

occasion for fanaticism and strife. Arkansas was an illustration. The last two years showed the advantages of a good government under a fair and intelligent man, Gov. Garland. In conclusion he declared the occurrence at Hamburg was unnatural, and that it would disappear under good government.

After debate Hancock moved a substitute for Smalls' amendment, that no troops be taken from any State or service where the public interest requires their continuance. Smalls accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to, \$6 to \$8.

The committee then considered the second section of the bill authorizing the President to order troops to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of robbers.

Foster called upon the representatives from Georgia to stop these infernal outrages, and to be active in hunting out the inhuman fiends that crossed the bridge from Augusta to Hamburg.

Cook—They never went from my State.

Foster—They did.

Cook—No sir; they did not.

Foster—Do this, and then sing to us a panegyric on the vindication of outraged law, instead of talking about your noble blood; aye, a nobility that murders in cold blood a captured negro. If you have not the ability to stop these outrages you are not fit to be a representative of the people of Georgia. Do it, and we will say, "Well done," and we will fall on your necks and rejoice. (Mocking laughter on the democratic side, and shouts of "No, no!")

Cook—You have fallen on our property and everything else, and we do not want you to fall on our necks.

Banks offered a substitute for the second section, that whenever it shall appear to the President that the government of Mexico is unable to prevent the existing lawless invasions of the territory of the United States from Mexico for the purposes of plunder and robbery, he is authorized, if in his judgment it becomes necessary, after due notice to the government of Mexico, to order troops, when in close pursuit of such invaders, to cross the Rio Grande, and to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as may be requisite for the recovery of the stolen property, and protect the citizens and territory of the United States against the acts of outlaws and robbers.

Cox resumed discussion of the South Carolina matter. He ridiculed Foster's expression about falling on the necks of Southern men, and asked him why he had not fallen on the necks of Pratt, Yarran, Dyer, Jewell and others, and suggested that he would rather fall on the necks of McKee, McDonald, Joyce, Babcock, Delano and Avery, and would even rather embrace a barrel of crooked whiskey. (Loud laughter and much confusion.) When Townsend talked so glibly of Tweed and others with whom Cox had no association, he wanted to know how it was with Babcock, with Avery and Williams and the rest of these men.

Townsend—When did you dissolve association with them?

Cox—I never had any connection with them to dissolve. It was a republican legislature, of which you were the great trumpeter, which helped Tweed to his frauds in New York. Everybody knows that I never, in my life, gave my voice on a vote to help him.

Townsend—You never cast a vote against Tammany since God made you. (Loud shouts of "order.") You are the most perfect tool of Tammany who has ever been in New York. (Laughter, uproar, and great confusion.) You had to leave that chair, thank God, at the call of Kelly, and go to St. Louis. Thank God you are out of it and can't get it back.

Cox—You sit down; I have got the floor. When you say that I left that chair at the beck of any one, it is untrue. I was elected as a delegate from my own district, and my alternate not being there, I had to go, but it was at no man's call. (Shouts of "time, time; order, order," and great confusion.)

Tucker, of Va., offered a substitute for the second section, and without action the committee rose.

Reports from the committee on Territories were made, and referred to the committee of the whole, as follows: A bill organizing the Territory of Oklahoma; a bill conforming the boundaries of Oregon to those defined in the constitution of that State; a bill for the purchase of a law library in Dakota.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Jones, from the committee on railroads, reported a bill incorporating the United States Central Railroad, for the construction of a passenger and freight railroad from Chicago to Port Royal and Savannah, with a branch to St. Louis; referred to the committee on the whole.

The Senate bill, extending the duration of the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims until January first next passed.

The house then considered the South Carolina contested election case. The unanimous report of the committee is that neither the sitting member Mackey, nor the contestant Butts, are entitled to the seat.

Atkins made a conference report on the army appropriation bill of Morrison in regard to reorganizing the army, and the reduction of the pay of officers, which has been a point of difficulty between the two houses, and is referred to a commission which is to sit during recess. The report was agreed to and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

WASHINGTON, 20.—A bill for the protection of the Texas frontier passed, after rejection of the second section by a vote of yeas 89, nays 96. The following is the text of the bill, that was for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Neucenes rivers in the State of Texas from cattle thieves, robbers, and murderers from the Mexican side of the river—

"The President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande River, from the mouth of the river to Fort Duncan and above, if necessary, two regiments of cavalry for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments, so as to fill each troop to the number of 100 privates, and they shall keep up that strength as long as they shall be required in the service."

Randall made a conference report on the sundry appropriation bill, and explained it. He said the estimates submitted by the departments amount to over \$32,000,000. That the bill, as originally reported by the committee on appropriations, amounted to \$14,626,981. That as it passed the House it appropriated \$18,857,326, with the unexpended balances of \$15,691,000. That the Senate had increased it by \$5,068,390. That in the conference the Senate yielded to the amount of \$4,153,225, and the House \$421,137. The bill now appropriated \$16,357,905 against \$26,644,350 in the like bill last year, a saving of \$10,286,445. He regretted the statement made in the Senate that this large reduction would have to be met by a deficiency bill next session, and he warned executive officers from being lulled by such statements to make expenditures and incur obligations beyond sums appropriated in the bill.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Mason Brayman, of Wisconsin, has been nominated Governor of Idaho.

BISMARCK, 18.—The *Thomas Carroll* arrived from Benton yesterday, bringing 2,000 sacks of silver ore and 104 passengers, ninety-six of whom are en route for the Black Hills, joining a party here of 150.

Ex-sheriff Bullock of this party informs your correspondent that the *Key West*, due here on Saturday, will bring down 100 miners for the Black Hills.

The *Carroll* loads with troops and supplies for Terry, and will leave on the 21st.

Two hundred and ninety recruits for the 7th cavalry will arrive tomorrow morning.

Judge Bowen, an experienced miner, who has just returned from the hills, believes the Deadwood mines will yield \$2,000,000 this year, and that Whitewood and Deadwood Gulches alone will employ 25,000 men, with big profit, for five years; that the Rapid Creek mines, being deep and lasting, will prove exceedingly remunerative to capital. The Black Hills quartz promises immense returns, being rich and being largely decomposed, is readily worked.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—Arthur Morse, aged 27, son of the late professor Morse, was thrown from a railroad train yesterday and killed.

NEW YORK, 18.—Because of the warm weather, which is unabated, ice advanced 100 per cent. in price. Sunstrokes continue. No im-

mediate expectation of a fall in the temperature.

BOSTON, 18.—A number of prominent ladies have purchased the old South Church building, and if they cannot raise the amount required to purchase the land in sixty days, will take down the building and erect it elsewhere.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., 18.—George Burchell's steam mill, and several houses at Nelson, were burned yesterday; loss \$35,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Arrived the Pacific mail steamer *Alaska* from Hong Kong via Yokohama, bringing but seventy-eight Chinese.

Hong Kong, June 15, Shanghai, 16.—The aged statesman, Wei Siang, is dead. He was a member of the Grand Council of the Grand Secretariat, Tsung Li Yamen, and was greatly respected for his abilities, and particularly for his integrity. He was one of the few Chinese officers believed to be strictly honest. Although holding positions of great power he lived and died poor, and the cost of his funeral was defrayed by Government. The Emperor personally contributed three thousand taels. The ceremonies will be of unusual splendor.

The pirates of the Saigon steamer *Pelican* are all executed.

The Spanish minister has arrived and announces his intention of acting energetically in the matter of coolies for Cuba. China is determined to put an end to the system if possible. Spain is equally determined to continue it.

NEW YORK, 18.—Considerable excitement was caused through the police of this city this evening, by information that an old and experienced officer, Sergeant James McGiven had been fatally stabbed while endeavoring to stop a thief who had robbed a man of his watch and chain. The sergeant was returning from the police headquarters, where he had been acting as aid to Captain McDermot, was in plain clothes, and seeing the alleged thief endeavoring to escape, laid hold of him, when the assassin drew a knife and plunged it into his stomach, inflicting, as the police surgeons say, a fatal wound. The assassin was subsequently arrested, and gave his name as Henry Land, and is recognized as a bad character.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The following is Secretary Bristow's reply to the President:

"NEW YORK CITY,
July 13th, 1876.

"Mr. President:—I have the honor at this moment to receive your letter of yesterday in which, referring with approval to my refusal to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives to what occurred between the President and myself while I held the office of Secretary of the Treasury, you are pleased to add that you wish to relieve me from all obligations of secrecy, and to express your desire that all members of your cabinet may be called upon to testify fully. When I appeared before the committee last week in obedience to their summons, I refused to answer any and all questions which required me to state any conversation between you and myself touching official matters, whether such conversation took place at the meeting of the cabinet or at any time, saying, however, to the committee that no inference adverse to any one should be drawn from my refusal to answer their questions. I took the position distinctly that I considered all conversations between the President and heads of departments on official matters as confidential and privileged, and that the privilege existed not so much for the protection of parties immediately concerned as for the interest of the public service. If I was right in this view of the matter it now seems to follow that the privilege cannot be waived by either or both of the parties. Indeed, I said to the committee that I would not feel at liberty to answer their questions with your consent. Although I have had no opportunity to examine authorities on this subject, I am still of the opinion that the public duty to treat such conversation as confidential and privileged, is not removed or modified by your consent that I should make full answer to questions. If the privilege were merely personal it might be waived, but I place it on higher grounds. I respectfully suggest that the appearance of several heads of departments before a committee of congress to testify to conversations between the President and

themselves, running through a period of many months, would almost inevitably lead to disclosures of differences of recollection and present to the country an unseemly conflict, to which I could not willingly be a party; besides, it seems to me that such an inquiry by a committee of Congress tends to absorption, if not complete destruction of the executive power, and to the establishment of a purely legislative government. In any view I am able to take, it seems to me that duty requires me to adhere to my announced purpose not to answer questions propounded to me by the committee. I beg leave to remind you that my opinion on this subject was repeatedly stated to you and members of your cabinet and, as I understand, met your and their approval. My withdrawal from the cabinet does not alter or modify my duty in this respect, nor have my own views undergone any change. I hope I will not be recalled by the committee, but, should they see proper to call me again, I cannot consent, as at present advised, to testify to conversations held with the President on official business.

"With great respect, I am your obedient servant.

"B. H. BRISTOW."

Booth, from the Senate public lands committee, to-day, reported a bill, prepared under Sargent's resolution to inquire what legislation, if any, was necessary to carry into effect the law which provides that all the Pacific Railroad lands, not sold or disposed of within three years from the date of completing the roads, shall be subject to preemption at \$1.25 per acre, to be paid to the company. The bill provides legal remedies for forcing conveyances from the companies to settlers under the above requirement, and prescribes a penalty of \$1,000 for each attempt to evade it by fraudulent deeds of trustees.

The Senate confirmed Wm. H. Bliss district attorney for East Missouri, vice Dyer; Lieut. Col. Wesley Merritt, of the 9th cavalry, to be Col., vice Emory relieved; Major Elmer Otis, of the 1st cavalry, to be Lieut. Col. vice G. A. Custer, killed in action; Major M. Dudley, of the 3rd cavalry, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Merritt promoted Captain; Geo. B. Sanford and Julius W. Mason to be Majors; 1st Lieuts. A. Woodson, H. J. Nowlan, Jas. M. Bell and Henry Jackson, to be captains; 2nd Lieuts. Wm. Hall, W. S. Edgerly, C. W. Larned, Andrew H. Nave, Geo. D. Wallace, Chas. A. Varnum, L. R. Hare, E. P. Eckerson, E. A. Garlington, S. M. Wenie and O. M. Smith to be 1st Lieuts.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Tribune's* special says the democratic caucus to-night was scantily attended and inharmonious.

Evans, post trader, arrived to-night and will testify to-morrow in the Belknap case, which it is expected will terminate on Saturday. Senator Windom says at least two weeks will be required for legislation after the trial is over.

INDIANAPOLIS, 18.—The *News* publishes an interview with Gov. Hendricks, in which the latter stated he had not seen the dispatch in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, which affirms that there had been a wide difference between Hendricks and Tilden in their Saratoga conference on the currency question. Being shown the dispatch, he said, "It is wholly unfounded in every particular; of course we differed on some immaterial points, but on the real issues of the campaign, we were united. It would indeed be a strange coincidence to find any two men in the country whose opinions on national questions were in harmony. The *Commercial Advertiser*, referred to in the telegram, I suspect is a strongly partisan paper, which readily accounts for the fabrication to which it gave publicity.

LEAVENWORTH, 18.—Mrs. Annie Johnson was murdered last night by Louis Baldwin, whom she several times refused to marry.

LOUISVILLE, 18.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Lebanon furnishes the particulars of a serious affray which occurred at Casey county. A horse having been stolen from John Tate, a deputy sheriff, he summoned a posse of nine men and proceeding on the trail, ran across six others mounted. A fight took place, in which Fillmore Murrell, one of the six, was killed, and a man named Davis seriously wounded.

MONTREAL, 18.—The extensive saw mill and sash factory of Gauthier, Vigneau & Co., at Sorel, was burned to day; loss \$45,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Adeline E., wife of Henry F. Lambert, of Boston, was instantly killed here to day, by the accidental discharge of her husband's pistol. The parties were making a tour of the State for health and pleasure.

NEW YORK, 19.—The intense heat continues with great fatalities.

The *Times* says, editorially, that last week there died every day in New York about 100 babies under one year. This is a monstrous and inexcusable sacrifice of infant life, and after all the allowance made on the score of climate, it is simply a disgrace to our civilization; 99 percent. of the mortality occurred in tenement houses.

The *World's* Washington special says Gibson's Louisiana committee meets to-morrow to consider its report on the evidence taken in New Orleans concerning the custom house ring. The report will be sharp on the arraignment of Kellogg, Packard, and others, and will make startling disclosures of the way the campaign frauds, raids and elections were carried by the republicans in Louisiana.

At a meeting of the board of health yesterday the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that fifty physicians be appointed for one week, or longer if necessary, as assistant survey inspectors to visit the tenement houses and care for the cases of cholera-infantum or other diseases arising from the extreme hot weather, and which are not under medical attendance when necessary, and that the sanitary superintendent be empowered to fill all vacancies in this temporary corps.

The Custer monument fund has reached \$3,065.

The executive committee of the Union Soldiers and Sailors have called a convention to be held in Indianapolis, Sept. 20, as the call says, to express your sentiments in favor of the principles for which you contended on flood and field, and to endorse the standard bearers of the party which sustained the Union, and your efforts to preserve it, while endangered by domestic foes.

Another large sale of dry goods began to-day by Faulkner, Page & Co. The goods were from many leading mills in the country, and consisted of flannels, blankets, chevots, denims, and some thirteen thousand packages, offered at an aggregate value of two millions and a half dollars. The great sale room was thronged with buyers from every house of standing throughout the country.

A Washington dispatch says the army bill has been agreed to by the committee of conference.

CINCINNATI, 19.—Alonzo Anderson, colored, shot his wife last night in a fit of jealous rage. The mother-in-law interfered and was shot, and will probably die.

CHICAGO, 19.—The following was received at the military headquarters here to day:

"FORT LARAMIE, July 18, 1876.
"To Col. R. C. Drum, Adj't. Gen'l. Military Division of the Missouri:

"A Chicago courier just arrived from Red Cloud reports that on the 16th inst., Merritt intercepted the eight hundred Cheyennes and Sioux who had left their agency to join the hostile bands against Crook and Terry, and drove them back to their agency.

"Signed,
"E. F. TOWNSEND, Comd'g."

SARATOGA, 19.—There was a large crowd gathered on the banks of the lake to witness the University boat race to-day. At 11:35 the start was made with Cornell leading, Columbia second and Union third. Cornell appeared to be going about thirty-six strokes. At the end of the first mile Columbia led, with Harvard second and Cornell third. At the second mile Cornell took the lead with a spurt, with Harvard second. As they neared the stand the crowd of Cornell and Harvards cheered to the echo. It was soon given out that Cornell was first, Harvard second, Columbia third, Union fourth, Wesleyan fifth and Princeton last. The following is the official time: Cornell 17.01; Harvard 17.05; Columbia 17.18; Union 17.27; Wesleyan 17.53; Princeton 18.10.

The single scull race was won by Francis, of Cornell, Dunford second, Parmely third, and Weeks, of Princeton fourth. Time—Francis 13.42; Danford 13.56; Parmely 14.21; Weeks 14.23. Considerable excitement was manifested in this race.