SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Special Committee of the Senate.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Howard, chairman of the Select Committee to investigate the facts relating to the imprisonment of David Hatch, an American citizen, on the island of San Domingo, made a majority report, reviewing all the testimony in the case, covering a large number of pages They fully exonerate General Babcock, Cazanau, Mr. Fabens, and the United States Minister on that island, from any complicity in the imprisonment of Hatch. Referring to the San Domingo treaty, the committee says:

"We take equal pleasure in expressing our conviction, after weighing all the facts and circumstances within our knowledge, that in its negotiation and preparation the treaty is free from any fraud or unfairness, and the agents employed by the respective governments have all acted with becoming frankness and sincerity."

The majority report is signed by Senators Howard, Nye, Williams and Warner.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Schurz, from a minority of the committee submitted a report, in which they express regret at being obliged to dissent from the majority in every important point of fact.

They submit from the testimony that Mr. Hatch is a gentleman by his test character. The diplomatic representative of the Dominican government (Mr. Fabens) admits that Mr. Hatch's private character is without reproach.

After reciting all the circumstances of Babcock's mission to San Domingo, and all the facts concerning Hatch, the committee bring them all to the knowledge of Babcock, and show that he refused to have anything to do with an American citizen so held in prison, and declined to speak a word for persons so outraged, and went even so far as to omit all inquiry concerning the reasons for which that citizen was held captive, while a few minutes investigation would have convinced him that the only thing which he considered proof of that captive's guilt did not exist on the record, and that the trial, sentence and consequent imprisonment and torture were barbarous outrages from beginning to end.

The statement of Mr. Delmonie, the Dominican Attorney General, indicates clearly that in the Dominican government the impression was entertained that the United States commissioners, viz: Babcock and party, did not want to have Hatch released.

Mr. Gautier, Dominican Secretary of State, in reply to the demand of Perry for the release of Hatch, wrote that Hatch was kept in prison for reason of his liberation being considered injurious to annexation. Then Mr. Gautier requested Perry to refer the matter once more to the government at Washington, as he had reason to expect from them a decision different from Perry's demand. The matter was referred to Babcock. There was court between the two. In that letter Cazanau related how he, in the presence of Baez, had declared it was not only the Dominican President's right, but his duty to keep an American citizen in prison, if that citizen might excrete an influence injurious to the annexation scheme. The committee strongly reprobate this sentiment of Cazanau, who is himself an American citizen.

The minority submit the following points from the evidence:

1. Hatch, an American citizen of irreproachable character, was arrested by the Dominican authorities on a charge of having aided a party of revolutionists. He was tried by military commission and sentenced to be shot. The record of the trial shows the whole proceeding was a barbarous farce.

2. Hatch was pardoned on condition he would leave the country, by decree of the Dominican Senate, officially published October 4, 1869.

3. Hatch was, in spite of that decree, kept in prison until the middle of March, 1870.

4. President Baez and his Secretary of State, Gautier, the latter in an official note addressed to the representative of the United States, stated as the reason for Hatch's continued incarceration after the decree of pardon, that it was feared he would injure the annexation scheme if set free.

5. Commercial agents of the United States, Smith and Perry, used every means in their power to procure the release of Hatch.

6. Gen. Babcock was sent to San Domingo as the special agent of this government, and having authority to give direction to war vessels of the United States in Dominican waters for the protection of Baez's government against foreign interference, not only declined to speak a single word in favor of the release of Hatch, but also discouraged others from doing so.

The minority believe that, aside from Hatch's pecuniary loss, he, in consideration of the treatment he received at the hands of the Dominican government, entitled to liberal reparation.

They cannot close their report without declaring their most emphatic dissent from the position taken by the majority, that the imprisonment of an American citizen abroad, on the ground that he might exercise injurious influence this or that way with regard to questions of public interest, can be justified or excused under any circumstances. They reject it as a doctrine utterly repugnant to free institutions, and unprecedented in the history of this republic. They desire also to designate the insinuation contained in the majority report, that this investigation is instituted for the purpose of assailing the executive branch of the government as uncalled for and frivolous. They would be sorry to think that the executive would continue an attack on a fair investigation into the conduct of its agents.

The report is signed by Senators Schurz Ferry and Vickers.

The following is the resolution reported by Mr. Schurz, from the minority of the Committee:

Whereas, David Hatch, an American citizen, was unjustly imprisoned by the government of the Dominican Republic, for a considerable period of time, and in consequence of which imprisonment was subjected to great inconvenience, suffering and pecuniary loss; and whereas the treatment David Hatch received, as this government is officially informed by Mr. M. M. Gautier, Secretary of State to the Dominican Republic was owing to the approbation entertained by the Dominican government, that David Hatch, if set at liberty, would exercise an injurious influence with regard to the treaty annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States; and whereas this constitutes a gross outrage on Mr. Hatch, and an indignity to this Republic.

Resolved, &c., That the President be requested to demand of the government of the Dominican Republic full reparation for the suffering and losses of David Hatch as a prisoner.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The reports submitted to the Senate yesterday in the matter of the San Domingo investigation are regarded as very remarkable documents. The majority report wholly acquits General Babcock, the American Commissioner, of using any improper influences in negotiating the San Domingo treaty, and justifies President Baez's imprisonment of the American citizen Hatch. The tenor of the minority report, which is signed by the Senators Ferry and Schurz, Republicans, and by Senator Vickers, of Md., is just the reverse. The voluminous evidence and all the important official correspondence are, however, submitted, and on these the Senate and the country can decide, which report should be sustained. They give a complete inside history of all the negotiations for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States. Among the most important of these documents is the original protocol agreed on in September last, in which appears the interesting announcement that "President Grant privately agrees to use all his influence to make the annexation acceptable to a majority of Congress" before he officially submits the treaty to the Senate. The 5th article of this protocol declares that it shall be kept an inviolable secret, but it has leaked out *by the testimony*. The following is a copy:

[Translation.]

"The following bases which shall serve for framing a definite treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic have been reduced to writing and agreed upon by General Orville E. Babcock, aid-de-camp to his Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, and his special agent to the Dominican Republic, and Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior and of Police, charged with the foreign relations of the Dominican Republic: First—His Excellency General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment, and he offers to make no communication to that body on the subject until he shall be certain that it will be approved by a majority. The acceptance of annexation will oblige the United States to pay one million and a half in coin in order that the Republic may pay its debt, estimated at that sum. If the debt is in excess, it is to be charged to the Republic. Second—In case the North American Congress shall reject the proposition for annexation, the Dominican government would accept, as the price of the sale of Samana, the two millions of dollars in coin which the same government offered it under President Johnson. Third—His Excellency President Grant assumes the obligation to remit forthwith to the Dominican government the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred thousand dollars to be in coin and fifty thousand in arms, for the purpose of defraying the unavoidable expenses of this State. Credit shall be allowed for the amount either on account of that which will be payable in the event of an acceptance of annexation or of a preference for the acquisition of Samana.

"The fourth article provides that the United States will guarantee the safety of Dominica pending these negotiations. Fifth—It is understood by both parties that if neither of the bases referred to shall be carried into effect, they shall be regarded as null and of no value or force, and they shall, throughout all time preserve their character of inviolable secrecy but if one of the two extremes which they embrace shall be accepted (annexation of the Republic or the cession of the bay of Samana,) their tenor shall be obligatory for both parties and shall be embraced without change in the definitive treaty. Sixth—In case the proposition relative to Samana should alone be accepted by the United States, and the sum of one hundred thousand hard dollars shall be remitted to this capital of San Domingo, the Dominican government will abstain from receiving it until the Senate shall have approved the bargain, for which purpose it engages to submit that question and to solicit said approval as soon as the said sum may arrive.

"Done in duplicate, in good faith, in the city of San Domingo, the 4th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. "NORVILLE E. BABCOCK,

"MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER."

As regards the imprisonment of the American citizen Hatch, the evidence is conclusive that he was confined because of his opposition to the treaty. The Dominican Secretary writes to Consul Perry, February 19, 1870, that Hatch is kept imprisoned because of his irreconcilable enmity and his persistent determination to disturb the public mind against annexation. Admiral Poor had an interview with Baez, March 12, 1870, and writes to the Navy Department that the latter told him that Hatch was imprisoned there because of his influence among the people and the newspapers of the United States against annexation. The report and evidence are creating a positive sensation among Congressmen and other officials.

The Senate, in executive session last week, agreed to make the San Domingo treaty the special order for to-morrow, to be continued until disposed of. The opponents of the treaty are very sanguine of its defeat. They say that in a full Senate they are certain of 31 or 32 votes against it, which is six or seven more than the necessary number.—*Cor. Balto. Sun.*

Attempted Suicide at Wernersville—An Insane Man Makes Two Attempts to put an End to his Life.

Henry Binckley, a resident of Wernersville, this county, 9 miles west of Reading, on the Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself on the railroad track in front of passenger train, No. 4, fast line, passing Wernersville, westward, at 2:06 P. M. Mr. Binckley has been partly deranged in mind for nearly a year, and latterly the condition of his mind became so bad that he required watching. Yesterday afternoon he, in company with his brother Josiah, who lives in the lower part of the village with his mother, who is priestress of the "Binckley House," crossed the railroad and entered a lot to pick cherries. Josiah climbed the tree while Henry remained below. When the No. 4 train came along Henry started for the railroad, followed by his brother, who rapidly descended from the tree. The demented brother was stopped within a few feet of the track, but just as the train approached he rushed forward and threw himself across the track, clenching tightly one of the rails with both hands. His brother sprang after him, caught hold of him, and by a powerful jerk, loosened his grip, when both together rolled down the embankment, at the side of the road, as the train whizzed by. When the brothers had rolled from the track, the engine could not have been more than two or three rails' lengths from them.

This occurred at a point about 500 yards east of the depot, near where repairs were being made on the same road, who saw the affair and were horrified by it, expecting to see both brothers run over and instantly killed, but were too far from them to render any assistance.

After the train had passed, the demented individual, whose life had just been saved, picked up a small branch of a cherry tree which he had dropped, and very coolly recommenced eating and eating cherries from it, as if nothing unusual had transpired.

About a week previous to the above occurrence, he had made an attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, he having already arisen, his wife went to a neighbor's house for some milk. She was gone about ten minutes, and when she returned, she found her husband apparently standing at the kitchen stair-door, leading to the bed room above. She at first thought him to be listening whether the children were still asleep, as she had asked him to take good care of them until she should return, but upon coming close to him, she found he had suspended himself by a towel around his neck, and fastened it over the corner of the door. She immediately slipped the towel off the door, when he fell to the floor senseless. She at once called in the neighbors who picked him up for dead, and conveyed him to an adjoining room.—Medical aid was however summoned and an effort made to resuscitate him. He soon recovered his breathing, but remained entirely senseless until the next day, when he complained of soreness in his limbs and throat. When he was questioned, he thought "something must have happened him," but could not be made to admit that he was himself the cause of it.

Henry Binckley is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and some eight or ten children most of the latter of whom are at home, living at the upper end of the village of Wernersville. He is a son of Henry Binckley, deceased, who was sheriff of Berks county some 20 years ago. Henry supported his family by hard labor, quarrying stones, &c., until last fall, when he became melancholy, stated that he could not support his family and ceased to work. He has become so thin in flesh that he presents nearly the appearance of a skeleton. He has been laboring for some time under the hallucination that it was his duty to kill either himself or a member of his family, but he was not thought to be particularly dangerous until he attempted to hang himself.

After the occurrence of yesterday his relatives felt obliged to secure him and lock him up in a room at his brother's house, to keep him out of harm's way. We learn that he will shortly be removed to an asylum for medical treatment. *Reading Eagle of Thursday.*

The Pennsylvania Democracy

The Pennsylvania Democracy are speaking upon the white man's question. They are determined to make this an issue of the coming contest. On the 5th instant, the Democratic Convention of Fayette county assembled at Uniontown, and after nominating a good ticket, commenced a series of outspoken resolutions by declaring that the fraudulent and forcible adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the States, and an intentional insult on the white race. The same Convention also urged the forming of white men's clubs for the purpose of restoring the power of this government to the keeping of white men, and urged all men who prefer the rule of white men to that of negroes to unite with the Democracy in an effort to perpetuate the institutions of our country in the hands of the white race. This is the path in which the Democratic party in the Old Keystone State will travel in future. Negro suffrage was forced upon the white men of this State by fraudulent means. They were not allowed to have a voice in the matter. A Legislature was elected upon a far different issue, and then the majority of that body ratified the negro amendment. Had the question of negro suffrage been submitted to the white men of Pennsylvania, then it would have been defeated by a large majority, and the same result would follow an election today. The Radicals are well aware of this fact, and hence their cheat and swindle. But it is not too late to administer an antidote for the poison, and that the Democracy intend to do. White men will never allow Pennsylvania to be ruled and ruined by negroes.—*Age.*

Base Ball—The Red Stockings vs. the Athletics.

On the grounds of the Athletic Club, at Seventeenth and Columbia Avenue, yesterday a game of base ball was played between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Athletics of this city. This game had been looked forward to for some time past, anxiously looked forward to, and additional interest attached to it from the fact that the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn last week beat the Red Stockings by a score of 8 runs to 7, and the Athletics afterwards beat the Atlantics by the score of 19 runs to 3. The throng that gathered within the grounds was probably the largest ever assembled on the spot, and crowds were turned away from the vicinity, overlooking the grounds. Both clubs had been peculiarly successful during the present season in their match games but the prevailing sentiment here was that the Athletics would prove victorious.

Having lost the toss, the Red Stockings were sent to the bat for the first innings, in which they scored two runs, and were then fielded out. The Athletics in their turn making seven. The fielding on the part of both clubs in this innings was below their average, and did not rise above that average during the remainder of the game, though some pretty catches were made by Sensenderfer and Bechtel, of the Athletics, and George Wright and Leonard, of the Red Stockings.

The Red Stockings gradually increased their score and kept with that of the Athletics, until at the close of the sixth inning they had by six runs. In the seventh inning they scored two runs, and by good batting the Athletics made four runs. In the eighth inning the Red Stockings were retired without a run. The Athletics then went to the bat and had scored one run, with two men on bases, when McBride sent them in and came in himself by a long hit to left field, thus making the score even. The excitement at this point was intense, and was increased when the Red Stockings going to the bat on the last inning made but two runs. The game was now considered to be the Athletics', and they going to the bat the striker make his second base on a clean hit. Sensenderfer following, was put out by a hit to short stop, G. Wright, who fielded it to Gould at first base in time, Schaffer, the next at the bat, struck out and the third hand was caught on a short fly by George Wright, retiring the Athletics for no runs and giving the game to the Red Stockings.

The following is the score of runs in each inning:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Red Stockings	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	9—27
Athletics	7	4	1	3	1	1	4	4	0	—25

The multitude on the ground interfered slightly with the rapid fielding of the ball in a few instances, but did not materially affect the result of the contest. To-day the Red Stockings play the Keystones.—*Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday.*

Awful Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the foundation wall of an old building on Sassafras street above the depot, owned by Frank Tracy, fell from want of proper support. Six children were playing beside it at the time, three of whom Charles A. and Mary Furness, and Kate Miller, were instantly killed, two of them having their heads crushed into a shapeless mass. One of the other children were seriously injured, another had some slight bruises, and one was fortunate enough to escape without a scratch. The two Furness children were from four to five years of age, the little Miller girl was about three years old. They were all grandchildren of Mrs. Furness, who resides in the vicinity. The building had long been in a dangerous condition, and was rendered more so by the carting away of the gravelly bank on which it stood.—*Erie Observer.*

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

In the U. S. Senate a bill was reported and passed exempting from tax undistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, recommended non-concurrence in the House Currency Bill. Agreed to, and a conference committee was appointed. The Post-office Appropriation Bill was passed, the amendment abolishing Franking being rejected. The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was passed with amendments providing for a Consul General at Liberia, making the Minister to Japan a plenipotentiary, etc. The Naval Appropriation Bill was considered. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a general amnesty bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the Funding bill, with a slight verbal amendment, asking that it be made the special order for Tuesday. Mr. Randall objecting, Mr. Schenck withdrew the bill, saying he would trust to the chance of a suspension of the rules on Monday. The case of B. F. Whittemore, elected from South Carolina, came up. Mr. Logan offered a resolution declaring Whittemore unworthy of a seat in the House, and refusing him admission as a Representative.—After some debate, the resolution was carried—yeas 131, nays 23. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Nye called up the bill amending the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, by way of the Southern road. The bill was discussed till 1:30 P. M., and then laid aside. It was then ordered that after Monday next the Senate meet at 11 A. M. The bill to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes was called up and the amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance, were taken up when the report of the committee was taken up, Mr. Sherman made an argument in favor of its retention. Mr. Corbett opposed the tax. At 4:20 P. M. the Senate took a recess. In the evening session the Pacific Railroad was under consideration.

In the House a bill was passed, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri, at Omaha; also a bill authorizing claims of the States of Oregon, to lands for the support of a State University. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to organize a Department of Internal Revenue. After an hour's discussion, the bill passed by yeas 90 nays 52. Mr. Ward, of North American Railroad Company $968,362 interest due Massachusetts and Maine, on money expended during the war of 1812. Mr. Poland, from the select committee on the expulsion of Pierce, for the expulsion from the reporter's gallery of J. Scott Smith, correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, made a report, and asked that it be printed, and that the resolution be laid on the table. Ordered. The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: The President's veto of the bill for the removal of the bars against Western patent land claims, under consideration, an exciting debate ensued. Mr. Farnsworth accused Butler of being the paid counsel of Rollin White, the beneficiary under the bill, and made the point of order that he had no right to advocate his client's claims on the floor of the House. The Speaker decided that the fact would not prevent his participating in the debate, and that it would be a question of honor with the House voting. The dispute between the two Radicals was of the most disgraceful character; the epithets of thief, liar, coward, assassin, etc., were freely exchanged, and both "gentlemen" were called to order. The veto was then sustained by a vote of 105 to 12. The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the National Junction Railroad was concurred in. Pending the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

In the U. S Senate, Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolution regarding Cuba. They are as follows:

Resolutions declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spain and her island colonies lying in American waters.

Resolved, That the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference the reports of the barbarous outrages which reach them constantly from the neighboring island of Cuba; that they protest against the repetition of such acts, whether by Spanish government or by the insurgents seeking independence; that they denounce with indignation the shooting of captives taken with arms in their hands as a violation of the first principles of civilization, and contrary to the precedent happily established on the North American continent, and in the name of humanity they solemnly insist that these things shall cease.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are pained to hear that the pretension of property in man is still upheld in the island colonies of Spain lying in American waters; that human beings endowed by nature with the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are held as chattels; that instead of terminating this pretension at once the Spanish government propose to protect it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism; that such a system is justly offensive to all who love republican institutions, and especially to the people of the United States, who now, in the name of justice, and for the sake of good neighborhood, ask that slavery shall cease at once.

Resolved, That the United States, being once colonies, achieved their independence as a nation by successful resistance to the European power claiming to govern them, and their example was followed afterward by the Spanish colonies on the American continent, all of which have achieved independence likewise. That already the same aspiration for independence begins to stir in the neighboring colonies of Great Britain; that these instances in harmony with the spirit of the age teach, that the day of the European colonies in American waters has passed; that impressed by this conviction the people of the United States regret to witness the extraordinary efforts of the Spanish government by violence and blood to intimidate the unarmed patriots in Cuba, forbidden by the great law of progress, and hostile to the best interests of both parties.

Resolved, That the people of the United States declare their sympathy with their fellow Americans in Cuba, struggling for independence, and at the same time their sympathy with the people of Spain in their present efforts for liberal institutions at their own ancient land, and they call on the people, as their first stage in reform at home, and for the sake of peace, to recognize at once the right of Cubans to govern themselves; that they continue a full and free trade with sincere good will to the people of Spain, and with assurance that the justice they do to others will rebound to their own happiness, welfare and renown.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is charged with the duty of communicating these resolutions to the government of Spain.

The resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

In the House, a bill was passed to pay pensioners where pensions were withheld, from March 3, 1865, to June 6, 1866, because they were in the civil service. The Appropriation bill was discussed and finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is regarded as equivalent to its defeat. The contest over it was very close, the bill being lost by only three votes, and the eastern and western members dividing almost even on the question. The bill, as returned by the Senate, provided that after March, 1871, the House should consist of three hundred members, being sixty more than the present number, and twenty-five more than the House had originally named. The western members moved to accept the increase named by the Senate, which fact united all the elements of opposition, especially among New England members.

The new apportionment was to have been made by the bill in time for the fall elections. The Secretary of the interior was required to ascertain by September 20, basis of representation in the several Congressional districts, by dividing the aggregate basis of representation of the United States by the number three hundred, rejecting any fractions which might remain, and he was then required to apportion so many additional representatives to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, as would make the whole number of representatives three hundred.

One feature of the debate on his bill was the proposition for the minority representation, which was advocated by members of both political parties, but owing to the reference of the bill, no vote was taken.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

In the U. S. Senate, the Army bill was reported, also the bill requiring National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes. A bill was passed declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route. The Cuban resolutions were postponed. The Tax Tariff bill was considered and the income tax sections were stricken out—yeas 34, nays 23. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to provide additional representation in the 42d Congress. The bill to revise the Patent law passed, with Amendments. Adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed, relating to the licensing of pleasure yachts. The Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Dawes substitute was agreed to. It declared Georgia entitled to representation, and that nothing in the act shall be construed to deprive the people of that State of the right to elect members of the Legislature as provided by its Constitution. It also repeals the prohibition against the organization of the Militia in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Currency bill. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Howard, from the Select Committee on the San Domingo case of David Hatch, made a report adverse to Hatch, and exonerating General Babcock from the charges against him. Mr. Schurz presented a minority report, taking opposite ground. A conference report on the Bankrupt bill was adopted. The Naturalization bill was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Conference report on the Bankrupt bill was agreed to. Mr. Conger introduced a bill to encourage shipbuilding for foreign trade. Mr. Morrell, of Pa., asked leave to report the bill granting the right of way to the Midland Pacific Railroad, but objection was made. The Senate bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company was passed. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Patrick Woods, who assaulted Congressman Porter, ordering him to be punished by three months' imprisonment in the District of Columbia Jail. The report was ordered to be printed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

In the U. S. Senate, the Tax-Tariff bill came up, and Mr. Sherman stated that the Finance Committee had agreed to let all the income tax sections go, and continue the tax on sugar, as at present, and also the tax on gross receipts. The income tax sections were then all stricken out, and a new section offered by Mr. Sherman was adopted, continuing the tax on dividends of corporations, and on salaries of Government officers during the year. The Tariff sections being taken up, the Senate committee's amendment, striking out the House paragraph classifying sugars, was lost. Mr. Yates moved to abolish all duty on sugars. A recess was then taken until evening, when the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was passed.

In the House, bills were introduced, by Mr. Johnson, to regulate fruit distillation; Mr. Walker, to establish a department of revenue; Mr. Davis, to authorize the issue of 4 per cent. bonds, for exchange for legal tender notes at par. Mr. Reeves offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report forthwith a bill reducing the duties on salt 50 per cent. The main question being ordered, a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 109, nays 49. The Funding bill was reported and made the special order for to-day. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Garfield desired to make a conference report on the Currency bill, but objection was made. Adjourned.

The Presbyterians.

The United Synod of Philadelphia, embracing that portion of Pennsylvania lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, met in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, below Green. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Richards, of Reading, and a sermon by Rev. Calvin W. Stewart, of Lancaster county, and other religious exercises, the Synod was called to order by Dr. Richards, who, as moderator of the synod, Rev. Dr. Andrews and Rev. Wm. E. Moore temporary clerks. The roll was called and two hundred members answered to their names. The session was continued until a late hour, when Synod adjourned.

On Wednesday morning Rev. E. J. Richards was selected as Moderator, Rev. Dr. Rice as Permanent Clerk, Rev. Mr. Moore as Stated Clerk, and Col. J. Ross Snowden as Treasurer.

Rev. C. W. Stewart, of Lancaster county, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the synod of Philadelphia declares the presbytery of Octoraro to be the legal successor of the presbytery of New Castle, and the presbytery of Donegal, heretofore existing within its boundaries and as such entitled to the management and enjoyment of all rights and franchises and liable to the performances of all the duties of each of these presbyteries.

Resolved, That the presbytery of Octoraro be hereby constituted, to consist of the members and churches included within the boundaries of the counties of York, Lebanon, Lancaster and Chester, to meet in the church of West Chester, on the first Thursday of October, at eleven o'clock A. M., and to be opened with a sermon by the Rev. L. C. Rutter, or in case of his absence, the Rev. H. A. Niles.

Dr. Hodge then moved to postpone the above resolutions till the reconstruction of the presbytery of Philadelphia.

This gave rise to considerable debate, at the close of which a vote was taken, and the motion was adopted.

After much discussion in regard to the division of the Philadelphia Synod, which occupied the remainder of the morning session and was postponed during the afternoon, Dr. Herrick Johnson moved that the three presbyteries, Philadelphia south, central, and north, be constituted within the limits defined: The south composed of the territory south of Market street, the central between Market and Allegheny avenue, and the north presbytery north of Allegheny avenue, including Bucks and Montgomery counties. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Dales moved that the presbyteries of Delaware and Chester counties, shall constitute the presbytery of Chester.

Rev. Geo. W. Hill asked leave to take up the resolution respecting the presbytery of Octoraro, which had been offered at the morning session, and spoke on the question at length.

Dr. Dale's motion was then put to a vote, and carried.

Mr. Cowhick moved that York, Lancaster and Lebanon counties form the presbytery of Donegal. Carried.

During the evening session, Rev. Dr. Lawrie moved that the church at Phoenixville be attached to the presbytery at Philadelphia, north. Laid upon the table.

Dr. Jackson suggested that the name presbytery of Philadelphia south be changed to the Philadelphia presbytery.

The question was debated at considerable length, Dr. Musgrave favoring the abolishment of such marks as would remind the body of their former divisions, and suggested the name Philadelphia presbytery. Dr. Allen suggested that, if a change were made, he recommended the simple names of first, second and third presbyteries.

Dr. Allen did not want the name South. He did not like anything south, or even the name.

Rev. Mr. A. H. Barnes said the name Philadelphia presbytery might be as pleasant to some as the word south to others.

Rev. A. H. Barnes then moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Carried.

The Rev. Dr. Cowhick moved that the presbytery constituted out of the ministers and churches within the boundaries of York, Lancaster and Lebanon, be known by the name of Westminster. Agreed.

A considerable time was spent relative to the Synod of Montrose, but without taking final action Synod adjourned until Thursday morning.

The business of the Synod was resumed yesterday morning, in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church. A resolution was adopted that when the Synod adjourn, it be to meet on the fifth Tuesday of October, at 7 p. m. Some other unimportant business was then taken up, when the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the territory included in the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Wayne, Wyoming and that portion of Luzerne with the Wilkesbarre Mountains, be and are hereby organized into a presbytery, to be known as the Presbytery of Lackawanna; and that it be the legal succession of the Presbyteries of Montrose and Susquehanna.

The report of the Judicial Committee in relation to the organization of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia against the Third Presbytery of Luzerne, dismissing the case, was read and accepted.

Rev. Mr. Patterson read a paper, being the report of the committee appointed to consider the boundaries of the Presbyteries, and addition of Pike to Lackawanna Presbytery.

The report was adopted by a large vote. The report of the Finance Committee was presented, showing that the accounts of the Treasurer had been examined, and found correct.

Rev. Dr. Heed offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Synod recommend Rev. Robert Adaire, D. D., to the Board of Home Missions as a District Secretary of this Synod, under such arrangements in regard to amount of services and compensation as in the judgment of the Board may meet the wants of this field. The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted extending to the Pastor, Trustees, and families of the Church, citizens of Philadelphia, and reporters of the daily papers the thanks of the Synod for their attention to the members during the sessions of the body. The members of the Synod then united in singing the Doxology, when prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, after which the Synod was dismissed with the Benediction of the Moderator.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Saturday night the house of Mr. Geo. Munch, in McClure township, Allegheny county, was burned to the ground, and his son Charles Munch, aged four years, and William Kerr, his adopted son, the child of his sister, lost their lives. About half past eight o'clock the mother took them to their room, on the second floor of the building, which was a two story hewed log house. After having placed them in bed and seeing her daughter, aged seven years in bed in the same room, she went down stairs and commenced ironing. In about twenty minutes she heard her daughter screaming, "Mother, for God's sake—for God's sake, mother, come up!"

Almost immediately the flames burst forth from the windows of the house, and the screams of Mrs. Munch called her husband, who was at work in the lower part of the lot, to the rescue, and he rushed in frantically, trying to save the two children up stairs. In doing this he was very badly burned, both his hands being disabled, his whiskers and eyebrows were burned off, and his nose badly burned. The little girl who first gave the alarm escaped in her night dress, with but slight injuries.

From all that can be gleaned, the cause of the fire was from ignition from soot through a stove pipe connecting with their room, which led from the general flue.

At ten o'clock yesterday a portion of the charred remains were recovered from the burning building and an inquest held by Justice Robert H. Kerr.

The testimony in the case simply substantiates the facts as recited above, and the verdict was "That the deceased children came to their death from accidental burning."

The charred remains of the children were interred in Uniondale Cemetry, followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

Distressing Death.

On Wednesday afternoon last a child named Leno Hattcher, aged four years, whilst playing in a wagon in the yard of its father, Mr. Wm. Hattcher, in Baltimore, received injuries which resulted in its death. It appears that there were two cows on the premises, which commenced fighting near the rear end of the wagon, when Mr. Hattcher took up a club, and struck at the cows a violent blow; the child being attracted by the noise just at the time, thrust its head out of the wagon to see what was going on, and unfortunately received the full force of the blow. Dr. Frank was at once called, and did all in his power to save the life of the child, but without effect, it expiring on Friday evening. Coroner Spicer summoned a jury of inquest, the verdict rendered being that the child "came to its death by a blow from a club, accidentally given by the hands of its father.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President in view of the fact that much talk is going on about the protocol of the San Domingo treaty and Gen. Babcock's connection therewith has written a letter to the committee having charge of the Hatch-Babcock investigation, stating that if the blame is to be attached anywhere it must not rest upon Babcock as that officer was simply acting under the orders of the President. It is understood that this letter will be made public and that it was written at the request of Babcock in order to set him right before the country.

Mr. Dickinson, of New York, was before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day making an argument against the monopoly, which the company now controlling the cable between the United States States and Cuba enjoy. He urged that for the interest of the business community and the public press, the government should incorporate another cable company so as to make a competition.

The Senate Finance Committee will, it is understood, consent to allow the tariff sections of the tax bill to be stricken but, and allow it to go to the Conference Committee where if the House insists upon keeping the tariff it can be arranged.

An effort will be made to take up Fremont's Southern Pacific Railroad Bill in the House out of its regular order on the Speaker's table and put it on its passage. Fremont has said that he has enough supporters in the House who are friendly to the measure to do this.

The Senate, by a vote of 29 against 25, went into Executive session on the San Domingo treaty.

Foreign News.

CORK, June 27, evening.—The strike here is no longer confined to the journeymen tailors, but has become general. The laborers in all departments of industry are leaving or threaten to quit work. The steamship works are abandoned, the foundrymen have left their shops, the lockmen have stopped work, even work women stay at home and newsboys refuse to sell papers. There have been no scenes of violence today, but the situation is dangerous, and the excitement and anxiety intense.

What Whittemore Has to Say.

BOSTON, June 27.—Ex-Congressman Whittemore, of South Carolina, was interviewed by a reporter of the *News* on Saturday. He emphatically denies that he received money for appointments to cadetships, and severely comments on his expulsion from Congress, calling it unconstitutional and establishing a dangerous precedent. He says his constituents will enter a strong protest, and thinks the House will reverse its action; and in the meantime he declares his intention to keep before the people the wrong visited upon them through him, and educate them to the defense of their rights.

Death of Spotted Tail's Favorite Wife.

SIOUX CITY, June 27.—Spotted Tail's favorite wife died last Monday, ten minutes before the chief reached the agency. All of the presents given him by President Grant and others he placed in her grave, and it was thought he would kill his favorite horses. Spotted Tail says going to Washington was bad medicine.

Local Intelligence.

THE HEATED TERM.—Saturday and Sunday were the hottest days we have had this summer, the mercury running away up into the nineties, and playing the deuce with almost everybody except the hay-makers. Yesterday the mercury in the shade stood at blood-heat we had fair prospects of a rain, and our parched and broiling denizens awaited it with sweat and smiles, but it went around to the east of us, and only a few drops fell within the corporate limits. We are informed that the rain fell moderately at Litiz and Oregon, and that in the neighborhood of Landis Valley a hurricane set in, in which trees were uprooted, crops prostrated, and large trees uprooted. Accompanied by a deluge of rain, it passed over Eden with great fury, in some places blocking up the roads with large limbs of trees. We hear there was a very heavy fall of rain and a hurricane of wind that prostrated fences and everything else before it. Thence to Lampeter Square, and on to Strasburg the rain fell in a perfect deluge. The lightning was very vivid and struck in many places along the track of the storm. A wheat field was struck near Mr. Harnish's near Strasburg was set on fire by it, but was extinguished without much damage, by persons in the vicinity, aided by the heavy fall of rain. A tree in the Methodist church yard was set on fire and entirely consumed by the lightning. Although the crops are considerably injured by the storm we have heard of no buildings being struck or no personal injury to any one.

The damage we hear appears to be general throughout the whole nation. The *Herald* boasts that New York is the hottest city in the States, and has been for four days in a fierce glow, which is felt more in any other city in the States, with the exception of Savannah, and that is only one degree warmer. And this is no small boast, as any city in the Union, from East port to Eastport, and from Key West to San Francisco, has been doing its best to *broil*. We make no account of any place which can express its degrees of heat in two figures; but among the places which do Portland with its 103; and St. Louis with its 100; and Cambridge, Iowa, with its 100; and Aurora, Illinois, with its 105; and Albany with its 104 degrees, and we have plenty more of the same kind.

ABM VANDERSAAL.

ACCIDENTS BY REAPERS AND MOWERS.—Ever since the use of the reaper and mower has become general our different county papers, during hay-cutting and harvest, teem with the details of horrible accidents occasioned by persons coming in contact with the knives of these implements. Last year numerous persons were mangled and cut in