

WASHINGTON.

The Colored Senator Reveals Maiden Speech.

A Critical Review of the Georgia Question—Report of the Committee on Trade in Cadetships—Resolution to Expel Congressman Butler, of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870.

AN Act in American Legislation—The Negro Senator's Maiden Speech in the United States Senate.

Whenever there is a very large crowd in the Senate galleries it is customary to make a comparison with the crowds that attend there during the impeachment excitement. To-day that comparison was made for about the seventeenth time since the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, and the opinion expressed was that the crowd which was present to hear the maiden oratorical effort of Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, was as large as that which gathered in the Senate galleries on any day during the trial of the great Presidential accused, and the crowd was one of which any speaker, white or black, might justly be proud.

Many of the best ladies of the city were in the galleries and listened with the most flattering attention. The diplomatic box was jammed with ladies, not of the diplomatic persuasion. Senator Donatus Bullock, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Georgia, was the only male diplomat occupying a seat in the sacred bosom devoted to the legations. Indeed, he was the only man there at all, and he was finally compelled to withdraw to make room for some late female arrivals who were privileged to sit in the senatorial enclosure. In the gentlemen's gallery there was a multitude of American citizens of African descent, who came to hear the words of wisdom of their own chosen Moses. Viewing the occasion in the full light of its vast importance to their race they looked early and late to the Senate, secured the best seats and the best, and could be seen standing many out in the corridors—through the open doors, peering into the chamber with looks of intense interest and attention. It is due to them to add that from first to last they behaved themselves like gentlemen. On the floor of the chamber the interest exhibited was scarcely less than that of the galleries. A few who took advantage of the occasion to write letters and read newspapers. Little Garrett Davis was one of the feeble minority who violated good taste by writing during Revels' speech. Garrett was evidently in agony. He didn't enjoy the scene. He tried to shut out what was around him. He did this for awhile, and then finding it wouldn't work Garrett looked up, engaged in apparently irrelevant conversation with his neighbor Taylor, and set about giggling in suppressed tones. This colleague, the eloquent McCrery, of "Old Kentucky," who parts his hair in the middle and always appears in swallow tail coat, elevated his shoe leather on the desk in front of him and surveyed the spectacle with a smile, in which pity and benevolence were evidently blended. McCrery is evidently more of a philosopher than Little Garrett. His look seemed to say, "Well, I don't guess this is a queerish arrangement for the United States Senate, but it's none of my doing. The funeral is not mine. It they (meaning the radicals) can stand it I can." Therefore McCrery's more pleasant method of viewing the event. A great many members of the House were on the Senate floor as listeners, and among them Ben Butler and Mr. Dawes. Two colored gentlemen of clerical aspect were admitted to standing positions and one lady of dark complexion, who was furnished with a seat on the lobby side of the chamber, midway between the Presidential chair and Revels' desk. All-gather, then, you may imagine the scene was one of rare interest. You may fancy, likewise, that when the hour of our arrival and "Smiler" Coffey, smiling all over in his most gracious style, announced in parliamentary lingo that Georgia was in order there was a buzz and a bustle, a leaning forward and stretching of necks, and all other symptoms that go to make up an aggravated case of profound interest.

It was the turn of Oliver Platterton Morton, of Indiana, to speak a piece upon re-reconstructed and still un-reconstructed Georgia, but Oliver Platterton recognized that he was not the magnet of the occasion; he knew that his fame as an orator had not attracted the brilliant audience from Europe, Africa and America. He was willing to offer himself up as a hostess to the great assembly of abolitionists, and so he spoke, instead of scoldingly insisting upon his rights, gracefully announced that he would yield his turn to the honorable and highly colored oratorical virgin from Mississippi. Mr. Revels never blushed a bit, neither did he show an atom of embarrassment. He was truly "cool as a cucumber," which is generally admitted to be several degrees below an Alaskan iceberg. Recognizing the courtesy of Oliver Platterton, he bowed to the courtesy of Oliver Platterton, and then he made a reverential bow, whether at Coffey or the galleries is not stated. But I feel bound to observe that authorities differ on these important points. Others assert that Revels employed his dexter in the preliminary manipulation of the sheets, and that he bowed, first of all, and that then everybody in the galleries rose, and by a common impulse, to stretch out their hands and receive the sable orator, and that this unexpected display of interest somewhat disconcerted his object. He had been prepared for a crowd, but had not anticipated such a manifestation as this moment occurred. It was no wonder, then, that his tones were a little unsteady when he commenced to speak; but as he went on he seemed to lose sight of everything but his pages of manuscript, which he read off with the distinctness, clearness and self-possession of a thoroughly experienced orator.

As I stated in starting out, the speech was listened to with very general attention by all save dignitary Garrett Davis, who, I might add, as well as writing and cracking some quite jokes with his neighbor, seemed to yearn to interpose some of his verbose interjections. A man named Garrison, who was sitting on his hands under discussion, it occupied nearly an hour in the delivery. When Mr. Revels had closed and returned to his seat he was warmly congratulated by Senators. Fenwick, of New York, was the first to extend his compliment. After this there was a general movement for the colored Senator's seat. Senator felt himself somewhat in the neighborhood of the pinnacle of triumph. He passed some moments in giving vent to his feelings on the occasion, which must have made a deep impression upon Mr. Revels, judging from a smile of gratification and conscious pride which played upon his face, summer having returned

to his seat the scene around Mr. Revels' desk was that of an informal reception. Nye, from the hyperborean regions of Maine, where he was recently heard from, was overjoyed. Wilson, Cameron and Carpenter, indeed all the republican Senators, were present, and there were a few who were a few known and un-known. A few members of the House of Representatives also joined in.

During these side scenes Mr. Howe made an explanation of a rule of the Senate in regard to claims. By the time he had finished the Senate had returned to its usual decorum and the pending bill was resumed. Mr. Morton taking the floor. Many of the crowd dispersed, though crowded galleries listened to Mr. Morton and remained until nearly three o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session. Revels' speech was decidedly the sensation of the day, and to-night its merits are being discussed among the people. Every where the first attempt of the Senator receives commendation. Protest from Colored Members of the Georgia Legislature Against the Bingham Amendment.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia, representing the colored men of that State, and composed of Simon W. Beard, Chairman; Alfred Ketcham, Secretary; T. G. Campbell, Sr.; Romulus Moore, T. M. Allen, W. H. Harrison, George Wallace, Abraham Smith, Abraham Colley, J. T. Coster, T. G. Campbell, Jr., and John Warren, all of whom are members of the Legislature, excepting the Chairman and Secretary, called at the Executive Mansion this morning and had an interview with the President. They were unaccompanied by any Senator or Representative, and claimed to be representing the colored people of that State. Their object, as stated to the President, was to obtain his influence towards the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which, they asserted, would destroy any of the benefits which had accrued to the citizens of their race in Georgia by the adoption of the constitutional amendments. They also urged upon the President to give them his favor in procuring the proper legislation towards securing the rights of the colored people in that State, as they are not now in the enjoyment of them. Among other statements made was that the colored people of the State had no confidence in the Bryant faction of the Georgia republicans, and that they did not desire the views of the colored members of the Legislature in any respect. Several of the members of the delegation addressed the President, detailing the condition of affairs concerning the colored people of Georgia.

The President said he felt an interest in affording full protection to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union and he thought that proper legislation should be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in ordinary cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country resulting from the war. A Cannon Exploded—No Belligerent Rights to Georgia.

The rumor which prevailed last night that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had agreed to report in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba was put in circulation by sympathizers with that cause. There is no truth in it. The committee have not held a meeting this week. Report on the French Atlantic Cable.

to-day, but it is understood that they will act upon the section of the bill relating to the action.

The Nomination of General Sickles Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. The vote was—yeas 46, nays 13. The nomination had been pending since the 6th of December. George Outen stands confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California. The motion to reconsider in his case having been defeated.

Fashionable Wedding at the Capital. The President and Mrs. Grant, this afternoon, attended the wedding of Miss Romaine Goddard to Mr. Overbeck, the Austrian Consul to China at the residence of Admiral Dahlgren. The Secretary of War and other Cabinet officers, several foreign Ministers and attachés of the legations, with their families, and the intimate friends of the bride and her family, and of the bridegroom, were also present at the wedding.

Forty-First Congress. Second Session. SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870. PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Mr. ROSS, (rep. of Kan.), forwarded to the Clerk and had read certain statements containing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior, and reciting the facts, was also read by request of Mr. ROSS. Mr. ROSS, (rep. of Kan.), forwarded to the Clerk and had read certain statements containing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior, and reciting the facts, was also read by request of Mr. ROSS.

to have a grant's estate, but it is tyrannous. And now have they acted that power lodged in them by the people? In acts of cruelty and oppression, in the denial of the rights which were granted to them by the people? In the denial of the rights which were granted to them by the people? In the denial of the rights which were granted to them by the people?

ing money from General Tyler, deserves the condemnation of the House. Messrs. Stoughton, Negley, Packard and Asper recommended the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice. Messrs. Logan (chairman), Cobb, Morgan and Stoughton, of the committee, recommended the following resolutions: Resolved, That R. Butler, a representative in Congress from the First Congressional district of Tennessee, be expelled from the House.

Resolved, That R. Butler, a representative in Congress from the First Congressional district of Tennessee, be expelled from the House. The report was ordered to be printed, and to be called up for action to-day. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. CARR (rep. of Pa.)—For the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the redemption of special payments. By Mr. HOOPER, (rep. of Mass.)—To provide for the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the redemption of special payments.

Resolved, That R. Butler, a representative in Congress from the First Congressional district of Tennessee, be expelled from the House. The report was ordered to be printed, and to be called up for action to-day. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. CARR (rep. of Pa.)—For the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the redemption of special payments. By Mr. HOOPER, (rep. of Mass.)—To provide for the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the redemption of special payments.

Resolved, That R. Butler, a representative in Congress from the First Congressional district of Tennessee, be expelled from the House. The report was ordered to be printed, and to be called up for action to-day. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. CARR (rep. of Pa.)—For the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the redemption of special payments. By Mr. HOOPER, (rep. of Mass.)—To provide for the redemption of the outstanding notes and bonds of the United States, and for the redemption of special payments.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Resolved, That the House declare its condemnation of the action of R. Butler, a representative from the First District of Tennessee, in that he was not an actual resident of his district, as a candidate at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the latter of said cadets for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day. Sun rises..... 6 09 Moon rises..... eve 6 27 Sun sets..... 6 09 High water..... morn 8 16

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL. Includes ship names like Atlantic, Pacific, and dates.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 16, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Colorado, (R. Williams, Liverpool—Williams & Gull. Steamship Sherman, Crowell, New Orleans—Frederic B. Gull. Steamship Mercedes, Starbuck, Ferdinand—Florida Railroad.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870. Steamship Eliza (R. Lockhead, Liverpool) Feb 25, via Halifax and Boston, March 16, 1870.