

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 20.—The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury, enclosing an answer to the Senate resolution of February, 1876. It is a lengthy report, showing the names of all persons now or heretofore in the public service, from whom balances are due to the government. The amounts due from such persons, the number of unsettled accounts, amounts of stock held by U. S. in trust, &c., and a list of such stocks where default has been made.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Douglass, chairman of the Freedman's Bank, made a report as to the payment of moneys due the colored sailors, soldiers and marines. The report says: The provision for payment has been partly defeated by the fraudulent contrivance of the bureau of refuge and freedmen and abandoned lands, also that the settlement covering these delinquent claims has been filed with the treasury by Gen. Howard and G. Bullock, in which the fraudulent vouchers and other false evidence of payment have been filed and used by these officers by which they obtained, improperly, credits for the money alleged to have been paid. To remedy this the committee reports a bill directing the treasury to pay the colored sailors, soldiers and marines under certain circumstances and bring all persons implicated in the fraud to justice.

After a debate, in which Hoar and Kasson defended Howard from these aspersions, the bill and correspondence were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Randall reported the sundry civil appropriation bill; ordered printed. The bill appropriates \$14,587,840 against \$26,844,350 on the corresponding bill of last year.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing bounties of soldiers, and was addressed by Thornburgh in its favor. It allows to all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors and marines, including slaves and Indians, eight and a third dollars for their per cent. of service between the 1st of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, deducting all bounties already paid under the United States or State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, men who were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment, or men who were discharged on their own application for other causes than disability incurred in the service prior to the 19th of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion, or to persons discharged on the ground of minority. All applications for bounties under the bill are to be filed within five years. The bill requires the expenditure of between nine and ten million dollars. It was passed, 141 against 46.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the extradition treaty with England, and the refusal of that Government to comply with its provisions in the cases of Winslow and Brent, based upon the act of Parliament passed in 1870, and setting at liberty both the fugitives from justice. The President regards it as an abrogation and annulment of the treaty, and does not think it would comport with the dignity and self-respect of this Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, or to entertain any request of that character from that Government. He gives notice that, without further action of Congress, he will not make or entertain any requests under the treaty. The message was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to the case of Winslow, which was read in the House yesterday; ordered printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Morton submitted a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire what laws, if any, there were to protect the inviolability of private despatches sent by magnetic telegraph, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the seizure of such despatches by unauthorized or irresponsible persons, and report by bill or otherwise; agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing a report from

the Adj. Gen'l of the U. S. Army in regard to the relinquishment of the Garden tract at Camp Verde, Arizona Territory.

Allison reported back the House bill to transfer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and recommended that it be postponed until the first Thursday after the first Monday in December next.

Ingalls asked that it be laid on the table; so ordered.

Sherman called up the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue ten million dollars in silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes. He submitted an amendment, providing that trade dollars shall not hereafter be legal tender, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the coinage thereof to such amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same, which was agreed to.

Sherman said he thought at least \$20,000,000 should be issued. He moved to amend by inserting that instead the amount be \$10,000,000, but objection was made, and he withdrew the amendment.

The Senate then went into executive session to consider the nomination of Morrill to be Secretary of the Treasury, and at once confirmed it without the formality of reference.

Sperman called up the joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to attend the international conference upon the subject of the relative value of gold and silver; passed.

Sargent said the trade dollar was at a greater discount in California than ordinary subsidiary silver coin. The trade dollar was worth but ninety cents on the dollar, while subsidiary silver coin was 94 and 95 cents. There was a general protest in this section against this trade dollar.

Sherman said he thought \$20,000,000 in silver coin should be issued instead of \$10,000,000, though he did not want to endanger the passage of the bill by offering that amendment if it would cause debate. If the Senate should unanimously pass such an amendment he had no doubt that the House would agree to it. He then submitted an amendment to strike out \$10,000,000, and insert in lieu thereof \$20,000,000.

Sargent objected, and Sherman withdrew the amendment, and in doing so he had no doubt that the senator from California would regret having made the objection. In his (Sherman's) opinion there would be a want of change in the country before the next session of Congress. It would be a mistake for Congress to adjourn this session without providing for the demand for small change.

Sargent said if the amounts were increased to \$20,000,000, the result would be that an enormous quantity of silver would be sent to the Pacific Coast, and would drown out all other currency.

Morton said he would not oppose the bill, but he had grave doubts about the propriety of it. Silver was worth only 84 cents on the dollar, and this bill looked like saying to the world our greenbacks are worth only 84 cents, and we are going to redeem them with silver.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Senate bill, to authorize the retirement of Col. Wm. H. Emory with the rank of Brigadier General, passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Willard reported a bill to prevent the sale and use of adulterated and explosive illuminating oils. Passed.

Lawrence reported a bill relating to land patents. It provides that whenever a party is lawfully entitled to a patent it shall have the same power as though issued at the time the party was first entitled to it. Passed.

Also the bill providing that every person properly qualified shall be admitted to practice in any court without regard to sex. Laid on the table.

McCrory reported a bill to require the service of process in the U. S. courts in certain cases. It provides that whenever the service of process against any corporation cannot be made by reason of the fact that the officer on whom by law of such State service is to be made has resigned, or cannot be found, service may be made on any officer or agent of the corporation. Passed.

Also a bill to provide for the appointment of additional circuit

commissioners, and to prevent oppression. It directs the judges of the circuit courts to appoint commissioners in every county, who shall give a hearing to any person arrested for violation of the United States law, when he shall be entitled to such hearing; passed.

Also in relation to judgment liens, it provides that judgments and decrees of a United States court for payment for money shall be liens on the real estate of the debtors. Passed.

Caulfield reported a bill fixing the time of the redemption of lands sold by decrees and judgments in Chancery. It provides that whenever real estate shall be sold on judgments and decrees in Chancery the same right shall be allowed for redemption of such sale as is allowed by the statute of the State. Passed.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The House went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Stenger addressed the committee in reference to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The House met at 11 a.m., and immediately went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation question, being an amendment to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder; which, after discussion, was agreed to.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.

There was an immense mass meeting in this city to-night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. The meeting was the largest that has occurred in this city since the war. Prominent on the platform were President Grant, Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen, and Oglesby, Chandler, Taft, Treasurer New, Gen. Butler, and many other prominent persons. The meeting was presided over by Logan. Speeches were made by Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Oglesby, Taft and Butler. The speeches all gave unbounded approval to the nominations. Letters were read from Sec'y Jewell, Senator Conkling, and Secretary Bristow, expressing their hearty approval of the nominations. Butler said he desired to repel the slander upon Massachusetts at the convention—one of the delegates said they would only vote for one man. He would say that there would be a large majority for any man nominated at that convention.

After the adjournment of the meeting at the City Hall the assemblage proceeded to the residence of Blaine, who was met with the most intense manifestations of favor. He addressed the crowd as follows:

"Fellow republicans—The condition of my health forbids that I should address you at length, and I fear my voice may fail to reach a considerable portion of the large crowd to which I am so indebted for the compliment of this call. Let me say, in brief, that I heartily join with you in ratifying the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. I know both of the candidates well, and have known them long. They are true and tried, honest and competent, strong and popular. I do not believe it was possible for the national convention to present a more acceptable ticket to the great mass of American voters, and I have no doubt of its triumphant election in November. To that great result your efforts and mine will, I am sure, be devoted with the most earnest zeal. If I may be permitted to refer to the connection of my own name with the republican nomination, let me say, gentlemen, that I look back upon it with pride and satisfaction, and with not one tinge of regret at the final result. I owe much to the true friends who so faithfully supported me, and I am sure that I do not entertain the slightest feeling of unkindness towards those who opposed me. I hope I can go further and say that out of all the fierce conflicts of the past half year I do not at this moment cherish a trace of ill-will or uncharitable feeling toward any political rival or any political opponent. Let us look forward hopefully to the future for the peace and prosperity of the American people, wisely guarded by a republican administration of the Government which shall be just to all sections and all citizens of our own common country. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor of your call, I bid you a cordial good night."

NEW YORK, 19.—It is now thought that the loss at the St. John's fire will not exceed half a million dollars. Two tramps were in custody there on suspicion of incendiarism.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The republicans held a ratification meeting to-night. Speeches were made by John B. Henderson, District Attorney Dyer, and others.

Wm. Foster, who murdered the unknown colored man in Warren Co. last August, was hung at Warren, between seven and eight o'clock this morning. Foster had two trials, and was convicted on both.

BATON ROUGE, 19.—The disturbance reported as a riot occurred at Mt. Pleasant, near Port Gibson, on Saturday. The negroes, following the example of the whites, organized a band of regulators and ordered a democratic negro to leave the place. Refusing to leave he was attacked by the regulators and killed. A constable and posse, attempting to arrest the murders, were driven away. The sheriff of Baton Rouge with a posse went to Mt. Pleasant on Sunday and captured fourteen negroes, including the murderers.

A party of armed negroes passed Baton Rouge on the opposite side of the river, going towards Plaquemine. When they reached Brush landing they were disarmed by the whites.

The sheriff's posse making the arrest at Mount Pleasant reported being fired upon by the negroes. Two of them were wounded and two horses killed.

THOOLD, Ont., 19.—A fight occurred between the Irish and Italian workmen on the new canal yesterday, during which one Italian was so badly beaten that he died during the night. An Irishman was shot through the thigh and several Italians wounded. The disturbance continued through the afternoon and was not quelled until the arrival of a detachment of volunteers from this place. The affair is being thoroughly investigated.

CLEVELAND, O., 20.—Last night as a car on the south side of the street railway was going down Seneca Street hill, the brake gave way, letting the car down the hill at a rapid speed. When the car struck the bridge the horses became loosened and ran away; the car, jumping the track, plunged into the canal, a distance of about twenty feet; three passengers were carried down into the water. Mrs. Gertrude Delzeit, a widow lady, forty-five years old, was taken from the water dead. Miss Emma Landsburg and J. W. Kelly were severely but not dangerously hurt.

NEW YORK, 20.—Grant made a speech to-night in indorsement of Hayes and Wheeler. The serenaders from the ratification meeting at the City Hall, after paying Blaine the compliment of a visit, directed their course to the White House, on the balcony of which the President soon appeared, and in response to the music of the Marine Band and the cheers of the crowd, when opportunity was afforded him by the first ball in the noisy demonstration, he said:—"Gentlemen, after all the speaking you and I have listened to to-night, for I was with you at your ratification meeting, you cannot wish, even if I was a speaker, to hear anything from me, but I cannot withhold my approval of the excellent ticket given you by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. A ticket that should receive the cordial support of all races in all sections. I know Gov. Hayes personally, and I can surrender with unfeigned pleasure my present position to him, as I believe I shall do on the fifth of March next, with guaranteed security for your rights and liberties under the laws of the land. Good night."

A special from Washington says Senator Morrill, of Maine, has been tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury, but he has not yet accepted.

HARTFORD, Conn., 20.—The House of Representatives passed, by a vote of 106 to 70, the bill allowing women over 21 years of age, who hold property to the amount of \$500, to vote in school, borough, and town elections.

CONCORD, N. H., 20.—E. H. Rollins, republican, was to-day elected U. S. senator.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Treasurer New has written a letter of resignation to take effect from July first, and will hand it to the President to-day.

The Jury in the case of Chas. G.

Fisher, ex-assist. district attorney, indicted for larceny of court papers, failed to agree, and have been discharged. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

Bluford Wilson, solicitor of the Treasury Department, sent in his resignation to-day, to take effect July first.

CHICAGO, 20.—The Times' Bismarck special says, reliable advices from the Standing Rock agency report at least 3,000 Indians absent. The agent alleges that they are hunting, and large amounts of pelts are being brought in, but the agent and Indians try to disguise the fact that their young men are generally absent. No traces of them are reported by Black Hills parties, except on trails leading north. It is believed they have gone to meet Terry. Persons well informed do not believe that the Indians will attack any settlement east of the Missouri river, but in case of a general Indian war, the settlements in Wyoming and Nebraska will suffer.

A train of sixty wagons leaves Bismarck to-morrow with supplies for the Black Hills. Trains are now organized and will run regularly every ten days. A very large party will leave on July 4th. Nearly all the Bismarck business men have established branch establishments at Crook City.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 20.—The Crow and Snake allies having joined General Crook on Goose Creek, the command marched on the 15th inst., expecting to strike the combined Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse inside of four days. The Crow's report having seen a large Sioux village on Tongue River.

General Sheridan arrived from Fort Laramie and left for the East to-day.

The Fifth Cavalry, now at Fort Laramie, are ordered to move northward along the Powder river trail and co-operate with General Crook; more particularly in intercepting the Indians from coming southward. Colonel Stanton joins this command.

The Government saw-mill at Fort Russell was totally destroyed by fire this morning; an engineer, named Klight, was burned to death therein.

NEW ORLEANS, 20.—The Picayune reports the hanging of five negroes at Mount Pleasant, by the white regulators.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Christiency's silver bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, makes silver coins 25 and 50 cents legal tender for \$10, smaller coins to extend to \$5. The new silver dollar to be coined is to be made legal tender for \$10. Silver bullion in bars, stamped by mints with their weight and fineness, and also the existing trade dollar to be made legal tender for the payment of all debts according to the metallic value as compared with the present gold standard, the market value of silver is to be determined and publicly announced from two to five days before the first of each month by a board, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, director of the mint and United States treasurer. The bill also authorizes the mints to issue certificates payable in mint silver bars, and provides that silver coins shall be exchangeable for United States notes at their nominal value, which shall, therefore, be permanently retired and made part of the sinking fund; it also provides that the treasury may obtain silver bullion at United States market value in exchange for silver dollars or United States notes or gold coin, or that it may be purchased by means of the present bullion funds.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—The attendance at the exhibition is steadily increasing.

NEW YORK, 20.—Wm. Cullen Bryant, to-night, was presented with a commemorative vase at Chickering Hall, before an immense audience. Several appropriate speeches were made.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Ter., 20.—A terrific hailstorm passed over South Canadian this morning. The course of the storm was from west to east, and varied in width from a half to two miles. Timber was blown down, and trees entirely stripped of their leaves, and every species of vegetation in its track destroyed. The damage done is immense, but cannot now be estimated.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—In the case of A. Coo Ott, a stockholder of the Central Pacific against the Company, Judge Morrison, of the Fourth District Court, to-day rendered a decision enjoining the