

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Upon the re-assembly of the Senate the Vice President presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate and sergeant-at-arms. Ordered printed.

Soon thereafter, Rodgers, private secretary to the President, appeared with the message, and it was immediately read and ordered printed.

Department and other reports were then presented, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

WASHINGTON, 3.—At noon the Speaker called the House to order, and the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress was begun.

The roll call showed 221 present. The usual committee was appointed to inform the President that Congress was in session and a short recess was taken, when the message was handed in and read, occupying one hour and twenty-five minutes, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Springer offered a resolution calling for correspondence with the Venezuelan Government since the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, in relation to the Venezuelan mixed commission. Adopted.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury's report says the ordinary revenues from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, were: From customs, \$130,956,493; from internal revenue, \$118,630,407; from sales of public lands, \$976,253; from the tax on circulation and deposits of national banks, \$7,078,550; from the repayment of interest by the Pacific railway companies, \$1,661,998; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$1,044,712; from fees, consular, letters patent and lands, \$1,727,611; from the proceeds of sales of government property, \$333,954; from the premium on sales of coin, \$249,580; from profits on coinage, etc., \$3,273,239; from miscellaneous sources, \$3,067,782; total, ordinary receipts, 269,000,586. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were, for civil expenses, \$15,794,185; for foreign intercourse, \$1,229,758; for Indians, \$5,277,007; for pensions, \$27,963,752; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$37,082,735; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at the navy yards, \$14,959,935; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting revenue, \$39,128,119; for interest on the public debt, \$97,124,511; total ordinary expenditures, \$238,680,008, leaving a surplus of revenue of \$30,340,577, which has been applied to the redemption of notes, currency and bonds and to increase the treasury balance. There is a deficiency in the sinking fund over this amount of \$3,389,255. This is a decrease compared with the previous year of \$17,000,000 from customs revenue; of \$3,500,000 from sales of coin; of \$1,250,000 from sales of public property. There was an increase of \$2,000,000 in internal revenue receipts; of \$1,532,132 in profits on coinage. The net decrease for the year from all sources is \$18,000,000. The expenditures in the War Department decreased \$988,152; in the Navy, \$4,093,374; Interior, \$983,194; Civil and Miscellaneous, \$10,706,307; interest on public debt, \$3,118,759; total, \$19,799,753. Part of this decrease, notably in the navy, is due to decreased salaries. For the fiscal year 1878, the estimates are revenue \$193,962,430, which should be added to the actual revenue derived for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1877, which are \$71,537,569. The expenditures for the same periods are estimated at \$161,699,738; actual \$70,730,905; estimated for 1879—revenues, \$269,250,000; expenditures, \$280,688,796.

The Secretary deprecates the attempt to repeal the resumption act. He insists that if silver dollars are issued it be under the restriction that gold alone shall pay the principal and interest on bonds. He recommends that the Secretary be empowered to sell bonds for coin or

its equivalent in United States notes. He recommends that the Secretary be empowered also gradually to fund into four per cents all United States notes in excess of \$300,000,000. The bonds to be issued at par with coin or its market value in United States notes.

NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, says the appropriations available for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1877, are \$13,592,932. The whole amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1st to Nov. 1st, 1877, is \$5,343,037. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of the paymaster and agents of the government on November 1st, 1877, \$876,528, besides \$152,000 refunded, making a total of \$1,029,528, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditure from July 1st to Nov. 1st, 1877, to have been \$4,313,509. The estimates for the present fiscal year are \$16,233,234, exclusive of \$2,314,231, submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy yards.

In the report of the Secretary of the Navy of November 29, 1876, the estimated amount for the pay of the navy for the present fiscal year was \$7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men then borne upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3d, 1877, appropriated only \$6,600,000, or \$700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year, unless Congress shall appropriate the above amount, the payment of which, to officers and men, is so fixed by law that it cannot be evaded. The amount appropriated for the deficiency at the extra session of Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, whereas the deficiency here referred to is estimated for the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878.

INTERIOR.

Secretary Schurz, in his report, does not suggest a repeal of the desert land law, but recommends that it be amended so as to require, before the allowance of any entry, that the desert character of the land be established to the satisfaction of local land officers, after four weeks published notice; also that the quantity or portion of the tract to be irrigated and cultivated shall be specially defined, and that neglect to irrigate or improve that portion for a period of six months shall be considered abandonment. He further recommends that a law be made to prohibit, under penalty of forfeiture, any sale or encumbrance of inchoate title to such lands before final proof and payments.

The Secretary suggests that lands suitable for grazing purposes, but not susceptible of irrigation and agricultural settlement should be leased by the government in limited tracts, so as to accommodate as many stock raisers as practicable. He recommends that arrangements be made with the Pacific Railroad Company for a transfer of title, so that in desert regions the United States may hold such lands in a solid body on one side of a road and the company on the other.

On the subject of timber lands, Secretary Schurz says he has reason to believe that the measures taken by the department have already stopped depredations to a very great extent, and that if continued they will entirely arrest the evils. His recommendations are as follows—all timber lands belonging to the United States should be withdrawn from the operations of the pre-emption and homestead laws and from location by script of any kind. Timber lands fit for agricultural purposes should be sold, if sold at all, only for cash, and so graded in price as to make the purchasers pay for the value of the timber. A sufficient number of government agents should be provided to protect timber on the public lands from depredation, and to institute necessary proceedings against depredators by seizures and by criminal as well as civil actions. Such agents should also be instructed, under direction of the interior department, or the department of agriculture, to sell for the United States, in order to satisfy current local demands, timber from the public lands, under proper regulations, and in doing so to make sure that no large areas be entirely stripped of their timber, so as not to prevent natural renewal of forest. This measure, he says, would ex-

able people in mining states and territories, to obtain the timber they need in a legal way, at the same time avoiding dangerous consequences.

Secretary Schurz also recommends the enactment of a law prescribing a severe penalty for the wilful or careless setting of fires upon public lands chiefly valuable for timber, and providing for the recovery of all damages thereby caused. In conclusion he advises the appointment of a forestry commission to study and report upon laws and practices adopted in other countries for the preservation and cultivation of forests, and predicts that the Congressman making efficient laws for the preservation of our forests will be ranked by future generations in this country among its greatest benefactors.

He says the general condition of our Indian affairs is by no means satisfactory. A perfect solution of the Indian problem is fraught with perplexities which cannot be solved by a mere stroke of legislation. Treaties, in a large number of instances, have been made only to be broken, being barriers in the way of advancing civilization, the Indians sometimes suffering great injustice.

He recommends with the Indians that agriculture be made subordinate to the raising of cattle; that allotments of land be made to heads of families, and the benefit of the homestead laws be extended to the deserving, with citizenship on renouncing tribal relations; that education of children be compulsory. Discontent and trouble have often resulted from frauds in agents and others, difficult of prevention. Special detective agents might be useful.

POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster General says the total expenditures of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$33,486,322.44. The revenues were as follows—ordinary receipts, \$26,988,444.95; receipts from money order business \$172,409.85; receipts for official stamps and stamped envelopes \$370,730.47, total \$27,331,585.28. Excess of expenditures over receipts \$5,954,737.18, together with grants from the treasury \$7,013,300, making the total received from all sources \$34,344,885.26. Excess over expenditures \$1,058,562.87. Paid liabilities previous fiscal year \$1,163,818.25, leaving the actual expenditures for the year \$32,322,504.24, being \$222,834.86 more than the preceding year, and \$3,353,483.55 less than the estimates therefor. It transmitting over twenty-six millions of supplies but 8,215 were lost. 3,288,290 letters were received at the dead letter department, from which \$4,754 were taken, which could not be restored. 4,378,127 registered letters were transmitted during the year. Total money orders issued 4,925,931, amounting to \$72,820,509.70, and \$623,748.95 fees received therefor. A loss occurred of \$53,632.87 by compromise with late post masters Kelly and Jones of New York, being a portion of \$115,438.71 embezzled by John W. Norton, money order clerk of the New York office. In the Pacific states and territories postmasters of money order offices short of funds were furnished with \$71,729 from the office at San Francisco, and \$34,206 from the office at Portland, Oregon.

The Postmaster General recommends a change in the compensation of postmasters of fourth class offices, amounting to ninety-six per cent. of the whole offices to whom commission is allowed on sale of stamps until it reaches one thousand dollars or over, when such office is filled by the President. As the law now in force in respect to these offices is antagonistic to the interest of the government, as the larger the amount of these sales of stamps the smaller the revenue of the department, therefore, whereas, the larger the sales of stamps by presidential offices the greater the revenue therefrom, and the increasing sales of stamps by the fourth class offices beyond legitimate wants by reason of such postmasters buying all sorts of merchandise and paying therefor in stamps, thereby increasing their commissions by such trading, it is suggested to amend the law by making the value of the stamps cancelled at any office the basis of compensation for such postmaster, which was the old method, abandoned for the present. A penalty is recommended against buyer and seller in cases of trading and speculating in stamps, should Congress decline to change the present basis of com-

pensation, and also to require postmasters to report under oath the amount of stamps sold, and that none had been sold in trade or on speculation, or for anything but money at their face value. Also monthly instead of quarterly reports are recommended to be made, enabling the department to form a better judgment of the solvency of postmasters.

He recommends a repeal of section fifteen of the act of July 12, 1876, relative to the classification of printed matter and the rates of postage thereon and the enactment of a statute classing together printed publications of all kinds, whether regular or transient and miscellaneous, the rate for the former to be uniform at two cents per pound when registered for transmission through the mails, and for the latter, one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

It is also recommended that a law be enacted giving the sub-contractor a lien for his pay on the compensation due the contractor, the sub-contractor to be paid by the department.

He recommended legislation to compel railroads to carry the mails on terms to be prescribed by law, under certain regulations.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended to detail officers of the Department for visits to Europe to inspect the postal systems there.

WAR.

The Secretary of War thinks the reinforcement of the military posts now on the frontier, and the establishment of a few additional strong posts at suitable points, so as to command the country occupied by the Indians and give them the assurance of certain and overwhelming defeat in case they go to war with the whites will without doubt insure permanent peace in that quarter.

He says the presence of a strong garrison in any part of the country will often prevent an uprising, which in its absence might occur. The great value of a strong federal force stationed in the vicinity of our great cities would be seen in the prevention of mobs and violence probably far more than in their suppression.

A hundred and fifty-nine signal service stations of observation have been maintained during the year, and the deductions made from the information reported by them, now known as "Synopsis of Indications," have been continued with gratifying results. A careful analysis of the indications thus published, and a comparison with the weather changes afterward occurring within the line and district to which each has had reference, has given an average per centage of eighty-six and sixteen hundredths as verified. An average of ninety per cent. is believed to be attainable. The wide diffusion of these reports may be judged by the fact that they appear regularly in almost all the daily newspapers of the country, and no great storm has swept over any considerable portion of the United States without pre-announcement. The chief signal service officer recommends the complete permanent organization of the signal service.

The systematic survey of the territory west of the hundredth meridian, which for several years has been carried on by engineers and other officers of the army, has been continued during the year in portions of California, Nevada, Colorado and New Mexico. The continuation of this useful work in its present satisfactory condition of organization will, it is hoped, commend itself to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The engineer department maps used by the troops engaged in the recent campaigns against the Nez Percés and Sioux have proved of great utility and it is desirable that the unexplored areas in the country traversed or liable to be traversed, by the troops and hostile Indians, be mapped as rapidly as possible.

The estimates for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as revised, amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$43,115,443. The estimates for the support of the military establishments are for an army of 25,000 enlisted men.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—Belgrade correspondent says Prince Milan reviewed the militia on Sunday and exhorted them to do their duty. The war office has ordered all the district governors to erect hospitals. The most probable plan of operations is that General Horvatovitch

will make a diversion in the rear of the Turks with two divisions. Gen. Gourka has promised to send him 8,000 cavalry.

A correspondent at Athens says according to the latest letters, public feeling in Crete favors a rising after the fall of Plevna. The Greek government has warned the Cretans that it will stop volunteers and supplies if they rise prematurely or contrary to its advice.

Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Kamarli, yesterday, as follows: Today, after violently cannonading our positions at Kamarli, the Russians furiously attacked our left wing. The battle continued until evening. We retained our positions. The enemy retreated with considerable loss. Pursuit was prevented by the thickly wooded country. We shall take the offensive to-morrow. The Russian Imperial guard was engaged. Heavy fighting is reported on Friday in the direction of Tirnova, upon which place the Russians were ultimately driven, losing over 3,000 men. It is also reported that the Turks are now bombarding Tirnova. All available surgeons and dressers are going to Osman Bazar.

The German steamer *Amerien*, from Bremen for New York, returned to this port damaged. She was in collision with the Italian bark *Utile*, which was sunk, taking down the captain, mate, and two seamen.

The *Daily News*, commenting on President Hayes' message, says the message deals principally with the questions of pacification and of the resumption of specie payments, and on both these subjects the President expresses himself with good sense and good feeling.

The *Times* says President Hayes has not disappointed expectation. His message gives no uncertain sound on the subject of currency legislation.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: Notwithstanding the discouragements with which President Hayes has been met, the prudent and firm position he has assumed in his message insures him the support of the wisest and best portion of his countrymen.

VIENNA, 4.—M. Christies, agent of Serbia, at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand satisfaction from the Porte for continual violations of the Servian frontier by the Turks.

Juliana Cox, The Witch.

How and Why the Good People of Connecticut Hanged Her a Century Ago.

A friend in Glastonbury sends us the following account which had been cut out of the *Times* away back in 1823, and pasted in an old scrap-book. Juliana Cox, we rejoice to believe, was the only witch that was ever hanged in Connecticut—and it is a matter of regret that even one such case of superstition and shame can be brought up against the good old State. The place of the execution, on "Gallews Hill" in this city, is now known as the commanding trap-rock ridge by the "stone pits." Here is the account:

In the beautiful town of Glastonbury, in Connecticut, the following remarkable event occurred in 1753. In March of that year one Julius Perry went out with his dogs to hunt. In the depths of the forest he discovered (as he alleged) an old gray fox, and his dogs gave chase. After chasing this upwards of two miles, the animal was haled. When Mr. Perry came up he heard a strange noise over the other side of the hole, and, going to the spot, he there found Juliana Cox lying, and panting for breath. Her left shoulder was bleeding, and had on it the marks of the dogs' teeth. This was just the spot on the gray fox's shoulder where the dogs had seized hold. Upon this testimony Miss Cox, a maiden lady of forty-four, was brought to trial for the capital offence of being a witch. On her arraignment she pleaded not guilty, and it was determined that a committee of the selectmen should examine her person for witch marks, in order to introduce confirmatory proofs against her. She was, therefore remanded to prison. The following persons were appointed on the committee: Eben Brewer, Alexas Jones and Samuel Cutworth. These men proceeded at once to the prison, and stripping Miss Cox, they began their examination. For a time, exceeding an hour, they could find no marks, and