

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FORTY - SIXTH CONGRESS.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE:

WASHINGTON, 3.—Ferry presented the credentials of Henry P. Baldwin. The new senator was sworn into office.

Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes. Also a bill to amend title 48 of Revised Statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States for use in foreign carrying trade, referred.

Bayard introduced a joint resolution, that from and after the passage of this resolution, treasury notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender, and any of said notes hereafter reissued shall bear this superscription. Referred.

Ingalls offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Senate, the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be legal tender, in payment of debts. Objected to and laid on the table.

## HOUSE:

WASHINGTON, 2.—Following is the resolution offered by Ellis and referred to the committee on foreign affairs:

*Whereas*, The project for constructing an inter-oceanic canal via Nicaragua is recognized as a necessity for the prosperity of the commerce of the world and development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States; and

*Whereas*, Such an enterprise must of necessity be considered of international vitality under the protection of the government of the United States; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States pledges itself to accord full and the entire protection to the company to whom shall be granted by the government of Nicaragua the concession for the construction of said inter-oceanic canal, and will secure to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by said grants.

Price offered the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, Eleven months of trial has demonstrated conclusively that the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879, has been a success and equal to the hopes of the most sanguine friends of that measure; and

*Whereas*, It has been equally well and fully established during the same period that as a nation we have the ability to keep in circulation \$350,000,000 in United States notes, commonly called greenbacks; and

*Whereas*, Under the operation of these, in connection with the coinage of the silver dollars, the financial and commercial interests of the country in the last eleven months have attained a degree of prosperity unequalled in any similar period of the last 20 years; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the House sound policy demands and safe legislation requires, that no change be made in this session of Congress; in view of the present prosperous condition of the country financially, we should let well enough alone.

He desired to obtain a vote upon the resolution, but demands for the regular order being made on the democratic side, it was referred.

Thompson, of Kentucky, introduced a private claim bill which he desired to have referred to the committee on judiciary.

This was objected to by Conger, who thought that as the bill was a war claim, it should go to the committee on war claims, and he made that motion.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 114, nays 111, and the bill was referred to the committee on war claims.

White introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, and granting power to the President to disapprove of any separate item of a bill without thereby defeating the entire bill; referred.

Fort offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That any attempt to withdraw or to change the legal status and equality of any paper money issued by the United States or re-open by legislation the currency question settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court and universally adopted and approved by the people would be injudicious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding returning prosperity, and this House is emphatically opposed to any such legislation; referred.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Belford—To remove the Ute Indians from Colorado.

By Young—Relating to the crime of bigamy.

By Harris—Revising the statutes so as to provide that deputy marshals shall be selected from different political parties.

By Speer—Prohibiting dress parades of the army on Sabbath days.

By Buckner—For inquiry as to the advisability of imposing a tax on the consumption of whiskey instead of on its manufacture.

By McCord—Proposing the following additional article to the Constitution: Congress, for the protection of trade and manufacture and to carry into effect international treaties, shall have power to grant, protect and regulate the executive right to use trade marks.

Several bills introduced by unanimous consent were referred. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The States were called as on Monday for the introduction of bills.

By F. Wood, New York; *Be it enacted*, That so much of the authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 14th, '70, and January 20th, '71, to refund the public debt to extend \$1,500,000,000 as has not been exhausted and executed, be and the same is hereby modified as to limit the rate of interest on bonds yet to be issued as authorized by these acts to a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent. per annum.

Without transacting any important business, the House adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The radical recommendations made by Pres. Hayes and Secretary Sherman for the retirement of greenbacks, are to-day the chief topic of comments in Washington political circles, and it is evident they will have the effect of giving much greater prominence to the financial question during the present session than has been heretofore expected. The western republicans in Congress are very much annoyed by these recommendations, and many from the east also think it was unnecessary, and harmful to raise an issue upon the well settled currency question just before a presidential campaign. The resolutions offered in the House of Representatives to-day, by Price, of Iowa, and Fort, of Illinois, were designed to neutralize, as far as possible, the effect of Hayes' and Sherman's recommendations upon republican prospects in the Western States; and if the democrats had not shrewdly prevented them being brought to a vote they would undoubtedly have received the public approval of a decided majority of the Western republican members. People from that section now declare with emphasis that Sherman has ruined his presidential chances by thus antagonizing the Western republican sentiment, and great astonishment is expressed on every hand that he should needlessly have done so.

Young Wing, Assistant Chinese Ambassador, is building a residence in the northwestern part of the city. It is partially in the Oriental style of architecture.

B. B. Redding, the Central Pacific Railroad land agent, has arrived here.

Representative Reed, of Maine, says he does not believe any fraud will be attempted in his State.

The republican caucus committee have arranged that the late Senator Chandler's place on the committee on commerce shall be assigned to Senator Baldwin, and that the other committee vacancy caused by Chandler's death, viz., that upon the committee on naval affairs, shall be filled by Senator Ferry. Another change in the minority representation upon the Senate committee will be made by placing Senator Blair upon the committee

on pensions, vice Ingalls, who retires from it at his own request.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a dispatch from Collector Clarke, of Atlanta, stating that an assault by a band of illicit distillers had been made upon his deputies in Towns County. The tax collector says that three of his deputies, after seizing several distilleries in Rabun County, were fired upon and all wounded, one of them five times. The deputies returned fire, and being armed with United States breach-loading rifles, were enabled to drive the illicit distillers off. Collector Clarke expresses the opinion that there is a preconcerted plan on the part of illicit distillers throughout the entire mountain section to resist the revenue officers. The Commissioner has directed the Collector to employ a sufficient force of armed men to assert and maintain the supremacy of the revenue laws.

The cabinet session to-day was devoted almost exclusively to the further consideration of the Mississippi River jetty matter. The question was whether under the law, Eads is entitled to full payment for the last quarter, the channel of the river during about 20 days of that time having been more or less obstructed owing to the proper depth not being maintained. It was finally concluded upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, that Eads shall receive \$25,000, the amount of his claim, subject to a pro rata reduction for the time during which the obstruction existed.

The republican senators held a brief caucus this afternoon and referred to a committee, consisting of Merrill, Ferry and Rollins, the subject of filling the vacancy, caused by the death of Senator Chandler, the memberships on the committees on commerce and naval affairs. A caucus committee will also take cognizance of any requests that may be presented by members of the minority for exchanges of committee positions.

A general order has been issued by Gen. Sherman, officially announcing the death and commending the services of Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis. Gen. Sheridan will give the orders necessary to mark the respect in which this honored soldier is universally held by the army.

NEW ORLEANS, 2.—The election in the city passed off quietly, a very light vote was polled, probably less than a two-thirds vote. The ring ticket in this parish is generally elected.

GALVESTON, Tex., 2.—A *News* special from Waco, last night, says: In the country near here where a dance was progressing, Bud Wood asked Miss Grace Stanfield to dance, which she declined. Wood became angry and demanded to dance. Wood then followed Will Currie into a back room and provoked a fight. Currie knocked him down with a pair of tongs. They met outside the house, had a duel with pistols, and a dozen shots were exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander was wounded in the leg, and Geo. Wood was shot in the thigh. Bud Wood then went where Miss Stanfield was talking with Albert Coch, and made two attempts to shoot her, then remarking to Coch, "you are a friend of Currie," shot Coch dead and escaped.

NEW YORK, 2.—Stocks irregular but with small fluctuations. There was every indication to-day that a prominent operator was trying to depress the stock list, and 20,000 shares of the Western Union were thrown upon the market with this intent. The attempt proved a failure.

BOSTON, 2.—Municipal elections took place to-day at several cities throughout the State. In Gloucester the result was a republican victory. In Fitchburg the citizens' license ticket was successful. The contest in Taunton was animated and resulted in the election of Charles T. Johnson, independent, for mayor. The city election in Lawrence, resulted in an overwhelming republican victory.

ALBANY, 2.—This morning, while a freight train was standing on the track half way between here and Schenectady, another freight train dashed into it. Engineer McLaughlin, fireman Gill and brakeman Real were injured, but not fatally; a number of cattle were killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—At the annual meeting of the Mexican Mining company to-day the old officers were re-elected. The disbursements for the year were nearly \$700,000.

Overdraft due the Nevada Bank, \$217,000. The superintendent, in his report, after reviewing the operations of the year, closes: Although no actual development of value has been made in the mine during the past year, yet the known existence of an ore body in the Union consolidated ground on our north, and the Hardy vein in the Ophir, which has produced over \$1,200,000 during the past year, on our south, taken in connection with the fact of a great improvement shown in our own ground as greater depth is attained, would seem to warrant reasonable expectations for valuable developments during the coming year.

A Virginia dispatch says: The engineer at the Union shaft, at the changing of the shift this morning, ran the cage into the sheaves. Eighteen men were in the cage and on the skid beneath. Nearly all were more or less injured. One man, T. O. McCarty, has since died, and several others, it is feared, are fatally hurt. The engineer left immediately after the accident. A committee of miners are looking for him.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Tribune* reviews the recent address of Lesseps in Paris, in which, announcing his departure for Panama on Dec. 6th, he laughs at the perils of the Isthmus climate, and says he intends taking his wife and three small children with him. He reviews the rival claims of Nicaragua which he dispatches by saying, "It is 295 kilometres long, while the Panama line is but 73. The country traversed is subject to earthquakes, which might engulf ships; whereas on the Isthmus of Panama earthquakes are unknown. The outlet to Lake Nicaragua is so crooked as to embarrass the navigation of large steamers. The 21 locks required would delay the passage of vessels several days. Plans made for the Nicaragua Canal show 39 curves, of which 28 have an insufficient radius." Finally he asserts it is folly to imagine the Nicaragua plan will cost less money than the Panama line; for though the mountains are not so high, they are broader and more compact. De Lesseps appears to have all the money needed for the commencement of his enterprise. He has paid the Columbian Government 750,000 francs to assure the existence of his company, has bought out the persons who held concessions for the canal, has an engineer on the ground, and will take with him two wealthy contractors who did a large part of the work on the Suez Canal. He intends to form a commission of distinguished engineers from many countries, among whom he hopes to count Colonel Totten. The necessary apparatus for soundings and surveys is already purchased.

The *Tribune* adds: In view of Lesseps' perseverance and activity it is no wonder that projectors of the Nicaraguan route are bestirring themselves and urging Grant for a decision on the offer they have made him. Much longer delay on his part will be attributed to one of two motives—a desire to re-enter the political field or an intention to satisfy himself of the feasibility of the enterprise by a personal examination of the ground during his winter tour in Mexico and Central America.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—The illness of the Queen mentioned in these dispatches yesterday has not yet materially yielded to treatment. In connection with the symptoms which accompany the acute attack of biliousness her Majesty is suffering from a severe sore throat, which threatened serious results. Her Majesty's physicians are said to regard her case as requiring the most careful and skillful attention, and have issued directions that no person except nurses and members of the Royal household be admitted to her presence for the present. Matters of state which demand the Queen's official cognize, and documents which are inoperative without her signature, are laid on the table to await the issue of her indisposition. In court and government circles much solicitude is felt and bulletins which are posted several times a day, containing brief announcements of her condition, are surrounded and read by interested crowds of people.

A correspondent interviewing Parnell, reports the latter as saying the agitation will be published vigorously. There will be much

suffering in Ireland this winter. Potatoes have failed and stock will soon be exhausted. Want of fuel will also cause great suffering—shall speak with others at Castle next Sunday, and there will be other meetings elsewhere then and often. The English know and care very little about the Irish questions. It is impossible to touch their conscience. Only practical agitation exists in Ireland.

Parnell, in an interview, told the correspondent his American trip was still doubtful. My plans have been interfered with on account of arrests. Since these events I have been able to consult my colleagues regarding the advisability of leaving Ireland in the present political time. The next few months will be important in our agitation, consequently I may be more useful in Ireland than in America. All reports touching my departure are premature. If I go it will probably be decided at the end of the week.

## A Civilized Race in Central Africa.

At a meeting of the British Association at Sheffield on August 23d, the well known African explorer, Commander Cameron, who was received with applause, apologized for not having his paper prepared, but he did not believe in detailing the manners and customs of the people of Urua, in Central Africa, this would be a drawback. Urua was one of the largest native states in Africa. It was bounded on the east by Tanganyika, on the north by independent tribes in Manguema, on the west by Ulunda, and on the south by mountains south of the lake of Bangweulu. The great chief was Kasongo, and the race was perhaps the most civilized in Central Africa. The chief claimed divine honors. On his death all his wives save one were slaughtered at the grave, and the one whose life was not taken was handed over to the chief's successor. The spirit of the deceased prince was supposed to pass into the body of the successor. The center of the religion of the people was an idol, which was held in great reverence. The idol was placed in the midst of a dense jungle, and it had for wife one of the sisters of the reigning sovereign. Under the principal chief were smaller chiefs, who collected and paid over to the sovereign tribute. He had seen this tribute come in, and some of it must have come from distant parts of the country. There was a numerous class of wizards in the country, who did a large trade in idols and charms. Many of the wizards were ventriloquists, and in this way the idols were made to give answers to the questions put to them. Caste was very clearly defined in the race. No one dare sit down in the presence of the chief without permission, which was very seldom granted. In one case, where, in the traveler's presence, a native had neglected etiquette, severe punishment was about to be inflicted, but the traveler saved the offender. Authority was maintained by mutilation. Hands, feet, ears, noses were mutilated, and the natives did not seem to mind it much. One woman had cut off her own ears. This woman was one of Kasongo's wives; he had about 1,000 of them. She asked permission to mutilate herself, and she did it at once. The body-guard of the chief was composed to a great extent of mutilated people, whose affection for the chief seemed in no way decreased; indeed, it would appear that mutilation strengthened their regard for their chief. [A laugh.] The name of the idol was Kungwe a Banza, and profound reverence was shown to it. Fire was obtained by friction from a fire block, and in one case a chief used the shin bone of one of the other chiefs who had been conquered. The dress of the people was very simple, consisting of an apron. Members of the royal family wore three large skirts, and junior members of the family wore aprons of green monkey skins. The hair dressing of the people was curious, varying more with districts than with rank. In some cases it was worked up into four ring plaits crossed at the top of the head like a crown, and surrounded at the bottom with a band of cowries or other shells. Skewers were inserted in the hair, one end of which could be used in tattooing. The people were not a hairy race, but they managed to grow their beards long, and plaited them like a Chinaman's pigtail, usually putting