

WASHINGTON

Mississippi Knocking for Admission.

Renewed Hostility to the Confirmation of Judge Hoar.

The Alabama Claims Negotiations Indefinitely Postponed.

Favorable Prospects for the Postal Telegraph Bill.

Validity of the Missouri Suffrage Laws Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1870.

Mississippi Knocking for Admission. General Ames called on the President to-day and presented the official records of the organization of the Mississippi Legislature, the adoption of the constitutional amendment and election of United States Senators according to law.

Hills for the Admission of Mississippi. Senator Morton in the Senate and Messrs. Cessna and Whitmore in the House introduced bills to-day for the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress. They are the same in terms as the Virginia bill. Those introduced in the House were the Virginia bill as it finally passed with the word "Virginia" stricken out wherever it occurs and "Mississippi" substituted. Three of the members elected, Messrs. Pierce, Harris and McKee, and the two Senators, General Ames and Mr. Davis, were on the floor of the House to-day. The Reconstruction Committee will probably report the Mississippi bill tomorrow, in which case it will be put through the House. There will be no disposition to discuss it on the part of the republicans, and the democrats will be choked off with the previous question. In the Senate the democrats may debate it for the sake of the vote, but the general impression is that the State will be admitted and the Senators and members sworn in before the close of the week.

The Alabama Claims—Negotiations Indefinitely Suspended. Some weight has been given to a recent cable despatch about an article in the Fort and Gazette announcing the suspension of the Alabama claims negotiations. The despatch was paraded and commented upon as if it contained the statement of some new fact, whereas the truth is that formal diplomatic negotiations on the subject have been dropped for over two months, which has been well known on this side of the Atlantic. I may add, however, that three or four days ago Secretary Fish received a despatch from Mr. Motley giving the substance of a chance conversation with Lord Clarendon touching the long vexed question. Lord Clarendon expressed his own views on certain features of the controversy, but did not state them for the official information of our government. Mr. Motley, however, felt it his duty to communicate without delay to Secretary Fish the substance of the conversation. From such little hints as have been dropped here from official sources I infer that among the matters stated by Lord Clarendon was this—that, for the present, it is not advisable to approach the discussion of the general question. From this, perhaps, the Fort and Gazette was led to make its announcement.

The St. Domingo, Sannan Bay and St. Thomas Treaties. It is expected that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will take up and consider the St. Domingo, Sannan Bay and St. Thomas treaties. Whatever may be the fate of the two former it is pretty certain that the latter will be reported adversely in the committee. It will have a determined foe in the person of Senator Morton. For his old friend Seward's sake Sumner will not oppose it very violently; but he is not enthusiastic upon the subject of acquiring territory in the tropics, and he will not make a fight against Morton in favor of St. Thomas. Senator Harlan, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is also shaky on the subject. The latter is in quite a powerful position in the committee as that of Sumner, and it is far more so in the Senate. He will probably carry with him Senators Schurz, Patterson, Harlan and Cameron, which is a majority of the committee. The St. Thomas business is not over popular in the Senate, and an adverse report from the committee would damage it very materially.

Monsieur Berthemy, the French Ambassador. There is some doubt still as to whether Monsieur Berthemy has returned here to remain permanently as the diplomatic representative of the Emperor Napoleon. Monsieur Berthemy has not informed the State Department, nor do his friends seem to be certain about the matter. Monsieur Berthemy is conceded to be decidedly one of the very ablest of the foreign Ministers accredited to our government, and for this reason it is supposed that he has only come back here for a short time to prosecute the delicate negotiations about a postal treaty, and also about the French cable difficulty. When M. Berthemy left here on his congé it was generally understood that he would not return, but would be transferred either to Constantinople or Pekin. It is also known that M. Berthemy stands high with his sovereign and could have obtained either of the missions indicated, and from this it is inferred that the theory about his temporary service here is the correct one. M. Berthemy has been warmly welcomed by his friends of the diplomatic corps.

Attorney General Hoar's Nomination for the Supreme Bench—His Rejection a Foreign Conclusion. While the Senate was in executive session last Friday Senator Drake made a motion to take up the nomination of Attorney General Hoar, with a view to having him confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Hoar's old enemies were on hand and threatened, if he was taken up, to make short work of him. Drake argued that it was necessary to dispose of him so as to give the President a chance to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench and proceeded with some remarks in favor of Hoar. Senators Edmunds, Tracy, Carpenter and others expressed their readiness to dispose of Hoar, provided his friends would abide by their decision in his case. In the midst of the debate about taking him up Senator Trumbull, who is friendly to Hoar, and who noticed the manifest tendency of things, moved to adjourn, and as the grave and reverend Senators were hungry for their dinner the motion was carried without opposition. It has transpired since Hoar's case was before the Senate that he was at one time nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by the Governor of that State, and that he was rejected by the Council for the same reason, namely, that the States Senate proposed to reject him—namely, his friends were engaged in the rebellion. The first provision of the political disabilities of all persons residing in the Sixth Congressional district of Alabama shall be removed; the second is a little more liberal, and includes all ex-republicans in the State of Alabama; the third is the comprehensive and takes in the entire South, removing all the political disabilities of whatever kind from everybody.

Funding the Public Debt. The Senate Committee on Finance held a meeting this morning and resumed the consideration of the proposed funding scheme. This subject has received much attention by the committee, and it is expected they will be able in a short time to introduce a bill which will compare the theory proposed by Secretary Boutwell, with such modifications and improvements as have suggested themselves to the committee.

Removal of Disabilities. An erratic carpet-bagger from Alabama introduced three bills to-day for the removal of political and legal disabilities from all persons who were engaged in the rebellion. The first provided for the political disabilities of all persons residing in the Sixth Congressional district of Alabama shall be removed; the second is a little more liberal, and includes all ex-republicans in the State of Alabama; the third is the comprehensive and takes in the entire South, removing all the political disabilities of whatever kind from everybody.

Nomination for Superintendent of the Census—Another Executive Blunder. In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Walker for Superintendent of the Census came up for reference. The question arose whether the appointment was proper at this time, owing to the condition in regard to the two bills now pending some action was urged, will have to be taken so as to designate whether the bill will be recognized, and to set at rest the uncertainty in regard to the new bill. The nomination, it was urged by others, came in under the old law. Several Senators characterized the appointment as premature and unauthorized, for the reason that under the old law the Secretary of the Interior, not the Presi-

dent, made the appointment. If this be true, the President has simply made a mistake as to his power and duty in the premises.

Defeat of the New Census Bill. The extension of the time for the consideration of the New Census bill expired to-day. As will be remembered, the Committee on the Ninth Census were occupied during the entire summer in compiling a bill, which it was thought would take account of every detail in the most perfect manner. After considerable debate the bill passed. The old law designated that if no new bill were passed prior to January 1, the old one should go on. For this reason the bill is very unpopular. That body favor the old bill, merely wishing to add some legislation, giving the Secretary of the Interior the power to make such changes and enlargements in the statistics to be taken as shall comply with the changes in the constitution of the United States. The friends of the new bill in the House are greatly exercised at this apparent neglect on the part of the Senate to cap the climax of the House project for a new census.

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dent, who some time ago introduced a bill to increase the volume of the currency to forty-four millions, which was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, wanted to instruct the chairman of that committee, General Garfield, to report the bill within six days. He is satisfied that the committee is against the bill and intend to let it sleep in the committee room. The House, however, was not in an expansive humor to-day, and refused to instruct the committee by a vote of nearly two to one. Mr. Ingerson's colleague, Mr. McNeely, a new member and a democrat, thought he would try his hand at the five-twenty bonds should be paid in greenbacks, and securing the Secretary of the Treasury in severe terms, purchasing them at a premium. Mr. McNeely is not versed in the parliamentary tactics of the House, and before he had time to say a word in favor of his resolution some hard money man on the republican side of the House moved to lay it on the table. (Tolliday, who is one of the revolutionists, called for the yeas and nays, but the resolution went to the table—yeas 152, nays 41.

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