# WASHINGTON

## Severe Rebuke to a Cabinet Minister.

## The Nomination of Judge Hoar Rejected.

## SENATOR SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

## Congress Overhauling the Navy Department.

## Passage of the Mississippi Admission Bill by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1870.

**Arrival of the Secretary of the Burlingame Mission with the Ratified Treaty—Satisfaction of Prince Kung With the Stipulations.**

Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, Secretary of the Burlingame Chinese mission, arrived here to-day, bearing the ratified treaty made with our government. Mr. Brown came here via California from China, and represents the Chinese government as entirely satisfied with the conduct of the Burlingame mission thus far. Mr. Brown got to Pekin last October and had a long interview with Prince Kung, the head of the Chinese administration. Prince Kung welcomed Mr. Brown in the most cordial manner, made inquiries regarding Mr. Burlingame and his associate Ministers, read over the American treaty, and after weighing every article and paragraph in the most careful manner declared that it met his entire satisfaction. The proper ratification was put to the treaty and Mr. Brown was entrusted with the duty of bearing it to our government. All the stories about unwillingness on the part of China to accede to the terms of the treaty are pronounced by Mr. Brown to be entire fabrications. The delay in returning with the ratified copy was caused by a wish expressed by Mr. Burlingame to have the document retained in China until the labors of the mission should be wound up, so that then he might return to China and have the pleasure of bringing it to Washington himself. This plan was subsequently changed. It appears that no formal treaties have been made with England, France of the other European Powers. Mr. Burlingame has simply made agreements with those Powers, settling in a satisfactory manner the claim to intercourse in the internal affairs of China. All those Powers give up their extraordinary claims in that regard, and to have accomplished that much may well be regarded as a triumph for Chinese diplomacy. Treaties with European governments of exactly the same kind as that with our government could not be expected. The conditions are different. We have here a state of affairs that has no parallel in Europe. The Chinese are settlers here, and claim legal rights, which are guaranteed in the treaty, but nothing of that kind is required of Europe. Mr. Brown did not see Secretary Fish to-day, but left the treaty with Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis. Mr. Brown will have an interview to-morrow with the President and Mr. Fish.

**The Nomination of Judge Hoar Rejected.**

In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Attorney General Hoar, which had lain upon the table some time, was taken up by unanimous consent, and with the understanding that a direct vote should be taken on it. Hoar's friends have foreseen for some time that nothing was to be gained by delay and they deemed it more prudent to have action. Hoar, it appears, thought a reaction had set in in his favor, and that he had gained votes which before were against him. The result to-day shows that he was mistaken. As Fisk would say, Hoar hath gone where the woodbine twineth. He was rejected by ten majority in a very thin Senate. What he will do is not known, but the republican Senators say if he has any self-respect he will resign his position in the Cabinet. The vote to-day was intended as a rebuke to him and as an evidence of a want of confidence in him on the part of the dominant party.

**An Unfortunate Nomination.**

On Monday last the Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported back the nomination of Judge Pearre for the Judgeship of the Fourth United States Judicial Circuit. The committee state that there is nothing against Judge Pearre, but they recommend that the nomination be allowed to lay on the table until the question of reorganization of the judicial circuits is disposed of.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

*Postmasters.*—Edmund Anthony, New Bedford, Mass.; N. K. Levitt, Exeter, N. H.; Ezra Farrington, Newbury, N. Y.; T. C. Chittenden, Adams, N. Y.; M. P. Barber, Pleasantville, Pa.; George W. Frost, Lewisburg, Pa.; Jonathan Emerson, Smyrna, Del.; M. W. Page, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Henry Carpenter, Hamilton, Nevada; T. B. Penneman, Honesdale, Pa.

William S. Wood, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; Dexter Wilder, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twentieth district of New York; Geo. H. Gordon, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district of Massachusetts; Edward S. J. Neeley, Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.; Cornelius B. Marchant, Collector of Customs at Edgartown, Mass.; John A. P. Allen, Collector of Customs at New Bedford, Mass.; Anson Congdon, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-seventh district of New York; Samuel W. Clark, Surveyor of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa; Colvin G. Child, Attorney for Connecticut; Samuel H. M. Byers, Consul at Zurich; Mark Brozr, Chaplain in the Navy; Hampden Aulick, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Lieutenant Samuel T. Wilson to be Lieutenant Commander; First Lieutenant H. B. Loury to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neil to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

**Another Rebuff of Senator Sumner—Senator Carpenter's Opinion of Sumner's Legal Attainments.**

The castigation which Mr. Sumner is in the habit of receiving from his republican colleagues of late are becoming rather more frequent than he cares to have them. He has scarcely recovered from the unkind cuts he received from Senator Trumbull when the Virginia bill was up when he is taken in hand by Senator Carpenter and handled rather roughly. Carpenter took Sumner to task to-day for his speech against the Cubans, delivered just before the holiday recess. The bill under consideration was that called up yesterday by Senator Howe to repeal certain parts of the neutrality laws. Carpenter spoke warmly in favor of the Cubans and censured Sumner for his want of sympathy with freedom and an oppressed people. He ridiculed the pretensions of the Massachusetts Senator as an interpreter of international law, and said that a boy just beginning to read law would not be guilty of such blunders as Sumner.

**Another Plan for Depleting the Treasury—The Additional Bounty Bill.**

Where were the watch dogs of the Treasury in the House to-day? Where were Dawes and Washburn when Cobb's little three to five million Bounty bill was reported from the Military Committee and passed without apparently anybody but Butler noticing what was going on? The bill is amendatory of the additional Bounty act of 1867, and practically provides for a bounty of $100 to everybody who enlisted in the United States military service as a volunteer during the late rebellion, without regard to his term of service, whether for an hour, a day, a month or a year or more. The bill is immensely sweeping in its terms, and is intended, no doubt, to make political capital for Cobb and his colleagues on the Military Committee. Any bounty bill is calculated to be popular with the disbanded soldiers of the country, and especially such a one as this, which takes from the Treasury a sum ranging somewhere between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. Ben Butler saw through the little game, but thought he would interpose no objections, just to see whether any of the watch dogs of the Treasury would exercise the wonderful vigilance which they have recently made such a parade of. The bill will probably meet with a fatal opposition in the Senate.

**Admission of Mississippi—How the State is to be Kept Loyal.**

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day and heard General Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi. General Ames expressed apprehension that the restoration of the State would result in the release of Yerger, who is charged with killing Colonel Crane, the Mayor of Jackson. In answer to a question whether, if restored, Mississippi would remain loyal, he replied in effect she would, for several years at least, as, in addition to exercising the military provisions of the Reconstruction acts, he had appointed such civil officers as gave assurances of protection to all classes regardless of race or color.

**Congratulatory Letter From Secretary Robeson to the Commander of the Monarch.**

Secretary Robeson has addressed a letter to Captain Commerel, commanding her Britannic Majesty's ship Monarch, expressing his congratulations at the arrival of the Monarch in these waters and upon the satisfactory issue of her mission. Cordial invitation is extended to Captain Commerel to use any of our navy yards for the purpose of making any repairs to the Monarch that may be required, and also to visit Annapolis, where many of our Senators and members of the Cabinet would be happy to pay their respects to him and visit the noble ship under his command.

**Circular From the Secretary of the Treasury.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular instructions relative to the disposition of the proceeds of sales of property belonging to the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 31, 1870.

All persons receiving money, the proceeds of sales of property belonging to the Treasury Department, are hereby directed to deposit the same in the Treasury to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as miscellaneous receipts derived from sales of property belonging to the Treasury Department; except in cases where such proceeds are specifically required by law to be deposited or applied on some other accounts, or in some other manner; in all cases taking the usual certificate of deposit, forwarding the original by first mail to the Secretary of the Treasury with a statement of the specific source whence the money was derived, and reporting such sales and deposit to the proper accounting officers without delay.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

**Appropriations for the Navy Department.**

The House spent most of the day in debating the proposition to appropriate $3,000,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. The Western members made a great show of economy and retrenchment, probably because they were not interested in navy yards and have no constituents who are employed in them. Such men as Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who represents a rural district, always seize with avidity upon such occasions to make an exhibition of their devotion to retrenchment and reform. The reason is it costs nothing. The assault upon the bill was so fierce that its friends were compelled to allow it to be cut down $1,000,000, so that instead of $3,000,000, as proposed by the Appropriation Committee, only $2,000,000 were appropriated.

**Taxing Pacific Railroads.**

An interesting case will soon come before the United States Supreme Court—John Edgar Thompson and others against the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It involves the right of the State of Kansas to tax Pacific Railroads. Judge Asher is counsel for the road.

**The Effects of the Late Confederate Government.**

Three years ago the government made an agreement with Fraser, Trenholm & Co., in settlement for the effects they had on hand as agents of the late Confederate States, and which were claimed by the United States as public property. This agreement, if consummated by the agents, would have placed in the Treasury half a million dollars in gold. An agent of these parties is now in this city to induce the government to compromise the matter by taking their promissory notes for $80,000 in currency and dismissing all legal proceedings against them, both here and in England. Fraser, Trenholm & Co. have, it is said, several million dollars worth of landed estate in South Carolina, all of which is under injunction by order of the court to satisfy the claims of the government.

**Pleasant Incident at the President's Dinner.**

President Grant is becoming quite a gallant. Yesterday morning he sent to several of the ladies invited to his state dinner each a magnificent bouquet formed of the choicest flowers in the conservatory attached to his house. During the dinner his attentions to the ladies were of the most pleasing, respectful and courteous character. Madame Catacazy, wife of the Russian Minister, one of the ladies to whom the President had sent a beautiful bouquet in the morning, said, when she met the General at the dinner table last night, "I thank you, Mr. President, for the charming bouquet you were so kind to send me. I believed until to-day that you gathered only laurels, but now I see you can gather other plants and flowers." The President saw the point and laughed pleasantly.

**Jersey Opposition to Improving New York Harbor.**

Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee to-day and made an argument against the right of the federal government to legislate for the improvement of the harbor of New York. Frelinghuysen, it appears, represents certain New Jersey parties who are endeavoring to obstruct New York harbor.

**School Fund for the Southern States.**

The House Committee on Education and Labor is preparing a bill which will provide for the setting apart of a certain amount of the public lands in the South for the benefit of the common schools of the Southern States. The lands are to be thrown into the market and the money realized from their sale is to be put into a school fund.

**The Mediterranean and Oriental Navigation Company.**

The Senate Post Office Committee considered and agreed to the bill incorporating the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, with some amendments. The bill was subsequently reported to the Senate. It is warmly supported by the Southern Senators and members on account of the provisions it contains for introducing emigrants into the South from the southern ports of Europe. The company propose to establish emigrant agents in different ports of Europe and to run their steamers from two or three Southern ports of the United States to the Southern ports of Europe, as well as from New York to ports in Great Britain.

**Weekly Custom Receipts.**

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending January 29:—

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|---|---|
| New York | $2,694,000 |
| Boston | 269,744 |
| Philadelphia | 216,203 |
| Baltimore | 87,233 |
| San Francisco, week ending 15th | 290,301 |
| New Orleans, week ending 22d | 152,285 |
| Total | $3,700,766 |

**Modification of the Treaty with the Sioux Indians.**

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, endeavoring to procure a modification of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, so that they may be removed from the unceded lands they now occupy, embracing about one-fourth of the Territory.

**Paper Contracts Awarded.**

The joint committee on printing has awarded the contracts for supplying paper for the government printing office for the ensuing year as follows:—

Class 1—Fine Uncalendered Paper.—Two thousand reams at 13 1-5c. per pound, and five thousand reams at 14 1-5c. per pound, to Mullin & Parker, Philadelphia; two thousand reams at 14 39-100c. per pound, to W. W. Harding, Philadelphia; five thousand reams at 15 1-5c. per pound, to Charles Mogarge, Philadelphia, and fourteen thousand reams at 15 65-100c. per pound, to W. T. Bogan, New York.

Class 2—Calendered Printing Paper.—Sixteen thousand five hundred reams at 16 88-100c. per pound, to W. J. Bryan, New York.

Class 3—Superfine and Calendered Printing Paper.—One thousand six hundred reams at 17 3-10c. per pound, to Charles Mogarge & Co., Philadelphia.

Class 4—Map Paper.—One thousand reams at 19c. per pound, to Campbell, Hall & Co., New York.

Class 5—Writing Paper.—Twenty-four thousand five hundred reams at 22c. per pound, to Campbell, Hall & Co., New York.

Class 6—Colored Writing Paper.—Nine hundred reams at 23½c. per pound, to Seymour Paper Company, New York; two hundred reams at 28½c. per pound, and fifteen hundred reams at 23 40-100c. per pound, to Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., Baltimore.

Class 7—Paper for Post Office Blanks.—Five hundred reams at 15 39-100c. per pound, and five hundred reams at 15 49-100c. per pound, to W. H. Hoffman, Baltimore; and eleven hundred reams at 16 1-5c. per pound, to A. D. Jesup, Philadelphia.

Class 8—Sized and Calendered Tinted Printing Paper.—One thousand reams at 17 9-10c. per pound, to S. D. Warren, Boston.

**Revision of the Steamboat Inspection Laws.**

The eighteenth annual convention of the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats of the United States, which has been in session in this city during the past week, adjourned last night, after a revision of the existing steamboat laws, and preparing the draft of a bill designed to serve as a codification of all the provisions which they deem best calculated to ensure safety to life and property on board of vessels propelled by steam. This proposed bill has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his consideration, and it is believed that he will recommend its enactment by Congress. The subject has been examined and the above action taken by the Supervising Inspectors was at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the provisions of the old law of 1852 and the amendments thereto, are believed to be inadequate to the requirements of the present.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

**Second Session.**

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1870.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments:—

Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States and reducing the interest thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon or registered bonds of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding four hundred million dollars, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after ten years and payable in coin at twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any of the outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value heretofore issued and known as the five-twenty bonds, and for no other purpose, and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin shall be placed in the Treasury to be used for the redemption of such six per centum bonds at par as may not be offered in exchange or to replace such amount of coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after fifteen years, and payable in coin at thirty years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and the bonds authorized by this section may be disposed of, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, in the United States and elsewhere, at not less than par for coin, or they may be exchanged at par for any of the outstanding obligations of the government bearing a higher rate of interest in coin; and the proceeds of such bonds as may be sold for coin shall be deposited in the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of such obligations bearing interest in coin as by the terms of issue are or may become redeemable or payable, or to replace such coin as may have been used for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, from time to time, coupon or registered bonds of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may think proper, to the amount of $400,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government at any time after twenty years, and payable in coin at forty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and such bonds may be disposed of either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for United States notes, or may be exchanged at not less than par for any of the obligations of the United States outstanding at the date of the issue of such bonds; and if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is thought advisable to issue a larger amount of four per centum bonds for any of the purposes herein or hereinafter recited than would be otherwise authorized by this section of this act, such further issues are hereby authorized, provided that there shall be no increase in the aggregate debt of the United States in consequence of any issues authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. That the bonds authorized by this act shall be exempt from all taxation by or under national, State, municipal or local authority.

SEC. 5. That the coupons of said bonds may be made payable at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of the agent of the United States, either in the cities of London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfort, in dollars or the equivalent thereof in sterling money, in francs or in thalers.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to appoint such agents in the United States and in Europe as he may deem necessary to aid in the negotiation of said bonds, and he may advertise the loan herein authorized and the conditions thereof in such newspapers and journals in this country and in Europe as he may select for that purpose, and a sum not exceeding one per centum of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of the same.

SEC. 7. That in order to carry into execution the provisions of the fifth section of the article entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, relating to the sinking fund, there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of one hundred and fifty million dollars annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt and the United States bonds now held as the sinking fund; and the United States bonds now held in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed, a detailed record thereof being first made in the books of the Treasury Department, and the bonds hereafter purchased under this section shall in like manner be cancelled and destroyed, and a full and detailed account of the application of the money herein appropriated shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress with his annual report, and the aggregate amount of the bonds cancelled and destroyed shall be stated in the monthly statements of the public debt.

SEC. 8. That on and after the 1st day of October, 1870, registered bonds of any denomination not less than one thousand dollars, issued under the provisions of this act, or others, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for the notes issued to national banking associations for circulation under an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and all national banking associations organized under said act, or any amendment thereof, are hereby required to deposit bonds issued under this act as security for their circulating notes, within one year from the date of the passage of this act, in default of which their right to issue notes for circulation shall be forfeited, and the Treasurer and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be authorized and required to take such measures as may be necessary to call in and destroy their outstanding circulation, and to return the bonds held as security therefor to the association by which they were deposited, in sums of not less than $1,000; provided that any such association now in existence may, upon giving thirty days' notice to the Comptroller of the Currency, by resolution of its board of directors, deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States to the amount of its outstanding circulation and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; and provided further that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as such security shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized on which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at four and a half or five per centum per annum.

SEC. 9. That the amount of circulating notes which any bank may receive from the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of section twenty-one of said act may equal, but not exceed, eighty per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited, but shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount to which such bank may be entitled under said section.

SEC. 10. That any banking association organized or to be organized under the National Currency act, and the acts amendatory thereof, may, upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States notes to an amount not less than $100,000, receive an equal amount of registered bonds of the United States of the kind and description provided by section 3 of this act, and may deposit the same as the security of circulating notes; and, thereupon, such banking association shall be entitled to and shall receive circulating notes upon terms and conditions and to the extent provided in the said National Currency acts, and without respect to the limitation of the aggregate condition of the national currency prescribed by said acts; provided, however, that as circulating notes are issued under this section, an equal amount of United States notes shall be cancelled and destroyed.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to reorganize the marine hospital service and to provide for sick and disabled seamen. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED AND ADOPTED.

By Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) N. C.—Setting forth the occurrence of frequent violations of the public peace in various Southern localities, and that protection in life and property by the government was the right of every citizen; and instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the powers of the government to give protection to its citizens within the limits of such States; and to report what legislation is required, and especially to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police force for the better enforcement of the law.

By Mr. KELLOGG (rep.) of La.—Directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abolishing ports of delivery where the same can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS IN NAVAL BUREAUS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the use of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of Steam Engineering such appropriations to the credit of the other bureaus in that department as may be required, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said at the last session Congress appropriated all the money deemed necessary for the naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs. But the Navy Department went on to contract an expenditure of twice the amount appropriated. The extent to which the department had gone in making transfers of money without previous specific legislation by Congress was shown by the fact that upon the books of the Treasury it appeared that upon July 1, 1868, there was one hundred and forty-three millions among the departments still appropriated and unexpended. Of this amount seventeen millions belonged to the Navy Department. He proposed that Congress should not only put an end to this practice of the Departments in transferring appropriations from one source to another, but should provide for carrying all the unexpected balance at the end of each fiscal year to a surplus fund, from which appropriation would be made by special legislation. He favored the present bill, as it would enable the government to proceed with the work now incomplete in the various navy yards, which, if left in their present condition, would be liable to injury from neglect and decay and inflict loss upon the government.

Mr. MORRILL explained that the bill did not propose the expenditure of a single dollar, but simply proposed the distribution of money already appropriated to the Navy Department. The question was simply as to the method of making the appropriation.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., said that the Secretary of the Treasury had early in the session called the attention of the naval committees of the Senate and House to this matter in order to prevent the discharge of workmen in the navy yards employed under the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The present object was to authorize a specific transfer, so that the present force of workmen, now reduced to one-half its former size, might be continued.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said that the bill was a direct appropriation of money from the Treasury amounting to four millions, because, although the amounts to be transferred had been authorized by Congress, the money had not been actually taken. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Cragin) had advocated the bill upon the presumption that its passage was necessary in order to keep some seven thousand workmen in the navy yards at work. But what was the reason, he asked, that after going through a great war and spending hundreds of thousands of dollars upon the construction of a navy, now, when peace had come, seven thousand men were to be continued in employment for the construction of war vessels?

Mr. CRAGIN, chairman of the Naval Committee, admitted that the Navy Department had, in the beginning of the present fiscal year, employed in the navy yards more men than they ought to have employed; but in their judgments the exigencies of the service required the extra number. He argued that the money expended during the war for the building of a navy was for building iron-clads and other vessels to navigate the rivers of the country, while our foreign squadrons were not recruited. During the present year over eighty of our sea going vessels had been overhauled, and repairs to this class of vessels were further required. The workmen would certainly not be employed if there was not work for them to do, and he believed their services to be necessary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in order to show whether the continuance of the present force was necessary, inquired what number of vessels were now undergoing repairs in the navy yards of the country.

Mr. CRAGIN said he was not informed as to the number, but knew that some were in an incomplete state and had been under way for a year or more. The abrupt suspension of this work would entail a serious loss upon the government.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend by making a direct appropriation to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of Steam Engineering of an amount equivolent to that proposed to be transferred from the other bureaus.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., referring to the statement of certain Senators, said his inference was that the object of the bill was not to carry on the government work, but to put wages into the hands of some six or seven thousand persons who had been unnecessarily employed in the Naval Department. He said he did not believe in converting the United States into an eleemosynary institution.

Mr. MORRILL said the Senator would find in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that since March last eighty-six vessels had been repaired and refitted for sea at the several navy yards by the bureaus referred to. This allowed that the appropriations made to that source had been expended in repairs to the shipping, not simply in the payment of wages. Mr. Morrill said the understanding in the Senate appeared to be that the men were to be employed as a matter of charity. He therefore moved to amend by adding the words, "That the wages paid to the employes shall be at no higher rate than that which is paid by private citizens in the respective localities.

The CHAIR stated the question to be upon Mr. Morrill's amendment, when Mr. Morton called attention to the fact that the proposition of the amendment was to overrule absolutely what was known as the Eight Hour law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Conkling, stated that the amendment would secure the practical operation of the Eight Hour law precisely as it had been construed in regard to pay for the time employed by the Navy Department and by the Attorney General in regard to compensation per day for the number of hours employed.

The amendment was then adopted by yeas 29, nays 22, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, Howard, Howe, Howell, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Casserly, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Johnson, Lewis, Morrill of Me., Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Robertson, Saulsbury, Thurman, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson—22.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said the proposed appropriation being unusual and in contradiction to the estimates of the present year, it should be subjected to the same scrutiny which all regular appropriations were compelled to undergo.

SPEECH OF MR. CARPENTER ON THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The whole subject was then laid aside in order to allow Mr. Carpenter to address the Senate upon the bill introduced by his colleague (Howe) more effectually to preserve neutrality by the United States by repealing the Neutrality act of 1818.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., advocated the repeal of the bill, but confined himself mainly to a reply to the positions assumed by Mr. Sumner in a former discussion relative to the fitting out of the Spanish gunboats at New York. He commenced by stating the three propositions asserted by Mr. Sumner. First, that the statute of 1818 was passed for a specific purpose, and was, therefore, inapplicable to the revolt in Cuba. Second, that the statute only applies to a case of contest between two parties, both of whom are acknowledged as belligerents, and that the rebellion in Cuba has not attained to a condition to warrant Cuba to be so regarded. Third, that Cuba or Cubans may be levying war against Spain, but that Spain is only proceeding in exercise of her executive functions to establish her authority, but is not levying war against Cuba, and therefore the United States was justified in detaining the Hornet, but would not have been justified in detaining the Spanish gunboats. Mr. Carpenter proceeded to show that these propositions were wholly untenable, citing at length from history, from diplomatic correspondence and from decisions of courts, in illustration of the fact; that the act of 1818 had been applied to every rebellion and every war that had arisen from that time to the present, including the rebellion of Texas against Mexico and the Crimean war. He contended that the statute applied to any contest between a revolted colony and parent State as soon as it could be said a state of war existed, and that this state of war did exist when civil courts were closed and government was unable to arrest and deal with the offenders by civil process. Even conceding the correctness of Mr. Sumner's position, he held that the statute only applied to a case of actual public war. Nevertheless, such a state of things did exist in Cuba. He read at length from the report of the Spanish War Minister to the Cortes of Spain, showing the number of forces sent to Cuba within the past twelve months, in corroboration of his assertion that the existing state of things in Cuba was public war according to the definition of the law of nations. He admitted the case of every traitor and exhibited an instance within the meaning of the municipal law of a levying of war against the King, although the King might merely smile at the attempt and make no effort to arrest the offender; but if the King, in attempting to arrest the offender, was obstructed and was unable to arrest him by civil means and was compelled to call out the military and proceed against the rebels by military operations that then the King was levying war against the traitors as well as the traitors against the King. In other words, there was a contest of arms going on between the two parties, and this was a state of public war, which condition of thing he claimed existed in Cuba. He also paid his respects to Mr. Sumner's theory of neutrality as announced in his speech on the Alabama claims, and maintained that the doctrine there assumed was anti-American, and could not be maintained without tying our hands from recognizing the belligerency or independence of the various colonies on this continent which might be expected to rebel against the tyranny of European Powers.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., denied the correctness of the position attributed to him by Mr. Carpenter in regard to the applicability of the statute of 1818 to the case of the Spanish colonies alone. He said his application of the statute was to the case of the colonies which had already achieved a condition of belligerence and that the statute was passed to meet such a case.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., inquired of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) for some information concerning the present status of the insurrection in Cuba. He was satisfied there was in Cuba a hostile, war waging party, and if they deserved the name and rights of belligerents it was high time the fact was known, and the policy of the United States shaped so as to recognize that fact.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that the condition of things in Cuba was a condition of war, not of peace, and in support of his assertion referred to the statement in the annual message of the President, "that a people on our border had been struggling for more than a year to achieve their independence, and that to stay the bloodshed between that struggling people and Spain this great republic had offered its good offices."

Mr. HOWARD said the President had not spoken of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. His own recollection of the message was averse to any such interpretation of its meaning. To be entitled to the rights of a belligerent a people must have a government of their own with the attendant machinery of government. Such he understood the Cubans did not now and never did possess.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President in response to the Senate resolution of inquiry relative to the trouble in the Winnipeg territory, which was referred.

The Senate then at four o'clock went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1870.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, of New York, praying for a tariff of three dollars per pound and fifty per cent *ad valorem* on all imported cigars. They say that few cigars are now made from imported tobacco, and that great numbers of workmen are thrown out of employment.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition from the American Atlantic Cable Company, asking certain franchises.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—Amending the Homestead acts.

By Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa—To bring the weights and measures of the metrical system into public use.

PUNISHMENT FOR POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, which was recommitted.

The tenth section makes incompetent as grand or petit jurors all who believe in, advocate or practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy.

The thirteenth section enacts that any man in Utah Territory who shall live or cohabit with one woman or more other than his lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years.

The seventeenth section authorizes the United States Marshal, if resisted or threatened with resistance in the execution of any writ or process, to apply to the commander of any military camp in the Territory for a posse.

The nineteenth section enacts that no alien practising bigamy, polygamy or concubinage shall be admitted to United States citizenship, nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, vote therein or be entitled to the benefits of the Homestead or Pre-emption laws.

The twenty-third section enacts that marriages in the Territory may be solemnized only by justices of the Supreme Court, by justices of the peace duly appointed and qualified, and by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled. It declares all consanguineous marriages incestuous and void and punishable by twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The bill is very long, containing thirty-four sections.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

Mr. COBB, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to additional bounties, extending its benefits to the widows and children of soldiers who had enlisted for a less period than one year and had been killed or who had died in the service the same as if these soldiers had enlisted for two years. Passed.

THE TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, the tax bill was made the special order for the 1st of March, to be taken up after the Tariff bill.

FREE BANKING.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of granting to any citizen of the United States the privilege of banking on all United States bonds. Adopted.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information as to the treatment of American citizens in British prisons for political offences, came up and was discussed in the morning hour by Mr. Willard, a member of the committee, against the report, and by Messrs. Swann, Wilkinson and Wood, also members of the committee, and Mr. Cox in support of it. The morning hour expired at half-past one o'clock, without any action being taken on the report.

ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in the Congress of the United States, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

The bill having been read, Mr. BUTLER said that the bill was exactly, word for word, the bill on which and under which the State of Virginia had been admitted to representation, although in some respects the members of the Committee on Reconstruction, and himself among the number, would have been glad to have changed it. Yet the whole matter having been so fully and thoroughly discussed, and a precedent set in the case of Virginia, it was thought, after mature deliberation in the committee, that it was best to admit Mississippi under the same conditions and with the same provisions as Virginia. The only change in the bill was providing for an affirmation as well as an oath. The matter having been fully discussed, and everybody's mind made upon it, he would move the previous question, first allowing his colleague on the committee (Mr. Beck) to offer a substitute.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., thereupon offered his substitute declaring Mississippi entitled to representation without preamble or conditions.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., another member of the committee, said that although on his side of the House they acquiesced in this measure, they did not willingly acquiesce. This case, in their judgment, differed essentially from that of Virginia, in that the general of the United States Army in command of Mississippi had so used the military forces in that State as to elect himself to the United States Senate by the use of the army.

The vote was taken on Mr. Beck's substitute, and it was rejected—yeas 55, nays 98. Among the republicans voting for the substitute were Messrs. Fitch, Burchard, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Hay, Hill, Jenckes, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lamin, Logan and Orth.

The bill as reported was then passed.

THE NEW YORK CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the case of the contested election case from the Eleventh district of New York, resolutions that Mr. Greene, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that Mr. Van Wyck, the contestant, is. He gave notice that he would call it up next Tuesday.

Mr. BURR, (dem.) of Ill., presented the minority report, with opposite results.

DEFICIENCIES IN THE NAVY.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies for the navy as follows:—Bureau of Steam Engineering, $1,050,000; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, $1,050,000. Total, $2,000,000. And to cover into the Treasury the following unexpended balances:—From the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $1,400,000; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, $399,000; Bureau of Navigation, $260,000; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $951,000. Total, $3,000,000.

Mr. DAWES explained the matter referred to by Mr. Morgan as the extra allowance of thirty-three and one-third per cent to the officers of the navy, under the order of the Secretary of the Navy, May 25, 1866. The allowances that had been previously made for fuel, lights, &c., had been abolished, and while the pay of the army officers and civil officers had been increased twenty per cent, no increase had been made to the pay of the navy officers. The Secretary