Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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GIEDIT MOBILIER.
WASHINGTON, Fob. 15.—The excitement over
the forthcoming report of the Poland Investigating Committee has now reached such a height
that it may be said that Congress is struck with
a moral panic. The outline of the report, which
was given in the despatches of Thursday last, is
universally admitted to be correct, even by the members of the Committee themselves. Brooks is so far assured of the fate in store for him, that he is laboring night and day with his Demo-cratic colleagues to avoid a vote of expulsion.

A movement has aprung up, moving in "car-pet-bag" quarters, to induce Ames to resign so as to avoid the inevitable fight which a resolu-tion to expel him alone among the Republican members will occasion. Ames, however, will not be a party to this compromise, and says that things must now take their logical course. If

be a party to this compromise, and says that things must now take their logical course. If Congress desires to expel him't can do so. The report of the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, contrary to general expectation, will doubtless be submitted on Monday next. It was thought, when this Committee took up the consideration of the Central Pacific Railroad, that it would prove a work of such magnitude that the report would not be ready for a week or ten days, but the Committee have obtained about all the information on this subject available, east of the Recky Mountains, and of course they cannot go to California, nor wait for papers and persons to come from that region, for further evidence, and hope to report during this session. From what they have been able to get, however, it is perfectly plain that the Contract Company that built that road was in all its essential features, practically the same kind of a concern as the Credit Michiller, and that its operation and results were the same as these of the Union Pacific ring, so far as the nature of the case would permit. One consideration that is lastening the completion of this report in order that it may be submitted Monday, is the fact that it will show indubitably you, and if they failed to dispose of their stock did so with a sunwelegge of what the corporation really was, and if they failed to dispose of their stock after finding out what the character of the concern was, they are guilty to a degree equal to the worst construction that has been put upon the charges made against thom. The summing up of this report will bring forward this conclusion; he sides adducing many other things which it is thought are indisponsable to enable Congressmen to decide on the questions arising out of the report of Judge Poland's Committee. For these reasons, the completion of the report is being pushed with all the rapidity possible, and it is hoped that it will be finished in time for use as an invaluable explanatory accompaniment to the Poland report.

ity possible, and it is hoped that it will be inshed in time for use as an invaluable explanatory accompaniment to the Poland report.

BLEBRAM—CARPIELD

The developments in the case of Judge Shorman, wherein General Garfield and others are involved, have had a tendency to stifien the back cones and harden the hearts of many, who have heretofore been inclined to view the Credit Mobilier sufferers in a charitable light. They say that the Sherman letter, opening up as it does a new field of infamy in an unexpected quarter, its additional proof that the most dammable corruption really exists, and that it has pervaded all ranks, and that examples must be made of the offenders who have been convicted, and that only the most severe measures towards them will suffice to check an evil which is grown so gigantic, and is spreading with such rapidity Considerable indignation is also manifested on the floor of the House at the fact that within the last two days Garfield in the comporarily. Garfield's occupation of the chair by Speaker Blaine to preside temporarily. Garfield's occupation of the chair by Speaker Blaine to preside temporarily. Garfield's occupation of the chair by Speaker Blaine to preside temporarily. Garfield's occupation of the chair beit now called so often is regarded as an effort to give him a better standing than he is entitled to, and to give him such weight as belongs, to new he is held in high esteem in official circles, as will influence the House when his case is to be voted on.

as will influence the Acceptage of the voted on Notifying the President.

Washington, Fob. 15.—This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant and read to him the following letter:

Washington, Feb. 18, 1872.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1872.

ine following letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1872.

SIR: We have been appointed a Committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednessy, the 12 met, the Vice President, ettings of the Green in presence of both House of the Senate, in presence of both Green of the Senate, in presence of the Senate of the United States. By count it was ascertained and teclared that you were duly elected President for the term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next. In performing this duty, of March next. In performing this duty of we take occasion to tender your hearty congratuations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express our confident hope that your Administration during the term for which you are now elected will promote the peace, benon, and prosperity of all the people of the United States without respect to section or party division.

(Signed) John Shielmann, on behalf of the Senate.

Re presentatives.

States window respect to season, on behalf of the Senate.

H. L. Dawes, James B. Bros, on behalf of the House of Ropresentatives.

The President thanked the Committee for their attention, and said he accepted the office and would endeavor in the future, as in the mas, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people to the best of his ability.

The Committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on the Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter similar in part to that addressed to the President, concluding as follows:

We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulatory out on the high honor conferred upon you by the people. You have long been honorably dentified with the Legislative brunch of the Government, during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure we state the universal feeling of the respective Houses to which we belong, when we assure you of their sincerorespect and hearty good will.

Mr. Wilson thanked the Committee, and gratefully accepted the high frust confided to him. He said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position with zeal, fidelity, and impartiality. He expressed, too, the hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entrusted with power to peace, unity, and the development of the Covernment might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of thoir duties well done, and with the approval of their countrymen.

The Treasury to-day issued soven millions of new 5 per cents to the Syndicate on receipt of certificates and deposits of an equal amount of 5-20 bonds as security for payment. One million was issued yesterday on the same conditions, The Treasury will now issue bonds daily to the Syndicato, as called for by thom.

The Treasury one and promise to the force that

to the Syndicate, as called for by them.

PART PAID POSTAGE.

The Attorney General has sent to Postmaster General Creswell an opinion to the effect that the section of the Postal act which has been construed by the Post Office Department warranting the collection of double the amount of unpaid postage is not in accordance with the spirit of the act. The Attorney General plainly says that only the amount of unpaid postage can be lawfully collected.

The promptness with which Minister Washburne was instructed to recognize the French Government has given rise to the report that Minister Sickles has been directed to recognize that of Spain.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Sonate Credit Mobilier Committee held a secret session this morning, and adjourned till 1½ o'clock, when Vice President-elect

WILSON

WAS recalled, and his attention was called to a despatch sent to the New York Times on the 16th of September last, contradicting, by his authority, the statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock. Senator Stockton asked the witness if he had authorized the contradiction. The witness replied he had a conversation with General Boynton, and did authorize the contradiction. The despatch was the substance of a conversation whe had with General Boynton. He is a man of character, and is trustworthy.

The witness would take the word of General Boynton. He is a man of character, and is trustworthy.

SENATOR PATTERSON
was recalled, and testified that his conversation with Ames in relation to taking stock might have been earlier than 1807. It probably courred during the session of 1866; could not remember. The money was paid for the stock by the witness. The receipt produced by Ames and signed by witness called for 200 shares, whereas, in point of fact, he received 300 shares, and put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

GENERAL H. V. NONYDN

and put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

GENERAL H. V. DOWNTON

WAS SWOTH. The attention of the witness was
called to the despatch of Sept. 13 in relation to
Sonator Wilson. He testified he sent the despatch to the Times white serving that paper
to accommodate its special correspondent, who
was out of town. The despatch was authorized
by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness,
joint not submitted to Senator Wilson before be-

ing sont. Mr. Wilson stated nothing about his wife having an interest in the Oredit Mobilier.

was recalled. Ho read a Jengthy statement to the offect that Dr. Durant's contribution towards the expenses of the Iowa election was voluntary on his part, not the result of any intimation from the witness, or from any one at the instance of the witness. It was not made in consideration of any service performed or to be performed, personally or officially, by the witness for him or any other person or company; that there was no such the tests and go expressed or implied. It may be the tests and go expressed or implied the contribution solely out of personal regard for witness as a friend, and from the conselont one belief on his part that it would be a benefit for the State, where he (Durant) held a large property interest, and for the Nation that the witness should be returned to the Senato. This contributions was received in good faith for the purpose named by the donor, and he believed was applied in the same way as a contribution and use had no reference whatever to the donor's connection with any public or private enterprise. It was received and applied with the same motive which has led the witness at the suggestion of friends on various eccasions to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregato to large sums for the benefit of tolter candidates for office, State or National, just as he aided, less than a year since, to collect considerable sums to be forwarded to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nobraska, for defraying the expresses of election of morbers of the dates of the drafts although the witness was unable to give definite information, it is his benief that they were received after the date of the locks. Noither of them was reabled immediately after its receipt. One of them was probably deposited, and checked one afterwards. The cashing man time to the more of the cash of the control of the dates of the dates of the dates of the dates of the dates, when these funds were intrusted, or who were thus reimbursed, with a view reference of the more of the same time. The cashing th

discount of the committee to the extent of my ability in the performance of their duty, by disclosing fully all I know about each subject of legitimate inquiry; but as some of the questions propounded during the latter part of my examination, yesterday, seemed to be simply for the purpose to inquire into my conduct in relation to matters which appear to my mind as outside what I had supposed to be the legitimate purview of the original inquiry, leading to the examination of my conduct in nother official position, as stated by the members of this Committee in propounding some of these questions, I think I ought not to be interrogated further as to these points, until I have an opportunity to know what the supposed offences are. Then I can offer robutting testimony to the entire satisfaction of every Sonator and every fair-minded citizen of this country.

Sonator And other intermediate of this country.

Sonator Harlan was then asked,
"Were you over threatened in any way by a presentation of checks?"

Answer—"I do not think anything of that kind ever occurred."

Answer—"I do not think anything of that kind ever occurred."

GENERAL H. V. HOYNTON,
a correspondent of the press, was called and asked whether he had any personal knowledge as to whether the checks, or stubs, or copies of them were shown to Mr. Harlan to influence his action. The witness replied that he published the statement, but had no absolute personal knowledge of the presentation of these checks or stubs to Senator Harlan. He was further asked whether he knew of any person who knew whether they were presented. He replied he knew of nobody of his absolute personal knowledge.

Adjourned.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE. THE WILSON COMMITTEE.
The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee was not in session to-day. The Committee do not expect to examine any more witnesses, with the exception of Genoral Dodge, whose arrival is still awaited, and it is not known when he will

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At the sitting of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, of the New York Stock Exchange, testified that the letter of Judge Sherman, claiming \$10,000 for services in Washington, had been mislaid, but would probably be produced in a day or two. He presented the report of the sub-Committee of the Stock Exchange, to which Judge Sherman again was referred, which sets forth that no basis for a valid claim by Judge Sherman was found. Mr. King produced the letter from Judge Sherman, dated Cloveland, March 27, 1872, addresed to L. Lockwood, Jr., in which it was stated that, at the instance of the father of Mr. Lockwood, he Judge Sherman) made an effort to effect changes in the law, so as to exempt bankers and brokers from leavy taxes. His efforts and influence resulted in a virtual repeal of those laws. The writer, therefore, wrote to ascertain whether the Stock Exchange Committee would recognize the contract and services. Mr. King (the witness) lad no knowledge of Colgate's report concerning the alloged proposition of Bassett, Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Stock Exchange never used money for corrupt purposes in connection with legislation, nor have the members thereof any impression that money can buy legislation in Washington.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday, when several members of the Stock Exchange will be examined.

CONCRESSIONAL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

"SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,—Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee to notify the President and Vice President elect of their election, made a report similar to that of the Committee of the House on the same spiject.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conforence on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agrood to.

SWAMP LANDS.

was agrood to.

SWAND LANDS.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill in relation to cortain swamp lands in Missouri.

THE RULES.

The rule offered by Mr. Anthony yesterday, limiting debate upon appropriation bills, was

imiting debate upon appropriation bills, was called up.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said he would not agree to the rule, if it applied to the amendment for the establishment of dock yards in the hands of

private corporations, because that was a measure which needed to be debated fully.

Mr. THUIMMAN opposed the amendment, unless it were so amended as to prevent the reception of any amendment proposing an appropriation for any other purpose than to execute the

tion for any other purpose than to execute the existing law.

Mr. TRUMBULL also opposed the resolution, and moved to postpone it until Monday.

Mr. CONKLING said the object of the rule was to enable the majority to terminate delate, and bring the Senate to a vote on any given question. He thought it proper and necessary that the majority should have the power.

The debate was continued until the expiration of the morning hour.

PONTAL MATTERS.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriation ship, with amendments, among which are the following:

bill, with amendments, among which are the following: Prohibiting the transmission of any free matter whatever, not excepting newspaper exchanges; requiring presens receiving mails by carriers to provide proper boxes at their dwellings to facilitate rapid dolivery. authorizing the employment of an additional special agent to detect persons sending obscene matter; striking out the provision requiring railroad companies to make contracts for postal car service as a condition of receiving increased pay; providing that additional pay may be allowed for daily postal car service.

A. PRIVATE JOB.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Homestead Emigration Company, giving power to lease or sell land anywhere in the United States.

he United States.
THE TWO PER CENT BILL.
Mr. THURMAN moved to take up the Two Per Cent bill.

Mr. MORTON favored this motion. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he said, were interested in this bill. It was due to them that it hould be acted upon.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the motion,

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the motion, which was rojected—yeas, 24; nays, 81.
On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the unfinished business, the Naval Appropriation bill, was laid on the table, and the bount proceeded with the consideration of the Anthony resolution,

LIMITING THE DEBATE
on the Appropriation bills.
Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it until Monday.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpole it dis...
Monday.
Mr. SHERMAN said the time had come when

Mr. SHERMAN said the time had come when it was necessary to have some form of provious question, as this resolution did not go far onough in that direction.

Mr. BAYARD protested against the introduction of any rule that would cut off discussion. The majority, conoccling their measures in secret caucus, springing them all complete upon the Senate, might think it advantageous to limit debate, but the minority were entitled by the constitution of the Senate to discuss freely all public measures.

ublic measures. Mr. Trumbull's motion to postpone was reing that nothing in the rule shall be construed to authorize amendments in the matter of general legislation. Lost, by yeas, 23; nays, 23, the Vice President voting in the negative.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment de-

signed, he said, simply to exclude general legis-lation. Lost. ition. Lost. Mr. CASSERLY offered a similar amendment,

MIT. CASSERILY offored a similar amendment, which was also lost.

The resolution, as proposed by MIT. Anthony, was then agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 20.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL
was again taken up, and the amendment relative to the retired naval officers, their pay and employment, was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 15.
The amendment providing that the act of 1864 shall not retire any officer before the age of 62 was agreed to.

was agreed to.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs on the 11th instant, providing for the acceptance of proposals of the International Steamship Company, and of the Western Iron Beat Building Company, Other amendments were offered and rejected.

Company. Other amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill, having been amended in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and several of the amendments were concurred in, but those restoring the appropriations for certain clerks of the several navy yards, which had been left out by the House, were rejected.

The question was on concurring in Cragin's amendment, relating to naval officers, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the provision giving them increased pay. The vote on this motion showed no quorum present, and at 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

INCION SENANCE TO A CONTRACTS.

On motion of Maries after explanation by him, a bill was passed making unlaw rother rother rotation by motion of the Committee to notify the President and Vice President elect of their election, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and had been charged by those gentlemen to report to the two Houses their acceptance of the trusts confided to them, and their obligations to the people for that mark of their confidence; also, the assurance that they would endeavor to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

NEDIAN CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, after explanation by him, a bill was passed making unlawful any contract with the Indians relative to land or claims entered into prior to the act of May 21, 1872, unless such contract bein writing, and approved by and entered in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. WILLARD asked leave to introduce and pass a joint resolution congratulating the Cortes and the people of Spain on the establishment of a Republic in that country. The reading of the resolution was interrupted by Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said, "I object. It is a proposition to recognize allavery in the colonies of Spain."

Mr. WILLARD—Not at all.

Mr. BANKS—Cortainly it is.

The resolution was not received.

THE SELAKER laid before the House the masses.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah and to the danger likely to arise during the coming recess of Congress, from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities. On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has already under consideration a bill on the subject.

On motion of Mr. BRANTON, a bill passed removing the political disabilities from William Smith, of Virginia, familiarly known as "Extra Null-if" Billy."

The House then resumed the bill on the dis-

The House then resumed the bill on the distribution of the ENEYA AWARD.

Mr. PETERS spoke in favor of the amendment to make the interest allowed date back to the time of actual losses, except in the case of the insurance companies, which are to be allowed interest only from the date of the award. The bill was further advocated by Mossrs. HALE and FRYE. The latter, while commonding that provision which refers claimants to the Courts in their districts instead of tribunals to sit in Washington as proposed in the Sonate bill, said he was a member of the Committee on Claims, and knew how claimants were robbed in the don of thieves cutside of Congress, by menwho watched them at every corner and demanded pay for influence which they professed to have with members of Congress. He did not want claimants from his district to be sent to Washington, where they would first have to pay a claim agent 25 per cent; then have to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tools of claim agents. As to the claims of the insurance companies, they were entitled not to merey or equity, but to law, to the bond, and nothing but the bond. These insurance companies had nover shown any mercy to owners of vessels. They had used their power without morey. They should not now come to Congress pleading for equity or mercy. They had made a proit of two millions of dollars on their war risks, There was no equity in allowing them additional profits,

Mr. LYNOH also supported the bill, with some reservations. He argued that the var risks on cargoes should be made not to the owners of the

profits,

Mr. LYNOH also supported the bill, with some reservations. He argued that the war risks on cargoes should be made not to the owner of the argues, but to the owners of the vessels.

Air. MYERIS (Pennsylvanis) argued in favor of the right of the insurance companies to share in the distribution of the award.

Mr. EAMES argued in support of the amendment offered by him yesterday, admitting into the distribution the claims of all who sustained losses by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers.

Mr. BEOK opposed the bill and rather favored the substitute offered by Mr. Poland, in so far as it referred the whole matter to three Courts, to sit in New York, Boston, and Phildelphia, Ho was in no frame of mind to decide what was exact justice in the question. He, therefore, preferred to let the Courts of the United States say so, instead of Congress, He denied that any part of the money could be paid to make good any other losses than those inflicted by the Alabana, Florida and Shenandeal, because it was for these losses that England paid the money. As to the insurance companies, he saw no means of escaping from the conclusion that they should be subrogated to the rights of the insured. But, if the Courts could find any way to get clear of that, he should be glad. He saw nome. The money could not be kept in the ocean than to have it said that the United States

Government had received money to pay for damages for which Great Britain was responsible, and had then paid it for other purposes. The good faith of the Government was worth more than all the money. When the Courts had determined the question the world would be satisfied.

termined the question the world would be satisfied.

Mr. KERR also opposed the bill. He was not willing to follow his projudies or disilices towards the wealthy corporations of the country. He would say with the ulmost sincerity that he had entered on the investigation of the subject with the solited and deliberate determination, if possible, on correct and honest grounds, to decide against those corporations, and to decide in favor of the other classes of citizens, and of the Treasury, but he would not do so much violence to his judgment and conscience as to give a vote which would, in his judgment violate the settled recognized honorable principles of law. There was an element of cupidity in the bill. He argued that it should not be in its present form passed. He very greatly preferred the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont (Poland) to submit the distribution to the Courts.

Mr. VOORHEES a member of the Com-

present form passed. In very greatly preferred the proposition of the gentleman from Vormont (Poland) to submit the distribution to the Courts.

Mr. VOORHEES, a member of the Committee, supported the bill, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Book and Korr. There was in these arguments, he said, an element of respect to England, as well as of respect to the insurance companies. According to them, the insurance companies must be looked to with respect and awe, because that Government would hold the United States responsible for not applying the mency in the way it was intended to be paid. A more degrading idea had never ontered into consideration in regard to the foreign policy of this country. The distribution of this money was the business of the American Government. A more shameless and degrading idea had never been advanced in the House of Ropresentatives as that a foreign power should follow here and tell the Government of the United States what it should do with its own people, and its should do with its own people, and its own funds. It was not only absurp, but it had been refuted by the instructions of the American agents at General, not to be committed to anything required at their hands by England, as to what should be done with a single dollar of the monoy. Whenever he could see his way plain in settling up the droadful results of the direction of enormous woulth, and against further speculation on the side of a countries of the poor, who were not powerfully represented, he should cortainly be found there.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) closed the debate in support of the bill, as reported by him. He ar

equities of the poor, who were not powerfully represented, he should cortainly be found there.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) closed the debate in support of the bill, as reported by him. He argued that Mr. Poland's proposition was wholly inapplicable, and would leave without any remedy all the small claimants, who could not afford to sue in the tribunals provided therein. He defended the provision of the bill regarding the insurance companies, and stated that the whole theory of insurance was that the premiums paid the losses. The fact in this case was that the insurance companies paid a little over 5 millions, and had received as war premiums a little over six millions. Not more than two-thirds of the war premiums had yet come in. As the claims stood, the insurance companies, as a body, had made a million dellars of, profit. He thought they had made two and a half or three millions, yet it was proposed to let them participate in this distribution. Some men called that equity and justice, but he knew where the generation in this distribution. Some men called that equity and justice, but he knew where the generation on the subject. He had seen him accompany the attorney of the Insurance companies, Mr. Evarts, into the Committee-room of the Judiciary Committee, and listen to his argument.

Mr. RERR (angrily)—The gentleman's statement is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not there?

Mr. BUTLER—The difference is this; You were there only at that time and at no other time.

Mr. KERR—I had the right to ge there under

time.

Mr. KERR—I had the right to go there under the courtesy of the Committee, to listen to the argument. I went there, but I accompanied nobody there, except the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Bock).

Mr. BUTLER—Well, that is the key-note of

tucky (Mr. Bock).

Mr. BUTLER—Well, that is the key-note of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. RETLER—I did not see the gentleman there afterwards, and simply saying that "it is not true" does not alter the matter at all, when the fact stated is true. Now, I am aware that it was the agent of the United States at Genera, the paid attorney of the United States, who came before the Committee and said he was the paid attorney of the Insurance companies before he was agent of the United States. He went to Genera as the retained counsel of the insurance companies. He came before the Committee and argued the case in favor of the insurance companies. He came before the Committee and argued the case in favor of the insurance companies. He has been on this floor, arguing the case, with what results we have seen, but not to change the vote of any honest man, in my judgment, who has heard both sides. Perhaps he may have influenced the minds of those whe have heard only one side.

Mr. RUFIR—Will the gentleman let me ask him one question?

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot.

Mr. HERR—Will the gentleman recommendation of question?
Mr. BUTLER—I cannot.
Mr. KERR—My question is whether the gentleman himself is not the hirod attorney of the other claimants.
Mr. BUTLER—No, sir.
Mr. RUTLER—That is falso.
Mr. HERR—It may be; I do not assert it.
Mr. BUTLER—Then it is insinuating what a mandare not say.

Mr. KERR—It may be; I do not assert it.
Mr. BUTLER—Then it is insinuating what a
man dare not say.
Mr. BANKS—I rise to a question of order.
It is not the right of any member to charge another member with falsehood here.
Mr. BUTLER—He only said that the statement was false.
Mr. BUTLER—I will not discuss that at all.
Mr. BUTLER—I will not discuss that at all.
Mr. BUTLER—I will not discuss that at all.
Mr. BUTLER—I have said nothing unparliamentary. I have nothing to take back. What
I mean to say is, that there are some men who
are so little acquainted with an honest transaction that they do not knew it when they see it.
[Laughter.] That is all I mean to say.
Mr. KERR—And you are one of that kind.
Mr. BUTLER—That may be, but I am not
alone. What I mean to say directly and exactly
is, that these insurance companies have received
\$6,000.000 for war risks, when they have paid
out only \$6,000.000. There are some men who
seem to desire to give them \$5,000.000 more out
of the funds in the Treasury, or out of the funds
of honest claimants. It seems to me so monstrous a proposition, that it cannot be supported
by any honest mind for a moment. No honest
mind will support it unless such mind is led

by any honest mind for a moment. No honest mind will support it unless such mind is led astray by sophistry.

Mr. BIRD moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected by a division.

The various amendments offered by Messrs. Earnes, Monroe, Potter, and Poland were severally rejected. The vote on Potter's amendment was 35 years to 156 nays; on Poland's, 65 years to 118 navs.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 122; nays, 57. 57.

It provides that out of the money paid by the Government of Great Britain in satisfaction of the award of the Arbitration at Goavs, under the Treaty of Washington, in indemnification to the United States, the claims of citizons thereof, and corporations organized under the laws thereof, or the laws of the Several States and Torritories therein, shall be established and paid from the Treasury in a manner hereinafter provided to the following classes of claimants in the manner following:

vided to the following classes of claimants in the nanuer following:

1. To all such corporations and citizens of the United States, actual owners of property at the time of its destruction, whether ships or cargoes, contift advanced, or other wages paid to officers, seamen, or freights actually earned, lost by capture or destruction, by the cruisers for whose acts the said Arbitrators have found the Government of Great Britain hable, shall be paid the actual imdemnity, where they were not insured thereupon or the Insurance was not received.

the actual imdemnity, where they were not insured thereupon or the insurance was not recoived.

The second provise relates to indemnifying the officers and crews for their capture, and for the loss of their property.

The third provides that the owners of vessels captured or destroyed shall receive indemnification for their losses, when such losses are not fully covered by insurance.

4. The United States are to be indemnified for all the losses of vessels by cruisars and for the property on such vessels as loat in the same manner as provided in the case of private vessels.

5. To all such corporations or citizens as a foresaid, who had paid the premium of war risks on vessels and cargoes, or other property ensures the same and the first of the same paid of the amount of such extra or war premiums paid by them, whether they suffered loss by the capture of their vessels, property, or otherwise; provided, that in case of such promiums paid or secured to mutual insurance companies, into indemnity shall be the difference between the promium paid or secured, and the returned accounts or premium theorofor.

6. To all insurers, being citizens or corporations of the United States respectively, having insured or reinsured property so destroyed, who shall show by exhibit of their books of account and business, that the war premiums did not cause of the property thereafterward captured, lost, or destroyed by either or all oruisers bearing the Confederate flag: provided, the amount in the Confederate flag: provided the amount in

paid to any mutual insurance company for losses so suctained, shall be apportioned by the Company among the members thereof at the time of the losses paid by them respectively, in proportion to the interest then owned by each nomber thereof; provided further, that no insurer shall have any claim or right in the claim of any assured herein provided for, because of any assignment either in law or fact, unless such assigned had actually paid adequate consideration therefor.

There are four other sections to the bill, prescribing how the losses shall be ascertained; how the losses shall be ascertained; how the claims shall be presented, and prescuted by petition to the United States Circuit Court; how the judgments will be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on a certificate are paid in full, there is any sum left, it is to be accrued into the Treasury of the United States.

The Conference report on the bill for a Government building at Momphis, Toun., was agreed to.

PRINTING.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, directing the Congressional printer to contract with William J. Murtagle, of Washington, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, 1878, in accordance with his proposal.

Mr. BEATTY, Chairman of the Committee on

from the 4th of march, 1010, in accounting this proposal.

Mr. BEATTY, Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, made a statement in support of the bill, showing the amount that would be saved under it.

At the close of his remarks, without action on the bill, the House, at 4:20 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Financial and Commercial Review for

the stringency in money increased, the late gen-orally being 1-32. Foreign bankers have leaned thuir credit freely to speculators against shool collatorals. This has demoralized foreign exchanges, and carried down the rates for sterling to a lower point than for some time past. The speculation for a rise in gold has made steady progresses, and the lighest point of present up-ward movement has been reached. The two extremes of the past week were 113%@114%.

Government bonds have been steady and uni-form on small dealings.

First-class railway mortgages and other prime

First-class railway mortgages and other prime investment securities have been firm, with a moderate domand.

The stock market has been irregular, and in the main weak and lower. Large holders of stocks were free sollors during the week, when weak holders were forced to pay fancy rates for money. During the closing days, the general market drifted into duiness, closing heavy on the bank statement. The decline for the week ranged from 36 to 53 per cent, and was most marked in Atlantic & Pacilie preferred, which fell from 36 to 30 to 30

the declined from 1892 to 63, notwithstanding the dividend, but recovered to 65½, and finally closed at 63½.

The bank statement is very unfavorable, showing that the banks, on the averages of the past week, lack, 81,299,000 of the 25 per cont reserves required by law. The banks were nover before in this condition at this season. The fact that they are now so poor in reserve is stated to be due to the severe contraction last year of the 8 per cent certificates, and by the unusually heavy shipments of specie within the last six months, which in turn was caused by the fact that Europe took few American securities during the latter part of 1872.

Many vessels delayed by stormy weather arrived this week, increasing the imports and customs duties.

MONEY.

Money was active to-day, opening at 1-54 to 1-32, but the rate dropped to 7, and late in the day loans made as low as 3. Discounts were dull at from 8@12. The rate of domestic exchange is against this city, and has been so during the whole week, causing a drain of legal-tenders.

was active and higher, advancing from 114½ to 114%. The advance was attributed to heavy imports and the bank statement. The shipments of bullion for the week will aggragate about \$750,000, of which ever \$500,000 are silver bars. Only a few gold bars were sent out. Only a few gold bars were sent out.

STOCKS.

The stock market was weak and lower. There is a Washington pool in Union Pacific, the members of which have been selling heavily. In Lake Shore, the contest is for the control of the road, it being understood that if the present managers remain in power an alliance will be made with the Eric.

nade with the Eric.

nonds.

Government bonds were firm on higher gold.

Government bonds were firm on higher gold.

Flour was weaker for medium spring and low and medium winter, and heavy for shipping extras. Family grades were steady. Wheat opened very strong, especially choice spring. Winter quiet and unsettled. The market closs quiet, dealers apart.

Pork was firmer and fairly active, with sales of 1,259 bris now mess for April at \$14.02½@14.75, and 250 bris do for March at \$14.02½@14.75, and 250 bris about \$14.02 cash; for blottlers, \$50 anked, 5½0 bid; and 10@11c for short clear is hold at 7½0. Lard was firmer, but not active. Sales are reported of 100 tes prime Western on dock at 8½c; 500 tes do for February at 8½c; and 250 tes for April at 8½c.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Henry A. Jones -- Twen-

Turning of the Henry A. Jones.—Twenty-one Lives Most.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—The steamboat Henry A. Jones, from Houston for Galveston, with a carge of 412 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire this morning, in Galveston Bay. Twenty-one lives were lost; among them were the Captain. J. Price, first clerk, and James B. Hogan, second clerk. Both were well-known steamboatmen.

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J. Price, first clerk, and James B. Hogan,
second clerk. Both were well-known steamboatmen.

GALVESTON, Fob. 15.—The steamer Charles
Forbes brought to this city the rescued from the
burns steamer Honry A. Jones. Among them
are assistant-pilot Davis G. Gordon, who-was
on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives
the following particulars: Whon about three
miles above Red Fish Bay, at 4:50 this morning,
the watchman on the lower dock called out, "Red
Fish light in right." A watchman was in the
act of casting the lead when an explosion was
heard, something like the escape of steam, but
more resembling the roport of a gun. The first
pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the
lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was
on fire. Cordon immediately sang out to the sasistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was
on fire. Cordon inmediately sang out to the sasistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was
on fire. Cordon inmediately sang out to the sasistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was
on fire. Cordon inmediately leaf the whole and
ran down stairs. When he got below he found
the fire had vrapped the whole boat and cargo in
a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach
the barge. The Jones had 442 bales of
cotton, a lot of hides, etc., on board,
and a barge of wool in tow. About
the time Gordon reached the barge
it caught fire, and was lot loose from the burning boat, and floated away. Murphy, the engineer on duty, did not escape. All is conjecture
regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire-wall gave way, and that
the report heard by Gordon was caused by its
fall. It is cortain that the whole vessel and
carge were in flames within five minutes
after the first alarm. The following are known
to be lost: J. J. Price, "Irre derk; James
Hogan, second clerk; William Murphy, first
of his cortain that the whole vessel

To Iko Emiged.

Galesnuno, Ill., Feb. 15.—The jury in the case of Osborno, who has been on trial here, for the past ten days, for the murder of Mrs. Matthews, at Yates Gity, in August last, brought in a verdict, at 8:30 this morning, of "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and sentenced him to be hanged. The Judge, on Monday net, will fix the date that the sentence shall be carried into effect.

Four Venrs for Murder. Albany, Feb. 15.—Wilcox, charged with the murder of Leib, was found guilty in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprison-ment. FOREIGN.

SPAIN: Madnin, Feb. 15 .- The snow in Likeay and

Navarro prevents operations by the Spanish troops against the Carlists.

Senor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will present a bill to the National Assembly, to-day, providing for the abelition of capital punishment.

ment. The Government have ordered the suppr of the Royal Guard.

It is probable that the Council of State will

It is probable that the Council of State also be suppressed.
It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium, and Switzerland will seen recognize the Republic of Spain.
The establishment of the Republic was cele-

brated last night by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no dis-

Despatches from the provinces report that Despatches from the provinces report that tranquility exists everywhere, except in districts disturbed by the Carlists. It is said, however, that the army is exposed to the Republic, and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke Montpousier and the ex-Queen Isabella.

Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last.

The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their loader.

Saragossa is practically blockaded by the in-surgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city, north, and the town of Burgos.

railway between this city, north, and the town of Burges.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of the Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life.

Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a despatch acknowledging the receipt of congratulations from South Americans in Paris, says that they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under Ropublican Government. He also says it has been decided to await the arrival of Deputies to the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for reforms in that island are made. The Government intends to suppress the Ministries of the Colonies, Justice, and Public Works, and abolish the system of retiring on pomeions.

the Ministries of the Colonies, Justice, and Pallic Works, and abolish the system of retiring on ponsions.

The appointment of Pavia to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia is deried. It is said, however, that he will be appointed to another command equal in prominence. The Official Gazette will soon publish a decree for the reorganization of the militia.

The reports that an Alfonsist pronunciamonto has been issued in the southwestern portion of Spain is pronounced untrue.

Despatches have been received here from New York, stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of the Republic must lead to the indopendence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in Ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding the other very important matters pressing upon the Government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

In the Assembly, to-day bills were read granting amnesty to prisoners charged with complicity in the recent Republican demonstrations; declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Echegarry, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with choers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation, and "Respect, for right" will be its motto.

Montemar has resigned as Minister to Italy, Missionaire will probably succeed him.

The representatives to England and Portugal remain at their posts.

CANADA.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—An ugly rumor is current in Quebec, to the effect that the cause of the fire, which destroyed the Court House and official documents, was caused by a carouse of the officials in the building at night.

A roport currenthero that Judge Coursol, of Montreal, is to be taken into the Dominion Cabinet.

net. The Liberal party in Quebec have carried municipal elections.
Tononro, Feb. 15.—An indignation meeting of citizens was held last night, whon the Narrow Gauge Railways were condemned for not keeping the contract in supplying the citizens with wood at reduced rates. Government interference is supplicated.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 14.—Last night the garrison for Fort Loss Mata became dissatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort outside and discharging them. The men, 200 in number, took all their arms. They were pursued by cavalry.

It is rumored that the Mexican Government is preparing to remove Cortinas, and a pronunciamento is anticipated from him.

Dursued by cavalry.

It is rumored that the Mexican Government is proparing to remove Cortinas, and a pronunciamento is anticipated from him.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Prince Anersperg, President of the Council, introduced an Electoral Reform bill in the Roichsrath to-day. It provides a direct election of mombers of the Lower House and for an increase of their number. The bill was referred.

CERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputites, to-day, Locka announced that he accepted the Royal message, appointing a Commission to investigate the alleged colletal corruption, and withdrew the motion for the appointment of an investigating committee.

UTAH.

A Pante in the Mormon Church—Utah at the Vienna Exposition—Brutal Murder.

Salt Lake, Feb. 15.—The special message of the Ornesident on Utah affairs is a stunning blow to the hope of the Polygamous theocrats. The Church organs are evidently at a loss what to do. The Herald says it is another, heavy does, but they must dance to the music furnished them and repeats the threadbare argument that

The Herald says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished them, and repeats the threadbare argument that Polygamy, being part of their religious faith, is above rightful attack.

The News affects mederation and forbearance, and says if a collision takes place, it will not be at seeking of the people. The position of the Saints, it adds, in this crusade, is peace, partience, and calm ondurance and resignation.

The general tone of the Mormon press to-day, it is indicative of great fear. It was not thought possible the Government would materially change its long-continued policy of letting time and advancing intellectual and moral induces solve the Mormon problem.

The power of the Mormons at Washington was doemed imprognable, but now danger is so imminent, they are filled with constenation. In fact, a panie provails everywhere among the Priesthood. The masses of the Mormons are apparently anxious to quietly await results.

Priesthood. The masses of the Mormons are apparently anxious to quietly await results though it is well understood that a large majority of the better class secretly sympathize with the Gentile cause, and would joyfully welcome the day of emancipation from Brigham's despetism.

Hopper's second speech in Congress, in reply to Claggett and others, is pronounced by Mormons, as well as Gouttles, the weakest effort of his whole ten years as a delegate.

A most extensive and interesting collection of specimens of mineral and other productions of Utah has been forwarded to New York for the Vienna Exposition. Their great variety, beauty, and value are expected to attract great attention.

tion.

A deapatch from Logan says that Charley Benson shot and killed David Crockett, Jr., at that place, at 9 colock last evening, without provocation. Bouson is still at large.

Cobituary,

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfeld, Feb. 15.—Another member of the House of Representatives has gone to his rost. Intelligence reached here to-day from Roscoe, Winnebago County, of the death of Robert J. Cross, at his home in that place. He died of typhoid fover and crysipelas, having gone home unwell ten days ago. Mr. Cross was a native of New York, where he was born sixty-nine years ago, and wan, with the exception of Mr. Thomas, the oldest member of the House. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1948, and one of five in that body who voted to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution, and, at the time of his death, was serving his third term in the Legislature. Appropriate resolutions will be adopted on Monday.

New Your, Feb. 15.—Robert Emmet, son of Thomas Addis Emmot, the Irish patriot, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at New Rochelle to-day. The deceased was long an eminent lawyer of this city.

Er. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16.—Albert Cassiday,

formerly a nowspaper reporter in Eastern cities, subsequently a theatrical agent, and recently connected with the Evening Dispatch, of this city, died suddenly at Jeferson City, to-day, of paralysis of the heart.

STOKES.

Another Chance for Life-Fish's Assus-sin is Granted a Stry of Proceed-ings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 15.—Stokes has a new lease of life for an indefinite number of months, through a stay and writ of error granted by Judge Davis to-day. The public and press had concluded that Stokes' execution was inevitable, and this suddon change was a surprise. The prisoner received his bad news yesterday with nonchalance, but to-day he and his relatious present in the Tombs could not conceal

THE WAR OF RACES.

about twenty-two minutes minutes into the through the streets to-day with soveral bands of music, and a number of flags and banners, after which speeches were made on "The Diamond" by John B. Lowis, President of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and a number of others. The crowd. was addressed to-night by R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union, who was prevented from addressing the meeting to-day by detention of the train. The object of the demonstration was to remonstrate against the introduction of colored minors, and to induce the relling-mill puddlers, and other Labor Unions to participate in the strike. The saloons were all closed by order of the Mayor, and everything passed off quietly. of Ohio, and a number of others. The crowd

Trow He Saved His Neck.

Thow Ire Saved Lie Neck.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Spring Tribu

New York, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Toron-

NEW YORK, Fob. 15.—A despatch from Toronto, Can., says that ongineor Keller was thrown
fity foct into the air and killed, last night, near
Bonaventure depot, Montreal, by the explosion
of his bolier. The fireman was hadly scaled.
A woman named Handergan, standing near by,
was fatally injured.

MEDINA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—While a freight train
going oast was passing over a bridge across a
street in this town about 9 o'clock this evening
the structure gave way. Six cars fell into the
street down an embankment about twenty foct.
The engine and part of the train ran over and
killed an unknown man on a bridge some rods
east of the broken bridge. No train men were
injured.

onst of the broken bridge. No train mean mean injured.

CARDO, III., Nov. 15.—A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, due here this afternoon, struck a broken rail at a truss four miles from Cairo, and was ditched, demollabing three cars loaded with bulk grain, and throwing eight others of the track. They can be gotten on again. No person was injured.

Railroad News

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Oshkosh, Wie. Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Wisconsin & Lake Superior Railway, this afternoon, a complete organization was effected,—officers as follows: President, G. W. Washburn; Vice President, J. O. Hoyle, New London; Secretary, T. S. Allon, Oshkosh; Trossurer, G. W. Roe; Excoutive Committee, Gabe Bouck, Nelson Fletcher, G. W. Wakefold. Books of subscription will be opened immediately. Reports from Weconne, New London, and Shawano say the people are alive to the importance of the read, and surveys will be made at once from Oshkosh to New London.

Tononto, Feb. 15.—The Canada Air Line Railroad will be opened for traffic on Monday.

Telegraphic Brevitles.

Ocean Steamship News.

New York, Feb. 15.—Arrived, the Donan from Bromen, and Celtic from Liverpool.

present in the Tombs could not concean his delight over the unexpectedly prompt action of the Judge who made the ponderous charge in the Tweed trial. The overing papers, most of which had editorials on the new era of atem justice as interpreted by Judge Boardman, had to strike another key in later editions. Judge Davis said in announcing the stay to-day:

Boardman, Inad to strike another key in later oditions. Judge Davis said in announcing the stay to-day:

Whenever the Judge to whom such an application is made, in a capital case, considers the question raised upon the trial, and which may have affected the result adversely to prisoner, to be of such grave moment and serious doubt, ether from their not having boen selted by the higher Courts, or because of conflicting authorities touching them, that in his judgment they are worthy the soloma deliberation of an Apposite the prisoner the opportunity to present them for review, and in this case the duty should be discharged in view of the irremediable consequences that may follow his refusal. The exceptions taken upon the trial of this case are numerous. The great majority of them I deem to be firvalous, or of such slight importance that they cannot be regarded as having projudiced prisoner; but, in my opinion, they are not all of that description. Some of the exceptions to the rulings or receiving and excluding evidence will, I think, descreve attentive consideration upon argument. The first degree. The consideration upon argument on which I have the greatest doubte action of the charge. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The Court and the comsel for both sides concurred that the offence was either murder in the first degree or manalauther in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. The killing by a fatal shot from a pistol fired by the prisoner was conceded, and I understand the charge to have become an administration of the charge of the law implies the malice that makes out the case of the law implies to have decreased and in the charge of the charge of the charge of the law implies the malice from the consecution fully and entirely unless the prisoner proved, by evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that the killing was man an algoid to effect out the charge of indictment were fully and entirely made out, unless the prisoner proved, by evi

Ohio Coal Miners Protest Against the Introduction of Colored Men Into the Coal Diggings.
Speedal Despatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Youngsrown, O., Feb. 15.—A procession of about twenty-five hundred miners marched

Railroad Accidents. Resirond Accidents.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OEDAR RAFIDS, IOWA, Fob. 15.—On Thursday last; some section hands near Boone, Iowa, litched their hand-car to a freight train while in motion, and when they let go suddenly, a man, named Hoffman was thrown under the hand-car and sustained injuries, from the effects of which he died this morning.

Soven freight cars were ditched four miles east of Fulton, III., this morning. No one was lurt.

The Joint Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ohio meets in Columbus next Wodnesday. Wednesday.

A Newport (R. I.) special reports the arrest and imprisonment of one Essex for the crime of incest with his own daughter.