WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

no right to take the private property of a loyal citizen for public purposes without paying for it.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., asked him to state the difference between the liability of the government for property taken regularly, as in this case, by the army to build a fortification and its liability for the property of Union men destroyed by the army on its march or during a battle.

Mr. WILLEY thought the distinction very plain, the latter being a claim for compensation for property accidentally or incidentally destroyed by the United States, and the former being a claim for property deliberately taken and used by the United States government for its purposes. He agreed that no distinction could be made between loyal and disloyal citizens residing in the enemy's country during the war, but insisted that when the war had ceased and the relations of the loyal citizen to his government were resumed the case entirely changed, and came under the principle which requires the government to pay for all private property that it takes for public purposes. Mr. Willey also urged the passage of the bill upon the ground that it would be impolitic for Congress to proclaim by rejecting it that in case of any future insurrection loyal citizens within the insurrectionary districts are to be treated as if they were rebels. He commented upon the language cited by Mr. Frelinghuysen yesterday from Vattel to show that all residents of the enemy's country in the time of war are to be regarded as public enemies, claiming that the phrase, "for a time at least," used by Vattel, modified the principle and confined the application of it to time of actual war.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., in reply said that the principle advocated by Mr. Willey was condemned by every elementary law book and every decision of our courts before and since the war, and he thought it a poor return to the government for rescuing their country from the rebels for the loyal people of the South to claim compensation for their property destroyed during the conflict.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., favored the bill, not because of the merits of the case, of which he knew nothing, but because he believed that the government was as much bound to pay a loyal citizen in Alabama or Arkansas for his property taken for public uses as it was bound to pay a loyal citizen of New York or Massachusetts. He could it be contended that the ten thousand loyal soldiers enlisted in Arkansas were public enemies because of where they lived? The government had not so regarded them, for it had accepted their services. The statements made by the opponents of the bill that this class of claims would amount to five hundred millions he thought utterly incorrect. In his judgment the amount would not be more than twenty-five millions.

Without acting on the bill the Senate at three o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1869.

RELIEF FROM POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate bill to relieve John S. Stokes, of Alabama, from legal and political disabilities, was taken up and after a brief discussion passed.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF EXPORTS AND DRAWBACKS.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report why the offices of Superintendents of Exports and Drawbacks at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which were to have been discontinued after the 30th of September, 1868, have not been discontinued.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., said that the reasons would be found satisfactory, and therefore he would not object. The resolution was agreed to.

MAUMEE BAY SHIP CANAL.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of General A. S. Crane as to a ship canal through the shoal waters of Maumee Bay to the deep water in Lake Erie.

REBEL SOLDIERS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the number of enlisted men of the army now on duty in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia who were citizens or residents of the late rebel States during the rebellion and how many were soldiers in the late rebel army.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada and in reference to the public lands.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the office of Collector of Customs. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Roots, of Arkansas, to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the navy.

The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Stevens, O'Neil and Kelley in favor of it, and by Messrs. Paine, Logan and Washburne of Ill. adversely, the latter opposing it because it provides for too many officers—twelve medical inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of commodore, assimilated to the rank of brigadier general in the army; eighteen medical directors, with the rank of captain, assimilated to the rank of colonel, &c.

Before any action was taken the morning hour expired and the bill went over to the morning hour to-morrow.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The SPEAKER submitted the request of Mr. Lawrence, chairman of the select committee on the New York election frauds, now in session at New York, that the testimony may be printed as soon as written out. It was so ordered.

REPEALING AN ACT OF A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill repealing an act passed by the Legislature of Washington Territory, relating to pilots and pilot regulations. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1870. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill appropriates $15,375,672, being $2,031,578 less than was appropriated for this year. It comprises $7,000,000 for the pay of the navy, $450,000 for the pay of the Marine corps, the numerical strength of which it fixes at 1,500 men, to be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, twelve captains, eighteen first lieutenants and eighteen second lieutenants. The sergeants, corporals and clerks are to be reduced two-fifths. The reductions of the officers and non-commissioned officers are to be determined by lot.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL—SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation bill, Mr. Allison in the chair, and Mr. WASHBURNE of Ill. addressed it on government economy, as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN—In proceeding to the consideration of the first in the series of regular appropriation bills to be acted upon, it may not be deemed inappropriate to submit to the House some observations on the character and extent of the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and other cognate matters. It must be a matter of profound congratulation to all good citizens that the time is now come when the attention of the people can be given in a greater degree to the material and vital interests of the country. A gigantic rebellion suppressed; the curse of human slavery abolished; the rebellious states reconstructed, or in the process of reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights before the law to all; a loyal administration of the country secured for the next four years; the bitterness of party feeling assuaged, the earnest attention of the American people will now be turned to questions of the internal administration of the country. The excitement and passions growing out of the war and out of the contests connected therewith will the away with the lapse of time, and the people will compel Congress to confront other and different questions than those which have for so many years overshadowed and swallowed up everything else. With the unreconstructed States admitted into the Union, with full and equal protection for all men, in all the States, and with manhood suffrage secured by legislation or constitutional amendment, the minds of the people will turn to questions of finance, of taxes, of economy, of decreased expenditures, and honest and enlightened legislation, to questions of tariffs, and to questions of railroad, telegraph and express monopolies, which are sucking the very lifeblood of the people, to the administration of the revenue laws and to the robberies and plunderings of the Treasury by dishonest officeholders. Already the eyes of the people of the country are upon Congress. I may say they are upon the republican majority in Congress, for that majority is now responsible before the country for the legislation of Congress. It can make and unmake laws in defiance and contempt of Executive vetoes. The republican party triumphed in the last election because it was pledged to honesty and economy, to the upholding of public faith and public credit, and to the faithful execution of the laws. And those pledges cannot now be ignored without subjecting the party to the censure of the people.

The condition of the country, the vast public debt, the weight of taxation, the depreciated and fluctuating currency, the enormous expenditures of public money, the maladministration of the government, the extortions of monopolies, press upon our attention with most crushing force. The people elected General Grant to the presidency not only on account of the great and inestimable services he has rendered the country in subduing the rebellion, not only on account of his devotion to the great principles of the republican party, but because they believed him to be emphatically an honest man and an enlightened statesman, who would faithfully administer the laws without fear, favor or affection. The time has come when we are imperatively called upon to take a new departure. Added to other terrible evils brought upon the country by the war for the suppression of the rebellion is the demoralization incident to all great wars and to the expenditure of vast and unheard of amounts of public moneys; to the giving out of immense contracts, by which sudden and vast fortunes were made; the inflation of the currency, which engendered speculation, prodigacy, extravagance and corruption; by the intense desire to get suddenly rich out of the government and without labor, and the inventions and schemes generally to get money out of the Treasury for the benefit of individuals without regard to the interests of the government. While the restless and unpausing energies of a patriotic and incorruptible people were devoted to the salvation of their government and were pouring out their blood and treasure in its defence, there was the vast army of the base, the venal and unpatriotic who rushed in to take advantage of the misfortunes of the country and to plunder its Treasury. The statute books are loaded with legislation which will impose burdens on future generations. Public land enough to make empires has been voted to private railroad corporations; subsidies of untold millions of bonds for the same purposes have become a charge upon the people, while the fetters of vast monopolies have been fastened still closer and closer upon the public. It is time that the representatives of the people were admonished that they are the servants of the people and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting their interests; that their position and their power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers and the speculators who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury. The time has also come, in my judgment, when public men are to be held to a more strict accountability, to a more strict discharge of their duty, and when their actions will be scanned by a more critical eye. It is no new lesson that the public men of this country must learn. It is a lesson which has been taught in other countries and at times even when there was little to boast of in the way of public virtue. It is recorded in history that during the most terrible days of the French Revolution, for it was on the 14th of May, 1793, nineteen days before the passage of the celebrated decree of the National Convention on the 2d of June, placing in accusation the Girondists, that Buzot, one of the purest and most eminent of those gifted and brilliant men, pronounced these memorable words, which should be engraved in letters of gold over the entrance of every public office and every hall of legislation:—

> No public man can be justified in profiting from the information and advantages of his position. It is his duty to consecrate exclusively to the public interest the knowledge which such position furnishes him.

Much is expected of the new administration, and the public expectation will not be disappointed. But as much as General Grant can do, and as much as he will do in his own sphere of action, it is idle to suppose that he can do every thing that the country requires to be done to secure those reforms in the public service which are so imperatively demanded. As President General Grant must have the earnest and cordial support of the other branches of the government, particularly of the legislative branch. The responsibility of this Congress, so far as the next administration is concerned, is complete. We can water-log the ship of State before the President elect takes command. We can make appropriations and incur liabilities which will go over to the next administration, which cannot be met by the current revenues and can only be met by imposing additional taxation on the people. We can destroy the confidence of the people in the wisdom, integrity and purity of the republican party by yielding to the insolate demands of the cormorants who have gathered about us and who make requisitions upon us which, if yielded to, will destroy, and ought to destroy, any party. By our recklessness and extravagance we can make appropriations of land and money which will destroy the national credit and make our country an object of scorn to the civilized world. With neither money nor credit, unable to command respect at home or abroad, we will be held in contempt by the weakest and most pusillanimous nations. Never has the country in time of peace looked to Congress with more intense interest than at the present time. The demand of the great masses of our constituents, the bone and sinew of the country, the men who have no schemes of plunder and who desire only an honest administration of the government, the men who fought the battles of the republic and poured out their blood in its defence—they require of us a decrease of our expenditures and a reduction of taxation. Regardless of the mysteries of finance they see that our credit can be improved, the public faith vindicated, a return to specie payments made certain, a reduction of the interest on the public debt secured by keeping down the expenditures of the government to the lowest possible point and by the honest collection of the revenues. It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures and it is for the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed and that the revenues are collected; but it is for Congress to see also that they do not keep the fetters upon the limbs of the President, so as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute the laws. It is well to recur to the total expenditures of the government for the last three years, and it is encouraging to observe that they have been gradually decreased. In 1864–5 they were $520,000,000; in 1865–6 they were $346,000,000; in 1866–7 they were $333,000,000; in 1867–8 they were, exclusive of bounties, $334,000,000; in 1867–8, or inclusive of bounties ($48,000,000), $377,000,000; in 1868–9 they are estimated, exclusive of bounties, at $310,000,000; in 1868–9, or inclusive of bounties ($26,000,000), $336,000,000. For the next fiscal year, 1869–70, these are estimated at $303,000,000, and this latter estimate the committee believe will be materially reduced. The amount for bounties is not properly chargeable to the expenditures of the government, and it is a matter of congratulation that there are no bounties estimated for the coming fiscal year of 1869–70. The amount voted for deficiencies for the year 1867–8 was $15,000,000, and that amount is included in the total expenditures for that fiscal year. The amount called for as deficiencies for the present fiscal year, and which is included in the total of expenditures given above, is $21,000,000.

It is worthy of note that on the 2d day of December, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required—

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	$372,000,000
On the 6th of December, 1868, he states that the expenditures for the first quarter of the same fiscal year were	$105,000,000
He estimates for the next three-quarters an expenditure of	231,000,000
Total, including interest and deficiencies	$336,000,000
Expenditures less than est'd by the Sec'y	$36,000,000

And I now proceed to the consideration of the interesting question of what this Congress will be called upon to appropriate for deficiences for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, and to carry on the government for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870. First, as to the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury of "additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and previous years." It is for Congress to inquire rigidly into the necessity and propriety of voting these deficiencies, which the Secretary estimates at the enormous sum of $21,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 is for the army, necessitated in a great measure by a consuming Indian war, which is entailing extraordinary expenses on the government. The next current amount is the estimated deficiency for the Post Office Department of over $4,500,000, incurred by extravagant contracts for unjustifiably extended mail service. Then there is the scandalous estimate of nearly $865,000 for deficiencies for public buildings, where we were promised that the large amounts we appropriated last year should finish the buildings. Add this amount of $865,000 demanded as a deficiency for the fiscal year to the amount demanded for the same purpose for the next fiscal year of $2,451,000, makes $3,000,000 which we are asked to vote for public buildings at this session of Congress. And at the present state of the Treasury, or, indeed, in any state of the Treasury, I feel bound to denounce it as the most extravagant, unjustifiable and profligate expenditure of the public money ever asked of Congress. There are other deficiencies which have been made, and which we are called upon to make up, that are without justification if it be considered that Congress has any power over the Treasury. In view of the state of our finances, and deeming it indispensably necessary to reduce our expenditures for the present year in every way possible, and in full light of all the facts, Congress appropriated a given amount—which was $450,000—for the Coast Survey this year. In contempt of the action of Congress a deficiency in that appropriated of $160,000 is now demanded, not one dollar of which, I trust, will be voted. The Columbian Institute for the deaf and dumb—a private institution in this District—which has obtained nearly $500,000 out of the government, was given $12,500 for this fiscal year for instruction, &c., which was deemed ample and even generous; but with a familiarity of the whole action of Congress on this subject the president of this private corporation with unparalleled effrontery arraigns Congress for its action and demands of us $11,500 more as a deficiency for this year! There are other deficiencies estimated for, which will be scrutinized by the Appropriation Committee before it reports any bill. But one thing is clear, if Congress cannot control the expenditures of the government; if it cannot curb the executive officers of the government in spending the public money, and if such officers are to be left practically to determine the appropriations, then, I say, let Congress abdicate and let the people be saved the expense of keeping this expensive and somewhat ornamental institution.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the following appropriations as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:—

For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, internal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department; all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indians and the war and navy:—

Departments	$45,140,925
For pensions	23,200,000
For Indian Department	2,940,382
For army proper	52,184,751
For Military Academy	354,388
For armory and fortifications	4,684,200
For harbor and river improvements, public buildings, &c.	8,486,018
For naval establishment	20,993,414
Total	$158,014,011

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows:—

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$9,749,000
For compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services	700,000
For civilization of Indians	10,000
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000
For interest on the public debt	128,690,676
Total	$139,349,676

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1869, are as follows:—

For the civil service, &c.	$9,907,636
For pensions and Indians	24,558,831
For War Department	20,995,291
For Navy Department	12,951,043
Total	$68,322,803

It is estimated that of this sum there will not be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 62,686,491

Total	$5,636,312
Total estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1870	$303,000,000

It will be thus seen that $303,000,000 is the amount asked for, and it is for Congress to determine how much of that sum it is absolutely necessary to appropriate to carry on the government. How much will it be? I will let the permanent appropriations stand, as in the Secretary's estimate, though I believe the amount of interest on the public debt is overestimated $2,000,000. That amount is $128,690,676, which we must regard as fixed and definite. Then there is the other amount of $168,014,011, made up of the items as set out in the estimate. The question recurs, how much can this amount be reduced without detriment to the public service? It is now impossible for me to state how much the first item for $45,003,000 can be reduced, as the Appropriation Committee has not yet proceeded far enough in the consideration of the various amounts making up the sum. But we shall report a reduction of more than $100,000 from what was asked for the expenses of foreign intercourse, and nearly $1,000,000 from what is asked to go into the legislative, executive and judicial bill. Pensions, Indian Department and army proper must remain about the same as stated in the estimates. Military Academy we reduce nearly $50,000 on the estimates. For army and fortifications $4,684,200 are asked, and I believe we can get along with $1,500,000. For harbor and revenue improvements and public buildings, $8,486,018. In my judgment $3,000,000 will be as much as Congress would wish to appropriate under both of those heads. For the naval establishment $20,993,414 59 are estimated; but the Navy bill already prepared this is reduced to about $16,000,000, which, it is believed, will answer every purpose. Here are some $15,000,000, which, it is thought, can be cut off from the estimates of the total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, of $303,000,000, as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That will leave for the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $288,000,000. Add to that $2,000,000 more for various other expenditures and we have a total of $290,000,000. It is my belief that the expenditures can be kept down to that point, and that the government can be administered for that sum; and if that can be done, as it ought to be done, a good showing can be made.

I have made no estimate in relation to the revenue for the next fiscal year; but for the present fiscal year it appears from the Secretary's report that the actual revenues received for the first quarter amount to $95,000,392, and that the Secretary estimates the next three-quarters at $246,000,000, making the total estimate of the Secretary $341,000,000. But Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, who has given this matter great attention, estimates that it will reach $356,000,000, being $15,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary. Assuming, therefore, that we shall not collect more revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, than the Secretary estimates we shall collect during that time, and assuming that our expenditures will not exceed $290,000,000, there will be a surplus of $57,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1870. But with an honest collection of the revenue and without any increase of taxes, I think we can collect $450,000,000 of revenue. If this can done and our expenditures can be kept even within $300,000,000, we shall show a surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1870 of $75,000,000. With an exhibit of this character, which is an exhibit that can be made if Congress and the Executive shall act in harmony to that great end, the credit of the government will be established on an enduring basis, our bonds will go to par in Europe, greenbacks will approximate gold in value; taxes may then be reduced, and the country will enter on a career of prosperity, glory and power without parallel in the history of nations.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., said that the House always listened to the gentleman from Illinois with pleasure, but his remarks had now additional importance in view of the supposed connection between that gentleman and the incoming administration. His speech might be deemed as an introductory message, laying the foundations for the policy of the next administration. He was certain that he spoke the sentiments of the minority of the House when he said that so far as General Grant would faithfully initiate or carry out any reform the minority would give it its feeble support. The country wanted reform—not reform in speeches, not promises, not merely the curtailment of expenses, but measures that would produce harmony and the general pacification of the country. The gentleman (Mr. Washburne) had said in his carefully prepared speech that Congress had the power to reform, and yet that gentleman and his political friends had had full possession of the legislative department of the government for the last eight years, and what reform had they accomplished or attempted? The minority had been powerless. So far as the minority was concerned, it would sustain General Grant in bringing back real peace to the country, in bringing back gold and silver as the currency standard, and in initiating general reform in every department of the government.

The Pension bill, which appropriates $13,250,000, was ordered to be reported to the House, and was subsequently reported and passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROOKS moved as an amendment to insert an appropriation for the mission to Rome. He expressed the hope that, the Presidential election being over and religious and political passions being at an end, Congress would vote the usual appropriation for a mission to Rome. That city was the headquarters of art and the headquarters of one of the great branches of the Christian Church, and was visited yearly by thousands and tens of thousands of American citizens.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the amendment and said he desired to call the attention of the House to some of the dangers connected with the Church of Rome. That Church had been used in his own district as an element of power by the democratic party, in disregard of the election laws. The Catholic school in this district was the place where fraudulent voters from other States had been congregated and it was the people of that Church who used fraudulent naturalization papers. Those papers, signed by James Ross Snowden, clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had been sent to the district in blank, with the names of persons who had not been in the country five years! There was not a Protestant involved in it. They were all Catholics from beginning to end.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., said that if his colleague chose to charge the Church of Rome with such practices it was due to a large body of respectable citizens and to this House that he should produce the proof. The only individual whom his colleague had specified by name was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. COVODE—I said that fraudulent naturalization papers were used exclusively by the members of the Church of Rome.

Mr. WOODWARD—I simply say that the individual to whom my colleague alluded as having issued fraudulent naturalization papers is a member, and I believe a deacon in good standing, in the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of the highest honor and intelligence, and any such assertion against him would be treated as idle, if not slanderous in Pennsylvania. The defeat of his colleague last fall was not the consequence of any such rascality, but was to be accounted for on other principles than the degradation of the Church of Rome or of the Presbyterian clerk of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COVODE said he had attended to the persons who had used these fraudulent certificates.

Mr. WOODWARD—What had the Church of Rome to do with it?

Mr. COVODE—It was the members of the Church of Rome who voted on those fraudulent papers; not a Protestant was engaged in it.

Mr. WOODWARD—You began by charging that the Church of Rome did this fraud.

Mr. COVODE—I say it was the members of that church who used the papers. They came coffee-stained from the gentleman's district and were voted on by these "green Irish." (Laughter.)

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., said he would vote against the amendment, but not on the issue raised by his friend from Pennsylvania. With him it was not a question of religion or religious tolerance, but a question of usefulness. He thought there was no public necessity for a minister resident at Rome. He did not know of any commercial, or business, or treaty-like arrangements that called for such a mission. It was a mere ornamental position of useless expenditure. If useless expenditures were to be cut off they might as well begin with the diplomatic service. He would vote against the amendment on the ground that it was useless for the public interest to continue the mission at Rome.

The question was taken on Mr. Brooks' amendment and it was rejected.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out the appropriation for a mission to Turkey. If the majority of the House denied to the oldest Christian government in the world a representative from the United States he could not see why they should continue to send a diplomatic representative to an infidel government like that of Turkey. He wanted the country to understand that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode), in the assault which he had made on the Church of Rome, but represented his party. He admired the boldness and frankness with which that gentleman represented the majority on that question. He had put the boot on the right leg in saying that a minister should not be sent to Rome because the Church of Rome was responsible for voting the democratic ticket.

Mr. JUDD desired to say that in his action without question he was governed neither by Christianity or infidelism. He did not think that that element should be introduced into the question. There was a great distinction between the commercial interests of the country, as represented at Rome and in the Turkish ports. Besides, the Pope had never reciprocated the civility of the United States government by sending a minister to this country. It had always been a one sided affair. In addition to that, ever since Italy had become substantially consolidated under Victor Emanuel, the mission to Rome had been a sinecure and, to a certain extent, a thorn in the side of the Italian nation. The majority of the members had voted against the mission to Rome, not on the ground assigned by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood), but because they regarded it as utterly useless.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wood was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., offered an amendment providing for but one Minister to the governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and for but one Minister to the governments of New Grenada, Venezuela and Ecuador.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Butler, Chandler, Maynard, Kelsey, Brooks and Judd, the amendments were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., a salary of $1,500 was appropriated for the consulate at Valentia, Spain.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the appropriation for carrying out the treaty with Great Britain of the 9th of August, 1842, for suppressing the slave trade. The United States had no longer any responsibility for the existence of slavery.

Mr. WASHBURNE (of Ill.) said that the appropriation was made necessary by treaty stipulation.

The motion was rejected.

The third, fourth and fifth sections of the bill were struck out, on points of order, as containing new legislation.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House and its further consideration was postponed till Monday next.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

Mr. KELSEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Arnell objected.

SALES OF GOLD BY THE TREASURY.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the sales of gold by the government since the 1st of January, 1863.

The House then at half-past four adjourned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises ..... 7 25 | Moon rises.. morn 2 16
Sun sets..... 4 49 | High water....eve 4 14

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 8, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the Herald steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, Key West and Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina—I K Roberts.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.
Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Virginia, Drew, Alexandria—J Hand.
Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Ship Lizzie Williams, Wormell, San Francisco—G D Sutton.
Ship Valparaiso, Manson, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Ship Lord Lyndhurst (Br), Bain, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Lord Canning (Br), Bairnson, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Chinsseren (Nor), Moller, Buenos Ayres via St Marys, Ga—Eddy & Brock.
Bark Irma (Br), Cummings, Sagua.
Brig Amelia (Br), Wilson, Nantes—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig J Blenkhorn, Williams, Barcelona—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Josephine (Br), Forbes, Aspinwall—S L Merchant.
Brig Black Swan, Podger, Georgetown, SC—I B Gager.
Brig Home, Phillips, Norfolk—Lent Bros.
Schr Hartstene, Teller, Rio Grande—Boyd & Hincken.
Schr U S C (Br), Haynes, Seville—G F Bulley.
Schr Uncle Tom, Look, Porto Cabello via Bucksville, SC—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Vicksburg, Nickerson, Demarara—T W Whitney.
Schr Freedom (Br), Clark, Glenfuegos—Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, New Orleans—N H Brigham.
Schr L & M Knowles, Clements, Jacksonville—Snow & Richardson.
Schr N Richardson, Davis, Jacksonville—W Ray & Co.
Schr M J Chadwick, Gage, Baltimore—A Starbuck.
Schr R B Smith, Nickerson, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr G H Rogers, Cornell, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Rising Star, King, Aspinwall, Dec 29, 2 PM, with passengers, freight and treasure, to F R Baby. Jan 3, at 1 PM, lat 39 04, lon 74 54, spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall; same day, brig Jane, of Londonderry. Died Jan 3, of congestive chill, Chas Fitzgerald, of Albany.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Jan 2, 1 PM, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans, Dec 30, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse to J F Ames.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.
Ship Sacramento, Lunt, San Francisco Sept 5, with mdse, to order.
Ship Columbia, Coldray, Liverpool Nov 11, with mdse and passengers to C H Marshall & Co. (Is anchored outside the bar.)
Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool, Nov 17, with mdse and passengers, to Chas H Marshall & Co. (Is anchored outside the bar.)
Ship Armstrong (Br), Owens, Liverpool, 57 days, with mdse, to Snow & Burgess. Had heavy weather; Jan 1, lat 53, lon 73, spoke bark E Norris, bound E.
Ship Nautilus, Hagar, Liverpool Nov 7, with mdse, to Chas L Wright & Co. Came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms where the trade winds usually blow; no date, in the English Channel, John C Baratine (colored), seaman, of St Thomas, fell from the foretopsailyard overboard and was drowned; Dec 7, lat 26 53, lon 35 20, spoke bark Harvest Home, from Cadiz for New Orleans.
Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Cardiff via Fayal, 47 days, with mdse, to J Aikins & Co. Had moderate weather.
Ship Ladoga, Willey, Cronstadt, Nov 9, with mdse, to Wm Ropes & Co. (Is anchored outside the bar.)
Bark Lord Nelson (Br), Blythe, Penang, 146 days, with mdse, to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov 6, crossed the equator Dec 5, in lon 31 07, and had moderate weather. Dec 8, lat 2 37 S, lon 27 55 W, spoke bark Alexander, from London for Kurrachee, 38 days out.
Bark Queen of Devon (Br), Turner, Plymouth, E. 53 days, with china clay, to order. Dec 17, spoke whaling bark Endeavor, of and from New Heford, 29 days out; had taken 2 whales.
Bark Arthur Kinsman (of Portland), Bucknam, Bristol, 57 days, with mdse, to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced a succession of strong westerly gales from Nov 18 to Dec 20, during which split and lost sails, stove boat and water casks. Nov 26, lat 44 50, lon 35 26, fell in with the wreck of a large American schooner, both masts gone and full of water; the stern planking and forward part of poop had been washed away, and the remnant of an American design was hanging on stump of mainmast; was petroleum laden; saw no one on board; was unable to go on board, as the sea was making a clean breach over her.
Bark Arthur (NG), Schaefer, Shields, 62 days, with mdse, to order. Had moderate weather.
Bark Pallas (Nor), Wiemann, Malaga 58 days, passed Gibraltar Nov 15, with fruit, &c, to Funch, Meincke & Co. Had moderate weather.
Bark Norah (of Boston), Gibbs, Valencia, 60 days, with fruit, to master. Dec 3, lat 30, lon 32, in a heavy gale from west, carried away rudder head; Dec 23, lat 26 16, lon 62 30, spoke schr Velocity, from Long Cay for Trieste; Dec 5, Chas Smith, seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.
Bark H Murray Jr. Wilson, Port au Prince, 14 days, with logwood, &c, to H Murray, Jr. No date, lat 31 30, lon 76, passed the deck of a vessel painted lead color, with hatch combings and winch attached, apparently but a short time in the water. Sailed in company with brig Isadora, for Boston.
Brig Orinoco (Br), Roberts, Liverpool, 59 days, with salt, to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather. Nov 17, lat 29 27, lon 39 20, saw whaling schr Express, 30 days out.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, Rosario, 195 days, with oil, &c, H W Load & Co. For the last 30 days had strong westerly gales; lost and split sails and started stem. Dec 24, lat 38, lon 68, spoke brig J Buckmore, from Portland for Cienfuegos, and got a supply of provisions; 26th, lat 36, lon 65, brig Alice, from St John, NB, for Havana.
Brig Iza (of Starsport), Williams, Pernambuco, 35 days, with sugar, to R P Buck & Co. Had moderate weather, and been 5 days north of Hatteras.
Brig La Grecie (Dutch), Campbell, Curacoa, 16 days, with goat skins, &c, to Dovale & Co. Had light winds the entire passage; has been compelled to anchor several times under Jersey beach on account of fog. Dec 18, spoke brig Iza, from Pernambuco for New York.
Brig Jennie (Dan), Laurentsen, Porto Cabello, 12 days, with coffee, &c, to Boonen Graves & Co.
Brig Ida (Br), Miller, Demarara, 30 days, with sugar and molasses, to master. Had heavy weather the entire passage; lost and split sails. Sailed in company with Brig Petrel, for New York.
Brig Arctic (Br), Blankhorn, East Harbor, TI, 12 days, with salt, to J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Helen (Br), Hogg, Grand Turk, TI, 34 days, with salt, to order. Had heavy weather and split sails. Jan 1, lat 29 55, lon 70 40, spoke brig Scotland, from Boston, bound S.
Brig B F Nash, Latcey, Havana, 17 days, with sugar, &c, to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather.
Brig Manson (of Searsport), Gilkey, Cardenas, 10 days, with molasses, to Walsh, Field & Way. Sailed in company with bark Windsor, for Stone Cay.
Brig Robin (Br), Douglass, Calbarien, 17 days, with sugar to master.
Brig Afton (Br), Brown, Matanzas, 16 days, with molasses, to Scopier & Co. Had fine weather.
Brig E A Carver, Brackett, Pensacola, 15 days, with lumber to Byram & Pease. Been 6 days north of Hatteras with light winds and fog. Dec 25, off Double Headed Shot Keys, passed bark Ocean Eagle, bound N.
Schr Jeremiah Simonson, Ellis, Leghorn, 71 days, with marble, &c, to Holyoke & Murray. First part of passage had considerable calm weather, latter part strong westerly gales; been 7 days W of the Stream.
Schr Ella May, Allen, St Martins, 12 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Dec 27, lat 20 30, lon 61, spoke French bark Savanilla, bound N.
Schr Amaton (Br), Montgomery, Port au Platt 16 days, with fustic, to Eggers & Heinichen.
Schr H W McColley (of Milford, Del), Hubbard, Mayaguez, PR, 13 days, with oranges to Joe Kneas. Was 5 days north of Hatteras with light winds.
Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Funchon, Arecibo, PR, 24 days, with sugar, to J F Whitney & Co.
Schr A F Randolph (Br), Bennett, Catharien, 8 days, with molasses, to J W Elwell & Co. Had moderate weather.
Schr Garland, Libber, Brunswick, Ga, 7 days, with yellow pine to T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr Emily H Naylor, Naylor, Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Goddwaite & Overton.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with