By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15. — The chair laid before the Senate a message from the House announcing the nonconcurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

Morrill moved that the Senate insist upon the amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the House; agreed to.

Morrill, Windom and Withers were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 17. — The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a protest of the leading men of the Osage Indian nation against the establishment of a territorial form of government, for the Indian country; ordered printed, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a message from the President calling the attenion of Congress to the near approach of the new fiscal year, and the failure of Congress, so far, to make provisions for the ordinary expenses of the Government; also to various sections of the Revised Statutes forbidding the expenditures of unexpended balances, and requiring that they be covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year; further he states that if the appropriation bills are not matured before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the Government will be greatly embarrassed for want of funds, and submits a joint resolution to extend the appropriation for the consular and diplomatic and postal services, the support of the army and navy, &c., for the present fiscal year to next; ordered printed and to lie on the table.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The attendance of members at the opening of the House to-day was unusually small, not one seat in ten being occupied. The republican side of the chamber was particularly vacant.

Page introduced a bill providing for the redemption of national bank notes payable in gold at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco; referred.

The Senate amendments to the legislate appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. The Speaker *pro tem.* appointed as such committee Randall, Holman and Foster.

WASHINGTON, 17.— The President sent to the House a message directing attention to the danger of not having the various appropriation bills passed before the first of July, and an important debate took place thereon, at conclusion of which, the message was referred to the appropriation committee.

Mills moved to amend the 6th section of the bill, which reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and artillery and infantry to twenty-three. The amendment was to fix the number of cavalry regiments at eight and infantry and artilllery at twenty; and that the cavalry regiments shall be recruited to 100 men in each company, and kept at that number, and that a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontiers in Texas; the amendment was agreed to.

Hurlburt made a point of order that the eighth section, confining appointments to the grade of second lieutenant to graduates of the military academy, and to non-commissioned officers of the army, was a change of the existing law, and was on its face in the interest of economy. The point of order was sustained by the Chair, and the section was stricken out of the bill.

Atkins moved to amend by reducing the number of enlisted men in the signal service from 450 to 350; agreed to.

WASHINGTON, 19.—A resolution was adopted again appointing Cox Speaker *pro tem.* in the absence of Kerr.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the army appropriation bill. After completing the bill the committee rose and reported it to the House and the bill was paseed.

AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The following is the platform, which was read by Hawley, with the accompanying prefatory remarks—

Mr. President — You must be aware that your committee on resolutions, on assembling, found itself constituted of men of somewhat differing sentiments and widely separated localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the sentiments we are about to present to you, and respectfully submit it for your consideration, and for your amendment if you choose. It is as follows—

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we the representatives of the party in national convention assembled do make the following declaration of principles—

First—The U. S. of America is a a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and state governments under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

Second—the republiicanparty has preserved those governments to their hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pur suit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the republican party is unfinished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union and the complete protection if its citizens in the free enjoyments of all their rights are duties to which the republican party stands sacredly pledged (applause). The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendment is vested by these amendments in the Congress of the U. S. and all declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immedate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of civil, political and republican rights (applause). To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall (applause). In the first act of Congress, signed by Prest. Grant, the national Government sought to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make a provision at the earliest possible period for the redemption of U. S. notes in coin. (Cheers.) Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demands that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment (Loud and long continued applause). Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and to consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, and that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to offices. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth—We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsiblity, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. (Cbeers.)

Seventh—The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic. With a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. (Great cheering, continued for several minutes. In response to repeated calls Gen. Hawley read this plank a second time, and delegates and audience repeated their cheers).

Eighth—The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligation of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the protection shall be afforded to the American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country. (Applause.)

Twelfth—The republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights of woman by the many important amendments effected by the republican legislature, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendency of education, charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration. (Applause.)

Thirteenth — The Convention confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the nation has given our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The great people will always hold those who perilled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth—We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the United South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth—We charge the democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathised with treason, with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding at the national capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion, with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front, with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government, with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing of the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation, with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and for his immense service in war and in peace.

CHICAGO, 15.—In the county court this afternoon, on petition of Mr. Edwards, brother to Mrs. Lincoln, a jury was impanelled, and having heard Edwards' statements to the effect that Mrs. Lincoln is now in a condition to manage her estate and property, and Mr. Swett on behalf of Robert Lincoln, to say that his client would be only too glad to have the decree of the court reversed. The testimony given satisfied the jury. Thereupon the jury gave their verdict that the said Mary Lincoln is restored to reason, and capable to manage and control her own estate.

CHEYENNE, Wy., 15.—Couriers who left Fetterman on the fifth, reached Crook's command on the 9th, on Tongue River. No large force of Indians have yet been met with.

On the evening of the 9th, a skirmish took place at the mouth of Prairie Dog Creek, and two soldiers were slightly wounded by spent balls, the Indians firing a distance of six hundred yards.

The Crows, whom Crook expected to meet at Powder river, and use as scouts, not being there, his chief scout Gruard, with two others, were sent to the Crow agency, a distance of 200 miles to bring them. The scouts have not yet returned after an absence of eleven days. Fears for their safety are entertained.

The snakes who left Camp Brown have not yet joined Crook. The couriers narrowly escaped an ambush on the old Phil. Kearney massacre ground.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan left Fort Laramie this morning for the Red Cloud agency.

The last company of fifth cavalry, making eight in all, arrived here to-day.

BALTIMORE, Md., 16.—Christian Kletz, aged 17, yesterday murdered Almira Street, also 17, the daughter of his employer, residing near Clermont Mills. Confessing his crime he was taken to a neighboring tree and hauled up, but being cut down asked for a gun to shoot himself. It was suggested that he might as well hang himself, when he immediately climbed the tree, placed the rope around his neck, bid the company "good bye" and dropped.

CINCINNATI, 16.—The following points of interest were omitted in the hurried and imperfect report of the convention sent to-day. Before the balloting commenced this morning the chairman of the convention announced a meeting tonight of the national executive committee of the Union League of America at the Burnet House, and read an invitation to visit the House of Refuge, which was received with shouts of laughter. During the call of the roll for the first time the gallery audience were so noisy, and so interrupted the proceedings by cheers, applause, and hisses, that the Chair rebuked them, especially in regard to the hisses, and intimated that unless order was preserved all balloting would stop. Minnesota cast ten votes for Blaine, which was received by loud applause from the gallery. A Mississippi delegate was absent, making the total vote 15, 3 for Bristow, 12 for Morton. Nebraska cast a solid vote for Blaine, which announcement was heralded with applause. Nevada, 3 for Bristow, 2 for Conkling, and 1 for Hayes, without eliciting any enthusiasm.

Blaine's men cheered when New Hampshire cast 7 for Blaine and but 3 for Bristow.

The greatest shouting proceeded from the Blaine supporters, when New Jersey announced 13 for Blaine and five for Hayes, the friends of the latter seemed somewhat downcast. The Conkling men shouted for gladness when New York went almost solid for Conkling. North Carolina gave Blaine 9, Conkling 7, Bristow 1, Morton 0, which rejoiced the adherents of the former two candidates. Ohio cast her 44 solid for Hayes, which caused cheers and hisses from the ill-mannered people in the lofts. When Pennsylvania gave 58 for Hartranft, the cheering came from another part and the white hats were swung with enthusiasm. Morton's friends cheered South Carolina, which gave Morton 13, Bristow 1, Bristow strong was better on 10 from Tennessee, 4 from Texas and 8 from Vermont and his friends were again jubilant.

The territories voted for Blaine except Wyoming, which went for Bristow. The District of Columbia gave Morton two at the conclusion of the ballot.

The second ballot then commenced, and, as Alabama announced 16 for Blaine, his friends sent up a tremendous shout. On the announcement of Connecticut's vote a prolonged hiss materially interfered with the call, and the Chair again lectured the galleries for interfering with the business of the convention, especially as they were there only by sufferance and announced that it might be necessary to clear the galleries. This produced considerable murmuring, but all disturbance was suppressed.

Ingersoll, in a subdued tone announced the vote of Illinois, which showed a loss of three for Blaine. This caused much comment. The difficulty of hearing in the back part of the hall caused the Chair to station a man of stentorian lungs in the rear end of the hall, to announce ballots there also. The ballot proceeded, and the various candidates' friends cheered as each candidate received the favors of delegations.

The second ballot stands thus: Blaine 293, Morton 120, Bristow 114, Conkling 93, Hayes 64, Hartranft 63, Wheeler 3, Washburne 1.

The Chair then announced the third ballot. This was quickly and comparatively quietly taken, and with a slight correction the Chair announced that the vote stood Blaine 292, Bristow 121, Morton 113, the Conkling vote was omitted, Hartranft 68, Hayes 67, Wheeler 3, Washburne 1.

The fourth ballot was then taken and the Chair announced it as follows—Blaine 292, Bristow 126 (great applause), Morton 108, Conkling 78, *Hartranft 71, Hays 68,* Washburne 3, *Wheeler 2.*

On the 5th ballot, when Michigan was called, Governor Baldwin said, "There is a man who has beaten three democratic aspirants for the presidency, and since he is before us as a candidate, Michigan ought to give him her whole vote to lay out the coming democratic candidate for the presidency. Michigan gives twenty-two votes for Rutherford B. Hayes."

This was followed by a season of frantic enthusiasm, in which the New Yorkers took a prominent part, swinging ther hats with great enthusiasm. The Maine men looked dubious and Hale's face grew black. The exciteme t caused by this was dampened by Blaine gain in Missouri, which came soon after. It was stimulated however, by the Hayes gain in North Carolina.

Complaint was made that non-delegates were on the floor, and an order was given to eject them. The Chair then announced the ballot: Blaine 286, Bristow 114, Hayes 64 (applause), Morton 95, Conkling 82, Hartranft 69, Washburne 1, Wheeler 2.

On the sixth ballot, when Alabama was called she did not respond and a motion was made for the delegations to retire and consult for an hour. The motion was ruled out of order. North Carolina, which had given Blaine nothing, now gave him fourteen, and this was the signal for an outburst. Gains in South Carolina were similarly greeted; Bristow's friends likewise applauded.

The chair announced the sixth vote—Blaine 308, Bristow 111, Conkling 81, Hayes 111, Morton 85, Hartranft 50, Washburn 4, Wheeler 2.

A delegate again moved for a recess, but the roll call having been commenced, he was out of order.

The New York delegation, without permission, withdrew amid some confusion. The New York delegation returned just after Colorado had been called, and McCormick mounting the platform amid great expectation, said, "A very unpleasant duty is now imposed upon me as chairman of the Indiana delegation, in withdrawing from further consideration of this convention the name of the g