

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Wallace submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator elect from Mississippi, be taken from the table, and that he be sworn.

The Senate then, by a vote of yeas 57, nays 1, adopted the resolution of Wallace, and Lamar was sworn in by the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The motion to refer the credentials of Morgan, from Alabama, to the elections committee was lost, and the resolution that he be sworn in was adopted unanimously, and Morgan was sworn in.

Wallace called up the motion to seat Grover, which, after a lengthy discussion was agreed to, and Lafayette Grover, Senator from Oregon, was accordingly sworn in by Vice-President Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Immediately after the Senate went into executive session this afternoon, a motion was made to bring before the Senate for its action the nomination of Sherman to be Secretary of the Treasury. Objections being interposed on the ground that the nomination had been ordered to be referred to the finance committee, when appointed, and that it could not now be acted upon without unanimous consent, the Vice-President decided that the rules applicable to the rules of committees, etc., were not in force, as no committees were in existence.

After considerable discussion, the Vice-President was sustained.

The question was then taken on the confirmation of Sherman's nomination, and it was confirmed by a solid vote of the republican senators against twenty-six votes in the negative by democratic members.

Several democratic senators remained from voting.

No attempt was made to confirm any other of the cabinet nominees.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Sargent submitted a resolution that the Senate appoint the standing and other committees; agreed to. He also submitted a resolution to suspend the rule requiring the appointment of committees to be made by ballot; agreed to.

The standing and select committees were then announced as follows—

Privileges and Elections—Morton, chairman; Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron, of Wis., McMillan, Hoar, Saulsbury, Merrimon and Hall.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Eaton and Johnson.

Finance—Morrill, chairman; Dawes, Ferry, Jones, of Nevada, Allison, Howe, Bayard, Kernan and Wallace.

Appropriations—Windom, chairman; Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Blaine, Davis, of West Virginia, A. Withers, Eaton and Beck.

Commerce—Conkling, chairman; Spencer, Burnside, McMillan, Patterson, Gordon, Dennis, Ransom and Randolph.

Manufactures—Booth, chairman; Bruce, Robins, Johnston and McPherson.

Agriculture—Paddock, chairman; Sharon, Hoar, Davis, of West Virginia, and Gordon.

Military Affairs—Spencer, chairman; Wadleigh, Cameron, of Pa., Burnside, Teller, Plumb, Randolph, Cockrell, and Maxey.

Naval Affairs—Sargent, chairman; Anthony, Conover, Blaine, Kirkwood, Whyte, and McPherson.

Judiciary—Edmunds, chairman; Conkling, Howe, Christiancy, Davis, of Illinois, Thurman, and McDonald.

Post Office and Post Roads—Hamlin, chairman; Terry, Jones, of Nevada, Paddock, Conover, Kirkwood, Saulsbury, Maxey and Bailey.

Public Lands—Oglesby, chairman; Paddock, Booth, Chaffee, Plumb, McDonald, Jones, of Florida, Grover, and Garland.

Private Land Claims—Thurman, chairman; Bayard, Bogy, Edmunds, and Christiancy.

Indian Affairs—Allison, chairman; Oglesby, Ingalls, Sanders, Hoar, McCreery, and Cook.

Pensions—Ingalls, chairman; Bruce, Teller, Kirkwood, Davis, of Illinois, Withers, and Bailey.

Revolutionary Claims—Johnston,

chairman; Jones, of Florida, Hill, Dawes, and McMillan.

Claims—McMillan, chairman; Mitchell, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Teller, Hoar, Cockrell, Hereford, Harris, and Morgan.

District of Columbia—Dorsey, chairman; Spencer, Ingalls, Rollins, Saunders, Merrimon, and Barnum.

Patents—Wadleigh, chairman; Booth, Chaffee, Kernan, and Morgan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dawes, chairman; Morrill, Cameron, of Pa., Saulsbury, and Jones, of Fla.

Territories—Patterson, chairman; Christiancy, Chaffee, Saunders, Garland, Grover, and Hereford.

Railroads—Mitchell, chairman; Howe, Dawes, Dorsey, Teller, Ferry, Morton, Ransom, Bogy, Barnum, and Lamar.

Mines and Mining—Sharon, chairman; Chaffee, Kirkwood, Plumb, Hereford, Cook, and Hill.

Revision of Laws—Christiancy, chairman; Ingalls, Davis, of Illinois, Wallace, and Kernan.

Education and Labor—Burnside, chairman; Patterson, Morrill, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey, Bailey, and Lamar.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Blaine, chairman; Oglesby, Patterson, Booth, McCreery, Whyte, and Beck.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones, of Nev., chairman; Rollins, and Dennis.

Printing—Anthony, chairman; Sargent, and Whyte.

Library—Howe, chairman; Edmunds, and Ransom.

Rules—Ferry, chairman; Hamlin, and Merrimon.

Engrossed Bills—Bayard, chairman; Withers, and Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Conover, chairman; Paddock, and Grover.

Levees of the Mississippi River—Bruce, chairman; Blaine, Conover, Cockrell and Harris.

To examine the several branches of the Civil Service—Chaffee, chairman; Conkling, Windom, Merrimon and Eaton.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Cameron, of Wis., chairman; Windom, Conover, Burnside, Saunders, Davis, of West Va., Harris, Lamar and Beck.

Thurman called up the resolution to refer the credentials of J. B. Eustis, claiming a seat from Louisiana, to the committee on privileges and elections; agreed to without a division.

Grover submitted the following:

Resolved, That the thirteen memorials here presented to Hon. J. H. Mitchell, purporting to be signed by 369 citizens of Oregon, reciting that it was currently reported and generally believed that the election of L. F. Grover, as senator of the United States, was procured by bribery, corruption, and other unlawful means in the legislature in the State of Oregon, and that said L. F. Grover did corruptly and fraudulently issue a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin, as presidential elector, on December 6th, 1876, and said L. F. Grover did bear false witness before the committee on or about January 6th, 1877, be now referred to the committee on privileges and elections, who shall thoroughly investigate and report upon the foregoing charges, with power to send for persons and papers; agreed to without division.

The Senate then, on motion of Sargent, went into executive session.

The executive session lasted about twenty minutes. The cabinet nominations were referred to the committees as follows: That of Schurz to the committee on finance; Devens to the judiciary committee; McCrary to the committee on military affairs; Thompson to the naval affairs committee, and Key to the committee on post offices and post roads.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed all the cabinet nominations by nearly a unanimous vote. When the doors were re-opened the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—A panic in the Church of Saint Francis Xavier, on Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-night, caused a rush of women from one of the galleries, and in the tumult which ensued, six women and one boy were trampled under foot and killed. The audience was composed entirely of women and children, it being the

women's week in Lent. The number of women injured could not be ascertained.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is an obvious weakening in the republican opposition to Hayes. The general impression is that Blaine's demonstration was rash and premature. A large number of democrats, it is reported, including Bayard and Thurman, will uphold Hayes in his efforts to improve the South.

Father Langiacke was preaching a sermon, and had been speaking about ten minutes, when a woman went into an hysterical fit in the gallery on the side of the church towards Sixth Avenue. This created quite a stir, and the commotion increased in the endeavors of the crowd to find out what was the matter. At this juncture the cry of fire was heard, and a rush was made for the exit from the gallery. The door way was blocked for a moment by a very large woman, and this check caused the panic to increase ten fold. The crowd hurled the woman down the steps, and in the rush that followed several persons were crushed to death and many others injured, and their clothing torn from them. The wounded were taken home before their names could be learned. The bodies of the dead were identified. At the station house a heartrending scene was presented. The people in the body of the church were quieted and dismissed in an orderly manner.

ASHTABULA, 8.—The coroner's jury, to-day, rendered the following verdict in the Ashtabula disaster: That the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designing, constructing and erecting; that the chief defects appearing in many parts were the dependence of every member for its efficient action upon the probability that all, or nearly all, others would retain their position and do the duty for which they were designed. Instead of giving each member a position in connection with the rest the members of each truss were, instead of being fastened together, rested one upon the other, as illustrated by several particulars which are enumerated and explained in technical terms. Thick beams were placed where the place required thin ones, and vice versa. The Railway Company used this bridge eleven years, during all of which time an examination by a competent engineer would have certainly disclosed these defects. For this neglect the Railroad Company alone is responsible, and upon it rests the fearful responsibility for the loss of life. The cars which plunged into the abyss were not properly heated according to the plain requirements of the law, hence the responsibility of the fire rests upon the company. The responsibility for not extinguishing the fire, when it first appeared, rests upon those who first appeared on the scene, who seem to have lost all personal presence of mind, and failed to take what steps might easily have been taken to put out the fire. The fire department's steamer arrived too late to save human life, but the chief engineer is responsible for not making all possible efforts to extinguish what fire remained. The deceased, therefore, came to their deaths by the precipitation of the cars into the chasm left by the falling bridge and burning cars, for all of which the railway company is responsible.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Assurance is given to-night that the President has no idea whatever of making any change in the list of nominations sent in yesterday. The question of removing the troops from the South is likely to rest for the present, as there is no disposition on the part of the President to make any move hastily.

There is nothing significant in the fact that none, except Sherman, of the Cabinet nominees, were acted upon by the Senate to-day. Sherman having been chairman of the finance committee, it would be an act of discourtesy to have his name left out entirely in making the committees, or announce his successor on the finance committee before they confirmed his nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, consequently the Senate confirmed him.

GALT STATION, Ills., 8.—Three men were killed by the explosion of the boiler of a passenger train engine at this station to-day.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—We have just had the heaviest snow storm of the season, and considerable delay is caused

on account of it on the railroads. The wires, which have been very unreliable for two weeks past, are still down.

CHICAGO, 8.—The snow storm, which originated in Colorado, has reached this section and is widespread.

COLUMBIA, 8.—An extensive conflagration occurred at the Newberry Church this afternoon, consuming the principal business block; loss \$150,000, insurance unknown.

LOUISVILLE, 8.—The *Courier-Journal* says: In the conflict which the bloodthirsty radical leaders have begun against Hayes because of his southern policy, the democratic senators should unhesitatingly give all their moral support to Hayes, so long as he maintains his present ground.

The other city papers warmly endorse the appointments.

CONNEVILLE, Ind., 8.—A fire on Main Street this morning destroyed several stores; loss \$71,000, insured \$25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—Letters received per steamer *Newberry* from Mazatlan, report that Mijoni, the Mexican collector of customs at that port, forcibly detains the American schooner *Montana* under an arbitrary ruling and false interpretation of the international law. The *Montana* cleared on Jan. 10th, from San Francisco for Central American ports, touching at Mazatlan by consent of the shippers, and Mazatlan freight was received. The value of merchandise destined for San Jose and Guatemala, held by the arbitrary ruling of the collector, is about \$10,000. The San Francisco shippers are C. A. Low & Co., Calrose, Rimi & Co., Parrott & Co., Urrutia & Uriosta, and M. Brumberger. The Mazatlan customs authorities claim that no vessel can lawfully enter Mexican ports from the United States with goods on board for Guatemala or any other foreign country, and obtain her clearance without landing such goods and paying duty on them. The agent of the vessel writes that he notified the authorities of the cargo on the *Montana*, deposited the manifesto and the vessel's papers with the U. S. consul, and complied with all the laws. A formal complaint has been submitted to the Mexican consul of this port, and the matter will be brought to the attention of the Department of State at Washington.

NEW YORK, 9.—The large building, 341, 343, and 345, Washington Street, fell last night. Fortunately no one was killed. Henry Welch, wholesale mercer, occupied the building; loss \$50,000. The street is impassable.

The *World's* Washington special says, in the executive session on Sherman's confirmation, when the roll was called no democrat answered. Patterson, Cameron, and several republicans left their seats or declined to vote. The majority of the republicans voted for the nomination, but when the last name was reached no quorum had voted. The Vice-President ordered the clerk to call again, and he did, with an unchanged result. The democratic side of the chamber smiled, and the republicans looked solemn. The Vice-President insisted on another roll call. The democrats began to vote in the negative, Thurman being one of the first to break up the absence of the quorum. In this way McCreery and two or three other democrats, Cockerell and Lamar among them, it is believed, voted for Sherman. Before the roll call was over, nearly all the democrats present had recorded themselves in the negative.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says it is reported this evening, upon good authority, that the President telegraphed to Packard, to-day, offering him the collectorship of the port, provided that he will step down and out. Packard replied that he would be governor or nothing.

The *Herald's* editorial says the country demands that the policy of Hayes be sustained. Its adoption may save but its rejection will destroy the republican party. Now is the time for the most skillful pilot to take the helm. The country will rally around Hayes as it rallied around Lincoln in 1861. The issue then was national life. The issue now is national regeneration.

At the time of the alarm last evening in St. Francis Xavier Church, which resulted so disastrously, Father Langiacke was preaching on hell and the horrors of the damned, and as the preacher was picturing the torments of purgatory a young woman in a corner

of the gallery, overcome by her feelings, fainted, and gave utterance to an hysterical scream, startling the worshippers and causing them to spring to their feet. The next moment some reckless person cried, "Fire," and this gave rise to the panic. Father Langiacke implored the people to keep their seats, as there was no cause for alarm. Father Merrick, the pastor, heard the screams, and rushed into the sanctuary. He called upon the congregation to keep their seats as there was no fire. The congregation was dismissed and the organ began to play. The women in the main body of the church and gallery passed out in an orderly manner. The people occupying that portion of the gallery where the commotion had begun and centered, rushed toward the exit from the gallery, and, almost crazed with fear, pushed and fought their way into the narrow stairway leading to Sixteenth Street. The stairway is but four feet wide, and within three or four steps of the bottom makes a sharp turn before it reaches the vestibule. The crowd of maddened women rushed down the stairs, and would probably all have reached the street in safety, but at the bend in the stairway an aged and very stout woman, in her eagerness to reach a place of safety, fell headlong down the stairs. Before she could regain her feet the frantic crowd pressed on toward the vestibule, came upon the prostrate form, and those in the foremost ranks fell upon her. In a moment the passageway was choked, and a scene of the wildest confusion and the most intense excitement ensued. The crowd in the rear pressed on with almost irresistible force, and nothing could be done to stop their advance. The crazed women fought their way toward the choked-up stairway, trampling upon those who had fallen in front and crushing the life out of them. They screamed and fought like maniacs, and every effort to hold them back, so that the stairway could be cleared, was of no avail.

Father Whyte, and several other priests who were in the church parlors at the time the panic occurred, rushed round to the front of the church, and, assisted by patrolmen, by main force dragged out some of the women who were lying on the stairs. A number of women were then got out alive and only slightly injured. In the struggle for life they were almost denuded of their clothing. As the priests and police, aided by a number of citizens, made their way up the staircase, they found lying on the steps four other women and a small boy. These were taken out into the open air, but life was extinct. One woman, Ann Forbes, was brought out alive and apparently not much injured. She walked with the assistance of the police to a drug store on 6th Avenue, near 16th Street, where she expired in a few moments.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 9.—The following is a portion of the statement of the coroner's jury in the Ashtabula bridge case: "It is from a careful consideration of the evidence elicited from professionals and experts that our verdict is made up in the matter of the bridge, and should it seem severe upon the railway company, or upon any of its past or present officials, it is because the truth, as shown by the evidence, demands it at our hands. We cannot do less, and we feel that we have discharged our duty." "Mr. Amasa Stone, president of the company at the time of the erection of this structure, had been for years a prominent and successful railroad contractor and builder of wooden Howe truss bridges. With the undoubted intention of building a strong, safe and durable wrought-iron bridge upon the Howe truss plan, he designed this structure, dictated the drawing of plans and the erection of the bridge, without the approval of any competent engineer, and against the protest of the man who made the drawings under Mr. Stone's direction, assuming the sole and entire responsibility himself."

NEW HAVEN, 9.—The United States District Court grand jury has found three indictments against Jno. C. Tracy, President of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, of Hartford, for misapplying \$50,000 of the funds of the bank.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Wool is quiet, firm; supply light. Colorado washed 20 @ 28; unwashed 16 @ 25; extra and merino pulled 36 @ 43; No. 1. and super pulled 30 @ 36; Texas fine and medium 25 @ 33; coarse 18 @ 22.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—Notwith-