

WASHINGTON.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Cuban Question.

Representative Mungen's Attack on Senator Sumner.

Colonel Baker's Butchery of Nontana Indians.

A Congressman's Tribulations at the Circumlocution Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1870.

Correspondence Between the United States and Spanish Representatives on the Cuban Question.

The documents on the Cuban question, called for by a resolution, were to-day laid before the House, and on motion referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The following appears among the correspondence:—

GENERAL SICKLES TO MR. FISH, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note addressed to me by the Minister of Affairs, Mr. Bilbao, on the 20th ult., and a copy and translation of his reply, dated the 1st inst.:

GENERAL SICKLES TO MR. SULLIVAN, FEB. 18, 1870.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor, on the 16th inst., to receive from the Minister of Affairs of your government, to offer to the government of Spain the good offices of the United States in the manner that should be deemed most expedient for the settlement of the island of Cuba. His Excellency the Minister of State, in a subsequent conference, communicated to me the substance of the views of the Cabinet of Madrid to the effect, and the undersigned, having duly transmitted the same to his government, in conformity with the instructions of the President of the United States, and in accordance with the views of the President in regard to the basis suggested on the part of Spain in that conference, and at the same time the views of the President of the United States on the basis proposed by the United States for the adjustment of the pending question between Spain and Cuba. The propositions were deemed to be well considered, and the undersigned to all the interests comprehended by the deplorable condition of Cuba, and it is believed the arrangements proposed would be acceptable to the government of Spain. His Excellency the Minister of State, acknowledging for the United States the good offices of the United States, has intimated to the undersigned that the basis proposed by the United States cannot be accepted, and that the undersigned would be obliged to meet the requirements of the situation in the Antilles. The undersigned, therefore, in conformity with instructions, withdrew his offer of the good offices of the United States, and has since his departure communicated to the government of his Highness the Regent, and while both nations will receive their liberty and independence, and the United States may assist when the United States may contribute by their friendly relations to the settlement of the questions at issue in Cuba, the undersigned is of the opinion that the President will be happy to assist in promoting a result so conducive to the interests of both nations.

MR. SULLIVAN TO MR. SICKLES, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

I have received your Excellency's polite note of the 23rd ultimo, in which you intimate the views of the President of the United States in regard to the Cuban question, and in which you state that you have withdrawn the offer of the good offices of the United States in Cuba, and that the government was pleased to accept of the offer of the good offices of the United States in the Antilles. The Spanish government had accepted with gratitude these humanitarian good offices, and it is believed that the undersigned, in the course of his mission, were all the bases upon which they were founded, based upon the principle of the good offices of the United States, and the undersigned is of the opinion that the President will be happy to assist in promoting a result so conducive to the interests of both nations.

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The following is the full text of the letter of Secretary Fish, of which a brief notice was made yesterday:—

MR. FISH TO GENERAL SICKLES, JAN. 25, 1870.

Your despatch No. 46, containing a statement of the army of Cuba, has been received and read with attention. The public interest in the United States in the Cuban struggle has been increasing, and it is believed that the undersigned, in the course of his mission, were all the bases upon which they were founded, based upon the principle of the good offices of the United States, and the undersigned is of the opinion that the President will be happy to assist in promoting a result so conducive to the interests of both nations.

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honorable Senator commenced his speech amid prolonged silence and the most gratifying attention, and during its delivery was not interrupted for a moment. At its conclusion three-fourths of the Senators present crowded about his seat and in the warmest manner tendered their congratulations. Conking decidedly made a great sensation, both on the floor and in the galleries.

Ball in Honor of Washington's Birthday. A grand ball was given here this evening in honor of Washington's Birthday by a committee of citizens, who issued invitations to 7,000 persons, among whom were President Grant, members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with officers of the Army and Navy, foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court and prominent citizens. Nearly all invited responded by being present, with the ladies of their families. The ball was given in the Masonic Temple, which was decorated as on the occasion of the ball given by Prince Arthur. Among the Reception Committee were General Sherman, Admiral Porter and Admiral Dahlgren. The President arrived about ten o'clock, and was ushered to a seat at the upper end of the room. During his stay he was surrounded by large numbers of persons who were introduced to him. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, or rather an early hour, and the ball was a grand success.

Marriage of Lieutenant Totten. The fashionable event of to-day was the marriage of Miss Kinzie, niece of General David Hunter, to Lieutenant Totten, of the United States Army. The affair took place at the Hunter residence on I Street between Thirtieth and Eighteenth streets, a little after three o'clock this afternoon, before an assembly of friends, embracing the best people of Washington. Among those present were the President, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Robert Lincoln, Senators Trumbull, Howe and Cameron; Generals Seward and Myer, Captain F. C. Adams, Mr. J. C. G. Kenney and many others. After the tying of the knot the young couple were congratulated by all their friends, and then a splendid feast was served up, thick and solid. The reception lasted until five o'clock. Lieutenant Totten is son of Mrs. Julia R. Totten, widow of the famous Lieutenant Totten, of the navy.

Condition of New York National Banks. The general abstract of the condition of national banks under the recent call of Comptroller Hubbard will be ready in a day or two, all the banks having responded. The following is an abstract of the condition of the national banks of New York State at the close of business on January 22, 23rd in number, exclusive of the banks in Albany and New York City:—

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans.....	\$51,672,710
United States bonds.....	37,224,200
Due from banks.....	14,149,538
Real estate, &c.....	1,508,000
Cash.....	7,172,389
Specie included in cash.....	443,733
Three per cent certificates.....	235,000
Stock.....	\$26,182,741
Fronts.....	10,102,900
Bank notes outstanding.....	29,432,948
Deposits.....	47,050,822
Due to banks.....	4,316,864

Aggregate of resources and liabilities.....\$123,493,638

The Late Butchery of Indians in Montan—Sickening Details of Colonel Baker's Campaigns.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—At last the sickening details of Colonel Baker's attack on the village of the Piegan, in Montana, on the 25th of January last, have been received. Of the 17 killed only 2 were what might be called fighting men—that is, between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven years. Ten were from thirty-seven to sixty years, and eight additional were over sixty—in all thirty three. There were twenty women killed, fifty-two or over one-half of whom were over forty years of age, and the remaining thirty-five were between twelve and forty years. Lastly, there were fifty children under twelve years of age killed, many of whom were in their parents' arms, while they had been nursing for over two months past with small pots, some half dozen daily. The above facts were received to-day from Lieutenant W. B. Pease, United States Army, the agent of the Blackfoot, and is endorsed by General Blair, United States Army. With regard, faithfully yours, VINCENT COLLIER, Secretary.

To F. L. R. DUNTON, Chairman, Pittsburg.

The political state of affairs in this country is discussed in a most elaborate and interesting manner in a report of the undersigned, in the course of his mission, were all the bases upon which they were founded, based upon the principle of the good offices of the United States, and the undersigned is of the opinion that the President will be happy to assist in promoting a result so conducive to the interests of both nations.

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