

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably the Senate bill relating to the production of grape brandy, and a substitute for the House bill relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same; passed.

Ransom presented the credentials of M. S. Butler, United States senator from South Carolina. They were signed by Wade Hampton, as governor, and had the seal of the State attached; placed on file.

Oglesby called up the House bill respecting the limits of reservations for town sites upon the public domain; passed.

Paddock called up the House bill and concurrent resolution to print 300,000 copies of the agricultural report for the year 1876.

The concurrent resolution of the House to print 300,000 copies was agreed to.

Anthony submitted a resolution to print 500 extra copies of the proceedings before the electoral commission; agreed to.

Recess until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Windom, from the committee on appropriations, called up the sundry civil bill. A large number of amendments reported by the committee were agreed to. Among them the following: providing that the public printer shall not pay a greater price than 55 cents per thousand lines, and 48 cents per hour to printers and binders, and also that all public documents already printed, or which have been ordered printed by the present Congress shall pass through the mails free of postage under frank until the first of January.

One of the amendments agreed to appropriates \$25,000 for the expenses of a commission of five skilled entomologists to report on the Rocky Mountain locusts in the Western States and Territories; their depredations; and methods of abolishing them; another increases the appropriation for the signal service from \$300,000 to \$350,000.

WASHINGTON, 3.

The House bill passed without discussion and without yeas and nays, making all pensions for death or wounds date back from the time of a soldier's death, or discharge from the service, and providing for the payment of all arrears on that basis.

The conference on the post route bill reported a disagreement regarding the additional fast mail trains; also the amendment appropriating \$75,000 to obtain additional mail facilities on the roads. The Senate then receded from these amendments, and the report of the conference settling all other disputed points was agreed to.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that that body had receded from its amendment to the legislative appropriation bill in regard to the salary of the President. All other amendments having been previously agreed to in conference, the bill was passed.

Blaine, from the conference on army appropriation bill said there had been a third conference without agreement. He desired the Senate to understand the exact condition of affairs. The House conferees, while not insisting on the letter of the fifth section of the army bill, firmly maintained that they would consent to the passage of no appropriation bill for the army that shall not contain such restrictions upon the President in regard to the use of the United States troops in Louisiana as will prevent him from installing and maintaining the Packard government. The Senate conferees felt compelled to risk a failure of the bill rather than insert that provision. It would be an invasion of the constitutional right of the President, to which they could not consent. There were not, to-day, between the Potomac and the borders of Texas, 1,000 federal troops, and the whole idea of any liberty being endangered was a nightmare. If the conferees of the Senate should receive no instructions they would meet the House conferees again, but would not consent to the passage of any army bill with an objectionable section. (Applause in the galleries.)

The House bill granting a pension to the widow of Francis P. Blair was passed.

McCreery said it afforded him pleasure to present the following brief testimonial to the distinguished merits of the presiding officer of the Senate. He was about to retire from his high position, but he took with him the personal esteem of every member of the Senate. He submitted a resolution that the thanks of the Senate are due to him, Thomas W. Ferry, for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which he presided over the Senate; agreed to unanimously.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, President pro tem Ferry said, Before declaring the order of adjournment, I cannot forego the privilege of expressing my deep sense of obligation to this body for its formal and expressive terms, just submitted, of the unimpaired confidence and support during the short but most trying session now about to close. For many individual expressions of trust tendered me I can only say my heart is full of appreciation. The responsibility which perplexities attendant upon the Senate during this ending session have been unexampled in its annals. The presidential election, relying for its ascertainment of declaration upon a single electoral vote, has been a great solution taxing the wisdom, patience and patriotism of Congress. Party spirit has been at least broadened the ideas of the country and exemplified the truth that in a great crisis American representatives are less the subjects of party than citizens of the republic. The nation has likewise undergone a new baptism of patriotism, and its representatives have illustrated the highest honor to be that of usefulness to the country. The occasion not only assured the existence of the government, but revealed the unpurchasable independence of the American citizen. The method of this solution of the threatening presidential event was the suggestion of no individual opinion, but resultant in the concessions of many. In the storm of adjustment doubts and reflections were rife, but these have disappeared in the calm of the declaration. Various convictions of duty may have questioned the wisdom of the respective opponents, but upon the integrity of all the tranquil result invokes national praise. That party ardor, doubt, and hope were intensified to such a degree that the whole country has been for three months in such a state of excitement that the life of the republic was despaired of. Every industrial interest was paralyzed by the painful pressure of uncertainty. Anarchy menaced the nation to that dire peril and necessity that you Senators, with your coadjutors, addressed yourselves, and rising to the attitude of the occasion, mastered the situation. The nation still lives, and upon this perilous divide, which will ever mark the Centennial, you have held and saved the republic with all its fortunes. The source of its power is again proven, not by simple recognition, but by signal demonstration, illustrating the fact that the people do not exist for the state, but the state is formed for the people. It was a sublime spectacle of delegated will determining a perilous incident in the national progress. The crisis has not come without great services. It has intensified, by the closeness of the election, the doubt as to which presidential candidate was to be declared chosen, and this uncertainty, alternating between the candidates daily, for months, should move individuals to partisan words, is less strange than that wonderful freedom from acrimony and renewal of cordiality should follow. During the exciting session, it would be vain to hope that in the administration of this chair some of you Senators have not had occasion to criticize, and it may be except to, rulings. Your generosity, however, has been only equal to your cordiality, and support of one thing be assured, that, however the chair may have swerved, it has been solely an error of unripened judgment upheld by a purity of motive and impartiality of purpose which, it is hoped, is not questioned. Senators, the closing moments bring me to painful reflections of our separation. The changes incident to political strife will make inroads upon our number; though we gain new, as we lose old associates, the breach comes not without a pang. Responsible, laborious, exciting and competing as are the duties of this body, cordial to friendship and attachment are the cords wound around our

senatorial band. With these who leave the Senate our highest hopes and best wishes follow. To those who are here to join us our salutations of welcome are tendered, thus parting, and bidding adieu. While not emitting the officers of the Senate whose fidelity in words we cannot adequately acknowledge, and commending all to the care of that providence which has kindly kept our number unbroken during the session, I now pronounce the closing session of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 2.

Atkins, from the committee on appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the army appropriation bill. He stated that this session was so far advanced that it is the only practical method of dealing with the bill. The bill was read. It provides, among other things, for the reduction of the cavalry regiments to eight, artillery regiments to four, and infantry regiments to sixteen; that the officers of the discontinued regiments may be assigned to other regiments of their respective arms, and that any officer, on his own application, may be ordered a discharge, with one year's pay for every eight years' service from the date of his commission; also that there shall be no distinction in the service on account of color; also that there shall be no new enlistments in the army till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 17,000; also that no part of the appropriation shall be used in support of the claims of either of the governments in Louisiana or Florida until such governments shall have been duly recognized by Congress. After some discussion the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to without yeas and nays.

EVENING SESSION.

Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities imposed or remaining by the 14th amendment, agreed to—118 to 37.

All the bills on the Speaker's table to which there were no objection were passed.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Tucker offered a resolution reciting that, owing to the termination of the session and that the imprisonment of the witnesses cannot conduce to the ascertainment of truth, the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to discharge all persons in his custody; adopted.

WASHINGTON, 3. — The last day of the Forty-fourth Congress began at noon.

The conference report on the post office appropriation bill was agreed to.

The franking privilege is restored for all public documents published by order of Congress.

A resolution was reported from the select committee on privileges declaring that Samuel J. Tilden received 196 electoral votes of the electors legally and constitutionally appointed and was thereby duly elected President of the United States, and that it is the opinion of the House that Thomas A. Hendricks, having received a like number of votes for Vice-President, was duly elected.

The House passed the bill granting warehousing and export drawback privilege to producers of native grape brandy.

The resolution was adopted—88 to 13; a strict party vote.

EVENING SESSION.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass the bill in reference to public lands. Page was active in pressing it.

Morrison remarked that it was a vicious and pernicious measure.

Page, who was standing within two feet of him in the area, said it was not true. Whereupon Morrison caught him by the throat with one hand. No further demonstration was made, the members around quietly separating the disputants and the business went on as if no such interruption had taken place.

The bill was rejected. Holman reported that the conference on the legislative appropriation bill disagreed on the President's salary, and moved for a further conference.

Clymer, of the conference, moved that the House recede; agreed to—the yeas and nays being refused, and the President's salary remains at \$50,000.

The legislative appropriation bill passed.

The House met at 9:30 a. m., and having been called to order by Cox, Banks said it was for the House to express its acknowledgment to the Speaker of the satisfaction he had given it in the discharge of its important and arduous labors. There were few who could estimate justly the difficulties which were inseparably connected with that position. It was but just that the House should make acknowledgment to Speaker Randall for the fidelity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of his office. He therefore offered the following resolution—

Resolved—That the thanks of the House be tendered to the Speaker, Samuel J. Randall, for the prompt, efficient and impartial discharge of the duties of his office during the present arduous and important session of the 44th Congress.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Morrison, from the last conference committee on the army bill, reported. He said there were several subjects in controversy, but all might be accommodated except one, and that was the fifth section, which related to the use of the army in Louisiana and South Carolina, and in order that the House might know exactly on what its conferees insisted, he had reduced to writing the substance of it and sent it to the clerk's desk. The clerk read as follows:

The conferees on the part of the House, while not insisting on the letter of the 5th section of the army appropriation bill, maintained that they would consent to the passage of no army appropriation bill which should not contain such restrictions on the President in regard to the use of the United States troops in Louisiana as will prevent him from installing and maintaining the Packard government.

When the hands on the clock dial indicated five minutes before noon, the Speaker rose, and delivered his valedictory address as follows—

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. The Speakership, always responsible, onerous, and full of embarrassments, has at this session imposed unusual and vexatious burdens. I have discharged the duties of the high position with unfaltering confidence in the candor and fairness of the House and a resolute purpose to do right at every hazard. For the first time in many years a democratic House of Representatives has occupied this hall and responded with untiring industry to the universal sentiment for reform of this government and the re-establishment of peace throughout the republic. Fraud and corruption have been exposed and made odious, the expenditures of the administration have been enormously reduced, no new taxes have been levied, and every description of undue appropriation of public money prevented. In this regard this House has met public demand and expectation. In respect to political events the session has been one of the most critical in our history. The majority in this House, representing the majority of all the votes in the Union, and as we believe and know a majority of the electors duly chosen at the recent election for President and Vice-President, has been made to choose between acquiescence in usurpation, or reaching right through civil commotion. The democratic party yielded temporary possession of the administration rather than entail upon the people civil war, with all its attendant horrors. There are some who will condemn the permission we have given to the results of a law which was not administered in the spirit of its creation, nor as we believe according to the letter of its provision. We have done all this in preference to the danger of anarchy and bloodshed. Time will surely remedy this wrong, for there is in the American mind a desire to do justice. We must await that remedy. It must come. Impatient as we shall be for its arrival, until then we demand, as we have a right to demand, the reign of equal justice, that the sword shall cease to strike prostrate the governments of States, that the civil shall be superior to the military rule, and that the people shall be freed now and forever from the shackles of recent misgovernment. I sincerely thank you, one and all, for the parting words of approval, and with the wish that each and every member may safely return to his home, it only remains for me to declare that the constitutional limitation of the

Forty-fourth Congress has been reached, and that this House stands adjourned without day."

As the Speaker closed, all the members rose to their feet, and from the democratic side and from the galleries came cheers and rounds of applause. Then came scenes of leave-taking, and in half an hour the hall, so lately the scene of so much tumult, passion, and excitement, was deserted and silent, and thus closed the Forty-fourth Congress.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, O., 28. — Governor Hayes, in his speech at the reception, to-night, after briefly thanking his friends and the citizens for their good will and kindness to himself and family, spoke with regret at the absence of many of his Columbus friends, who had been called away by death, mentioning many of them by name, and continued: "We are reminded by the absence of those friends of the changes we must expect in years that are before us. As for myself and family we go, perhaps, to return in a few days to occupy our accustomed place in this community, possibly we go to other scenes and duties, not to meet you again as fellow-citizens of Columbus. In that event I wish to say, as Mr. Lincoln said on parting with his friends at Springfield, sixteen years ago, that I trust you will pray that I may have that divine assistance and guidance, without which I cannot succeed, and with which I cannot fail." The reception lasted from 4 to 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK, 1.

The *Herald's* Charleston special says a difficulty occurred near Greenpond, by the arrest of three negroes for robbery. The fourth resisted and collected a crowd of his companions, who declared they would not submit to the arrest under Hampton's officers. A posse of ten men were sent out, who found the thief surrounded by 100 negroes all armed. There was some firing, but no person was seriously hurt. The sheriff, after consultation with Hampton, called out 1,000 men fully armed and equipped. The negroes are massing in large numbers, and a bloody encounter is expected.

YANKTON, 1.—At a quarter-past ten o'clock, John McCall was executed under the direction of the United States Marshal, for the murder of John B. Hickok, alias "Wild Bill," in the Black Hills on the 2d of August last.

WASHINGTON, 1.—J. A. Garfield was before the real estate pool committee, to-day, regarding the \$5,000 alleged to have been paid to secure his influence on the committee on appropriations. He said several days before the adjournment of the forty-second Congress, his friend Richard Parsons, Marshal of the United States Supreme court, told him that he had been retained as counsel in the matter before the board of public works; that he was going away, and requested witness to write a brief, agreeing to divide any fee he might receive. Witness agreed and prepared a brief. He never asked for a contract or the price of anything, and it never occurred to him that he was interfering with any ring scheme or any set of persons. Garfield continued saying if any man says it is true and that I was influenced in any action as a member of Congress and as chairman of the committee on appropriations by any improper considerations, that man is an infamous perjurer.

To-day a man called at the Treasurer's office and sent into the redemption bureau a card, bearing the name of Littleton, calling out a lady named Stover. Upon her appearance he fired two shots at her, neither of which took effect. The man was arrested and taken to the station house. He declares that the woman is his wife, but is employed under another name.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., 1. — Edward Kelly, a young Molly Maguire, confessed that he murdered John P. Jones, superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co., in September, 1875. Great excitement prevails, as he attributed the murder to the influence of a secret society.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 1.—Some excitement was caused yesterday near the scene of the late Combahee riots. To-day a posse of 200 men, black and white, were sent to disperse rioters and arrest the ring-leaders. The rioters were found in force, but when charged by the posse fled without firing a shot. About twenty were captured, with muskets, and sent to jail.