WASHINGTON.

Filibustering in the House Over the Tax Bill.

Attempt of General Schenck to Report the Funding Bill.

Effect of the Publication of General Banks' Report on Cuban Affairs.

A Democratic Crowd at the White House.

The Indian Policy Dissected in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

Another Day Lost in the House—Filibustering Over the Tax Reform Bill.

Soon after the reading of the journal in the House to-day Gen. Schenck presented his tariff amendment to the Tax bill, and moved the previous question on it. His object was to secure a vote on the whole amendment, and to prevent any vote on separate sections. The anti-tariff men at once began to show opposition. They wanted to take votes on separate paragraphs, especially on iron and steel, but Schenck refused to yield for that purpose. The demand for the previous question was sustained by a majority of about fifteen, and nothing was left for the opponents of the tariff but to resort to filibustering. This was carried on through the whole day from about half-past twelve until the hour of adjournment, five o'clock. Of course nothing was accomplished on either side. The anti-tariff men allege that several of their friends were absent, and they think when they have their full force out they will be able to defeat the amendment. During the filibustering honest John Covode, for the diversion of the House and to relieve the monotony of the calling of the roll, made a raid on Judge Woodward, charging him with being a Know Nothing, a repudiator and a manufacturer of fraudulent naturalization papers. Covode's peculiar manner and the good-natured style in which he made his remarks elicited much laughter, and served to keep the House in excellent humor. Judge Woodward replied briefly, but to the point. He said that when he selected his biographer he wanted a man who told the truth; therefore he could not select his colleague. When he wished to debate on the floor of the House he wanted to debate with a man who had a constituency, and not a man who stole his seat from an honest man for the purpose of selling cadetships. This had a great effect upon those who heard it; but as Judge Woodward speaks in a very low tone it is necessary to give it here, otherwise it might be lost to the world and to the House. Schenck is confident that he can carry his amendment on Monday, but it is doubtful.

Effects of the Herald's Enterprise—Publication of General Banks' Cuban Report.

The publication of General Banks' report on Cuba still creates a great sensation here. General Banks and his *confrères* on the Foreign Affairs Committee are furious that the report should get into print in advance of its presentation to Congress. The usually urbane General declares it must have been stolen; but he can rest assured that it was not so obtained, but, on the contrary, in a perfectly fair and proper manner. Without any violation of confidence I may state that the premature publication has had one good effect, among others, and that is that it has determined General Banks to present the report to the House next Monday and to make an effort to have the whole subject then considered. It is confidently believed that he will succeed and that the result of the vote will satisfy the whole country. By the way, the premature publication of the President's secret message to the Senate on the St. Domingo treaty created great surprise at the White House and Senate both. The President wonders where the copy was obtained, confident as he is, and rightly, too, that it was not obtained at the White House. The Cuban agents here have been deluged with letters expressing the highest gratification at the able and exhaustive report of General Banks.

A Washington Pleasure Spoiled—The White House Invaded—Comical Scenes in the Executive Mansion.

The promenade concert by the Marine Band, which is given every Saturday afternoon on the Executive grounds, was to-day well attended, notwithstanding that the sky occasionally assumed a cloudy appearance. Young and old of both sexes donned their best attire and came there to meet and to be met, to see and to be seen. Young darkies, fonder of fun than music, played and raced through the crowd, while their more sedate brothers basked in the occasional glimpses of sunshine and talked politics, their absorbing topic of conversation just now. Suddenly the skies grew black, and a few drops of rain sent the crowds scampering for shelter to the adjacent trees and the portico of the Treasury. The storm became so heavy that the trees "leaked," and then a race was made for the basement of the White House; but the inner doors of this being fastened it afforded but scant shelter. Presently it was known that the doors had been graciously opened and the wearers of tilting hoops and swallow tail coats made the best sort of time to reach this harbor. The crowd increased so rapidly that in order to afford them accommodation it was found necessary to open other doors of the basement part of the mansion, and for the exclusive benefit of the well dressed few the doors leading to the upper part of the house were unfastened. The democratic spirit of the mass didn't care to recognize this favoritism, and before opposition could be made surged up stairs and roamed through different rooms of the building with as much unconcern as if they had been born and raised in much more palatial abodes. Barefooted darkies exhibited their cleanliness by wiping their feet on valued rugs, but in the rooms near the kitchen, where most of them staid, the scenes were more comical. Impromptu double and single dances were gotten up by young fifteenth amendments; others roved about, with a hungry expression of face, looking for the kitchen. Some contented themselves with whistling, "Shoo, Fly."

"Whar de spoons?"

"What you care for de spoons? Butler aint yere."

"No, he'm bottled."

"Whar de bottle what they got him in?" "Clar out, he yer friend, boy," and such talk raged. Finally, the house servants appeared and, directed by a master mind, restored order and separated the black sheep from the white, showing the one the nicest way out and making the others take the quickest. The President, who, with a few members of his family had been seated on the southern portico, made haste to get away from this army of invasion as soon as it appeared that they intended to carry their operations to the upper part of the building. All were satisfied that what they missed in the promenade and sweet strains of the fine band had been made up to them by comicalities and an inspection of the lower part of the Executive Mansion.

Distinguished English Visitors.

A party of distinguished Englishmen, consisting of Captain L. F. Jones, of the royal navy; Mr. Edward S. Marriott, member of Parliament from Manchester; Mr. J. Beattie, of Bradford, and Mr. Edward Gilham, of Liverpool, arrived here to-day to "do" the capital in regular American fashion—that is, by steam. They brought letters to several well known public men, but failed to use all but one, and were cicероned by Mr. L. H. Boole, of New York. They were shown the White House, Treasury Building, War and Navy departments, Patent Office, Post Office, Navy Yard and Capitol, and expressed themselves as highly delighted with all they saw, including Ben Butler, Charles Sumner, Speaker Blaine and the big Injuns. Red Cloud & Co. happened to be at the Navy Yard during their visit and afforded them an opportunity to see our aborigines under most favorable auspices. The party left here this evening for Niagara, after visiting which they will return to England.

Visit of the Indian Delegation to the Navy Yard and Arsenal.

Red Cloud and the other Sioux chiefs were to-day taken by General Parker to see the Arsenal and Navy Yard. The Secretary of War and the officers of the post received them at the Arsenal and did their best with the materials at their command to impress their visitors with the powers of the "Great Father." The surprise that was expected to be exhibited by their guests was dissipated, however, when it was observed that the squaws promptly placed their hands over their ears some time before the cannons, which were to be fired for their especial astonishment were discharged, proving that they knew all about that long ago. When Red Cloud came to the fifteenth inch Parrott he carefully took a measurement of the diameter on his fan and hand and the size of the grains of powder used, which elicited their admiration and surprise. Indians do express surprise, notwithstanding the belief to the contrary, as it was plainly shown when the big gun sent its huge shell ricochetting four or five miles down the Potomac River. The antique cutlass in the Museum of the Arsenal and the stocks of Springfield needle guns interested them, and they left the Arsenal and its obliging officers with a hearty shake of the hand and pleasant smiles. Secretary Robeson, Admiral Dahlgren, a number of ladies and gentlemen, together with a regiment of marines stationed at the navy yard, welcomed them. They inspected the workshop, the iron-clad monitors, the foundries, &c., with anything but stoical indifference, and were constant in their explanations to one another of the meaning and purpose of all they saw. Secretary Robeson, Admiral Dahlgren and the officers and men seemed to think no trouble too great to make the interviews instructive and profitable to their guests, and when at the close Red Cloud respectfully declined Mrs. Dahlgren's hospitable invitation to a luncheon, and the whole delegation of chiefs and women stepped aside from the path on which they were departing, to shake hands affectionately with her infant children, the impression made by them was very favorable.

Executive Session of the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident at Constantinople, and then took up for consideration the nomination of Benjamin F. Potts, of Ohio, to be Governor of Montana, vice James M. Ashley, to be removed. A discussion lasting nearly two hours ensued, in which Messrs. Sherman, Morton, Howe and others spoke in favor of confirming the nomination, and Messrs. Sumner, Nye, Cameron and other Senators opposed it. Without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

Wholesale Removal of Disabilities.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Select Committee on Political Disabilities, this morning reported a bill for the relief of more than 6,000 persons named therein and described as residents of some eighteen different States and the District of Columbia.

Federal Appointments.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—Benjamin V. Abbott, of New York; Charles P. James, of the District of Columbia, and Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina, to be commissioners, under the act of May 4, 1870, to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Edwin L. Barney, to be United States Attorney for the Western district of Texas.

Fractional Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $583,500. The shipments were:—To assistant treasurers, United States depositories and national banks—Notes, $1,513,636; fractional currency, $657,760.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $448,800; mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $225,930; total amount burned, $24,134,597.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $279,010; balance due for mutilated notes, $285,512; bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,505,042.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation at this date, $342,227,750; and for public deposits, $16,284,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,396,270; total for fiscal year to date, $164,481,941.

Currency balance in the Treasury, $20,471,337; coin balance, $108,126,523; gold certificates, $35,451,300.

Personal.

Cesar Moreno, the great Asiatic traveller, is here again, and has had interviews with the President.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

MEMORIALS.

Memorials were presented for relief from political disabilities, and from the Massachusetts Harbor Commissioners for a breakwater on Barnstable Bay.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Railroad Company to take up coal lands necessary to operate their road. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with amendments, the bill to encourage the construction of the International Pacific Railroad of Texas. He stated that the bill contained no appropriation of lands or money.

PAY OF CENSUS TAKERS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of assistant marshals for taking the census of 1870, the increase not to exceed fifty per cent of the amount of compensation now allowed by law. He said the taking of the census in the Pacific States would be a failure unless the increased pay was allowed, and that in those States and some of the Territories the work was already suspended.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., was satisfied from personal investigation that it was impossible to take the census at the present rate of compensation.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, had read by the Clerk a letter from the marshal of Washington Territory, representing that of the commissions sent but two had been heard from owing to the inadequacy of the compensation.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., suggested that the operation of the resolution be confined to sparsely settled States and Territories. He thought in densely settled sections the compensation provided for enumerators under the act of 1850 was sufficient.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, thought there would be no difficulty in getting competent men for the work in Ohio. He moved an amendment restricting the proposed increase to the Pacific States. Rejected.

A motion of Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of N. Y., that the increase shall not apply to any State east of the Mississippi river, or to the States of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas or Louisiana, was discussed upon the propriety of leaving the matter entirely discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior. Lost—yeas 15, nays 45.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to six dollars per day for time actually employed.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and STEWART objected. That amount was not enough to cover a day's actual travelling expenses in Idaho and other Territories. Travellers there had to pay one dollar in gold for each meal, and then the expense of a horse was to be paid for.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., suggested eight dollars as the limit.

At this point the, morning hour expiring, the subject was laid aside until the next morning hour, and the Senate proceeded with the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

An amendment appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of wagons, teams, agricultural implements, live stock, seeds, &c., for erection of houses for the Indians in the Northern Superintendency, coming up, the Indian Quaker policy was reviewed at some length.

Mr. THAYER thought the only effect of the policy was to encourage the Indians in wrongdoing, by making them believe they were special objects of care, and if they did wrong the Quakers would shield them. He referred to the great increase of murders and outrage in Nebraska during the past year.

Mr. TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb., was opposed to appropriations for agricultural implements for Indians as so much money thrown away. All the labor would be performed by squaws, under coercion of such lords and masters as had graced the Senate gallery on a previous day. The braves were too busy slaughtering our defenceless women and children, and could not condescend to follow the plough. He considered the selection of the Quakers for this work as an invidious distinction between religious denominations of the country; as saying that in character they stood so much higher than all other sects that they alone should shelter the wards of the nation.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.), of Iowa, in reply to Mr. Thayer, stated that the appropriation was a gratuity and was in addition to the appropriations required by treaties.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., eulogized the efforts of the Society of Friends to elevate and civilize the Indians. He said they had no selfish purpose, and were spending their money in addition to that given by the government. They were determined to try what effect kind treatment and honest dealing would have upon Indians.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., said Indian civilization was a work of time, and that the experiment should not be denied a fair trial by the refusal to make necessary appropriations.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., believed that any distinction awarded the Friends as agents of the government clemency in dealing with Indians was theirs as a matter of right. He read from a biography from William Penn to show the marked success attending the operations of the Friends among the savages, and to the effect that not one drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian. What other denomination could say that not one drop of their blood had been shed by an Indian?

Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., in the course of some remarks, said not more than one-fourth of the Indian appropriations ever went to the Indians, but were swallowed up by a set of hungry vultures who were always hanging around for the purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., defended the President from criticism in the appointment of Quakers, and hoped the experiment which had been inaugurated would be adhered to until time had demonstrated its success or failure.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., upon the comparative results of our present and former Indian policy; by Mr. HOWARD, against any preference to one sect over another in government affairs, and by Mr. WILLIAMS, to show that the Quakers had not manifested peculiar administrative ability in Indian affairs, but that with governmental aid any sect would have attained like success.

The pending amendment was finally carried—yeas 33, nays 12.

At twenty minutes to four o'clock P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at six o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and the countries lying on the west coast of South America, granting a subsidy of $31,250 for each round voyage and mail service between New York and the port of Valparaiso, Chile, via the port of Panama and other ports on the Pacific Ocean. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a joint resolution concerning the arsenal grounds at St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the correspondence with the Fleet Paymaster of the United States European squadron relative to the rates of government exchange at Lisbon. Adopted.

Mr. BOYD, (dem.) of Ky., introduced a joint resolution giving captured ordnance for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyon and other soldiers at North Springfield, Mo. Passed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence with the different mints and assay offices in reference to a bill to revise the laws relative to mints, assay offices and coinage. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill fixing the salary of the bailiff of the Court of Claims at $1,500. Passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill issuing an American register to the bark Live Oak, of New Bedford, and the ship Agra, of Boston. Passed.

REDUCING TAXATION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation. The final section was agreed to, and then Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, offered as an amendment the sections relating to the tariff.

In reply to questions he stated that the amendment was offered on his own responsibility, and not by order of the Committee on Ways and Means. He modified the amendment in various particulars, comprising the following:—

Reducing the duty on tea to 15 cents per pound; on coffee to 3 cents per pound. The date in the first section is amended to the 1st of January, 1871. He stated the reduction of the revenue which would be effected by these changes, the total reduction being $20,251,023. The increase of revenue on wines and brandies was estimated at one million dollars; so that the total reduction might be stated at twenty million dollars, and that of the internal revenue at forty million dollars. He moved the previous question on the first section.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., made the point of order that the House had a right to vote on each paragraph in the section.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order and had the rule on the subject read.

The House refused to second the previous question—80 to 83.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew the amendment and moved the previous question on the passage of the bill to reduce taxation.

Points of order were raised on the question whether the amendment could be withdrawn, and were overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the previous question on the bill, and again moved the amendment, after a verbal modification of it by making the date when it is to go into effect the 31st of December, 1870, and on that demanded the previous question.

This time, amid much excitement, the previous question was seconded—90 to 82.

Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to adjourn, and Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday next, thus commencing a filibustering movement to delay action on the bill.

After the first call of the yeas and nays Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., stated that he would withdraw the motion to adjourn were it not that some members had left the hall for half an hour in the expectation that there would be at least three calls of yeas and nays; so the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

No other dilatory motion was made.

The main question was ordered—yeas 93, nays 88.

Dilatory motions were again resorted to, and after several votes by yeas and nays

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that they were not wasting valuable time without purpose. The reason why they commenced it was because of the ruling of the Chair that they were not entitled to vote on each independent proposition separately. There were many of them on which they would like separate votes. One was on Bessemer steel.

Mr. SCHENCK—The gentleman knows that I have put that lower than the House of Representatives did.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We think that the House of Representatives, having in Committee of the Whole indicated its opinion of the question of pig iron, we should have the right to vote separately on that. We are only exercising our right under the rules. If the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means consents to have separate votes taken without debate on such of these independent propositions as we shall suggest, I think he can be accommodated.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that if he were to indicate the items on which separate votes would be demanded they would be tea and coffee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We do not want a vote on tea and coffee, but on Bessemer steel.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—We want no tax whatever on tea and coffee.

Mr. SCHENCK—I think we may as well go on. We have the whole day before us.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested the propriety of adjourning.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that if the other side would cease filibustering the thing could be settled in a moment.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—That we cannot do. We must maintain our rights.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa., rose to a parliamentary question, and asked whether the effect of filibustering on the part of those who wanted to reduce the revenue was not to prevent such reduction? (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER said he did not regard that as a parliamentary question.

Mr. COVODE went on to say that the free trade men were filibustering to prevent a reduction of duties, and charged upon his colleague (Mr. Woodward) that he had made a noble tariff speech to influence voters at home, and was now voting with the free traders on all occasions.

As Mr. Covode was speaking the members flocked over to where he was, and there was a good deal of confusion, laughter and encouragement for him to go on with his remarks.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that Mr. Covode have the privilege of speaking the rest of the afternoon, and of telling the House all about Ahab. (Laughter.)

Mr. COVODE remarked that he was talking about the tariff and not about Ahab. Resuming his allusions to Mr. Woodward, he said that he (Mr. Covode) had taken last fall three thousand votes from Mr. Woodward on the labor question, which alarmed him so much that he went to work and made a tariff speech.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa. (who could not hear what Mr. Covode was saying), informed the Speaker that he would like to hear what his colleague was talking about.

The SPEAKER said he was not aware. (Laughter.)

Mr. COVODE did not notice the interruption, but went on to say that his colleague's position on the tariff question was in harmony with the position which he took when he wanted Pennsylvania to be arrayed against the North, and with the rebels, and when he seceded from his church because his preacher was loyal. (Roars of laughter.) Another colleague of his (Mr. Randall), who was a slight tariff man at home, was voting to-day with the men who were trying to impede legislation. He included in his criticisms Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, whom he had wanted to make President, and his "beloved friend," the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RANDALL called to Mr. Covode to give the House a touch of Ahab. (Laughter.)

Mr. COVODE returned to the charge against his colleague, Mr. Woodward, and declared that that gentleman had made a motion and a speech in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention in favor of requiring twenty-one years' residence of foreigners to entitle them to vote, and was now toadying to the Irish and Dutch.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., rose and made the point that his colleague's remarks were not pertinent to the question before the House.

The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman was proceeding only by unanimous consent.

Mr. KELLEY objected to his proceeding any longer.

Mr. WOODWARD then rose on the democratic side of the House and said that when he selected a biographer the person must be a man of truth, and therefore his colleague had no chance to be selected, and that when he debated on this floor he debated with gentlemen sent here by constituencies and not with a man who stole his seat from an honest man for the purpose of selling cadetships. (Laughter and calls for the regular order.)

Mr. COVODE tried to get the floor to reply to his colleague, but Mr. WOOD and others objected and the regular order was insisted upon.

The House resumed its voting on dilatory motions made by Mr. Eldridge.

SURVEY OF THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

During the voting Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of Mass., by unanimous consent, reported a joint resolution to amend the law appropriating $40,000 for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, so that it may be expended under the direction of either the War or Navy Department.

After a brief explanation the resolution was passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK said he desired to report the Funding bill, but he first proposed that, by unanimous consent, the motion which he had made to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered be laid on the table, and that he then be permitted to report the Funding bill. After which the House should adjourn, with the understanding that on Monday morning the House would vote directly on his tariff section.

Mr. ELDRIDGE could not consent to that.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., thought the proposition entirely fair.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed the hope that there would be members enough on Monday to defeat the measure.

Mr. WOOD understood that the gentleman from Ohio proposed to give the minority an opportunity of voting on the various paragraphs.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—He does not.

Mr. SCHENCK—The proposition is to agree that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, which will bring the House to a direct vote on the section, and which vote can be taken by yeas and nays on Monday morning.

The SPEAKER explained the situation. He said that the House had seconded the previous question and ordered the main question on agreeing to the amendment. If the House laid on the table the motion to reconsider that vote the House would be brought to vote directly on agreeing to the section as a whole.

After further discussion, the proposition was not acceded to.

Mr. SCHENCK then asked unanimous consent, by way of variety, to report the Funding bill.

Mr. RANDALL and others objected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., suggested to Mr. Schenck to offer it as an amendment to the pending bill.

The House again subsided into the dulness of voting on dilatory motions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to make another proposition. Cries of "Object." He said that they had been demanding separate votes on all the propositions contained in the first section; they now selected seven, on which, if separate votes were allowed, they would be satisfied; these were tea, coffee, steel, pig iron, scrap iron, zinc and nickel, and perhaps jute.

Mr. BENTON, (rep.) of N. H.—I object.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I withdraw the offer.

Mr. SCHENCK—Will the gentleman from Wisconsin unite now in unanimous consent that I shall report the Funding bill?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I shall unite in unanimous consent to adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK—Does the gentleman want me to report the Funding bill?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Yes. I give my consent.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.) of Ohio—We may as well fight it out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Yes, fight it out on this line if it takes all night.

The CLERK resumed calling the yeas and nays on dilatory motions.

Mr. SCHENCK took advantage of a break in the proceedings to suggest that by way of varying the entertainment the Funding bill be read.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had no objection.

Mr. VAN TRUMP said he would not object if the gentleman from Ohio would agree that the House then adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK said he could make no conditions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that there was a great curiosity to know what that bill was. He presumed that the gentleman had the same confidence in its passage as he had had in the passage of the Tariff bill, and he presumed it would meet the same fate. He suggested its attachment to the Tariff bill.

Mr. SCHENCK had no objection to that. He only desired to have it read, printed and recommitted, so that members might know what it was.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, objected.

MANAGERS OF SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which was passed after another vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. SCHENCK renewed his proposition to report the Funding bill and have it read.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had offered to give his consent if the gentleman would then agree to an adjournment, but the gentleman would consent to no condition.

Mr. SCHENCK—That is so. I don't intend the gentleman from Wisconsin to be commander here.

The SPEAKER said he would be compelled to rule that conditions could not be attached to objections.

Mr. RANDALL—I make the objection, absolutely.

Mr. SCHENCK (putting the bill into his pocket)—Very well. This is a very interesting bill and you cannot know what it is till Monday.

The final vote was then taken on adjournment, and the House at five o'clock adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Appointments by the Police Commissioners—A Girl Accused of Arson—Probably Fatal Affray—Serious Accident.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a party of workmen were engaged in excavating for a sewer in DeKalb avenue, near Marcay, East Brooklyn, the embankment suddenly caved in, killing a German named Miller instantly. John Cippers, a fellow laborer, was also injured by the mass of earth which struck him about the hips. Deceased resided in Degraw street, near Hudson avenue. The Coroner was notified.

Peter Longworth and Patrick Keating got into an altercation on Friday evening in Rogers' liquor store, at the corner of Carroll and Van Brunt streets, when the latter, as alleged, knocked the former senseless with some heavy instrument. The injured man was conveyed to his home, where he now lies in a critical condition. Keating was arrested, taken before Justice Delmar, of the First District Court, and held to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners have made another step toward completing their organization. Yesterday they appointed as chief clerk of the Board Mr. Thomas T. De Witt, formerly clerk in the office of the Water and Sewerage Commissioners. Benjamin S. Medgley received the appointment of deputy clerk. George W. Runce was appointed as sergeant to the Board and John Adorume and Lewis Ulrich were appointed sergeants at large. The Police Commissioners resolved to enforce all the city ordinances.

The residence of Stephen Van Moers, No. 3 Strong place, was discovered to be on fire at two o'clock yesterday morning, and as the family were sleeping in the upper part they had a narrow escape from suffocation. Before the flames could be extinguished a damage of $2,500 was done. The fire originated in the storeroom, and had every appearance of being the work of an incendiary. Mary Ratigan, one of the servants in the house, who had been notified that her services were no longer required, was suspected and arrested by Fire Marshal Keady. One of the other servants states that the accused went down stairs twice after the family retired.

DRAINING THE NEW JERSEY MEADOWS.

At Newark yesterday, before Judge Depue, arguments were heard on the part of counsel in the matter of the Driggs Land Improvement Company. For the latter appeared ex-Chancellor Williamson and associate counsel Parker, and for meadow owners Messrs. Thomas N. McCarter and Prosecutor Magie, of Elizabeth. The latter made no objections to the preliminary part of the law's provision, but objected on the ground that the bill as an entirety was unconstitutional. On this point the Judge declined hearing argument, as that was a matter he conceived that properly belonged to the Supreme Court. Quite a number of persons were named on both sides as commissioners, but they could not agree on a single one, and in view of the great magnitude of the interests involved in the matter his Honor said he would take time to consider the matter of appointing commissioners. The law puts them in office for three, six and nine years. In a few days Judge Depue will announce his flat.

ANOTHER MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

About noon yesterday quite a serious smash-up between a coal train and a passenger train took place at the Morris and Essex depot in Newark, somewhat similar as regards cause to the disaster whereby two men were killed and several wounded eighteen months or so ago. The Summit accommodation train was standing on the track near the bridge over the Passaic waiting for the draw to close, when a coal train of about sixty cars came whizzing down the High street grade. The engineers did their utmost to stop the train, but it had gained such headway as to render the brakes and the effort to reverse the engine fairly useless. Meanwhile the passengers in the accommodation train were apprised of the impending danger and got out in time to escape being crushed to atoms. Their escape is regarded by eyewitnesses as miraculous. One lady was slightly hurt.

FIRE IN PATERSON.

The Empire Bobbin Works, of Atkinson, Brooks & Co., in River street, Paterson, caught fire on Friday night, and was damaged to the amount of about $2,600, fully covered by insurance in New York companies. The fire originated from the spontaneous combustion of waste.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The grand sacred concert this evening at the Grand Opera House promises to be in reality a grand affair. The orchestra will embrace 125 first rate instrumental musicians, and they will be assisted by some of the finest vocalists now to be found in the metropolis. The programme will embrace some of the choicest pieces of modern music, vocal and instrumental, and to popularize this peculiar institution the admission will be only fifty cents to all parts of the house. An immense audience can be accommodated at this fine establishment without crowding, and it is admirably adapted for ventilation. The entertainment prepared, we think, is a good idea for the Grand Opera House for the whole summer season; but we presume the question will be left to the public judgment this evening.

The famous Martinettis, who formed the principal attraction of the once widely known Ravel troupe, have just returned from a successful tour in California, and are announced to begin an engagement at Wood's Museum to-morrow in some of their most startling acrobatic performances and in a comic and scenic pantomime written by Mr. James Schonberg. The pantomime has been in preparation for some weeks, and abounds in that class of startling mechanical surprises which are a striking and entertaining feature of their pantomimic exhibitions. "Hop o' My Thumb," the title of this production of skill and fun, presents the Martinetti troupe, which consists of the most talented artists in their line in this country, in a succession of scenes full of pantomimic humors, muscular marvels and ingenious tricks and transformations, for which the Ravels were so distinguished. The gymnastic and pantomimic performances of the Martinettis, which are to be given each day and evening during the week, will be preceded by the farce of "The Young Widow."

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have been offered an almost fabulous sum to play at the Haymarket theatre, London, early in the fall, appearing in a new piece written by Dion Boucicault.

Yesterday was a general farewell day. Fechter made his last bow at the French theatre, Parepa sang for the last time in Brooklyn, Mr. Lester Wallack closed his regular dramatic season, the blondes quitted Niblo's, "The Witches of New York" left Wood's, Mr. J. S. Clarke bade farewell to the Park, Brooklyn, and Bryant's Minstrels washed the cork off their faces for the last time. The Jerome Park races interfered with the matinees to an alarming extent.

The grand sacred concert at St. Augustine's church, Morrisania, takes place to-night.

On Tuesday next Mr. Edward Falconer's benefit will take place at Wallack's. Miss Leclercq, Mrs. Barney Williams, Fechter, Brougham, Wallack and the immortal Barney himself will appear.

Only one night more remains for "The Good-Natured Man" at the Fifth Avenue, and that will be for the benefit of Roberts, the clever scenic artist.

Mr. J. Gran has engaged for the next season Madame Maria Seebach, the great German tragedienne. She will be supported by a star company of thirty-six artists.

The advent of Mlle. Christina Nilsson is already causing a flutter in musical circles. Before her all other stars pale, if the universal verdict of Europe be relied upon.

Miss Lucie Groux, the child pianist, made her debut last night, at Masonic Hall.

The first concert at Terrace Garden was given last night under the direction of Henry Mollenhauer.

BILLIARDS.

A New Match Between Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe—Fifteen Hundred Points, for Five Hundred Dollars a Side.

At the close of the entertainment offered by Neil Bryant, at his rooms corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, on Friday evening, a match was arranged between the old rivals, Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe. The conditions are the same as those recently agreed to for the championship, being a four-ball game, on a four-pocket table, 1,500 points up, for $500 a side. The preliminaries gave rise to much dispute on both sides, but eventually culminated in the respective signatures being affixed to the articles, and Mr. Neil Bryant was appointed stakeholder. The game will be played at the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth street, on Friday evening, June 17.

A New Club Room for the Exclusive—A Carom Game Between Kavanagh and Rudolphe.

The Club Subscription Billiard Room, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, was opened last evening. The establishment purports to be of a very select nature in reference to those who will frequent it, as each member has to pay an entrance fee and a yearly subscription. The terms, however, are not very extravagant, and will doubtless tend to satisfy the requirements of those who wish to be exclusive in their amusements. The rooms are very spacious and well fitted up, and especially well ventilated. The numerous invitations issued were freely responded to, and early in the evening the fourteen tables were all going in full blast. The only professional game played during the evening was a French carom game, 100 points up, between Messrs. Dudley Kavanagh and Rudolphe, the latter winning by 28 points in 24 breaks. After the game M. Rudolphe gave a version of his fancy strokes, both with the hand and cue, which were greatly applauded.

THE INDIANS.

Ravages of the Smallpox Among the River Crows—Superstition of the Savages.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

General Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, writes the following to Commissioner Parker from Helena, May 25:—

I have this day received sad news concerning the Crow Indians. Captain Camp, their agent, writes me under date of May 23 as follows:—

I have to inform you that several lodges of the river Crows came to this place late last night stating that their tribe had the smallpox very badly among them, and are scattered in small parties all over the country. I have tried every inducement to have the Crows here vaccinated, but they strenuously refused, saying it was "bad medicine." The River Crows who came here last night are apparently free from disease. I have written to Captain Camp and directed him to remove the River Crows away from the agency a distance of ten miles, and do all we can to prevent any intercourse between them and other Indians; also to try and persuade the Mountain Crows to be vaccinated; but I fear if they have a superstitious dread of the operation we will not succeed. The Crows are exceedingly superstitious. In some of their childish ideas and beliefs they far excel any other Indian. Should the disease break out at the agency I have luckily a good physician there, and he may succeed in stopping it if he can get the Indians to follow his directions.

SUICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a butcher named Dermod Conroy, forty-five years of age, and residing at the corner of President and Morgan streets, Jersey City, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a revolver to his mouth and firing it. He had just arisen from his bed for the purpose of going to Washington Market and procuring a supply of meat. Justice Haybeck, who lives immediately opposite, hearing the noise, rushed across the street to the house, and, having forced open the room door, against which Conroy was lying, found him still gasping and waving the revolver in his hand. It was with some difficulty the weapon was taken from him. He died a few minutes after the shot was fired. He leaves a wife and one child. Deceased had been pretty successful in his business. He went on a spree two weeks ago and drank freely for several days. This is the only cause that can be assigned for the act. Coroner Burns held an inquest last evening. Conroy was a native of Ireland.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Eastern District Colored Republican Committee—Repudiation of Leaders.

A meeting of the Colored Republican Central Committee of the Eastern District, recently convened in Zion church for the reception of reports, adopted the following resolution, reported by the committee of investigation:—

Resolved, That this body do most severely censure Dr. P. McRay and Elijah B. Bundick for their duplicity during the late political canvass, in having received money under false pretences, and that we do not recognize them as our political leaders.

THE BREMEN DOCK ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Lawler, the truckman, charged with removing two cases of merchandise from the Bremen Dock at Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder Pope and committed to the county jail in default of bail to await trial.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Leopold A. Klein was killed at Central City, Colorado, yesterday morning, by Lem Tuttle, an idiot, known as "Crazy Lem." Klein had dug a ditch to keep Lem off from his garden. Tuttle was filling up the ditch, when Klein went to drive him away, and in the altercation ensuing the idiot drew a knife and stabbed Klein fatally. Hitherto Tuttle had been supposed to be harmless, but he was in the habit of carrying a knife. He is now in jail.

The heaviest spring storm of snow and rain ever experienced in