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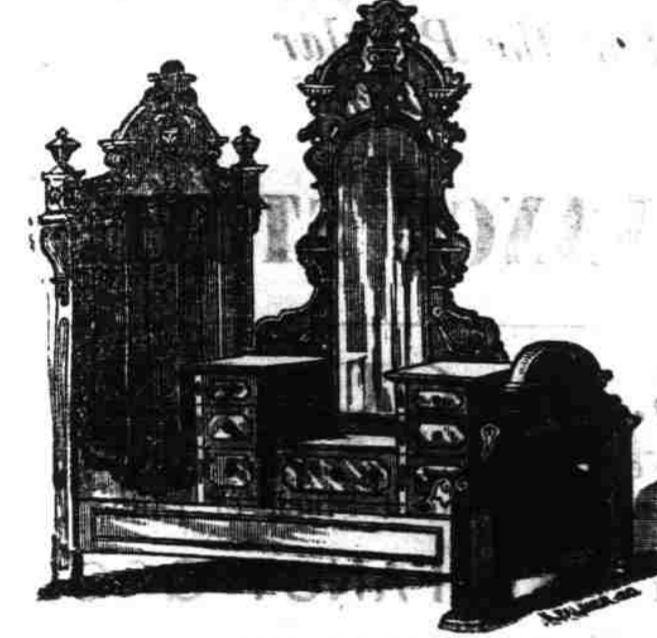
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This Well Known and Leading Hotel,

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Rooms—\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per day, according

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Spicy Debate in the House on the Anti-Resumption Bill—Congress in a Steele's Speech Applauded.

Texas Judicial and Railroad Wants—Nominations and Confirmations.

General News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senator Ingalls, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Conover, of Florida, introduced a bill to grant additional homesteads to settlers upon public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Referred to the committee on Public Lands.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Maxey, of Texas, called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing a system of defensive works on the Rio Grande frontier of the United States, and spoke at length in regard to the raids from Mexico into Texas, and the necessity for such defensive works.

Mr Windom, of Minnesota, from the committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the army. Placed on the calendar.

House.—A resolution, inquiring as to whether the privileges of congressmen Small, of South Carolina, are abridged, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The repeal of the resumption act was resumed.

The committee on Privileges and Elections had no meeting this morning.

Nominations—Lawrence, collector of customs at New Orleans; Govin, consul to Leghorn.

The Senate committee on Appropriations struck out the amendments reducing the army to 20,000 men and maintaining four companies of cavalry, of one hundred men each, on the Texas frontier.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Hon A H Stephens says this was a proud day for Georgia. He pronounces the speeches of Representatives Felton and Bell, on the resumption repeal, as the best of the session. The speech of Mr Steele, of North Carolina, was also highly applauded.

[It seems that our Congressman has been heard at last on the floor of the halls of Congress. It should be peculiarly gratifying to Mr Steele's friends that the speech referred to is deemed of sufficient importance to be telegraphed throughout the country.—Ed.]

Confirmations—Smith, postmaster at Baton Rouge, La; also, all army nominations and promotions, except Adam Sloker to be second lieutenant.

Col Corbin, of the Sitting Bull commission, says the published reports of their cool reception by the renegade chief, and his curt reply to their propositions, are about true.

President Hayes gave no indication of his financial views to the delegation of bankers from Philadelphia, Boston and New York who called to advise him.

House.—A resolution for the final adjournment of this session on the 22d of November was reported from the committee on Ways and Means, but it was not deemed desirable to take action on it at present.

The bill to repeal the resumption act was taken up and discussed by Felton and Bell, of Georgia, Davis and Steele, of North Carolina, and Reagan, of Texas, in favor of the repeal, and by Chittenden, Bacon and Townsend, of New York, and Hardenbergh, of New Jersey, against it. There was quite a discussion of the financial condition of the country as a storm and hurricane at sea in which ships were going down by hundreds, and precious lives were being engulfed by thousands, while the wreckers, headed by the gentleman from New York (Chittenden), were standing on the shore, waiting to gather up the spoils, and asserting that things would right themselves.

Chittenden, who is somewhat deaf, came over to the Democratic side to hear more distinctly, and made several fruitless attempts to get a hearing, but was laughed and shouted down, and was told by Douglas, of Virginia, when he asked for a minute of time, that the wrecker could not get half a minute. He subsequently got the minutes of Hardenbergh's time, and replied to Felton, denouncing the repeal of the resumption act as involving the honor and reputation of the government and detrimental to the best interests of the whole country.

The Texas delegation, it is understood, have had a full conference upon matters pertaining to the interests of their State, and agreed upon the general outlines of a bill to make a judicial district and reorganize the federal district of that State. The matter of the Texas Pacific Railroad was also discussed. There seemed to be entire unanimity on the point that government encouragement should be extended to one main line west from Fort Worth directly to San Diego, without any connection with the Southern Pacific of California. Also, encouragement to one direct line from the same point, on the already completed road on the eastern boundary of Texas, to the Mississippi river at Memphis, Vicksburg, or New Orleans, as might be deemed best by the interests east of the Mississippi to be effected by it. It is understood that such a proposition, with strong guarantees for the protection of competing lines as to equal freights, and strong features to protect the government against loss, will gain for the measure many strong adherents who have heretofore been opposed to it or lukewarm.

Nominations—Thomas, collector of customs; Bart Campbell, collector of third Texas district; Riley, postmaster at St Louis; Brown, postmaster at Key West, Fla; Stewart, postmaster at Tallahassee; Snow, postmaster at Lakeland; Searns, Register of the Land Office at Mobile.

THE WAR

Renewed Activity in Serbia—Preparations for a General Assault on Plevna—Renewed Successes—The Montenegrins—The Turks at Erzerum in Good Spirits.

Signs of activity in Serbia are multiplying. Fresh troops are marching to the frontier. The Turks are working night and day. The capture of the position which Gen Skobeloff has been attacking, would turn all the intervening works towards Radzevo, Tatchenitz and Grivitz. It seems pretty certain that the fighting has not yet begun for the redoubts themselves but for the rifle pits in front of them. The redoubts are the same which were temporarily occupied by Gen Skobeloff in the battle of September 11th.

According to to-day's rumors from the Russian camp, preparations are making for a general assault on Plevna. These reports may be well founded as it is doubtful whether it is possible to starve Osman Pasha out before Vienna.

VIENNA, November 14.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the Political Correspondence says Serbia has replied to the Porte's demand for withdrawal of the Serbian troops from the frontier, that it is impossible to leave the inhabitants of the frontier without military protection.

LONDON, November 14.—A special dispatch from Athens to the Times says the following: "Besides the capture of the fort at Sutturians, commanding the town of Autivari, as reported yesterday, the Montenegrins have taken four block houses towards Scutari. Spuz is suffering greatly from bombardment. Telegraphic and road communication between Podgoritz and Scutari is interrupted. The total Turkish force in Albania is only eighteen battalions. There is no force at Autivari or Scutari sufficient to oppose the Montenegrins."

A special from Erzerum to the Daily Telegraph says: "All is going well here. Reinforcements are continually arriving. The Turkish troops are in excellent spirits and confident of their ability to hold the town."

MISSION WORK.

Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church.

NEW YORK, Nov 14.—The annual meeting of the general committee of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was held here to-day, Bishop Scott presiding. The report of the treasurer and assistant treasurer for 1876 was read, showing the receipts from Eastern conferences for that year to be \$403,102; in 1877, they were \$417,560; from Western conferences: 1876, \$191,086; 1877, \$211,417—showing an increase of \$34,788. The disbursements for 1877 were: for foreign missions, \$258,781; for domestic missions, \$254,927; incidental expenses, \$46,346; leaving the treasury in debt \$82,824.

Bishop Harris urged that the receipts from the Missionary Advocate, legacies and receipts from other sources outside of the church contributions, should be kept as a source of permanent revenue. The Advocate, however, has been discontinued, and legacies are always uncertain.

Dr Doshiell proposed that the board should appropriate this year not to exceed \$650,000, this amount to include \$125,000 of back debt.

Bishop Simpson thought the appropriations for missions should be increased and a smaller amount of the back debt should be paid, or the cash indebtedness of \$82,824 be paid in full.

Dr Thomas Price, of Philadelphia, thought if the members of the church throughout the country heard of this controversy regarding expenditures of money, a far less amount would be raised in 1878 than ever before.

Dr Curry believed that the debt should be paid in three yearly instalments, and by that means more money could be devoted to missions.

Several other speakers addressed the committee upon the subject of paying off the total indebtedness at once.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Decision of an Important Ecclesiastical Case.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., November 14.—The case of Father Stack against Bishop O'Hara, which has been in litigation for six years, has been decided in favor of the priest. Judge Gamble, acting as chancellor in the Court of Pleas, filed an elaborate opinion, in which he maintains that the power exercised in the case by Bishop O'Hara is unwarranted by the canon laws, and that even if the discipline of the church allowed it, the church power must nevertheless be condemned as contrary to the law of the land and prejudicial to the rights of citizenship. The superiority of the civil over ecclesiastical law is expressly asserted. The decree of the court accordingly declares that the removal of Father Stack by Bishop O'Hara as a punishment for a supposed offence, was unlawful; that the prohibition directed to Father Stack, forbidding him to exercise any priestly functions in Williamsport, was unlawful to the law of the land and prejudicial to the rights of citizenship. 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