WASHINGTON.

A Lively Session of Congress Before the Adjournment.

IMMENSE CROWDS AT THE CAPITAL.

Final Compromise on the Sundry Civil Bill.

THE FISHERY AWARD SECTION INCLUDED.

List of the More Prominent Appropriations Made.

E OF THE POSTAL ROUTE BILL.

Desperate Fight of the Brazilian Subsidy Men.

THE SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Fenton's Nomination Saved from Defeat by Conkling.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1878.

SKETCH OF THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE SESSION—EFFORTS OF THE BRAZILIAN SUBSIDY LOBBY TO RETARD LEGISLATION—A BOISTEROUS YET GOOD HUMORED TIME.

An immense crowd is roaming through the Capitol this evening. The weather is charmingly cool. The Capitol always lights up beautifully. The grounds on the east front are filled with people. The Communists are holding a meeting on the steps of the east front. The galleries of the House are crowded, there being an uncommonly large attendance of ladies to witness the closing scenes. The Senate galleries would be full also, but the Senate has been for some time in executive session and the crowd on that side patiently wait for the doors to be reopened. On the House side all the passages leading to the galleries are crowded by people who, if they cannot see anything, at any rate may hear through the open doors the Speaker's loud voice as he puts the questions, and the vociferous ayes, followed by equally vociferous noes, which show that the House is pretty equally divided on most of the catch questions and buncombe resolutions which are offered to spend the time until the Conference Committee can reach an agreement on the Sundry Civil bill.

The President and Cabinet are in attendance to look over and sign bills, and the President has had to consider suddenly the appointment of a new chief of the Silver Commission, Mr. Fenton having been rejected this afternoon.

The House is lively and good humored and various members are using the present occasion to flatter their constituents with buncombe resolutions and even constitutional amendments, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who is in doubt about his re-election, having just introduced a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims, which has passed. There is a good deal of noise and apparent confusion, and this afternoon there was a personal explanation, softened down by General Garfield's ingenious suggestion that words were not to be regarded as offensive unless the speaker meant them to be so. But the main point is that no jobs are getting through. This has always been the cause of the hurry in the final hours of the session, but Speaker Randall, with the help of a few vigilant objectors, with what Speaker Kerr used to call Mr. Holman's confounded disagreeable manners, has kept all jobs out which have not been stuck into the Sundry Civil bill. The Conference Committee has done what it could to eliminate jobs from that, but the Senators have made huge additions, most of which they insist on.

At half-past ten o'clock the House is hilarious, even the Speaker's rulings provoke bursts of irreverent laughter and applause, and the Sergeant-at-Arms walking sternly up one of the aisles to restore order is gibed at by members, who point out some particularly quiet and orderly Representative as the leader and fomenter of disorder, but having had its burst of noise the House subsides on the Speaker's remark that it's now time to stop.

After the House quieted down the Brazilian subsidy men, who are furious at their defeat, demanded that the Post Route bill (an interminable affair) be read through from beginning to end, and the poor Reading Clerk and his assistant went to work, the House occasionally calling, "Louder!" but otherwise remaining orderly for some time. The Brazilian subsidy lobby have done all they could to obstruct legislation since their defeat. Some of them are left high and dry here, without money to pay their hotel bills, and their necessities lead them to the desperate enterprise of trying to prolong the session in the hope of getting another chance. They have made themselves felt as opponents of the fishery award, and it is said are at the bottom of the opposition, which has delayed the passage of that necessary measure.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The Sundry Civil bill was agreed on in conference about nine o'clock, and at a quarter to eleven was reported to the House. Thereupon ensued one of the least sensible proceeding, of the House. When a conference committee reports, it informs the House that it has agreed to strike out certain sections and to retain certain others, giving them only by their numbers, and as the present bill has over two hundred sections it may be imagined that the rapid reading of the numbers of sections conveys about as little information to the members who are to vote as could well be.

PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

The plan on which the Conference Committee has acted is this:—The Senate added over $4,000,000, some say nearly $5,000,000, to the bill as it came from the House. The Conference Committee, after consultation, agreed to split this big difference to half the Senate's increase, that is to say, and to divide something over $2,000,000, therefore, among the most meritorious or the least bad of the Senate's favorite measures. Of course this is very crude legislation, but it saves a couple millions and puts an end to the session, and no one will know certainly until after the adjournment what jobs have slipped in. The anxiety of the lobby is very great. Their interest is always great in the Sundry Civil bill, which is an omnibus with an uncertain number and character of passengers.

The Fishery Award is retained as a section of the bill. The reading of the conference report proceeded tediously, representatives doing their best with the bill before them to get some crude notion of what had been changed or surrendered and what retained. When the reading was concluded, Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, rose to say that he had not signed the conference report, because he was opposed to the last clause, which contains the Fishery award. He was opposed to that, but he'd left others to speak about that who are also opposed to it. And thereupon he gave an account of the bill which, as reported by the committee to the House originally, amounted to $16,500,000. The House increased it $1,000,000. The Senate added $4,500,000, and the conference reduced this by $2,800,000, leaving the bill now at $19,250,000, exclusive of the Fishery award.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Mr. Hewitt followed in an earnest appeal for the passage of the fishery award, declaring it a false and mistaken notion of economy to refuse to appropriate for a debt honestly due and which the nation is in honor bound to pay. Mr. Hewitt said the people of the country would not countenance a violation of the national faith, and that it was not for us to consider whether we would refuse to pay the award, but for Great Britain to consider whether she would accept it, and it belonged to us to offer her the money and to hand it over if she accepts it.

General Butler rose when Mr. Hewitt closed. He said we were to get for $5,500,000 what Canada at one time allowed our fishermen to enjoy for $7,000 a year in tonnage tax. He denounced the Geneva award as paltry, and went on to say that the verdict of the commission not being unanimous was of no effect. General Butler added that the decision of the commission was not final but was to be reviewed by Congress. He had evidently prepared himself carefully for he cited Canadian documents, the London *Times* and other papers, which he sent up to be read. The question, however, has been so thoroughly discussed that he brought out little or no new matter or argument.

General Butler's time expired before he had concluded his remarks and he unwillingly sat down, Mr. Hale being recognized.

REMARKS OF MR. HALE.

Mr. Hale said the award was grossly exorbitant, but he contended that it ought to be paid as it was the result of an international arbitration. We went into the arbitration with our eyes open, and as we did not object beforehand to the court or commission we are bound not to repudiate the verdict because it is distasteful to us or because we believe it to be exorbitant. The committees of both houses have reported that we ought to pay; the Senate has so voted; the House the other day by an almost two-thirds vote agreed to pay it. There is no one to appeal to, and we ought not to stain the national honor by refusing to pay.

SPEECH OF GARFIELD.

General Garfield followed Mr. Hale. He hoped that the House would not think of technicality nor of a mere question of money, but of the fact that this measure is the conclusion of the diplomacy of the war. All the difficulties and differences between us and England were submitted to arbitration. We won at Geneva, we won the San Juan case, we won in all the cases but one, and in that last he admitted that we got the worst of it, and that the verdict was not in accordance with any facts he knew of. Are we to biggle now when we have accepted all the verdicts in our own favor? General Butler's own arguments, he said, were useful for the President in his correspondence with Great Britain to show her that she ought not to accept the money. Congress, he pointed out, is not giving the money, but only putting it into the hands of the President to be paid if after correspondence Great Britain desires it.

MR. COX SNEERS.

Mr. Cox, of New York, followed. He said that what we won in war we gave away in diplomacy. He sneered at the Geneva award as a miserable pittance, and now, said he, we find here a little bill to pay in the last hour of the session, which nobody thinks ought to be paid. He thought the country was in too great distress to pay money for no consideration.

Mr. Hewitt thereupon moved that the House agree to the report of the conference committee.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

On the question of calling the yeas and nays on the report there was a weak attempt at filibustering by Cox, of New York, who moved that the House do now adjourn. He got only fifteen to vote with him, but Cox demanded the yeas and nays, and on this only thirteen members rose with Cox. Thereupon the final question came on the adoption of the report. On this the yeas and nays once more were demanded, but only twenty-eight rose to support this demand. Thereupon a call was made for tellers and also refused and the Chair declared that the bill was passed, and thus the fishery award was passed with the Sundry Civil bill.

A SESSION UNTIL THREE O'CLOCK.

At half-past twelve, and when the bill had just passed, a message from the Senate came asking a continuance of the session to three o'clock. General shouts of "No, no!" arose at this. The Senate resolution was at once read, and the House agreed, by a large majority, to continue the session until three o'clock.

A RECESS.

At twenty minutes before one the House took a recess until two o'clock.

At fifteen minutes past one the galleries are still not quite deserted, and in the House the members have gathered on the democratic side and are singing "Home, Sweet Home!" The Senate is engaged in clearing the calendar. The clerks are busy completing the enrollment of the Sundry Civil bill and the President and Cabinet are waiting to sign the bill. The President expects to start off for Princeton at two o'clock. Neither House will do any more work of importance, and it is possible that the adjournment may come before the hour set—three o'clock.

SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate has spent the greater part of the night in executive session. Judge Lawrence, of Illinois, was nominated for the Silver Commission in place of Governor Fenton, and was later withdrawn, and Mr. Fenton was confirmed. The executive session lasted about four hours, as a great many nominations were brought in at the last.

The resolution to prolong the session was passed because the hour previously set—one o'clock—was too close to make certain that the Sundry Civil bill could be safely got through all its stages.

The House agreed that the Appropriation Committee shall meet on the 21st of November to begin work on the appropriations for the following year.

TRIALS OF THE ECONOMIZERS IN THE HOUSE—DENUNCIATIONS FOR TRYING TO SAVE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

It is an ungracious and ungrateful task to try to economize the people's money, as many prominent members of the House have found, particularly of late. Some of them complain that they hear themselves denounced on all hands for service which they know to be hard, for unremitting vigilance and determined opposition to wasteful expenditures. There is scarcely an economizer of them all that has not friends whom he has to oppose, and every attempt to save money or to kill even so transparent a job as the Brazilian subsidy is denounced as another unpatriotic blunder. All the subsidy men have of course only the good of the country in view, and every jobber and lobbyist is quite certain that if it were not for this miserably economical House he could, with his little game, restore the prosperity of the country. The great Hendrick B. Wright caused laughter by the announcement in public that he had just been renominated by a grateful constituency, to many of whom he had been a benefactor in the matter of bread. But Mr. Wright is only a little more frank than the rest of the people who would divide the public money if they could get a chance. Moreover, it must be said for Mr. Wright that he does keep his pockets full of pennies for the street beggars.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1878.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

The total number of bills introduced in both houses up to ten o'clock to-night was 6,629. Up to that hour the total number of joint resolutions which are in the nature of laws was 243. Of the bills over five thousand were introduced in the House.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1878.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY CONFERENCE COMMISSIONERS—PRESIDENT HAYES' NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AFTER MUCH TROUBLE—CONKLING TO THE RESCUE OF FENTON.

Some very unusual proceedings took place in executive session of the Senate this afternoon and evening concerning the nominations of Messrs. Reuben E. Fenton, William S. Groesbeck and Francis A. Walker as Commissioners to represent the United States in the coming international conference on the silver question. The friends of silver remonetization at the session this afternoon argued that at least two of the three Commissioners should be in sympathy with the movement for the furtherance of which the conference was devised by Congress. This proposition was very generally concurred in, but various opinions were expressed as to the course likely to be pursued by the respective nominees and the real nature of their views on the main questions involved. At the end of the discussion Mr. Groesbeck's nomination was confirmed, and the other two were laid over a few hours in order to give the President an opportunity to replace one of them with the name of some person not committed to the single gold standard theory.

The Senate, three hours subsequently, went into executive session again, the President having in the meantime made no withdrawal. The nomination of Professor Walker was thereupon confirmed, and that of Governor Fenton rejected, though no formal vote was taken upon either of the nominations.

Upon learning the action of the Senate, the President sent in the name of Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois, in place of Reuben E. Fenton.

Soon after the Senate went into executive session this evening Senator Conkling, who had not been present when Governor Fenton's nomination was this afternoon rejected, moved to reconsider the vote of rejection. It was competent for any Senator to make this motion as no formal vote had been taken on the question. Mr. Conkling contended that no objections had been raised against Governor Fenton's qualifications for the proper discharge of the duties of Commissioner to the monetary conference which did not apply with greater force to the new nominee, Mr. Lawrence. He considered Governor Fenton's acquirements in this special field of investigation superior to those of Mr. Lawrence, and he expressed a strong desire that the former should yet be confirmed. These remarks immediately gave rise to a long discussion, which related almost exclusively to Mr. Lawrence's fitness and only incidentally disclosed the fact that the so-called "silver men" in the Senate still adhered to their objections against Mr. Fenton on the ground that he is a believer in the single gold standard theory and that at least two of the three commissioners ought to be in sympathy with the double standard movement, to promote which the conference was originated.

At the close of the debate, which lasted until nearly half-past eleven o'clock, a vote was taken on Mr. Conkling's motion to reconsider Governor Fenton's rejection, and it was defeated by two majority, there being yeas 23, nays 25. The division was mainly upon lines of financial views. Senator Kernan did not vote.

The nomination of Mr. Lawrence was then reported back from the Committee on Finance with a favorable recommendation, and Mr. Morrill moved that it be forthwith confirmed. A single objection, however, prevented its consideration during the same executive session. The Senate thereupon resumed consideration of legislative business for a few moments, and then again went into executive session, by which time a message was received from the President withdrawing the nomination of Mr. Lawrence and returning that of Governor Fenton.

After a brief discussion the nomination of Governor Fenton was confirmed by a vote of 26 against 22, and a motion to reconsider this vote was, on motion of Senator Conkling, laid on the table by the same majority.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Josiah Dent and S. Ledyard Phelps to be Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

AUDITOR OF RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

The President to-night sent to the Senate the name of Theophilus French, of Ohio, to be Auditor of Railroad Accounts under the recent act of Congress, and the nomination was confirmed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL AS AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE AND PASSED BY CONGRESS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as agreed upon by the committee of conference and as it passed both houses to-night contains the Senate provision for the payment of the fisheries award of the Halifax Commission.

The Senate amendment providing for ante-bellum Southern mail claims is stricken out.

The items for continuing work upon the public buildings at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which were made $300,000 each by the House of Representatives, but increased one-third by the Senate, are compromised by the conference committee at $350,000 each.

The Senate amendment of $327,500 to construct a building in Washington for the Printing and Engraving Bureau is retained, but the Senate provision for the purchase of the Freedman's Bank Building is stricken out.

The Senate item of $400,000 for commencing the north wing of the new State, War and Navy Department is agreed to after reducing it to $350,000, and the amount for continuing work on the east wing is compromised at $325,000.

The other items for public buildings are, as finally fixed in the bill, as follows:—

Boston Custom House, $10,000; Fall River, $20,000; Hartford, $25,000; Albany, $50,000; New York (Sub-Treasury), $15,000; Utica, $50,000; Harrisburg, $50,000; Evansville, Ind., $45,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., $47,000; Lincoln, Neb., $12,500; Topeka, Kan., $40,000; Memphis, $25,000; Little Rock, $30,000; Helena, M. T., $10,000; Atlanta, $60,000; Raleigh, $34,000; Nashville, $35,000; New Orleans, $30,000; Austin, Texas, $40,000; Parkersburg, W. Va., $9,000; San Francisco, $102,000; Trenton, N. J., $10,000; Dover, Del., $7,000.

The Senate provisions for continuing the Hot Springs Commission are retained after being amended in sundry matters of detail.

The Senate amendment authorizing the President to detail an engineer officer for service as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia without regard to rank is stricken out, so the requirement of the recently enacted law, providing a permanent form of government for the District—that such officer shall not be below the rank of captain—remains in force. This excludes Lieutenant Hoxie, the present District engineer.

All Senate amendments providing for an increased number of life saving stations and for the salaries of superintending officers created under the Cox bill are retained. The Senate item of $11,000 for a lighthouse at Stamford harbor, Conn., is omitted. The Senate amendments are retained which appropriate $40,000 for a lighthouse on Racine Point, Mich.; $15,000 for one at Fort Point, Galveston harbor and $20,000 for one in Hooper's Straits, Md., and also providing $20,000 for beacon lights on the Chesapeake and Albemarle line of inland navigation, and $20,000 for range lights in Port Royal harbor, S. C.

The Senate clause authorizing commercial rates to be paid for government advertising since April 10, 1877, and hereafter is retained.

The Senate item of $12,000 for the purchase of the "Washington relics" from the Lewis family, of Clark county, Va., is stricken out.

The Conference Committee agreed to the amendment appropriating $40,000 for erecting an American building at the Paris Exposition.

The Senate item of $50,000 for a military telegraph line from Bismarck, D. T., to St. Ellis, M. T., is retained.

The Senate appropriation of $250,000 to indemnify the States for enrolling and equipping troops during the late war is stricken out.

The item of $25,000 for rebuilding officers' quarters at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is also stricken out.

The Conference Committee agreed to the Senate provision for the payment of Captain Eads for improvements at the South Pass of the Mississippi.

The Senate provisions for the construction of a free bridge across the Mississippi River, near Fort Snelling, Minn., are all retained.

The Senate item of $150,000 to commence the construction of a dry dock at League Island, Pa., is wholly stricken out, and the similar item for Mare Island Navy Yard is reduced to $75,000.

The Senate appropriation of $75,000 for the completion of the development of the water power at Rock Island Arsenal, in accordance with contracts with the Moline Company, is retained.

The Conference Committee agreed to the Senate amendment providing for a report by the Secretary of the Interior as to the value of lands adjoining the Capitol grounds, with a view to selecting a site for the proposed new Congressional Library building.

The clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission of three persons to visit the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians to confer with them about their permanent location and to provide for their removal is retained.

The Senate item appropriating $220,000 to pay arrears of interest on Chickasaw Indian trust fund bonds is agreed to.

The Senate amendments providing for an investigation of the disease of swine and to complete the work of the United States Entomological Commission are both retained, but reduced in amount to $10,000 each.

The item of $83,333 to pay a balance due the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for services in 1866 under the China mail contract was stricken out.

The deficiency item for compensation of postmasters is reduced from $150,000 to $75,000 and that for deficiencies in the postal revenues is reduced from $500,000 to $250,000.

The Senate provision of $250,000 for deficiencies in the expenses of United States courts is reduced to $150,000.

THE ARMY AS A POSSE COMITATUS.

Secretary McCrary will issue an order to the army citing the section of the Army bill which prohibits that branch of the service being used as a *posse comitatus* in any of the States and directing its enforcement in the future.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Owing to the postponement of the final adjournment of Congress until to-day the Potter Investigating Committee has further postponed its meeting until to-morrow, the presence of the members in the House being necessary during the last hours of the session.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE MARINES.

A BLUNDER IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL—NO PROVISION FOR THE PAY OF RECENTLY RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1878.

In the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, there is an omission that will cause some inconvenience to several worthy officers of the marine corps recently retired from active service—nothing less than a failure to provide for their pay. To explain this matter it is necessary to state that heretofore the pay of officers and men has been appropriated in bulk. For example the act of March 3, 1877, reads thus:—

For pay of officers of the marine corps and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and others of the corps, and for transportation of officers travelling without troops and for payment to discharged soldiers for clothing withdrawn, $619,820.

The House Appropriation Committee, being dissatisfied with this inexact style of appropriating the public moneys, which allows some latitude to the Navy Department, have provided for the corps for the next fiscal year in the following itemized manner:—

For pay of officers of the marine corps as follows:—One colonel commandant, $4,500; one colonel, $4,000; two lieutenant colonels, $8,000; one adjutant and inspector, one quartermaster and one paymaster, $10,000; four majors, $14,000; two assistant quartermasters, $5,400; twenty captains, $46,800; thirty first lieutenants, $54,750; twenty-one second lieutenants, $29,540. Retired list—One brigadier general, $4,125; one lieutenant colonel, $3,000; three majors, $7,500; one assistant quartermaster, $2,100; three captains, $4,455; one first lieutenant, $1,125; two second lieutenants, $2,190.

CHANGES SINCE ESTIMATES WERE MADE UP.

Since the estimates were submitted to Congress the organization of the corps has been modified by casualties and retirements, so that the number of officers on the active list has been decreased by two second lieutenants, and the retired list has been increased by one major, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant.

If the amount appropriated for pay could be used without regard to the status of the officers there would be sufficient for all; but Congress having set apart $24,405 specifically for certain retired officers whose grades and compensation are designated, the Navy Department has no authority to exceed that sum or to apply the surplus of any other appropriation toward making up a deficiency in the pay of retired officers, or, in fact, to pay anything whatever to any retired officers except those specially provided for in the bill. Section 3,678, Revised Statutes, settles this question in the following words:—

All moneys appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they were respectively made, and for no others.

The officers of the navy have escaped a similar inconvenience by the insertion of an item of $481,725 immediately after the paragraph making an appropriation for the retired list "for the payment of such officers as may be in service either upon the active or retired list during the year ending June 30, 1879, in excess of the number of each class provided for in this act," &c. By an unfortunate oversight a like provision has not been made for the marine corps.

Any additional allowance of ten per cent increase of pay for each five years' service that may accrue to officers on the active list during the coming fiscal year will also be temporarily cut off.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

CIVILIAN CLERKS AND SECRETARIES IN THE NAVY TO BE DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1878.

An act of Congress, approved May 4 last, directs the discontinuance of the appointment of clerks and secretaries from civil life to commanders of squadrons and vessels of the United States Navy, and provides for the detail for those duties of officers of the navy not above the rank of master. In conformity with this act Secretary Thompson has issued an order directing that the appointments of secretaries and clerks from civil life on vessels out of the waters or ports of the United States on and after the 1st day of July, 1878, will cease on the arrival of the vessels on which they are serving within the waters or ports of the United States and such secretaries and clerks will be allowed mileage to their actual homes or residences. Secretaries and clerks on vessels in our waters will be discharged July 1, with mileage.

HERD SALES IN KENTUCKY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 19, 1878.

The Vinewood herd of shorthorns, the property of B. B. Groom, bankrupt, were sold to-day by the assignees. One hundred and thirty females brought $60,470. Sixty-four males remain to be sold. The herd consisted of Kirklevington's Duchess, Rose of Sharons, Red Roses, Wild Eyes, Constances, Cambrias, Craggs and imported cows.

Most of the animals were sold to Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Canada and England.

Mr. Adair and Simon Beatty, two Englishmen, bought largely, as also Hon. George Brown, of Bean Park, Canada.

The highest priced animals were Kirklivingtons. T. J. Murphy, of Detroit, Mich., bought for $2,000 Fifteenth Lady Oxford, imported; Hon. George Brown, for $1,000, a Wild Eyes, bred by the Duke of Devonshire; Hon. George Brown paid $2,000 for a Wild Eyes; T. J. Murphy, $2,800 for a Wild Eyes; J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron, Mich., $1,000, and a Wild Eyes was sold to L. G. V. Cannon, of Burlington, Vt., for $1,900. T. C. Cornell, of Lyons, N. Y., bought several head. The Rose of Sharons were mostly sold to go to England. Terms of sale were cash.

AUSTRALASIAN NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1878.

The following advices have been received by the steamer City of New York:—

The unemployed workingmen of Melbourne held a large meeting on May 20. They have been promised temporary employment on public works.

The revenue of New South Wales exceeds the estimates. The Council have rejected the Parliamentary Privileges bill. The Sydney exhibition is a failure. The New Guinea expedition is succeeding beyond all expectation.

It has been resolved to fortify four of the principal ports of New Zealand, the colonists having undertaken to meet the cost. A disastrous flood has caused great destruction to property in Coromandel. Mines, batteries, roads, water races and tramways suffered considerably; bridges were carried away and roads and tracks were blocked up by land slips in every direction. The renowned native chief Hapuku is dead. The Maori King and his counsellors are becoming reconciled to Europeans.

MISSOURI GREENBACKERS.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 19, 1878.

In the Greenback State Convention held here to-day F. J. Underwood, of Springfield, was elected permanent president and G. W. Drinkard secretary. Several speeches were made. The number of delegates admitted will probably be 200. Every Congressional district and two-thirds of the counties of the State will be represented. At this writing the platform is not perfected, and more speeches are being made. So far the proceedings have been of but little interest. The platform will be adopted to-morrow. Advices from St. Louis are to the effect that the united labor party and nationals of that city will co-operate in the autumn campaign. It is said the united labor party has 18,000 sworn members in St. Louis, and it is claimed that a combination with the nationals will carry all Congressional districts of that city.

VERMONT DEMOCRATS.

MONTPELIER, June 19, 1878.

The democrats held a preliminary caucus to-night. It is probable that George L. Waterman, of Hyde Park, will preside at the Convention to-morrow, and that W. H. H. Bingham will be the candidate for Governor.

THE ST. JOHN FIRE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 19, 1878.

Since the great fire a year ago 860 buildings have been erected, and are valued at over $4,000,000. The Relief Society received during the year $372,000, and expended on the destitute $205,000. Besides this $50,000 sent from England has been distributed. Other contributions of money and goods increase the expenditures to $500,000. There is still much destitution, and the balance on hand is being reserved for the coming winter.

THE WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Platt and General Hastings.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The Ceremonies at the Executive Mansion.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1878.

A quiet, family like gathering of several hundred people took place at the White House early this evening in response to invitations sent to the favored few, reading as follows:—

The President and Mrs. Hayes requests your presence at the marriage of their neice, Emily Platt, to Russell Hastings, Wednesday evening, June 18, 1878, at seven o'clock. Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

The White House never was the scene of a more joyous occasion or sent out a fairer bride. The whole mansion was illuminated and profusely decorated with flowers, especially the inner corridor and the red, blue and green parlors, which were perfect triumphs of the florist's art. The blue parlor, where the ceremony took place, was a *chef d'œuvre* of decorative skill. The velvet carpet is of softly shaded gray, blended with blue; the walls are tinted to match, with golden mouldings; the chairs and sofas are of gilt, upholstered with blue satin damask, the hangings and lambrequins to correspond with handsome curtains of hand wrought lace. Fronting its one great window, which commands a beautiful view of the Potomac and the Executive grounds, fountains and gardens, was a broad cornice of solid lilies, roses and fuschias, below which was festooned a heavy rope of vines with swinging tassels of ferns and lilies, in the centre depending from this rope was a magnificent marriage bell, over three feet across and four feet high, composed of choicest rosebuds, lilies and other fine white flowers. The inside was lined with solid rosebuds and the fragrant deutzia, and the tongue was a circular bouquet of lilies of the valley. Nellie Grant's marriage bell, which a few years ago hung in the same place, was said to be superb, but this was conceded by all authorities to be even more beautiful. From the great crystal chandeliers depended wreaths of Boston smylax, and the same plant draped the mirrors, picture frames and cornices; giant fuschias, ferns and tropical plants adorned the corners. The mantels were perfect masses of bloom fringed with maiden's hair; every table held its fragrant tribute and upon the walls hung several exquisite wreaths, the gifts of loving friends.

THE BRIDAL PARTY.

At precisely seven o'clock the bridal party entered the Blue Room in the following order:—First, Mrs. General Mitchell, eldest sister of the bride, leaning on the arm of the President, next, Mrs. Hayes, with the groom; next, the fair bride upon the arm of her father, Mr. Platt, of Columbus, Ohio; then came Mrs. Fullerton, the bride's other sister, with the brother of the bride, and the immediate relatives. Arriving under the marriage bell the ceremony was performed by Bishop Jagger, of the Southern Episcopal Diocese, of Ohio, the President giving the bride away.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

The bridal robe was an elegant white brocade, in fern leaf pattern, cut princesse, with immense train, square corsage and elbow sleeves; the bottom of the skirt was edged with two rows of fine knife plaiting in white gros grain, with a shell trimming of the brocade above that, headed with sprays of orange blossoms. The same typical flowers festooned the train, were draped diagonally across the front, garlanded the neck and sleeves, and fastened the voluminous veil that floated around the bride like a cloud; she wore no jewels of any kind; her shining black hair was simply arranged in a coil, worn low in the neck; she wore long sleeves of white kid, and satin slippers, and carried a point lace fan with pearl sticks, one of the bridal presents. An elegant point lace fan, another gift and a bouquet of white flowers, completed the *tout ensemble* of one of the most stylish brides of the season. Miss Platt is a brunette and is said to resemble her aunt, Mrs. Hayes, so closely that the two have often been mistaken for mother and daughter.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

The groom, General Hastings, is a tall, fine looking gentleman, somewhat lame from a wound received in battle.

THE DRESS OF MRS. HAYES.

Mrs. Hayes wore the elegant dress which was made for the late Union League reception at Philadelphia. It is a heavy cream colored gros grain, combined with brocaded velvet grenadine of the same shade, garnished with magnificent chenille ball, fringe and lace, braided with pearls. It was cut Princesse en train, with square corsage, filled in with tulle and elbow sleeves, met by the long gloves. It was a most becoming costume to the handsome mistress of the White House.

THE GUESTS.

The guests comprised all the immediate relatives on both sides, the members of the Cabinet, friends of the family from Columbus, who are resident in Washington, Vice President Wheeler, General Sherman and family, Senator Stanley Mathews, Minister Noyes and a few others

AFTER THE CEREMONY.

Immediately after the ceremony and customary congratulations the party repaired to the private dining room, where a dainty repast was spread, consisting of ices, confections, cakes, salads, sandwiches, coffee, chocolate, lemonade, &c. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers, and the table was charming. At either end stood an immense wedding cake, at least three feet high, trimmed with silver and wreathed with roses; pyramids of flowers and epergnes of fruit were disposed at intervals, and at each plate stood a silver bouquet holder containing a dainty boutonnierre. The gold spoons, forks and knives; the china, edged with purple and gold and bearing the United States coat of arms in the centre looked natural, but the customary wineglasses were missing.

THE WEDDING TOUR.

At half-past nine the newly married pair departed for New York, where they are to spend the first few days of the honeymoon. The plan of their tour is not yet decided upon, but they design visiting the Canadas and most places of interest in the United States during the summer, and they will probably settle at Rockford, Ill., where General Hastings is engaged in business, for the winter.

THE BRIDE'S TRAVELLING DRESS.

The bride's travelling dress is of dark bottle green camel's hair and silk; the skirt is short, with a front of camel's hair plainly draped across like an apron and a full back of silk. The polonaise is cut a short vest front and in long swallow tail behind, with loops of silk extending down the back; hat, gloves, boots and parasol in exactly matching shade complete this elegant costume.

THE TROUSSEAU.

The trousseau is quite extensive and was principally made by Mme. Poix, of New York. By special request of Mrs. Hayes and the bride the minutiæ are withheld from publication. Suffice it to say there are dresses for every imaginable occasion—for the house, street, church, ball and opera. There are carriage costumes, walking costumes and reception costumes. An elegant reception dress is of pale blue gros grain, trimmed with valenciennes; another is of white India muslin over peach colored silk; another is of cameo tinted satin combined with velvet; a black velvet and grenadine makes a most becoming walking costume; another is of black gros grain embroidered in colors; another elegant black silk is heavily beaded with jet.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The wedding gifts were numerous and costly. The delicacy of the family prevents their publication and great pains were taken to keep even the mention of them from the inquisitive ears of the press. Among other presents was a bank check of considerable value from the President, a tea set of solid silver, a set of gold fruit spoons and a number of bronzes and vases, an exquisite ormulu and silver clock, a tiny watch incrusted with diamonds and a triple necklace of pearls.

WEDDINGS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This was the seventh wedding that has taken place at the Executive Mansion, and it is said that none exceeded it in simplicity and quiet taste. The first wedding was that of Representative John G. Jackson, of Clarksburg, Va. (now West Virginia), and Miss Todd, a near relative of Mrs. Madison. This took place in 1811, in Madison's administration.

The next was that of President Monroe's daughter Martha and Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, in 1820.

The third was that of John Adams, son of President John Quincy Adams, and his cousin, Miss Hellen, at which General Ramsey, now of Washington, was one of the groomsmen. This was in 1826.

Next came the marriage, in General Jackson's administration, of the daughter of Major Lewis, an old friend and military companion of Jackson, to M. Pageot, a Frenchman from Martinique. Pageot was subsequently French Minister to the United States, and the memory of both the social qualities of his bride and the grim peasantry with whom Old Hickory gave her away at the nuptials is still fresh in the minds of the older class of residents of the city.

The fifth was that of Miss Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, to a gentleman named Waller, of Virginia.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S MARRIAGE.

President Tyler himself was married during his administration, but his wedding took place in New York. His reception, however, was held in the East Room of the White House, and is remembered as one of the most brilliant events in the social annals of Washington. President Tyler, it will be borne in mind, kept his engagement secret until within a few hours, as some say, before the celebration of his marriage. He left Washington ostensibly to investigate the affairs of a Connecticut postmaster, who had embezzled government money, and he surprised the republican court by bringing back a blooming bride, whose maiden name was Julia Gardner. Mrs. Tyler, who still resides in Washington, in recalling this romantic episode in the life of President Tyler, mentions, somewhat humorously, that up to that time—1844—postmasters were the only federal officials who stole money belonging to the government.

NELLIE GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

A long period ensued before the recurrence of a matrimonial event at the White House—a period which has whitened the tresses of the bride of President Tyler, who is yet, notwithstanding her nearly three-score years, an attractive and entertaining woman. The lapse of thirty years brings the nuptial record down to the union of Nellie Grant with Mr. Sartoris in 1874, an event with which all society people of the present day are familiar. One of the most interesting features of this wedding was the presentation by Mrs. Tyler of a very beautiful bouquet of flowers as an acknowledgment of Miss Grant's succession to the brideship of the Executive Mansion.

THE BRIDE OF THE PRESENT.

The bride, Miss Emily Platt, was born about the year 1850 at Columbus, Ohio. Her mother was the President's only sister and is said to have been a woman of unusual personal attractions. Miss Platt is one of a family of four children—three girls and one boy. Her sisters are Mrs. General John S. Mitchell and Mrs. Dr. Fullerton. Her education was completed in Wells' Seminary, at Aurora, N. Y., and was supplemented in 1875 by several months of European travel in company with Mr. R. H. Platt, her brother. Since the inauguration of President Hayes she has been a guest at the White House and has become quite well known to society here through that channel.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

The groom, General Russell Hastings, is several years her senior, and is principally known as having served as adjutant on the staff of General Hayes in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign. He was born at Greenfield, Mass., and when yet a small boy removed with his parents to Willoughby, Ohio, where he settled. At the beginning of the rebellion he enlisted in an Ohio regiment as a private. He was subsequently appointed second lieutenant of company I, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, which was then officered as follows:—Colonel, William S. Rosecrantz, afterward general; lieutenant colonel, Stanley Matthews, now United States Senator from Ohio; major, Rutherford B. Hayes. General Hastings was severely wounded at the fight of Opequan, on the 1st of September, 1864, and has never fully recovered from his injuries, as his crippled leg bears proud but melancholy evidence. On the 25th of August, 1865, he was mustered out of the service. At this time he had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel and was brevetted a brigadier general when he was discharged as a recognition of his gallant services with the Kanawha Division, which General Hayes commanded during the latter part of the war. After the war he returned to Ohio and entered politics, and was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was next appointed United States Marshal for the Northern district of Ohio, but about four years ago he resigned the latter position and went to Rockford, Ill., where he settled. He entered the banking business, at which he is still engaged.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The committee of the Southern Railroad of Long Island appointed by the stockholders to adjust the bonded indebtedness have concluded to submit the following basis on Tuesday next—viz., to scale down the second mortgage bonds sixty per cent and the third mortgage bonds forty per cent, the first mortgages to be left intact.

A committee consisting of Receiver King, of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and Robert Garret, a director of the same, has been in the city for a short time past endeavoring to perfect the plans of reorganization of that road. The preliminary