

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The army appropriation bill was reported from the appropriation committee. It is variously amended, one of the most important amendments being the striking out of the first eight sections, as passed by the House, for reorganizing the army. The Senate has added nearly three and one quarter millions to the appropriations.

At length the amendment to strike out the eight sections was carried—24 against 13, Maxey voting with the republicans in the affirmative.

Other important amendments were agreed to, raising the appropriations for recruiting, for signal service, increasing the army to 25,000, raising the pay of the army, reducing the number of quartermasters, and increasing the appropriation for Indian scouts, for pay of contract surgeons, for the subsistence department, quartermaster's department, transportation, &c. The bill then passed, 25 to 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 27.—Anthony reported back the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution submitted by Davis in February last, transmitting a lengthy report, showing the amount of balance due the Government from public officers, &c., since 1836. Anthony recommended that a condensed report be printed, which was agreed to.

Ingalls called up the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of war to issue arms. He said there was great danger of an Indian war and it was important that arms be issued without delay to settlers. Referred to committee on military affairs.

Morrill, from conference committee on the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill and agree to the new conference asked for by the House.

Morrill said the chief points of difference between the two houses were two—first, upon a general reduction of salaries; and second, the reduction of the force in the departments proposed by the House. In the latter question the action of the Senate had been to concur in the action of the House to a certain extent, but on the first the Senate committee feel bound to appropriate money to carry out the existing law.

After discussion a new conference was agreed to, and the chair appointed Morrill, Allison, and Norwood members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The bill in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors in Indian Territory passed. The bill providing for the sale of a Cherokee slip of land in Kansas passed.

The bill declaring the country northwest of the North Platte and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming open to exploration and settlement, went over without action.

Report of committee on charges of clerk Adams was adopted.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.

The following was issued to-day by the President—

A PROCLAMATION.

The Centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to separate and equal their station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the government at its birth and feebleness invoked the blessing of divine Providence, and the thirteen colonies and three millions of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers commanding a position which then was asserted, and for which fervent prayers were then offered, it seems fitting that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation, grateful acknowledgement be made to Almighty God for the protection vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people of the United States on the ap-

proaching fourth day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further, in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities and religious associations may be more convenient to mark its recurrence by some public, religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of his favor and of his protection.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 26th day of June, Anna Domini, 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the 100th.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President

HAMILTON FISH, Secy.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The amount of bank notes redeemed and assorted by the National Bank redeeming agency during the present fiscal year is \$200,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 are notes of banks which are reducing their circulation, or are involuntarily in liquidation.

The committee appointed at the request of Adams, Clerk of the House, to investigate the published charge against him, unanimously report that in no instance did he, directly or indirectly, receive pecuniary or other consideration for any appointment made by him.

NEW YORK, 27.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has engaged to lecture eighty nights next season, for which he is to receive forty thousand dollars.

The weather is very warm. About a dozen cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday, but none were fatal.

ST. LOUIS, 27.

The convention assembled in the large and beautiful hall of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which was decorated with garlands of leaves, state coats-of-arms, flowers, etc. The weather is very warm and sultry, betokening a thunder storm.

The delegates were promptly in their places, but it was 12.20 before the convention was called to order by Hon. Augustus Schell, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. In the meantime a military band, perched in the rear of the chairman's desk, kept the assemblage interested by rendering various lively airs.

Schell, in calling order, submitted brief remarks upon the purpose of this convention to nominate candidates, whose election shall change the Government, and overthrow corruption. Administrative reform is demanded by the American people. (Applause.) The corruption now existing in the Government must be eliminated. This duty must be confided to hands, not of those who now hold the Government, but to the democratic party. The thing to be reformed cannot be reformed by itself. The people are intelligent and sagacious; they understand their rights, and will not again confide their interests to the republican party.

He referred to the democratic party as the hard money party from the beginning. He said it was a trick to try to saddle upon it the existing policy inconsistent with the hard money principle. All the acts authorizing paper money as legal tender, and the opinion of the supreme court sustaining its constitutionality, all were done during the republican administration. He referred briefly to the evil results. The remedy is not a rapid contraction or increased currency, but the one remedy at this time is the report of the resumption act. (Applause.) Do that, and give the democratic party the reins of government, and their policy of economy and sound finance will bring specie resumption speedily and safely. (Applause.) In this centennial of national independence we have met to adopt the means to restore the country to its ancient prosperity. May we not hope now, after sixteen years of republicanism, that the democratic party may resume its rightful supremacy in the government. The rules that will govern this convention will ensure a good nomination, and he exhorted to wisdom in making the platform. At the conclusion he nominated Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, temporary chairman (applause), which was unanimously agreed to, Hon. Barnum, of Conn., and Ransom, of N. C., being ap-

pointed a committee for the purpose of conducting Watterson to the chair.

Watterson, being presented, was received with applause. He said—

Gentlemen of the Convention: We are called together to determine by our wisdom whether an honest government, administered by honest men, shall be restored to the American people, or to decide by our folly that it is the destiny of this country to pursue an endless, ever-revolving circle of partisan passion and corruption, until, with the loss of our material well-being, we lose the poor man's last best hope—civil liberty itself. Every citizen of the Republic, be he of the one party or the other, feels, and has felt for many a day, the depressing influence of what are called hard times. We look about us and we see neglected fields and vacant houses; the factory is closed, the furnace door is shut; there are myriads of idle hands; the happy activity of prosperous life is nowhere to be found. Loyalists fatten whilst honest men starve. Empty the mart and shipless the bay. What is it? What has wrought so great a change in the land, that under the rule of an intelligent and progressive constitutional party, advanced within half a century from the condition of a huddle of petty and squalid provincial sovereignties to a foremost place amongst the nations of the earth? The reason of men must answer—partisan misrule, and sectional misdirection. The republicans, my friends, are not alone responsible. With them rest the disgraces. With us the follies. These twin agents of national mischance, working under the miserable rule of contraries, have kept the people of the north and south asunder, and have supplied sustenance to corruption. They have disturbed values; they have unsettled prices; they have made our whole financial system a cheat and a snare; they have driven the best elements of political society into exile, and have organized charlatanism into a sort of public policy, enabling the rogue to get a cheap advantage of his dupe, and sacrificing every popular interest to the lust of that filigarchy which has become so enured with power as to believe itself entitled to rule by the sheer force of its wrong doing. So much let us set down to the convenient pretext of war; so much to the long account of damages between the north and the south, and it is for you to say whether the same conflict, with the consequences multiplied and magnified, shall, by any act of yours, be inaugurated between the East and the West.

I shall not undertake, on an occasion of this kind and in a presence so imposing, to enforce the familiar lesson of mutual forbearance. Nobody doubts our capacity to make battle among ourselves. Entreat you to direct your energies to the common enemy, I ask indulgence only on my behalf. You have called me to a place not merely of distinction, but of difficulty; to a place which requires the best training of a better man than I am. In taking it I trust to your confidence and good nature, and to a heart incapable of an unmanly or unfair act. The work before us should relate to ideas rather than to individuals. It is the issue not the man that we should engage. We have come here to make the people's, not our own fight, for a free no less than an honest government; for the reform of the public service and the regeneration of the public morals; for administrative relief from administrative nihilism, embraced in the simple creed of home rule, reduced taxes and a living chance for the South as well as the North, for both the East and the West. If anything comes of our proceeding it must spring from the spirit of aspiration and fellowship which warmed the followers of Andrew Jackson and Silas Wright, of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, whose political descendants meet together on common ground, at least to wrest the government of their fathers from the clutch of rings and robbers, both federal, state and municipal, and who mean to extirpate those wherever they are found, and whether they be republican or democratic.

He then introduced the Rev. Marvin, who offered up a prayer.

The chair then announced the temporary Secretary, Frederick O. Prince, of Mass., and T. O. Walker, of Iowa, and S. K. Donovan of Ohio, assistant Secretaries; also, Dan. Able, of Missouri, as Sergeant-at-arms.

Abbott, of Mass., moved a resolution adopting the rules of the last national convention until otherwise ordered.

Littlejohn inquired if this includes the two-thirds rule. (Voices, "Yes.") If so, all right. (Applause.) The chairman answered, "It does," and the resolution was adopted.

Pilney, of Ills., moved that E. O. Perrin be appointed temporary reading secretary.

Finch, of Iowa, objected. He said, Perrin did not inherit this appointment if he had had it before, and the appointment should be left to the committee on organization.

A Minnesota delegate moved the usual resolution to call the roll of States for committees on permanent organization and credentials, adopted.

The roll was then called and the committees named.

The Chairman stated that the delegates from the National Woman's Suffrage Association were present, asking a hearing. (Cries of "Hear them.") There being no objection, the Chair announced that they would be heard.

Weed, of New York, and Smalley, of Vermont, were appointed a committee to escort the ladies to the platform.

The Chair announced that a lady had the floor, and refused to hear any proposition.

Miss Phoebe W. Couzens, of St. Louis, took the platform, and addressed the convention with much self-possession.

Miss Couzens said—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention—The Centennial anniversary of our national birthday is also happily a centennial leap year. It is in order, then, I take it, not only to receive proposals from fair women, but also to accept them. Taking advantage of this right and your courtesy, I, as a delegate authority from the fair sex, stand here not only to re-affirm for them the principles of liberty and equality, but to sue for the hand of those here assembled in the National Convention, and the hand, Mr. President, must be neither larger nor smaller than a man's hand. In the good old days of our ancestors it was deemed an unpardonable offense if the leap year privileges accorded to women were not unhesitatingly acquiesced in, and he who did not joyfully say "yes" to the sweet maiden's coy wooing was regarded with supreme contempt, and in the isolation of single-mindedness died ere yet his race was run, unwept, unsung of woman. So then, gentlemen, if as a party you would live long, and be prosperous and happy, give heed to the warning from out the gates of paradise—"It is not good for man to be alone," and accept for your companion in the political household she who blends all the discordant elements of life into true divine harmony, sweet nature's better half. James Madison said, "Let it be remembered that it has ever been the pride of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature," and gentlemen, we ask this recognition, not as a woman, but as human beings. Our Magna Charta, "Equality of Rights," and to-day we sue for this, not by force of might and power, but by the more potent voice of truth and justice, speaking to every man's conscience in tones more persuasive than those which appealed to King John on the field at Runnymede. We cannot assert this right by a resort to the sword. We confess our inability to thunder forth our claim from the cannon's mouth, or to fire shot that can be heard around the world, but in this grand Centennial year, when all others are free and when our souls too, responding to the music of the utterances of Jefferson, of Hancock, of Adams, and Patrick Henry, with minds expanding to a realization of their grandeur, with pulse beating for the freedom they proclaimed, we would fain pluck a live coal from off the altar of our liberties that shall kindle in your souls a zeal for all the rights of the individual, ergo, the universal humanity such as our fathers had when the thrilled the hearts of the people with the cry, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and with burning thoughts and noble utterances they wrote by the camp fires of the revolution,

that immortal truth, "All humanity is created free and equal." Gentlemen, we appeal to your sense of justice and right, using but the grand old truths of our fathers to support our claims, and here we rest our case, commending to you in closing the truth that a sense of justice is the sovereign power of the human mind, the most unyielding of any. It rewards with higher sanction, it punishes with a deeper agony than any earthly tribunal. It never slumbers, never dies. It constantly utters and demands justice by the eternal rule of right, truth and equality, and on this eternal foundation stone, right, truth, and equality, we stand."

She concluded by presenting resolutions of the Women's Suffrage Association, which, on motion of McClelland, of Ills., were referred to the committee on resolutions for respectful consideration.

The roll was called and the committee named.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—The following are the names of the committee on resolutions: Alabama, L. P. Walker; Arkansas, L. N. Mangum; California, John S. Hagar; Colorado, F. J. Marshall; Connecticut, R. D. Hubbard; Delaware, Geo. Gray; Florida, John Westcott; Georgia, E. P. Howell; Illinois, John A. McClelland; Indiana, D. W. Voorhees; Iowa, H. H. Trimble; Kansas, Thos. L. Davis; Kentucky, Aloon Duval; Louisiana, R. H. Mann; Maine, Dr. Hastings; Maryland, Geo. F. Reaner; Massachusetts, Edward Avery; Michigan, Wm. L. Bancroft; Minnesota, Danl. Bucks; Mississippi, A. M. Clayton; Missouri, C. H. Hardin; Nebraska, G. L. Miller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, E. C. Bailey; New Jersey, J. W. James; New York, Wm. Dorsheimer; North Carolina, T. L. Cline; Ohio, Gen. T. Ewing; Oregon, M. V. Brown; Pennsylvania, Malcom Hay; Rhode Island, W. B. Beach; South Carolina, S. McGowan; Tennessee, J. C. Brown; Texas, A. Smith; Vermont, J. H. Williams; Virginia, J. A. Meredith; West Virginia, J. J. Davis; Wisconsin, A. Mitchell.

The evening session was called to order at 5.25.

Hanna, of Indiana, from the committee on permanent organization, reported for permanent President, Jno. A. McClelland, of Illinois; also a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, among them were the following: From California, Col. Jack Hayes, Vice-President; Geo. M. Cornwall, Secretary; Nevada, John C. Fall and R. M. Kelly; Colorado, Sam. McBride and J. D. Marston; Kansas, Wilson Shannon and Saml. Donaldson; Nebraska, Alex. Beer and Chas. McDonald; Oregon, R. R. Thompson and H. H. Gilroy.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Ala., and Dorsheimer, of New York, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. McClelland to the chair, but both being absent, Manton Marble, of New York, and Bacoek, of Va., were substituted.

Mr. McClelland being conducted to the platform, addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention—I thank you for the distinguished honor you have done me in directing me to preside over your deliberations. You are the delegates of the democracy of the whole Union of thirty-seven States, once unnaturally estranged, but now firmly united in one indivisible republic, brethren of one political family, with the same heritage of liberty, under equal laws, and heirs of one destiny. Shall we preserve and transmit that great heritage; shall we make that destiny the most glorious in the history of a free people? If our deliberations, fellow democrats, to-day, shall be wise, if our perceptions of the necessities of our time, our country, our politics, shall be just and sagacious, if our sympathy shall be quick with the hearts of a great people, then beyond all peradventure we will transmit to our children and children's children unimpaired this precious heritage, and ours will be a better renown than the renown most prized by Romans, "conditores imperiorum." Far greater than the founders of empires are the preservers of republics. There are no enemies of the Union to-day on this continent, except that great administrative centralism which is congregating at the capitol the vital currents which ought to flow out through every part, giving life to the farthest extremities of the body politic, and energy to all its members, except that corruption which