SPICY TALK IN CONGRESS.

APPEALS FOR THE DELUGED SOUTH AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Senator Alcorn's Exposition of the Causes of the Deluge, and Representative Hale's Stirring Argument Against Saddling on the Government the Cost of the "Philadelphia Show."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senator Fenton (Rep., N. Y.) moved that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the bill introduced by him to regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and in the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the Customs laws. He said he had consulted the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, who did not object. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Pratt (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill amendatory to the Act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of their disloyalty to the Government. Placed on the calendar.

RELIEF FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SUFFERERS.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River, and for other purposes, with an additional section directing the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and army clothing to those suffering, and appropriating $50,000 additional for that purpose.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) moved an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill should expire on the 1st of September next.

Mr. Alcorn (Rep., Miss.) referred to a telegram published this morning that the negroes around Memphis were now threatening a work, alleging that the Government of the United States was going to feed and clothe them. The difficulty was that under late bill the labor in that county would become demoralized, as he had a thousand negroes on his plantation, but he did not ask the Government to feed them. He would feed them himself, and when he had no more money left would borrow more. The taxpayers of Louisiana and Mississippi had been taxed largely for the construction of levees, and they should have been properly made to resist the freshet. If the money had been properly expended the flood would have been prevented. Louisiana alone had spent $12,000,000 upon the Mississippi levees, and the State of Mississippi had spent $1,000,000 since the war for the same purpose. Five millions of dollars honestly and properly expended would have been sufficient to save the State of Mississippi from overflow. The trouble was

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by irresponsible and reckless persons. Several years ago in Mississippi, including the one in which he (Alcorn) had been Governor, every bale of cotton raised, a tax of Supervisors were appointed for the districts to direct the expenditure of money. The Board of Supervisors for this district was composed of four Democrats, who, he believed, could neither read nor write. One white man, who was such that the people would never have the meanest negro that lived under them to have him in their district, had control of the levee fund. The taxpayers had to pay the money, and this was the negro squandered and diverted from the levee. He was then driven from his home, and when he had no more money left borrowed more. In the county of Washington, which had been taxed largely for the construction of levees, and they should have been properly made to resist the freshet. If the money had been properly expended the flood would have been incomplete. Louisiana alone had spent $12,000,000 upon the Mississippi levees, and the State of Mississippi had spent $1,000,000 since the war for the same purpose. Five millions of dollars honestly and properly expended would have been sufficient to save the State of Mississippi from overflow. The trouble was

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AND TO TAKE CARE OF ITS OWN POOR,

and that Congress should give money to be expended in advance to be returned to the Treasury hereafter. As no one in Mississippi was disloyal in the late rebellion, he (Alcorn) had thought that the people of Mississippi would be treated as the people of Louisiana were treated. He inquired of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) if he was the President of the Civil Service Reform Association.

Mr. Logan said he was M. P. Moorn, his son.

Mr. Alcorn said he would not remain when he heard such a statement. He had been one of the sureties of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and given the bond for the erection of the Washington Monument. The Administration was at his back. He was a Republican. He was not the President of the Civil Service Reform Association. He was a plain, blunt, old-fashioned Republican, who had been a Whig. He was a carpet-bagger and hoodlum, and was proud of it