THE BONAPARTE MURDER.

Continued from First Page.

but no matter. *The Standard's* doctrine is one we may be grateful for, since it would certainly put an end to dueling, if it once came to be understood that a second carrying a message is liable to be shot down by the man to whom he delivers it. The same paper of the next day, Jan. 14, openly announces its expectation that the Prince will be acquitted if the Court finds that he shot M. Noir "after having received a gross insult."

Unscrupulous as this is, it is not so base as the language of *The Telegraph*, which finds it "hardly credible that any two Frenchmen belonging to an honorable profession, having the slightest claim to call themselves gentlemen, should—unless they were mad or intoxicated—*have intruded themselves, one with a pistol in his great coat pocket, into the presence of a personage of high rank!*"

The force of flunkeyism could no farther go than that. But read another sentence:

"On the other hand, adopting the hypothesis that M. Noir and M. Fonveille had been 'breakfasting' too copiously, that they were excited by wine, *or that, actuated by sheer ruffianism, Noir had made up his mind to strike a member of the Imperial House*, it is not too much to say that the 'shooting down' of the aggressor may have been, under the circumstances, a justifiable act of self-defense!"

Day after day this shameless comment has gone on. There are columns of it, but I have no room to quote more, and what I have quoted already is more than enough. I am glad to say *The Daily News* is a conspicuous and honorable contrast to these journals. Some of them, *The Times* and *Telegraph* especially, have suppressed and distorted the facts in their correspondence as well as in their leading articles.

If you think my judgment on them, as that of an American and a Liberal, too severe, here is one from a source unimpeachably British and free from the least suspicion of Radicalism. *The Pall Mall Gazette* says this morning:

"There is a writer in a popular English newspaper whose chief employment is this: On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays he has to say that the French Emperor is looking remarkably well, and mounts his horse (or leaps into his carriage) with quite astonishing vigor. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays the same independent journalist regularly explains that the Emperor is the most generous and kind-hearted of men; or that the Empress has the most melting soul in the world; or that the Prince Imperial is the darling of all the young gentlemen who play with him, and the hope of the army. * * But it becomes a more serious matter when the same author is allowed totally to misrepresent political facts in order to please people to please whom pays. This is done often by the Paris correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* in the most impudent manner. Yesterday, once more, he was permitted to do it, in what pretends to be an account of the burial of Victor Noir. In fact, it is something to show to the other gentlemen who crowd and crow about the staircases that lead to the Emperor's dinner-table. * * * If the publication of this kind of political news does not pay very well indeed, there can be no possible excuse for it."

One word about M. Henri Rochefort, who is just now the best abused man in the English press. In the first place, he is by birth Vicomte de Luçay, of a family going back to the Crusades. For that he is neither better nor worse, only it is a complete answer to the common charge against him that his hostility to the Emperor is the hostility of a man sprung from the lowest classes to a man of princely and imperial rank. If blood is to count, M. Henri Rochefort is of older and better descent than the nephew of a Corsican adventurer. He is hated in England because he is the irreconcilable enemy of the Emperor and of the Empire. If a Bourbon were on the throne and Rochefort striving to upset the Bourbon the dislike to him would be the same in England. Most Englishmen care little who rules France. What they want, is that somebody should rule it who is strong enough to keep the people in order and their trade with England free from disturbance. France to them is simply a market. They denounced Louis Napoleon while contending against Louis Philippe more vigorously than they now denounce Rochefort contending against Louis Napoleon; and for the same reason, when Napoleon overthrew the Republic they went over to his side—after a time. When the Republic shall have overthrown the Empire they will once more be on the side of the Republic.

English journals complain that Rochefort's attacks against the Emperor are personal and abusive. Well, I have read most of what Rochefort has written since the *Lanterne* was first published. He has said some things that might have been left unsaid. Without applauding all he has written, it is possible to make a sufficient reply to his English critics; which is this: Nothing he has said of the Emperor is more abusive, or I will adopt their favorite word, and say nothing Rochefort has said of the Emperor is more scurrilous than what the English papers have said and are saying of Rochefort. As to his personal warfare on the Emperor, and his relentless enmity to the Emperor, there is this difference between Rochefort and the English journalists. He is saying now what they said in 1851 and 1852, while the atrocities of the *coup d'état* were yet fresh in English memories. To him treachery and assassination are none the less odious because they happened eighteen years ago, nor because they have been crowned with what the world calls success. And if I had to choose between what is called the violence of Rochefort and the servility of part of the English press to the Emperor, I would be Rochefort thrice and four times over. For his work as a whole deserves cordial eulogy and not apology, and if there is any part of it which has been ill-judged, I had rather be responsible for all of it, and for all he has been falsely accused of, than for the articles on French politics in the English journals from which I have quoted in this letter. G. W. S.

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* writes Jan. 12:

The Boulevards to-night present much the same appearance as they did in June last at the time of the election riots, but the people seem more in earnest. There are strong bodies of police posted at different points, and as I passed the corner of the Faubourg Montmartre just now there was a police commissioner wearing his official scarf standing on the Boulevard in front of his men. All the cafés are crowded with people discussing the events of the day, and speculating on what to-morrow has in store for us.

Several public meetings took place the night of January 11 in Paris, but nearly all of them were dissolved on account of the violent language used. At one held in the Boulevard de Clichy a spectator asked whether the proceedings ought to be continued after the occurrence at Auteuil. The President replied in the negative, but declared that he invited them all for the next day at Victor Noir's funeral at Neuilly. "Yes, yes," was the cry, "we shall surely be there!" In the Salle Molière, M. Amouroux, the President, called on every one to rise and remain uncovered, and he then proceeded to cover the table with black crape. The Commissary of Police warned the President not to continue, and called on him to adhere to the question on the order of the day. "I certainly may not be in the question," said the other, "for I am covering a dead body." A second warning was given, and afterward the dissolution of the assembly pronounced. All the persons, on separating, agreed to meet the next day at the funeral. At Belleville, also, black crape was displayed, with cries of "Vengeance!" "Vive la République!" Most violent shouts were raised, and the meeting was broken up. The same result was witnessed at an assembly held in the Avenue de Choisy.

SPEECH OF M. ROCHEFORT AT THE FUNERAL OF NOIR.

The following is M. Rochefort's speech delivered in front of the house in which Victor Noir lay dead, to dissuade the multitude from carrying the corpse through Paris to Père la Chaise:

CITIZENS: In presence of such a grave event, such a difficult situation, I feel how impossible it is to maintain all that moderation which is necessary to the success of our magnificent cause. But insurmountable obstacles await us in Paris. The Government—and this I know from a certain source—has taken up most formidable strategical positions. It would be next to impossible to carry the body of Victor Noir through Paris. The enemy, ever ready to fall upon us, is in waiting, and prepared. We are numerous enough, I am happy to say, but we are unarmed. Ah, you do not know that you would rush upon certain death, for the Government desire nothing so much as to finish once for all with the Republic. I know it but too well; and since the assassination of our dear brother by Pierre Bonaparte I never go out of doors without arms. We shall have our vengeance another time. Some of you may perhaps say that the present is an unparalleled opportunity which will not recur. That is a mistake. We shall find every day more favorable opportunities than that which you may fancy we are now losing. As to the Government, we expect no satisfaction from it. We ask nothing of it. We wish only to be rid of it. Its fall is certain and proximate, and therefore we ask you to be patient. Let us now inter our brother in the Neuilly Cemetery and go quietly back to Paris.

M. FONVIELLE'S SPEECH.

Over the grave M. de Fonvielle spoke as follows:

CITIZENS: In presence of this tomb, and before you all, I swear that Victor Noir was murdered in the most cowardly way by a Bonaparte. Without any reason, without any provocation he was butchered in cold blood before my eyes. But let us wait for the expiation. If we obtain nothing from the Imperial Justice we will appeal to the justice of the people. Victor Noir, my friend, my brother, then whose blood has been shed in the house of a Prince for the holy cause of liberty and the Republic, I will avenge thee, I will avenge thee, I will avenge thee.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

The Paris correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* writes Jan. 12: When some one confided this morning with Louis Noir, he declared that his family had been honored by the death of his brother, which was also a piece of good fortune for the cause of the people. The sentiments of the leaders are Spartan enough, but it remains to be seen whether they will try their force against the Government, which will never be able to tolerate the present state of affairs.

THE MARSEILLAISE ON THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

M. Rochefort writes as follows, in the *Marseillaise*, the first day: "If the Empire failed to understand it yesterday, it must be beginning to see it now. I mean that public opinion is entitled to have a place in the councils of its Government.

"Two hundred thousand men unarmed—but why say men only? there were women there too—accompanied to its last resting-place at Neuilly the body of our dear friend, Victor Noir, under a pelting rain.

"Five hundred thousand more remained in Paris waiting for news, on the look-out for the return of their friends, anxious to learn even the most insignificant details of the burial.

"The calmness and dignity which did not for one moment abandon the crowd, contrasted with the enormous and ridiculous masses of troops of all arms which the Government had brought out; yet this protest of every class of society in Paris, from the workman in his blouse to the 'swell' in lilac kid gloves, is nevertheless a formidable lesson which the newly-hatched liberalism of the new Ministry will do well to avail itself of.

"In the face of an almost incredible crime, 200,000 men have raised a cry for 'Justice;' to-morrow their cry may be 'Revenge!'

"All revolutions have had three days; yesterday was the first."

THE MARSEILLAISE ON THE ASSASSINATION.

The *Marseillaise* of Jan. 12 says: "The corpse of our poor dear Victor Noir is yet unburied, and infamy is doing its work already. The journals sold to banditism have found time between the crime and the murderer's arrest to obtain from that same murderer an account of his exploit. The bandit, highly flattered that his prose should be inserted anywhere, naturally told his friends that while he was quietly seated at his home, with a revolver in his pocket, as a peaceful sort of man who has not killed more than ten people in his lifetime, and who has narrowly escaped being sentenced to death more than twice, Victor Noir came into the room, and, without any motive, slapped his face. This quiet fellow, this *bon bourgeois*, thereon fired three shots from his revolver—one against Victor Noir, and two others against Ulric de Fonvielle, who had not struck a blow at all. The organs in question add, it is true, that Victor Noir was a very good fellow, mild, conciliating, and generally liked; so that a man may be mild and gentle, and box the ears of persons to whom he is sent as a second. These arguments would be *impayables* if we did not know out of what fund they are paid. But as the newspapers which defend the Bonaparte of Auteuil are kept up by the Government, it follows as a matter of course that it is the Government which is anxious to screen the said Bonaparte. Now, if the Government is anxious to have him acquitted, nothing in the world can be more easy, as M. Baroche has told us on a memorable occasion, that the Imperial Procureurs received their briefs ready drawn up from the Ministry of Justice when the case was important. I can easily foresee what will be the end of the information which has been commenced. The writers in The *Marseillaise* will not get off under two years imprisonment each; the Prince will be sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having unintentionally caused death, and before five years are gone these people will say when they see Pierre Bonaparte drive past—he will be a Senator by that time—'only think that such an honest gentleman was nearly murdered once by Paschal Grousset; and we, why, we will continue to pay out of our pockets civil lists for princes who will employ our money in purchasing revolvers to shoot us down from time to time.' That is probably what will occur. For if it was not, we should not be under the Empire, and all the world knows that we are. The Emperor Napoleon III. happily is far superior to his paid journalists. In his decree convoking the High Court of Justice to try his murdering cousin, he calls him 'Prince,' whereas he calls Victor Noir plain Mr. (Sieur.) Perhaps he wanted to show that Victor Noir was not of his brood. We knew that long ago. We were fully aware that a man may be a worthy and estimable fellow though he wear a plain hat, and that he may be a scoundrel though he wear a crown. Yesterday M. Emile Ollivier told us in the Corps Législatif that he represented *strength*. That is exactly the theory of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. He keeps by him guns, pistols, revolvers—a gentleman calls on him whose face he dislikes—bang—he shoots him dead. That is 'strength.' I am surprised that Prince Pierre Bonaparte is not a member of the Cabinet."

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE PROSECUTION OF ROCHEFORT.

The *Liberté*, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Ollivier, characterizes the prosecution of Rochefort as "ill-timed and deplorable." The Marquis de Piré, a stanch Imperialist, protested against it in the Chamber this evening as a "lamentable mistake." The *Moniteur*, a fast friend of the Ollivier Ministry, says this evening:

"No more than yesterday do we justify such articles as those of the *Marseillaise*. But seeing the calm of the public and the good conduct of the masses who attended the funeral of Victor Noir we think the Government might have continued to despise them. After having happily doubled the Cape of Jan. 12, why should it run the risk of that fresh agitation which could not fail to follow upon a political trial, and more particularly if the judgment should be given before that in the case of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. We shall not blame the Ministry if it decides to go on with a prosecution perfectly justifiable, but we think a magnanimous moderation would be more in keeping with the praiseworthy attitude of the populace."

Another Imperialist and Ministerial journal, *Le Soir*, says:

"We fear that a prosecution hurried on and brought to a conclusion before the trial of the presumed assassin of Victor Noir would weaken the splendid position which the Government has attained, and deprive it of that unanimous support of honest men of all parties which it now enjoys."

THE ARTICLE WHICH LED TO THE ASSASSINATION.

The following is the article which led to the assassination of M. Noir: There are singular people in the Bonaparte family whose ambition cannot be satisfied, and who, seeing themselves positively thrown into the shade, grow spiteful at never attaining power. They resemble those old maids who have never found a husband, and who bewail the lovers they never had. Let us place in this category of unfortunates Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, who permits himself to write newspaper articles in his leisure hours. He inhabits Corsica, where he wages war against the Radical Democracy; but he meets with more Waterloos than Austerlitz! The *Revanche*, a democratic journal of Corsica, initiated us into his defeats, and gave us a specimen of the articles of the so-called Prince. Irritated to see Republican ideas invade the native soil of his family, the Prince published a long letter in a paper, threatening to rip up his adversaries. Here is a specimen of the Prince's prose: "Whom the brave soldiers, skilful sportsmen, hardy sailors, and industrious farmers of Corsica would have put to rot in the fields if they had not been withheld."

As may be seen, the Prince does not write with a light hand. Scratch a Bonaparte and you see a wild beast appear. * * * * The nation is the judge of such conduct. What will it think when it learns that this Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the same who, in 1848, addressed a Republican proclamation to the Corsicans, in which are to be found protestations, offers, and oaths, only to be equaled by those found in the proclamations of him who is called Napoleon III., by the grace of violated oath and the *coup 'd état!* However used one may be to fluctuations, one may still find it strange that a man should have said 20 years ago, "My father was a Republican, therefore I am one by conviction, by instinct, by tradition;" and that this same man should to-day treat as traitors whom "their parents would have flung into the sea in a sack," citizens who have remained faithful to their convictions, their instincts, their traditions.

Fortunately, the cruel experience of the past gives us, for the future, some rules by which to shape our conduct. Let the future Republic beware of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, of anything that borders on princes, kings, or emperors! And let Corsica continue her valiant democratic propaganda. France, her adoptive mother, pardons her for having produced the Napoleons.

M. DE FONVIELLE'S STATEMENT.

The *Marseillaise* furnishes the following statement by M. de Fonvielle of the Bonaparte murder: "We cannot suppress our indignation at seeing the memory of our unhappy brother basely assassinated, sullied by the impure drivel of servility. I also declare on my honor—my honor which nobody has ever doubted—it is false that I menaced the murderer with my pistol, for I carried it in its case in my coat pocket. It was only when the savage rushed on me, and was about to fire, that I seized my pistol. Is it not evident that if I had my revolver at the instant the assassin fired at Noir, I may not perhaps have been able to save my friend, but I would have revenged him on the spot? Is is not indisputable, also, that if Pierre Bonaparte was covered by my revolver he would have defended himself against me at first, and would not fire on Victor Noir, who was unarmed?

It is false that my finger was caught in the trigger of my pistol. If I did not fire on he who attacked my lamented friend and myself with inconceivable ferocity, it was because being unable to leave by the door I entered as the assassin guarded it. I could have but two objects: First, to manage my shots to fight *a outrance* in case I could not find means of retreat; second, not to fire until the last extremity, in order that I could not be accused of being the aggressor. If I stooped behind a sofa it was because it was necessary to uncase and load my revolver. It is false that I was placed for a single moment in a state of arrest. It is false that the sword-cane was in Victor Noir's hands; it belonged to me, and I held it in my left hand with my hat, while I presented with the right Paschal Grousset's letter to Pierre Bonaparte. It is false that Victor Noir was armed; the poor *garcon* held simply, like myself, his hat in his hand, which demonstrated plainly that we had not our hands in our pockets. All who have presented a version different from these declarations have lied. ULRIC DE FONVIELLE.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF TRANSFER ORDERS.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice Dowling at the Tombs in the case of John McCarthy, accused of having forged an order purporting to be issued by the freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Chicago, for the transfer of $2,300 worth of beef.

The owner of the beef, Mr. Nelson Morris, a member of the Union Stock Yard Association of Chicago, testified that he had shipped the beef to J. F. and W. Comstock, at Providence, R. I., on Jan. 11, and that he had not given any order to change its destination. Thomas Hoops, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, exhibited a transfer order purporting to be signed by Mr. Morris in favor of Warren H. Reeves. This Mr. Morris pronounced a forgery. Counsel for the accused asked for the discharge of his client on the ground that the alleged forgery was committed in Chicago, if at all, and the Courts of this State could not, therefore, take cognizance of it. The magistrate said he would take the papers and reserve his decision for the present.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON LONG ISLAND.

The Presbyteries of Nassau and Brooklyn met yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen-sts., Brooklyn. They first met seperately, and afterward assembled in joint convention, thus bringing members together for the first time in years. At the meeting of the Presbytery of Nassau, the Rev. Alex. Miller presided, and the Rev. T. S. Brown acted as presiding officer of the Presbytery of Brooklyn. The expression of the Presbytery of Nassau was approved, and the Rev. Drs. I. T. Duryea and S. T. Spear, and Messrs. E. A. Lambert and Henry, appointed a Committee. The necessity of the several fields of labor were set forth, and it was the general opinion that there was abundance of work to do with a promise of a great harvest. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention it is expedient to establish a Board of Long Island.

XLIST. CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1870.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) presented the proceedings of a public meeting of merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, against the continuance of the income tax.

THE FRANKING ABUSE.

Numerous petitions in favor of the abolition of the Franking privilege were presented and referred.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) remarked that if the petitioners would pay the postage on their petitions they would give a practical illustration of their sincerity in asking the reform.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Passport Clerk at the Department of State to administer oaths and affirmations on applications for passports. The bill was passed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURE.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) called up the joint resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California, the question being upon its indefinite postponement.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.), in reply to a previous statement by Mr. Sherman concerning accusations against the special officers sent out by the Internal Revenue Department to investigate the seizures, said he desired to have the bill referred to a committee, to show their truth or falsity. The officers who made the seizure originally had no appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, though the claimants of the whisky would be heard before that officer. The former, being subordinate officers, could not appeal from the decision of their superior, and, therefore, the question was exclusively one between the owners of the property and the Government. He believed the matter involved the success or defeat of the concerted efforts of parties in Ohio and Kentucky to control the whisky trade on the Pacific coast, in the hope of realizing millions of money at the expense of the Government.

Mr. CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) sympathized with much of what his colleague (Mr. Cole) had said, and added that the analysis of the liquors, which was made in California, developing the presence of saccharine matter, did not correspond with the results of the analysis made in the East. In reply to a letter of the special revenue agent sent out to investigate the seizure, containing reflections upon the community, he could say without the least hesitation that in no other community in the world did faithful public officers receive more cordial support. Believing the assumption by Congress of power specially vested by law in the officers of another department would establish a dangerous precedent, he would vote for the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The subject was then informally laid aside, and at 2 o'clock the Currency bill was taken up, and Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.) addressed the Senate at length. [His speech will be found on the second page.]

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill relating to the income tax for the year 1870.

The substitute provides that sections 116 to 120, inclusive, of the act of June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be so amended that the several duties on incomes, dividends and salaries imposed by said sections shall continue for and during the entire year 1870, and no longer, and so much of such taxes as are not paid or payable during said year, shall be collected and paid during the year 1871, in the mode prescribed by said section.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. OSBORNE (Rep., Fla.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the joint resolution providing that all public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas shall be subject to disposal under the Homestead laws by preëmption and by taxation under the same general laws as govern public lands in other States and Territories, excepting such reservations and grants as have been already made.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend by substituting for the bill a similar bill recently introduced by him, for an increase of the bank circulation to $500,000,000 upon the retirement of greenbacks.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) inquired whether it was proposed to take a vote upon the bill to-day?

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), on behalf of the Finance Committee, desired the Senate to take action upon the bill to-day. He said it was a preliminary measure, and upon its disposal the Committee would proceed to consider other important measures before them, among which was the one now offered as an amendment, but which had no pertinence here. The plan of retiring the three per cent certificates was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States, and no objection to it, that he knew of, had been made in the public prints. It seemed to be conceded this was the most practical way in which the pressing necessity for a partial redistribution could be made. The other provision of the bill was also generally assented to. The only doubt now was whether such banks would be authorized. Large corporations, chiefly on the Pacific coast, were actually organizing on the basis of this bill.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) suggested that there should be some understanding in regard to whether this bill was to be a finality upon the subject of the redistribution of the currency. A bill had passed the Senate and was before the House by which $20,000,000 of currency was to be taken from the Eastern States having an excess, and given to the Western States. If this was supplementary to the former bill the result would be a redistribution to the extent of $75,000,000; but his inference from the statement, yesterday, by the Chairman of the Finance Committee led him to consider this as a substitute for the other bill, in which case he would not favor it, because it would not give currency enough to the West. Discussing it in the light of a substitute, several things might be said of it. First, in its present form the bill would substantially result in a contraction of currency to the amount of $6,750,000, because it would require the withdrawal of that amount as a reserve to be held by the banks issuing the $45,000,000. In point of fact there would be an actual contraction to that amount. He showed that since June 30, 1868, there had been an actual contraction by redemption of three per cent certificates of $26,000,000, which the country had felt, though the cause of the stringency was unknown. This bill would increase the amount of contraction to nearly $33,000,000. He said the sense of Congress had been repeatedly declared in opposition to contraction of the currency, and he characterized as unsound the argument of Commissioner Wells that depreciation of currency rested upon its excess, and that there was an excess of some $200,000,000 or $300,000,000. The Commissioner's comparison was between the volume of currency in circulation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and other countries, with that in this country, yet our territorial area exceeded more than thirty times that of the United Kingdom, while three-fourths of our people did not possess the business facilities of bank credit and bank checks enjoyed there. The comparison of the present volume of the currency with that before the war was equally deceptive, in view of our territorial expansion, and the fact that the States have now no currency of their own as they had before the war, while that of the Government is used in every part of the country. Quantities of it are in actual transit over the country. And thus the demand is created for national currency which did not exist before the war. The actual value of the currency to-day was not more stable than six months ago. He did not acquiesce in the opinion that the price of gold would continue to decline until the return of specie payments. It was entirely within the range of possibility that gold would be at forty cents within four months. Many of the gold gamblers at New-York had been deeply wounded, and it would be some time before others took their places. But their places would be taken, and intelligent financiers in New-York are looking forward to a rise in gold at no distant day. The condition of the crops also entered into the question. Therefore, in providing for a system of banking it was not safe to calculate gold would never go above eighty cents. There was no security whatever against it. In regard to the provision of this bill for establishing banks on a coin basis, requiring them to redeem their notes in gold, and only to have 25 per cent of gold in their vaults, he thought the principle might be successfully carried out in the Pacific States, but he felt confident it would practically fail on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It would, he thought, be dangerous for the Government to attempt to establish banks on that basis. In reply to a remark of Mr. Sherman, he claimed that the transactions in gold in New-York City were in the main limited to transactions between importers and persons in foreign countries with whom they dealt. The importers sell their goods to the jobbers, and the latter to the Western merchants, on a gold basis, but there is no gold in the transaction. They sell for gold, with the understanding that when the debt comes due they are to be paid in currency, according to the value of gold on that day. These gold notes proposed by the bill could not go into circulation any more rapidly than the gold they represented, and could not be kept afloat except by the bank keeping a dollar in gold for each dollar it had out. In case of an increase in the price of gold, these notes would be run home for redemption, in order to procure gold to sell to importers who were required to have it. The banks would then have to go out and buy at a large premium, which would inevitably bring about their suspension. Two circulations, unequal in value, could not long exist at the same time; for the depreciated circulation would drive the other out of existence. In this connection Mr. Morton referred to the abuses to which the banking system had become subject. He said the national banks could afford to loan money cheaper than other banks, because they not only got six per cent interest on the bonds deposited with the Government, but received 90 per cent in currency. Notwithstanding this, in many States, these banks loaned their money at the same rates obtained by private bankers; when, if required to loan money at reasonable rates, the effect would be to keep down the rates of interest of all other money-lenders, making the National banks public blessings, and the system popular. They ought not to be allowed to invest the money they should loan the people in stocks, and make profits on the interest upon those stocks. This was at war with the purpose for which they were created. Special privileges had been granted them to enable them to furnish special accommodations to the people of the country, and they should not be permitted to loan more than 10 per cent of their money on collaterals. Money obtained in that way and on call was used for stock and gold operations, and not in the productive business of the country, the stock and gold brokers being able to borrow money at six and seven per cent, while the business man and manufacturers had to pay ten and twelve per cent. Thus stock and gold speculations were fostered, money received by banks on deposit, and for which they paid interest, being loaned upon call to stock and gold speculators, and not upon regular paper to merchants and traders.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) favored the bill as an experiment calculated to prove beneficial to the people of the Pacific States.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) advised the friends of more equal distribution of the circulating notes not to allow this bill to be defeated by being complicated with general measures. Three-fourths of the people of the country asked for the proposed redistribution, and their representatives in the Senate had the power in numbers to pass the measure. He moved to amend so as to present the simple proposition of a more equal distribution of the bank circulation. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) presented a petition of the merchants and shipowners of Belfast, Me., against allowing American registers to foreign built ships, and for a reduction of taxation on ship building and commerce.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) presented a petition of 230 citizens of Philadelphia for pensions to the veterans of 1812.

THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that no title shall be acquired or perfected to any agricultural public lands in the State of California not heretofore disposed of, except by settlement under the homestead or preëmption laws. Passed.

Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by a mortgage. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the reorganization of the navy. Recommitted.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Major-Gen. James A. Mower. Objection having been made, the bill was withdrawn.

A RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

Mr. BOLES (Rep., Ark.), introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas and Missouri for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Arkansas. Referred.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the League Island Navy-Yard bill.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.), resumed his argument in favor of the bill, and submitted that the insidious statements as to the general estimates, whether correct or not, did not affect the merits of the bill.

Speeches were also made in support of the bill by Messrs. O'NEILL (Rep., Pa.) and READING (Dem., Pa.).

The morning hour having expired at 2 o'clock, the bill went over until to-morrow.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE VIRGINIA BILL.

Mr. DAVIS (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to amend the act passed yesterday for the admission of Virginia, providing that the word "oath," wherever it occurs, shall be construed as including an affirmation.

The SPEAKER suggested that as no official information had been received of the act having become a law, the bill be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. DAVIS acceded to that suggestion.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. BURDETT (Rep., Mo.), from the Committee on Elections, called up the report of April last on the IVth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring A. S. Wallace entitled *prima facie* to the seat.

Considerable discussion ensued, when a resolution, offered as an amendment by the minority of the Committee, Messrs. Randall (Dem., Penn.) and Burr (Dem., Ill.), that neither claimant was entitled to the seat, was adopted: Yeas, 103; Nays, 73.

After a good deal of confusion and excitement over technicalities, the whole subject was laid on the table, and then a resolution, recommitting the question to the Election Committee, to be examined on its merits, was offered by Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), and agreed to.

The House, at 5:10 o'clock, took a recess until 7½ o'clock, the evening session to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not more than a dozen members present during the evening session. Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Iowa) occupied the Chair.

After speeches by Messrs. JOHNSON (Dem., Cal.) against Chinese immigration, HEATON (Rep., N. C.) on Southern politics, and PROSSER (Rep., Tenn.), HAWLEY (Rep., Ill.), and FINKELNBURG (Rep., Mo.) the House adjourned.

THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM SUSQUEHANNA—RIOT AND ARRESTS.

The Jersey City "strikers" were greatly elated yesterday by a dispatch received from Susquehanna announcing that the men there were out. Their joy was doomed to be of very short duration, as the dispatch announcing a contrary state of things, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, set them inquiring into the genuineness of their own dispatch, and their President, Mr. Keasley, made the unwelcome discovery that the cipher in which the strikers' dispatch was written had been misinterpreted. Instead of reading "Susquehanna is out," it should have read "Susquehanna is getting on well." This version proved a disappointment to the men; still they trusted on, in hopes of soon hearing the original news confirmed.

The two delegates sent up on Sunday evening to Port Jervis returned yesterday morning, but they brought with them no consolation. They gave a gloomy picture of affairs there. They tried to get up a meeting, they said, but it was a failure, unless 15 of the workmen could constitute a meeting, for that was the number, who attended. These 15 men expressed themselves willing to go any length in support of the Jersey City men, and would strike at any time when ordered. The delegates, however, seeing the utter inutility of asking such a small proportion to leave work on their account, advised them not to quit, and came back, reporting to their comrades at Washington Hall yesterday morning that "the Port Jervis men were bereft of all honor and manly feeling."

At the afternoon meeting yesterday Mr. Keasley was in the chair. One of the Committee appointed to wait on the Workingmen's Union in this city reported that a resolution was unanimously passed offering to aid the strikers and to use every influence to keep their fellow workmen from going to the shops. He also saw two delegates of the machinists of this city, who invited him to attend their meeting last evening, and he spoke with the editor of the *Arbeiter Union* newspaper, who requested to be informed daily of the proceedings of the men. A communication (in the German language), expressive of sympathy, was received from the Arbeiter Union organization.

Mr. McCormac, one of the delegates sent to Susquehanna on Sunday, here entered the Hall, and was greeted with much enthusiasm. It was guessed from his smiling countenance that he had something good to communicate, and so it proved. He made a statement of the results of his mission. He had a meeting the night before at Susquehanna, at which about 350 of the workmen attended. They were all enthusiastic and unanimous in favor of the strike, he said, and passed a resolution, without a single dissentient voice, ordaining yesterday at noon as the time when all should leave the shops. His colleague, Mr. Allen, remained behind to meet any emergency that might occur, while he came on with information. The statement of Mr. McCormac was received with loud applause. The men took new heart, and from being previously in a state of despondency they became suddenly elated. It had been arranged that if any extraordinary change in the resolution of the Susquehanna men should take place, Mr. Allen should immediately telegraph the circumstance. Scarcely had Mr. McCormac ceased to speak when a dispatch was brought into the hall from Mr. Allen, and ran thus: "Susquehanna will not sustain us."

Then was the meeting plunged almost into the depths of despair. "It is a forgery," cried one. "Perhaps there is a mistake in reading it, as there was in the other one," said another. The President assured the meeting there was no mistake this time, as any one who wished might see. On the principle of clinging to the last plank, the men decided not to accept the telegram until they should hear from Mr. Allen personally, who was coming by the No. 2 train, expected down at 10½ p. m. "Better we got the bad news first," exclaimed a voice. [Laughter and grim joking.]

Mr. McCormac did not know what to make of this news. He could pledge his honor that last night the men at Susquehanna were full of ardor for the strike, and in favor of it. A young man named James Casey, who happened to be present, and was in Susquehanna the night before, corroborated Mr. McCormac's statement.

Mr. McCormac—If Susquehanna is lost, it is the machinists in the long shop who have done it. The blacksmiths, boilermakers, and molders were all firm for striking. The Treasurer, Mr. Smellie, moved that the committees be continued as usual until word should be heard from Buffalo, and from Mr. Allen personally.

A member present said he thought it was no use to continue appointing committees. These transactions will all be read in the newspapers, and men will flock over and fill the shops. He would propose an amendment, that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Rucker, and try to obtain some terms of settlement. This was vehemently opposed, and the original proposition to continue committees was carried.

Mr. Krieger said there is no need to feel shaky; we can hold out another week if need be. [Great clapping of hands at this. A voice, "You're right." Another voice, "Big talk won't buy a barrel of flour for a man with a large family."]

The following telegram, alleged to be from Mr. Rucker to J. B. Gregg, Master Mechanic at Susquehanna, was read:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

TO J. B. GREGG: The newspapers have said that a committee of shopmen called upon me, and that I was insolent to them, snubbing them, &c., &c. Such statements are all wrong, as no committee has called upon me. I have talked with none, nor have I seen any, to my knowledge. The whole thing is gotten up to mislead the men and influence them against the Company. L. D. R.

Some severe comments were made on the substance of this alleged dispatch, and Mr. Rucker was spoken of in no very complimentary terms. A letter of excuse, together with a draft of a proposed address to the shops, was read from Mr. Frith, President of the general organization. The mention of Mr. Frith's name was received with uncomplimentary epithets and derisive cheers.

The scene enacted at quitting time on Monday evening was redacted in an aggravated form yesterday evening. The crowd at 5 p. m. around the shop was larger and more miscellaneous. The entire neighborhood seemed to be turned out. Every eminence was filled with spectators, all on the lookout for what would take place. The men at work in the shop quit as usual at 5, but did not venture out until much later. A force of 30 policemen, under command of Chief Fowler, was present. The crowd outside were in the greatest expectation, watching for the insiders to come out. At last they did come, surrounded on all sides by the police. Derisive cheers, hoots, yells, and all sorts of exclamations greeted them. They turned down the track to the ferry, as they had done yesterday. A number of the police were posted to keep back the crowd from the track, but they ran round and down Pavonia-ave. and met the workers as they turned out on the avenue near the ferry. The excitement and tumult here were intense. Stones, lumps of coal, and other missiles were thrown, and some of the workers were struck, but not seriously injured. The police made a rush on several persons whom they saw in the act of throwing, and a fierce struggle ensued, in which the police had to use their clubs freely. Men, women, children, police, all were mixed up in confusion. Two of arrests were made, and the workers were successfully placed on the boat. Many rumors are flying as to what the "strikers" will do, and arson and riot are freely threatened. The authorities are taking vigorous measures to guard against violence.

A boy was arrested on Monday evening for being in the mob and throwing stones. He was brought before Recorder Martindale, yesterday morning, and released after a reprimand.

The following telegrams were received yesterday:

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 25, 1870.

TO C. W. TUTTS: All right here. The shopmen assure me that they will not participate in any strike. F. ABBOTT, Master Mechanic.

SUSQUEHANNA, Jan. 25, 1870.

TO C. W. TUTTS: The meeting here last night was a failure; but one-fourth of the men present. There can be no strike at this shop. E. O. HILL, Gen. M. M.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A HUSBAND.

Some time ago Thomas Tynan, a resident of Harlem, and his wife separated on account of some real or fancied