

# By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 31.

The House bill to continue the public printing in advance of the regular appropriation, the House bill to continue, until the 10th of August, the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of government, and the House bill to further authorize the commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market, were taken up and passed without amendment.

WASHINGTON, 1. — The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of July 20th, transmitting copies of correspondence between himself and Governor Chamberlain, and other reports in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg. The President in the conclusion of his message, alludes to the disturbances in the south and says he awaits for the coming report of the committee which recently investigated the Mississippi affair, feeling confident that it will sustain all he has said about fraud and violence in that State. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The House bill to establish a new land district in the Territory of Wyoming, to be known as Evanston district, was passed.

The Chair announced West and Cockrill as members of the commission to consider the work of reorganizing the army authorized by the army appropriation bill recently passed.

Kelley called up the House bill to create an additional land district in the Territory of Idaho; passed.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up.

Edmunds moved an amendment, providing that the act shall not take effect until the tribes of Indians affected by it shall file their assent thereto with the Secretary of the Interior; agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then took up the river and harbor appropriation bill, and the various amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to.

A message was received from the President in answer to its resolution of the 20th, transmitting copies of correspondence between himself and Governor Chamberlain and other reports in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg. He alludes to the disturbances in the South and awaits the coming report of the committee who recently investigated the Mississippi affair.

WASHINGTON, 2. — The substitute for the House bill granting a pension to E. M. Hansell, a messenger in the State Department, injured while defending the late Secretary Seward from assassination by Payne, passed. The substitute awards \$2,500.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 31.

Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian appropriation bill becomes law, and to authorize the purchase in open market without advertisement; passed. He also reported bills extending appropriations for the various departments of the Government until August; passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President—

To the House of Representatives:

The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is so defective in what it omits to provide for, that I cannot announce its approval without, at the same time, pointing out what seems to me to be its defects. It makes but inadequate provision for the service at best, and in the same instances fails to make any provision whatever. Among the first class is the reduction in the ordinary annual appropriation for the revenue cutter service to the prejudice of the customs revenue. The same may be said of the signal service; as also the failure to provide for the increased expenses devolved upon mints and assay offices, for the protection, preservation and completion of which there is no adequate appropriation. While the sum of \$100,000 only is appropriated for repairs of the different navy

yards and stations and the preservation of the same, the ordinary and customary appropriations for which are not less than \$1,000,000. A similar reduction is also made in the expenses for armories and arsenals. The provision for the ordinary judicial expenses is much less than the estimated amount for that important service for actual expenditures last fiscal year and certain demands of the current year. The provision for the expenses of surveys of public lands is less than one-half of the usual appropriation for that service and what are understood to be its actual demands. The reduction in the expenditures for lighthouses, beacons and fog stations is also made in similar proportions. Of the class for which no appropriation is made, among the most noticeable, perhaps, is that portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia in behalf of the United States, as appropriated in former years, and the judgments of the court of claims. The failure to make reasonable contributions for the expenses of the nation's capital is an apparent dereliction on the part of the United States and a rank injustice to the people here who bear the burdens, while to refuse or neglect to provide for the payment of the solemn judgment of its own courts is apparently to repudiate them. Of a different character, but as prejudicial to the Treasury, is the omission to make provision to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to have the rebel archives and records of captured and abandoned property examined, and information furnished therefrom for the use of government; finally, and without further specification of detail, it may be said that the act which, in its title, purposes to make provision for the diverse and greatly extended civil service, unhappily appropriates an amount of not more than sixty-five per cent. of its ordinary demands. The legislative department establishes and defines the service, and devolves upon the executive departments the obligation of submitting annually the needful estimates of the expenses of such service. Congress properly exacts implicit obedience to the requirements of the law in the administration of the public service, and rigid accountability in the expenditure thereof. It is submitted that a corresponding responsibility and obligation rests upon it to make adequate appropriations to render possible such administration and to tolerate such action. Anything short of an ample provision for the specified service, is necessarily fraught with disaster to the public interests, and is a possible injustice to those charged to appropriate and to execute, which are corresponding obligations and duties. In this eighth month of the present session of Congress, nearly one month of the fiscal year, to which this applies, having passed, I don't feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it, I deem it a duty to show where the responsibility belongs for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trust confided.

U. S. GRANT.

Randall said he had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit, if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government, and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President, in some of his statements, shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever, and for one, I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have an opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after close examination.

Hale defended the action of the President.

The communication was referred to the appropriation committee.

WASHINGTON, 1. — In five contested election cases, sitting members Hyman, Candler, Lynch, Norton, and Freeman were declared elected to their seats.

Glover, chairman of the committee on real estate pool, submitted the majority report, with the following resolution, which he asked be adopted—

"Resolved, That this report and accompanying testimony, together with the letters of Geo. M. Robeson addressed to the committee, be printed and referred to the judicial committee, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into said alleged violations of law, and ascertain the liability of George M. Robeson for such alleged acts, and

make such report to the House as the facts and law may justify, and in compliance with these instructions said committee shall have authority to take additional testimony."

Pratt submitted the views of the minority, signed by Pratt and Smith, of Pa., with the following resolution—

"Resolved, That the House finds no cause of complaint or censure attaching to George M. Robeson, growing out of his official relations or transactions with the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, and temporary special agent of the Navy Department, Washington."

The majority report and the resolution of the real estate pool committee were adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, 2. — After several bills, etc., had been introduced and referred, the House went into committee of the whole on the calendar. The first being the Indian bureau transfer bill, the House refused to postpone it, but Cook, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Lamar, who made a political speech. He commenced with the assertion that the people were dissatisfied with the present administration, had an intense desire for a change. There was a deep and anxious protest against the tone and character of the public service and the principles of legislation that had marked the action of the Government for many years past, and yet it was remarkable that this popular feeling had produced no change in the administration. Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administrative agencies of the Government within twenty-four hours. He did not believe apprehensions growing out of the united support of the southern people of the democratic party well founded, or that it should stand in the way of the aspirations of a great people for progress and reform. The idea that the South, under any combination of parties or circumstances, could ever again obtain control of this great republic, and wield its destinies against the will and instinct of this mighty people, was, of all ideas, the most visionary and baseless. The people of the South were prostrate. They had been defeated in war and made to feel that the sacrifice, humiliation, and helplessness of defeat had been allotted to them as their share, while the people of the North had reaped the rich results of a victorious war, and had embodied and guaranteed them in the very life and constitution of the nation. The institutions of the South had been shattered and destroyed; her industries had been disorganized and every foot of her fertile soil sterilized by a devouring taxation; her educational interests waning and languishing, and her population was so feeble in comparison with that of the great Union, that with the south united, black and white, it would be important to secure a single southern man, or to defend a single southern interest. It was therefore absurd for the great people to apprehend that the people of the south arrogated to themselves the ruling of an interest of this great nation. There was no aspiration which they had that was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the democratic party, it was not for the purpose of secession or aggrandizement; it was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the government, but because they observed an instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation. He quoted from the reports of the Louisiana investigating committee, and from the President's annual message in which he acknowledged that the people of the south had had a vile and oppressive government to live under, and he asked how it could be expected to find quiet, orderly, law-abiding communities whose governors were lawless felons, whose ministers were thieves, and whose magistrates were scoundrels. This race problem was not incapable of solution—two statesmen, such as Lord Derby and Earl Russell, would settle it in three days. The people of the south would be content to withdraw from participation in the Presidential election if they could do so, and let the people of the north elect a president, but they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in uniting with the democratic party was not to rule cabinets, not to dictate policy, not to control the interest of the country, but they wanted

a representative share of the responsibility and benefit of a common government according to the measure of their population and race. They were now co-operating with the democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and in no hope of getting an administration that would not be unfriendly to them, that would not feel itself commissioned to execute resentment and oppression on them. They worked to get an administration which, in place of force of conquest, subjugation and domination, would give amnesty and restoration to the privileges of American citizenship; an administration which would allow their states the same equal rights as other States, which would allow them some equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from domination of election by bayonets, that would give them local self-government, and then the country would at last see the dawn of prosperity in all industrial enterprise of the north. It would see a true southern renaissance, a real, grand reconstruction of the south; it would see her rising from her confusion and distress, rejoicing in her newly-acquired liberty, free, great, prosperous; her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her greeting of this benighted republic, in the words of the inspired poet, "Thy gentleness hath made thee great." (Loud applause.)

Lamar spoke about two hours, his time having been extended on motion of Garfield, and commanded throughout his whole speech the close and interested attention of the House.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 31.

The following is the letter of resignation of Solicitor Wilson:

"Washington, June 20.

Sir—For reasons explained to you at our interview this morning, I have the honor to tender my resignation as Solicitor of the Treasury, to take effect on the first of July next. Permit me to express my gratitude for the opportunities for public usefulness which you have been kind enough to give me, and to renew the assurance of my high personal regard. With great respect.

"(Signed)

"BLUFORD WILSON.

"To President."

The following was issued to-day: "Department of Interior—Congress having failed to provide for the expenses of the Interior Department beyond this day, no obligations will be assumed on the part of the Secretary or other officers connected with the service. Employees who wish to continue in the service are at liberty to do so at the risk of further remuneration by the Government." (Signed)

"CHAS. T. GARLAND,

"Acting Secretary."

A collision occurred on the Virginia and Midland Railroad to-day, near Malasses; three persons were injured and the engines smashed.

The President, in a recent conversation, referring to the application for the pardon of Wm. O. Avery, said that the papers in this case had followed the course of every similar petition in being referred by him to the Attorney General, and from the bureau of justice to the district attorney and Judge W. C. Coty, where the trial took place, as the invariable course. The President said such papers never came back to him; and he had taken no action whatever to forestall any determination on the part of the Attorney General, or to interfere in the slightest degree with the judgment of that officer in these premises.

Woodward, chief of the special agent of the Post Office Department, and special agent Sperry, in charge of the stamped envelope manufactory at Hartford, Conn., have declined to tender their resignation in compliance with the request of Postmaster General Tyner.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 31. — The mulatto man George, who recently asserted that Charley Ross was alive and well, and that he could find him, has suddenly disappeared, it is supposed in consequence of Charlie's father telling him he could have him hung, which apparently alarmed him. Ross believes George has seen Charley since his abduction. He did not seem anxious to get money. He said it would cost about \$40 to go where the child is.

MILWAUKEE, 31. — Jacob Nenne-

macher, convicted of frauds on the revenue, whom the President repudiated, was released from prison to-day on paying his fine, \$10,000, and the cost of trial.

LEAVENWORTH, Ke., 31. — Raphael Williams, colored, who, last week, ravished a white woman, named Davis, at Camden Point, under peculiar and painful circumstances, was this morning taken from his cell by a number of armed citizens, including prominent men of the town, and hanged to a tree. Mrs. Davis now lies at the point of death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 31. — A State senator from this district, Col. J. M. Loughborough, a prominent and highly respected citizen, this afternoon, while laboring under a temporary abstraction of mind, took a shot gun and fired a charge through his heart.

NEW YORK, 31. — The one thousand unemployed workingmen who made the demonstration, and whose committee waited upon the acting mayor, commissioner of public works, and the comptroller, this morning reported that each promised to do his best to alleviate the prevailing distress.

A special to the New York World from Toronto says Lord Dufferin left Ottawa to-day, bound on a special visit to British Columbia. The viceregal party on the occasion consists of his Excellency and Countess of Dufferin, Col. Littleton, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Ward, and private secretary Profrere. The cars were attached to the regular train at the Ottawa depot, where their excellencies were received and saluted on their departure by the Governor General, the Foot Guards, with music, colors flying, discharge of artillery and hearty cheers. At the stations along the Grand Trunk road the loyal Canadians turned out to pay their respects to the most genial and accomplished of viceroys, the first to visit the British population of the remote Pacific coast. The British Columbians are enthusiastically preparing to receive him, as he now has to approach them across the thousands of miles of United States territory. This fact alone will have some tendency to urge forward the completion of that great Canadian Pacific railroad enterprise, the surveys for which have been pushed during the past few years, which is intended to link together with iron the eastern and western provinces, and facilitate the population of the Canadian northwest.

The Indian troubles in our own west have already rendered the inquiry into the state of the Canadian Indian tribes highly judicious, and altogether this visit of the governor general promises to have to do with a question of continental magnitude and interest. Their excellencies will stop one night in Chicago, one in Omaha, and possibly one in Ogden, on their way to San Francisco, where they hope to arrive on the ninth or tenth. They will leave by a British man-of-war for Victoria, where, and in the interior of British Columbia and among the wildest regions of North America, their sojourn may be replete with adventure and discovery as well as with incidents of wide, civic and social concern.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31. — The Gold Hill News is authority for the statement that Jas. R. Keene, prominent in the recent bear movement on Bonanza stocks last Wednesday and Thursday, in company with Superintendent Fair, carefully examined the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. That when the tour was completed, Keene confessed to Colonel Fair that he was utterly astonished. He owned he had been mistaken; said he now knew he had been deceived by reports made to him by persons who either wilfully misrepresented things or who had never visited the mines. He was free to confess his entire belief in the marvelous richness of the Bonanza.

Keene has returned to this city, but has yet made no public statement concerning his trip.

CHICAGO, 1. — Capt. Poland, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding the station at the Standing Rock agency, reports to General Ruggles that seven Sioux Indians who were in the battle of June 25th, have arrived at Standing Rock and gave the following account of the battle—

"The hostiles were celebrating the sun dance, when the runners brought the news of the approach of the cavalry. The dance was suspended, and a general rush followed for the horses, equipments and arms. Major Reno first attacked