \$1 a bottle, and give them one half of the proceeds, that is 50 cents on a bottle, they would guarantee that Delano would approve the order and sign the requisition for its payment, when Dart went to Walker again and assured him that the Secretary desired the order to be made and would approve it. Walker still refused to have anything to do with it. On Dart's reporting Walker's refusal the second time to make the order, it was suggested that he should ask for Walker's removal from office. This Dart did, and in two weeks Walker was removed.

On the appointment of Smith, Walker's successor, Dart renewed his application for an order for the medicine, and Smith gave it at once for 5,000 bottles, which was approved by Delano as Secretary of the Interior. The medicine was delivered and a requisition drawn up in favor of Dart. When the requisition got to the second auditor's office, one of the clerks had learned from Dr. Bliss that an order for 5,000 bottles had been given on a different arrangement from the original between them and Dart, in which they were to save 50 per cent, and on this representation the requisition was stopped. Afterwards, on the payment of \$3,000, which was demanded by the parties whose names are not yet given, the requisition was allowed to go through. It is nearly three years since the transaction. The medicine is in the department, none of it having been forwarded to the Indian country. Dr. Dart was before the committee yesterday, under oath, and testified that he had given \$500 to certain officials of the Interior Department, and thereby obtained a contract for furnishing the Indians with 5,000 bottles of patent medicine for the cure of venereal diseases. His testimony corroborated the above.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The closing arguments in the Babcock trial were begun this morning by James O. Broadhead, for the government.

NEW YORK, 19.—Michael Finerty, tried for the murder of Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was acquitted this morning by the jury, who were locked up all night. Early this morning a fire was