

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13. — Windom called up the House bill to provide for the construction of a military post on the Yellowstone and Mussel reserves; passed.

WASHINGTON, 14. — The Senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, and a number of amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to.

Pending discussion, Thurman, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the bankrupt law, submitted a report, which was agreed to. The report provides simply for the modification instead of the total repeal of section 5,106 of the Revised Statutes concerning discharges in bankruptcy.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 13. — Payne, from the conference committee on the silver bill, made a report, and proceeded to explain it. He said in regard to the proposition to make silver dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, the committee had been unable to agree, but two of the House and all the Senate conferees recommended the omission from the bill of that which related to the silver dollar. He showed that owing to the extraordinary decline in the price of silver within the last few months, and most remarkably within the last ten days, the silver dollar of the weight and fineness prescribed by law is to-day worth no more than eighty cents relatively to gold, and less than ninety cents relatively to greenbacks. So extreme and sudden a change in the value of the silver dollar made the proposition of declaring it legal tender a most startling proposition, and one of a revolutionary character. Certainly Congress and the country should wait before the standard value of silver was fixed by law. Perhaps it could be determined at the next session, but it could not be now. The conference committee, therefore, could not agree in recommending any policy in reference to the silver dollar.

The conference report was adopted—yeas, 129; nays, 75.

Waite, from the select committee to investigate the charges preferred by White, of Ky., against Adams, clerk of the House, for interfering to influence legislation, reported that there was no foundation whatever for the charge.

WASHINGTON, 14. — Poppleton reported a resolution in the Massachusetts contested election case declaring that Frost, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that Abbott is. The vote was taken on the minority report, declaring Frost entitled to his seat, which resulted yeas 79, nays 101, and then the majority report was agreed to without division.

WASHINGTON, 15.

The committee on invalid pensions reported a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month each to the father and mother of the Custer brothers, and it was passed without division.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 13. — The weather continues intensely hot, with a fair prospect that to-day will be the warmest of the season. The sky is clear and delightful, and no signs of rain.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says a few more removals such as those of Jewell, Pratt, Dyer and Yaryan, would leave the President without the support of a single responsible republican in Washington. As it is, many of those who heretofore defended him on almost every occasion, when defense had been necessary, or at least held their peace and refused to criticize his actions, to-day are out-spoken in their condemnation of Grant's unwise, and, to the republican party, almost fatal policy.

The four-oared crew, consisting of Gaston, Host, Howell and Labat, of the London rowing club, sail for the United States this month.

The first Trinity College, Cambridge University boat club, with boatmen and three boats, sail to-day for the international regatta.

Advices from all parts of Canada and the United States say that the Orange procession which occurred yesterday, was without incident, except at Philadelphia. Many of

the parades, especially in Canada, were large and more beautiful than ever.

At Philadelphia a fight occurred at the corner of Broad and Race Streets between Wm. Bushnell, an Englishman, and John McVey, an Irishman, regarding the Orange parade. McVey used an improper epithet to Bushnell, regarding it, when a fight ensued with knives, and both men were so badly cut that neither are expected to live. The fight became general, and lasted for several hours, six or eight participating without the police interfering. None of the combatants were seriously injured except the two mentioned.

The following was finally selected as the rifle team to shoot against the Irish: Farewell, Hyde, Weber, Dakin, Blydenburg, Allen, Fulton, Bruce, Shaffer, Overbaugh, Jewell and Rathbone. It thus seems that Yiel, one of the best shots, is crowded out.

At Newark, this afternoon, three Germans, brothers, named Ticharn, were arrested by police officers Dickerson and Eladen for disorderly conduct. On the way to the station-house the Germans shot Eladen dead and fatally wounded Dickerson. The desperadoes ran to Dawson's tannery, and called for the foreman who had discharged them, but not finding him they fired indiscriminately on the workmen, killing John Albus, assistant foreman, and wounding two others. The employes chased the murderers into the river and stoned them to death.

PHILADELPHIA, 13. — The weather continues oppressively hot and the temperature this morning was higher than on any preceding morning of the season. At 8 a.m. the thermometer showed 95. The sky is cloudy now. A good breeze prevails, and there are indications of a thunder storm. There continue to be many deaths from sunstroke.

PHILADELPHIA, 13. — The session of the Universal Peace Society at Carpenter's hall, this morning, came to a summary and peculiar termination about noon. Dr. Chas. Pinkham, of California, began to address the meeting; his manner was excited and his remarks were wild and disconnected. It soon became manifest that he was insane, and calls to order were heard from all points. President Love insisted that the speaker be allowed to proceed, and Pinkham went on, becoming more and more excited and violent, until at length he sprang upon a chair brandishing a sword in a furious manner. At this point several of their members went out after the police, and several officers came in to remove the disturber, but President Love insisted that he should not be interfered with, and that the principle of non-resistance be strictly adhered to, and there was a consequent clearing of the hall. A large crowd from the outside gathered, and there was great excitement. At length Pinkham became quiet, and said, in explanation, that he had been possessed of the immortal spirit of Washington, but had at last succeeded in shaking the spirit off. The spirit, he explained, had attempted, through him, to pronounce a new declaration. There is great dissatisfaction at President Love's course to-day and heretofore, and members say that if he occupies the chair to-morrow there will be no attendance.

AUGUSTA, Me., 13. — Mr. Blaine, owing to the excessive heat of the past few days, has not improved. The effect of the heat on Mr. Blaine's condition has fully confirmed his physicians in the belief that the original trouble was of the nature of sunstroke.

WASHINGTON, 13. — Gen. Sherman continues unconcerned about Gen. Crook. He characterizes him as cautious as he is brave, and says he is well supported by infantry and cavalry, and well able to defend himself against any possible attack. He says the entire Indian force don't exceed 3,000. Crook has 2,000 with his reinforcements and Terry 1,800, and that no more troops will be needed to subdue the savages.

DETROIT, 13. — The democrats had a large and enthusiastic Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting at the Opera House this evening. Addresses were delivered by several prominent democrats, strongly endorsing the ticket on a platform.

At the Tammany Hall general committee meeting to-night, Augustus Schell presiding, a most lively time ensued. Lengthy resolutions were read endorsing the

nomination of Tilden and Hendricks as the most fit and proper candidates and the only means of saving the country. An amendment was offered, that the committee had unabated confidence in John Kelly, and are confident of marching to victory under his leadership. This provoked an excited discussion. Peter B. Olney, A. B. Caldwell and others said the amendment was out of place, and should be referred to the committee on organization. Edward Cooper denounced John Kelly's action at St. Louis, in fighting and abusing Tilden, and said the democratic party never authorized him to do so. Great confusion followed, and shouts and shrieks of "Sit down," "Throw him out." Resolutions were finally adopted, and John Kelly made a speech, asking that everything be forgotten except the common enemy.

OMAHA, 13. — Recent dispatches from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies state that affairs are very uncertain, owing to the recent news of Custer's defeat. The interior department is issuing nothing but corn and flour. It has failed on beef entirely.

Scouting parties have been withdrawn from the road between the agency and the bridge on the Sydney route.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 13. — On Tuesday an insane man, named Smith, en route to his home in Indiana, in care of his wife, jumped from the train between Black Buttes and Bitter Creek, whilst his wife was asleep. He was found to-day in a ditch badly injured, and thirty-six hours without food or drink.

CINCINNATI, 14. — The constant rains the past few days in middle and southern Ohio, have caused considerable damage to growing crops, fencing on the railroad tracks, and, in some instances, to live stock.

A storm, in the shape of a water-spout, near Londonville, Ohio, destroyed a number of wheat fields, carrying off a hundred head of sheep and washing out several hundred feet of the track, in some places to a depth of eight feet.

PITTSBURG, 14. — At Freedom, a small town on the Ohio river, twenty-four miles below this city, a rain storm occurred yesterday which did great damage, and was destructive of human life. Crows Run, which empties into the Ohio here, was swollen to a river in size; the houses along its banks were flooded, and one, owned and occupied by Thomas Lighthill, was swept away. Mrs. Lighthill and four children, who were in the house at the time, were drowned. None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is supposed they were swept into the Ohio river.

NEW YORK, 14. — No diminution of the intense heat here or throughout the country. The maximum of the thermometer yesterday was 99. Close and oppressive this morning, with signs of rain. The death rate is one hundred over the weekly average.

The *World's* Washington special says Pinchback turned up at the Senate to-day with a demand for the \$2,000 voted him a few days ago, but was refused, for the reason that the contingent fund did not contain enough to pay him. An additional appropriation will be required.

Private dispatches say that Mrs. Crook, wife of Gen. Crook, arrived in St. Louis on Monday from the Hot Springs, Ark. During the journey the sleeping car in which she was riding tumbled over a bank on which they were switching to let a train go by. Mrs. Crook was thrown to one side of the car and her left arm broken between the shoulder and the elbow. She also sustained other injuries.

A Vienna correspondent reports that 25,000 Russian volunteers are ready to march to the assistance of Serbia, and have asked the Roumanian Government for permission to pass through its territory. This application is a source of the greatest embarrassment to Roumania.

The *Sun* has the following special from Philadelphia: Don Carlos visited the Main Building and Agricultural Hall this morning, and, after lunch, took coffee and smoked at the Turkish pavilion, when his brother, Don Alfonso, and his brother's wife, Donna Mara de Las Neuvias, passed by and recognized him. The meeting was unexpected and most cordial. They have not seen each other since Alfonso's defeat in Catoline in 1874. One lived a refugee, in Austria, and the other in England. They have been, since their arrival in this

country, hunting each other. Carlos was in Mexico when Alfonso was in California. The younger brother sails in a few days for Europe. Carlos intends remaining three weeks or more. He denies all the reports of his intention to establish a monarchy either in Mexico or Cuba. He travels exclusively for pleasure. He has not been to Cuba, and says that if he had visited the Island it would have been to fight in the government ranks.

WASHINGTON, 14.

Linderman, Director of the Mint, speaking of the rapid decline in silver says it has now reached a point where France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy must either shoulder the German surplus of silver or prepare to abandon the double standard and adopt a purely gold currency. The reason is, that silver is more valuable in those countries where it is used as a currency than where it has been demonetized, and it will irresistibly flow to those where it commands the highest price. Should the United States at this time return to the double standard, it would be placed in the same embarrassing position which France now holds. If the nations which still maintain the double standard continue to adhere, the gold they have now in circulation will disappear and be thrown in large quantities upon the English and other markets, including the United States. This would tend strongly to restore the equilibrium between the two metals throughout Europe. If the United States adheres to the present policy, the great decline in the value of silver may, by causing an accumulation of gold in England and in this country, make it easier than it otherwise would have been for the United States to resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, or at some subsequent date not far in the future.

The Treasury department has a report from the collector of customs at Sitka, saying that at the mouth of Sitka river, Alaska, on the 15th of May, there were over 900 white miners, and 400 Indians, men, women and children, all en route for the Cossier mines. The river opened on the 26th of May, and the party commenced to ascend.

Indian Inspector Vandervere reports that, at a council with the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies on June 30th, the chiefs and others expressed their willingness to relinquish the Black Hills country on the terms offered by Vandervere. The chiefs promised to keep their people at home, and to remain about the agencies. They declare, and evidence here sustains their declaration, that very few Sioux are absent, and that it is chiefly Cheyennes who have committed the depredations in this neighborhood, and who have gone north to join the hostiles. The Inspector says the only arrangement with the Indians that I regard as practicable at the present time, is an agreement between them and the Government by which they shall relinquish all right to the Black Hills, and consent to such diminished boundaries of their reservations as shall secure this object.

In consideration of this relinquishment Government shall guarantee to continue supplies of food and other articles to them as under the former treaty, for five years from the date of the new agreement. I would further stipulate with the Indians that they shall, whenever Government requires, consent to the removal of their agencies from their present location to any point that may be designated for them on or near the Missouri River, where better farming lands can be found, or to wherever Government may choose to transfer them to better their condition.

As an inducement to their consent to such removal or transfer, there should be offered them a reasonable supply of stock, cattle, oxen, farming implements, lumber for houses, cooking stoves, utensils, wagons, &c., to be distributed to those only who take land and settle upon it for cultivation, or who engage in stock raising or other useful industry. Provision also should be made for schooling the children, and for the instruction of the young men in mechanics and arts. Law should be established among them the same as white men. I would give the Sioux tribes the privilege of sending one of their own people to sit as delegate in Congress. Nearly the entire force of the agency Indians are here now, and are anxious for peace. Statements

representing a different state of things are not entitled to credit. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to stop the rations of these Indians at the present time, and to thus drive them to the alternative of stealing or starving.

Appended to the report is the following statement of "Bear-Stands-Up," an Indian of the Spotted Tail agency, who arrived from Sitting Bull's camp on June 25:

"I went north to the hostile camp for the purpose of bringing home some relations and children belonging to my wife. There are a few northern Santees, Yanktonais, Assinaboines, Arickarees, and Grosventres. The chiefs of the above are Santee, Red End, Yanktonia, White Face, and others not known. Of the above there are very few people. There are also northern Cheyennes, of whom Black Moccasin is chief; about 170 lodges of the Black Feet, chief Scabby Head; Uncapapas, chief Sitting Bull; Sancarcs, chief Spotted Eagle; Minneconjous, chief Black Shield; Ogallallas, chief Crazy Horse. In all there are a little over 2,000 lodges. After the troops got into their country I could not get away and the Indians made soldiers to watch the camp and keep the people together. I talked with Sitting Bull before leaving, and then moved my lodge out in the night, coming very far around to keep out of the way of both the Indians and the troops, and came home by the road known as Old Fort Pierre road, on the east side of the Black Hills, striking the road about half way between the Missouri River and Black Hills, and then came straight to this agency. Sitting Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette and to Bouchet, that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but will fight the whites in that country as long as the question is unsettled. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled, he wants my agent to send him word and tell him what to do. He says he finds a great many guns and other things about the Hills where white men have killed each other and been left on the prairies. Sitting Bull asked how the Brules were treated at their agency. I told him well, but he does not believe it. He does not want to fight the whites, but only steal from them as they have done. White men steal and the Indians won't come to the settlement. The whites kill themselves and make the Black Hills stink, there are so many dead men. He says he heard that the Indians coming from the agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no visitors shall pass between the agency and his camp, either Indians or whites. When rascality about the Black Hills is settled, then he will stop his rascality. The government has promised much to the agency people that never was fulfilled, and it wants to move the agencies again. If moved, who will occupy the land? It belongs to you if you remain where you are. I want you to send me word if the good white people won't listen to the great father no more than your young men will listen to their chief. Sitting Bull says that if the troops come out to him he must fight them, but if they do not come out he intends to visit this agency, and he will counsel his people for peace."

Bear-Stands-Up, who makes this statement, is reliable. He was in Sitting Bull's camp nineteen days, from about May 25th to June 15th.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, as it passed the House originally, appropriated \$14,857,000. In its passage through the Senate \$5,099,000 was added. In the bill, as agreed upon by the conference committee to-day, the Senate recedes from its former action to the amount of \$4,129,000, and the House recedes and allows to be added to the bill the sum of \$950,000, making the appropriation in the bill about \$15,800,000.

ROME, Ga., 14. — Harwood Grant was hung to-day for arson. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was Gen. Hindman, of the Confederate army, at Helena, Ark.

CHEYENNE, 14. — Negotiations have been making for some time, through Capt. Nickerson, of Gen. Crook's staff, with the Utes, who are old enemies of the Sioux, on account of the oft-repeated attacks on them, to secure their co-operation in the present movement against the northern hostile Sioux.

U. M. Curtis, of Rawlins, who had been despatched to the Ute reservation to bring in the detach-