

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senator Blunt gave notice that he would at a future time introduce a bill to regulate the manner of conducting contested parochial offices in the different parishes where the law authority is resisted, and where the judges can not hold their sessions of court, and extending the jurisdiction of the Superior District Court of the city of New Orleans, and providing for the mode of transfer of said contested parochial offices before said Superior District Court, and the mode of trial.

The same Senator also gave notice of a bill to amend and re-enact section 2924 of Ray's Revised Statutes.

Senator Snyder gave notice of a bill to incorporate the town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, to define its limits, provide for the government of the same, and to repeal all laws heretofore passed relative to said corporation.

Senator Mascot gave notice of a bill to repeal act No. 2, approved December 11, 1872, establishing the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Senator Wharton gave notice of a bill to repeal act No. 35, approved March 3, 1874.

Senator Stamps, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill entitled an act for the relief of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. The bill under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The same Senator introduced a bill to fix the fees and costs of the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, which under a suspension of the rules received its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Greene, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the more effectual protection of the rights and privileges of citizens and inhabitants of towns and cities. Under a suspension of the rules it was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Anderson obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill to authorize the police jury of the parish of Lafayette to issue bonds and levy and collect an annual tax for their redemption. The bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

Senator Young obtained unanimous consent to introduce a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Senate to exhibit a calendar daily of the business of the Senate.

The report of the Committee on Railroads and Internal Improvements, in regard to Senate bill No. 8, an act to incorporate the Louisiana Telegraph Company, was taken up and adopted. The report recommended that section fourteen of the bill be stricken out.

On motion of Senator Cage the bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next at one o'clock.

Senator Whitney, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Registration, reported that the committee had under consideration the report of the Board of Returning Officers, and respectfully recommended its adoption. The committee also recommended that 2000 copies of it be printed for general distribution.

Senator Young moved to strike out 3900 and insert 5000.

Senator Stamps was opposed to having the report printed. He thought it contained nothing new or interesting to the people at this time. The action of the Returning Board, the reason for their action, and the results of it, he thought, were well known to the public, and therefore the printing of the report, in his estimation, would be a useless expense.

Senator Young differed with the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Stamps) about the propriety of printing the report. That gentleman might know all about the doings of the Returning Board, but a very large number of the people in the country did not. They had not enjoyed the same opportunities that the Senator from Jefferson had. He had been appointed to attend the meetings of the board on the part of the Republicans. It was his business to be there as counsel, and it was to be presumed at least that he knew all about what was done there; but, as he had said before, this was not the case with the people in the country. Senator Young expressed himself in favor of having the report printed for their benefit. He favored the printing of a sufficient number to answer the public use.

Senator Brewster was in favor of printing the report because it would prove a vindication of the conduct of the Returning Board. The characters of the members of that board and their acts had been grossly assailed by partisans interested in defeating the will of the majority in this State, and the speaker said it was but right that the people should know what report the members of the Returning Board made in regard to their action, as that would prove a refutation of the charge that they had deprived the majority of their rights in this State. The speaker said the men who composed that board were respectable and intelligent citizens; some of them had occupied leading positions in society, and all of them were entitled to the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens. And yet these men, said the speaker, had been accused of being bad men because they have discharged their duties according to the law and evidence governing their action. The speaker said he knew them to be good men; men of character and influence; men who had been selected for their sterling integrity to perform a duty of the utmost importance to the people of the State, without regard to party; a duty upon which depended the rights of the majority to rule. They had performed that duty fearlessly and faithfully, and he believed they were entitled to a hearing when assailed by men who denounced them because their action had deprived them of a political victory sought to be obtained through violence.

Senators Blunt and Cage also favored the printing of the report. They believed the people should have an opportunity of knowing the whole history of the proceedings of the board, as connected with that would be found a history of the last political campaign and election in this State. They deemed it very important that the manner in which the Democrats conducted that campaign and election should be remembered. For this reason they favored the printing of the report.

Senators Desjardins and Burch did not think

the printing of a large number of copies of the report necessary. They did not see, they said, the propriety of making a campaign document of the report in question, and expressed themselves unwilling to aid in making it appear that the Senate had sought to make political capital out of the action of the Returning Board.

Senator Allain did not agree with the views expressed by Senators Desjardins and Burch. He was in favor of having a sufficient number of copies of the report printed to answer the public use. He regarded the Republicans as much a part of the public as the Democrats, and while he would not deprive the Democrats of their right to read the report, he would not, by refusing to print, deprive Republicans of that right. Therefore he was in favor of having 5000 copies of the report printed.

The report was then amended so as to have 5000 copies printed, instead of 3900, and adopted.

The bill entitled an act relating to the fees and emoluments of the Auditor of Public Accounts, reported favorably on by the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, was taken up. An effort was made to postpone its further consideration until next Monday.

It was opposed by Senator Stamps, who said he did not see the use of these repeated postponements of important bills. The object of the bill before the Senate, he said, was reform. It proposed to cut off the fees now received by the State Auditor, amounting to thousands of dollars over and above his salary of \$5000 per annum. These fees came out of the pockets of the people—the taxpayers of the State—and went into the pockets of an officer who received a very liberal salary. The speaker said he did not think this right. He was in favor of reforming all matters of this kind, and was opposed to all unnecessary delays in the work of reform.

Senator Cage said in masters of this kind, which he regarded in the true line of reform, he did not know the Auditor or any former man holding a public position. He said the Auditor held a position that gave him \$5000 a year under the constitution. He regarded that as a very liberal salary. In addition to that, as the law now stands, he said the Auditor receives fees amounting to from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year. He regarded this as wrong. If these fees must be collected he was in favor of having them paid into the public treasury.

Senator Burch denied that the Auditor had received the large amounts stated as fees, and proceeded to speak in defense of that officer.

He was interrupted by Senator Cage, who informed the Senate that it had been ascertained that the Auditor had received in the way of fees during the year 1873, the sum of \$3000.

Senator Burch expressed himself glad to hear that Senators had been able to arrive at something definite in regard to this matter, but he was not disposed to act hastily in regard to it. He said he was not disposed to think that Senators were not actuated by pure motives in desiring to have the law giving these fees repealed, but he believed their amount had been greatly exaggerated. He wanted the further consideration of the bill at this time postponed.

Senator Wharton was opposed to any postponement. The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, he said, had unanimously favored the bill and recommended immediate action. There was no necessity, or even excuse, for delay. The Senator said he had heard a good deal about reform, but noticed that when a specific reform came up some Senators always favored delay—desired "to wait for a more convenient time." He said the State paid for the use of the Auditor's office in 1873, \$3,919 10; and in 1874, \$45,152 50. This was independent of the fees received by the Auditor, of which the Senator said, he was careful to make no mention in his reports. Surely, he continued, the gentle Auditor can well spare these fees. Let them be taken from his plethoric pocket and given to the starving inmates of our Charity Hospital or Insane Asylum.

Senator Burch again defended the Auditor and insisted upon giving him a hearing before condemning him. He said the State Treasurer and the sheriff of the parish of Orleans had been made to give evidence against the Auditor, and it was but right to hear what that officer had to say. Therefore he would insist on a postponement of the further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

The Senate refused to postpone, and the bill, under a suspension of the rules, was read twice, and amended so as to make all emoluments of the office, other than the salary of the Auditor, returnable to the treasury to be placed to the credit of the general fund, and considered engrossed.

The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow (Saturday), at 12 M., in consideration of to-day being the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at a few minutes after twelve o'clock, Speaker Hahn in the chair. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and after correction it was adopted.

Mr. Guichard offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a new standing committee, to be known as the committee on navigation and Louisiana tributary streams. Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Lowell, from the Committee on Judiciary, offered a resolution instructing that committee to inquire as to what would be the liability of the State to the Louisiana Levee Company in case an appropriation should be made by Congress to rebuild the levees. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Lowell also introduced a resolution from the Committee on Judiciary, instructing that committee to inquire as to what disposition had been made of several civil suits instituted by the State against different parties, and also what amount of costs has been involved against the State.

A large number of bills were introduced and without discussion referred to committees. They will be found in the official proceedings in another portion of to-day's Republican.

Mr. Hunsaker offered a resolution providing that after Monday next the House hold two sessions each day—the usual ses-

sion commencing at twelve o'clock each day, and an evening session commencing at seven o'clock. Adopted.

House bill No. 18, prescribing fees for parish recorders was finally passed.

[Mr. Mathews in the chair.] House bill No. 67, providing for the purchase of the St. Louis Hotel as a State House, was called up. The rules were suspended, which would require the bill to be considered in committee of the whole. It passed its several readings and was finally adopted.

Mr. Murrell moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was finally passed.

Mr. Dewees moved to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

[Speaker Hahn resumed the chair.] Mr. Mathews called up the House bill fixing the rates of compensation of tax collectors in the parish of Orleans. It was made the special order for Saturday.

The bill providing a salary of \$5000 for the criminal sheriff for the parish of Orleans, instead of the fees now allowed, was called up by Mr. Mathews.

Mr. Guichard offered a substitute for the bill, and it was made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill suspending the collection of the City Park tax for five years was called up. An amendment was offered that it be suspended for twenty years. The vote on this question failed to show a quorum present.

The House then adjourned until Saturday at twelve o'clock.

Changes in the Tariff.

Heretofore appended such changes in the tariff as will affect importers at this port.

On still wine in casks the duty is now forty cents per gallon. Formerly the revenue demanded was in proportion to value, and reached from twenty-five cents per gallon to \$1 and \$1 25. The amended tariff imposes a duty of \$1 60 per dozen on still wine in cases. On etherealizing wine and spirituous liquors in bottles an allowance of five per cent is giving for leakage and breakage.

On chromate and bi-chromate of potash the rate is fixed at four cents per pound. Macaroni and vermicelli were formerly free of duty; now they are assessed two cents per pound.

Nitro-benzole or oil of urbane now pays a duty of ten cents per pound, and tin plate, whether in sheets, terne or otherwise is placed at one and one-tenth cents per pound. Anchovies and sardines are fifteen cents per whole box. Yellow sheathing metal and metal bolts rank at forty-five per cent, less ten per cent. Jute butts are reduced to \$6 per ton. Machinery for the manufacture of ramie is to be admitted free for two years dating from July 1, 1875.

The rest of the tariff goes into effect from the date of February 8, 1875.

Such is the summary as gathered from unofficial but authentic sources. The changes set forth will not affect the customs receipts here to any great extent. The lower grades of wines will yield a greater percentage of impost dues, but the higher grades will show a corresponding falling off. Tin plate shows an increase, but that commodity comes to this place in limited quantities only. In the matter of silk alluded to above, nothing definite is as yet known. The little tariff neither increases the revenue nor brings aught of gain. No doubt the adjustment of the scale of duties was devised on a basis of equity, but no additional coin is brought to the national treasury, and much labor is involved in its enforcement.

The New and Old Rules.

The real effect of the new rule of the national House of Representatives stopping filibustering, and at the same time permitting full debate, is readily understood, and was well illustrated by the lengthy debate on the civil rights bill, which the Democratic members tried forty-six hours continuous session to prevent, but the old abrogated rule is not so readily comprehended. Under its operations one-fifth of the members present controlled the House absolutely, even to the extent of stopping all business whenever it pleased. The average attendance in the House is about 380. One-fifth of the members present, or fifty-six, could force the Speaker to call the yeas and nays upon any and every motion made, and by making motions to adjourn over and over, and calling the yeas and nays on each, business or debate even was stopped indefinitely, at the pleasure of one-fifth of the members present.

Bridges.

In the House of Representatives on the sixth instant, Mr. Lynch, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company to build a draw bridge over Pearl river, and report by bill or otherwise, no more independent Readers are to be sold or exchanged by teachers, or permitted to the schools. Who authorized him to make this exceptional? Certainly, not the board, unless he constituted himself the board. Mr. Dibble has no legal right to make this exception, nor have any of the board, to view the matter in its proper light. Carrollton is no longer a parish, having been incorporated in the city of New Orleans. The schools are also annexed to our city schools and, of course, subject to the same rules and regulations, and no one member of the board is entitled to more right than another. After having passed a resolution, adopted by a majority of the board in session, all must submit their decision. In my opinion the independent Readers are superior, and any dissatisfied party with but the slightest judgment will think the same. Adopting books at one session and recommending the next session one of an old, worn out "woman's inconstancy," or of "not knowing her own mind," to whom, in this instance, more applicable than man. At any rate Mr. Dibble's orders can be dispensed with at once.

The iron clad oath.

The iron clad oath, one of the most important of the reconstruction laws, is yet in full force. By joint resolution of Congress it is waived in cases where ex-Confederate officials are elected to Congress. Mr. Canfield, member of Congress from Chicago, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rice, took the unadulterated iron clad oath when he was sworn in a few days ago. If he had been an ex-Confederate it would have been waived. It is now proposed to return to the old practice of administering it to all applicants for seats in Congress alike. It would exclude about eighty-two applicants for seats in the next House, but their places could easily be filled by the election of other and more loyal men.

The Temperance.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 11, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 52°; at 2 P. M., 59°; at 6 P. M., 58°. Lowest point during the night of February 10, 53°. Rain during the night of February 10, two and one-third inches.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

United States District Court. IN BANKRUPTCY. John J. Winn has been adjudged bankrupt by Register Kellogg.

Superior District Court. MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL. Widow J. C. St. M. Roma vs. Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company. Motion of attorney for plaintiff, defendant is ordered to show cause on the sixteenth instant why a new trial should not be granted.

IT IS DISMISSED. Louisiana National Bank vs. E. Filaburg, Administrator of Estate. The rule in this case, on the intervention of John Klien, asking to have the injunction set aside which prohibited the receipt of Metropolitan Bank, etc., for licenses and taxes, was dismissed.

Superior Criminal Court. The case of Earle and Garvey occupied the court to-day. Only one additional juror was impaneled, making three in all.

First District Court. INFORMATION FILED. Knowingly receiving stolen goods—Vina Augustus vs. Assault with dangerous weapon—John Early.

Laracey—William Ellis, Julius Johnson, Miss Jane Hicks, Paulin Bass et al., Sam Ellis, James Welsh.

Assault and battery—J. H. Shawhan, George L. Norton.

Laracey—James Welsh, Sam Ellis, Paulin Bass, Jane Hicks, remanded.

Laracey—Mary Jane, Julius Johnson, remanded.

Assault and battery—William Leidingler. ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Assault willfully shooting at—Louis Martin. It is ordered that the district attorney show cause on the nineteenth instant why the judgment of the court should not be arrested, and the jury verdict set aside for reasons filed.

Laracey—Zola Celestine, guilty; Louis Piaras, not guilty. Entering a shop in daytime with intent to steal. 2. Laracey—Thomas McFarland, alias Doyle, guilty on second count.

SENTENCED. Assault and battery—Mannell Johnson, alias Double Head, one month in the Parish Prison, to date from the fourth instant, and costs.

Second District Court. The succession of Francois Phil Boutte was opened yesterday.

A DIES NON. To-morrow, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, will be observed as a day now. Courts are all adjourned to Saturday.

Judge Dibble's Circular.

Inclusive of his capacity as president of the School Board, recently volunteered to interpret for the guidance of the teachers one of the resolutions of the body over which he presides. Another singular phase of this case is that the learned president puts a construction upon the resolution which the author, the directors who voted for it, and the teachers generally consider rather novel, if not a trifle gratuitous. One of the latter has addressed the REPUBLICAN a letter, in which the action of her superior officer is rather sharply criticized, but as we sympathize with the weak in their contest with the strong, we give publicity to her note, as it seems to present the views of nearly all the teachers in the city:

NEW ORLEANS, February 10, 1875. EDITOR REPUBLICAN.

I received your circular addressed to the teachers of the public schools. From the appearance of the envelope, I judged it to be something very important. On opening the letter I found, to my sorrow, only this unimportant circular, sent by order of Mr. Dibble. I would be much pleased to know who gave him authority to do this. He says: "You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the school board, on the 2nd of Wednesday evening, February 3, 1875, the resolution by which Watson's Independent Readers were adopted was reconsidered, and the adoption rescinded." Every reader and informs the teachers that the words "in hand" in the above resolution apply only to books actually in the hands of pupils, and purchased previous to February 3, 1875, and do not apply to Independent Readers which may have been sent to teachers by agents or others for sale or exchange.

I consider this as usurping his authority. Who has given him the right to make the statement? Are our public school teachers not competent to define what is read by them, without calling upon the legal profession for assistance?

In the first place, the board did not gain access to their regular meeting room, and Judge Dibble first suggested that some member move every Saturday, commencing on this reason alone, why he should call it a regular monthly meeting. Of course, "circumstances alter cases." Then, again, he says, "The school board is composed of no more independent Readers are to be sold or exchanged by teachers, or permitted to the schools. Who authorized him to make this exceptional? Certainly, not the board, unless he constituted himself the board. Mr. Dibble has no legal right to make this exception, nor have any of the board, to view the matter in its proper light. Carrollton is no longer a parish, having been incorporated in the city of New Orleans. The schools are also annexed to our city schools and, of course, subject to the same rules and regulations, and no one member of the board is entitled to more right than another. After having passed a resolution, adopted by a majority of the board in session, all must submit their decision. In my opinion the independent Readers are superior, and any dissatisfied party with but the slightest judgment will think the same. Adopting books at one session and recommending the next session one of an old, worn out "woman's inconstancy," or of "not knowing her own mind," to whom, in this instance, more applicable than man. At any rate Mr. Dibble's orders can be dispensed with at once.

Retrenchment and Reform.

The Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform having had under consideration the bill introduced by Senator Cage, entitled an act relative to the fees and emoluments of the Auditor of Public Accounts, yesterday reported favorably thereon, and recommended its immediate passage. Under a suspension of the rules the report was taken up, adopted, and the consideration of the bill agreed to. The bill was read twice and made the special order of the day for next Saturday, when it will come up upon its third and final reading.

It repeats act No. 69, of 1873, entitled an act relative to fees and emoluments of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to repeal section three of act No. 21, of 1872, and for other purposes. It also revises section three of act No. 21, of 1872, making it unlawful for the Auditor to demand, receive or accept any other fees or compensation than his salary, restricts the expenses of his office to \$30,000 per annum, and provides that all emoluments, other than his salary, to be credited to the State treasury, to the credit of the general fund.

The bill excited a good deal of debate in the Senate, and from the course it took yesterday, there can be no doubt but that the bill will pass, it being regarded as a reform measure, essentially necessary.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

It transpired yesterday that on the evening of the ninth General John Young, member of the House from Claiborne parish, received a telegram from Hon. William A. Wheeler, stating that the proposition handed the committee on the morning of their departure "could not be accepted."

This is exactly what we predicted, and it is no doubt exactly what the enemies of compromise expected and desired.

The following is the full text of the proposition. It was agreed to in the Democratic legislative caucus on the night of the eighth instant, by a vote of 59 to 8. It will be seen that it is really no "compromise" at all, and it is by no means remarkable that Judge Wheeler replied that it could not be accepted:

1. The election of 1872, now before Congress, not to be included in the adjustment.

2. The election of Treasurer and members to the General Assembly of 1874 to be submitted to Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Wheeler and Marshall, it being distinctly understood that those returned, both by the Returning Board and the Conservative committee, to be accepted as legally elected.

3. The House of Representatives to be organized de novo, on the basis of the committee's award.

4. The House of Representatives, when organized, to send to W. P. Kellogg, acting Governor, and to the Senate as constituted by award of this committee, a message informing them that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

5. The Conservative members to sign an agreement, while not opposing or recognizing the legality of the government known as the Kellogg government, not to disturb the executive because of his past acts so long as he is sustained by the President.

6. The members of the House of Representatives returned by the arbitrators not to be charged except by death, resignation or expulsion for just cause.

7. Senators returned by arbitrators to be seated.

With the departure of the congressional committee and the bursting of the compromise bubble the seat of political warfare seems to have been again transferred from New Orleans to Washington. There has been quite an exodus of the leading spirits in the rule or ruin party for that political arena. Mr. F. C. Zachary, late of Democratic counsel before the congressional committee, Major E. A. Burke, Administrator of Public Improvements, and General R. L. Gibson, member of Congress elect, are among the pilgrims. As we do not enjoy the confidence of these gentlemen to any great extent we are unable to state the object of their mission, but it is undoubtedly to "agitate" in the interest of the malcontents.

Some days since noticed in the New York Times a letter from the correspondent of that paper in this city, giving a humorous description of a scene in the lower house of the Legislature. We had regarded the letter as not calling for any particular comment, believing that everyone who might read it would recognize it at once as a burlesque, as we did. But as it is being quite extensively copied by different papers throughout the country, and may mislead some into the belief that it is really a correct portrayal of scenes in the Legislature, we will say that the particular scene referred to was exaggerated almost beyond recognition. The occasion was one on which an unusual degree of feeling was displayed, and gave a ground work for the very clever piece of humorous writing which "H. C." indulged in, but so one who was present would consider it anything like a fair statement or description. The reference is to the best dressed gentleman in the House, for instance, as wearing "clothes much too small for him, which had cracked in two or three places, through which a soiled shirt appeared," together with "a dirty shirt collar and a flowing red necktie," will do very well for people who do not know who the "young man" was. The fact is that there is not a gentleman in New Orleans who dresses more scrupulously neat and tasteful than the one for which this "description" was intended. The "specimen of negro oratory" in which Representative Henry Demas, of St. John parish, is introduced, is, however, the most ridiculous portion of the letter. Mr. Demas is spoken of in a very truthful manner as a man of influence in his portion of the State, and barring some few particulars, the personal description of the Representative from St. John is very fair, but the language ascribed to him is altogether a greater outrage on the Queen's English than Mr. Demas was ever guilty of. It is true that Mr. Demas has not had the advantages of a thorough education. It is hardly necessary to recount the reasons why. He was born under a system which made it a crime for a man of his race to even obtain the rudiments of an education. But considering his advantages he has made remarkable good use of them, and he never gives utterance to such a vulgar distortion of language as the Times correspondent imputes to him. Inaccuracies of pronunciation of the English language on the part of this portion of the Republican party, who have had such limited opportunities, are hardly fair game for the humorous fancies of a Republican journalist.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, presented the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, signed by himself and Mr. Sausbury, against the admission of Pinchback.

Ordered printed and to lay on the table.

The House is again considering the post-office appropriation bill.

Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, introduced a bill setting forth that it had been reported in a responsible medical journal of the United States that a coolie ship from Calcutta had become infected with epidemic cholera during her voyage, and it had been announced in a newspaper of the State of Texas that a disease resembling cholera was raging in Mexico, at no great distance from the frontier of the United States; therefore the Secretary of War be directed to detail a medical officer of the army, under direction of the Surgeon General, to investigate carefully the matter of said reports, and if they are found to be based on facts, to sail, through the Surgeon General, give notice, and timely notice, of the advance and spread of the disease, and should it threaten to reach the United States during the present year it shall be the duty of said officer to compute the records of the epidemic, and report the same to Congress.

The bill proposes an appropriation of \$5000 to defray the expenses of the investigation. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was discussed the balance of the day.

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