WASHINGTON.

THE RUPTURE IN THE CABINET.

Resignation of Attorney General Hoar.

The Cabinet to be Reconstructed in Harmony With the Republican Party.

Exciting Discussion in the House Over the Cuban Resolutions.

RADICAL LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Passage of Garfield's Currency Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1870

The Cabinet Crisis—Resignation of Attorney General Hoar.

There seems to be no doubt that a number of changes are on hand in the Cabinet. Hoar has certainly resigned his position as Attorney General, and Fish and others will probably follow suit. The President, in conversation with some Senators to-day, expressed the determination of getting men around him as his advisers who are acceptable to the republican party, and in harmony with it. It is understood that Hoar's resignation will be accepted without delay. I shall probably be able to-morrow to inform you of other changes in the Cabinet.

In the meantime the town is agog with rumors that Pierpont, of New York, or elegant Ben Brewster, of Pennsylvania, or Dan Dougherty, or some other coming Keystoner is to get the succession in the Attorney Generalship, while the gossips make John A. Dix, Ben Butler and even Nathaniel the Bold, of Massachusetts, the future ruler of diplomats and foreign policies.

The Cuban Discussion—Indignation of Members at General Butler's Course.

The Cuban question monopolized a lion's share of the attention of Congress again to-day, and the public of Washington filled the galleries to hear the speeches and witness the closing proceedings, upon which it may be said that the fate of the "ever faithful" depends. General Jordan, late Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces, and Señor Ruiz, together with a host of Cubans, male and female, occupied front seats and listened to the debate with the keenest interest. The first three hours and a half of the session were taken up in disposing of Garfield's Banking and Currency bill, and then, at half-past two P. M., the Speaker awarded the floor to Fernando Wood, of your city, who made a strong and telling speech in favor of the majority report. Mr. Wood made one very strong point, brought out in my correspondence published last Monday—namely, that General Butler exceeded his authority when he engaged in the Cuban lobby investigation, having been charged by the House only to report how and through whose fault the testimony in the gold conspiracy case got prematurely into print. Mr. Wood connected this singular prying disposition of Butler with the recent publication of the bond lobby story and the unexpected message from the President, three remarkable occurrences, which, he hinted, pointed to a plot to strangle the attempt to do something in Congress in favor of Cuba. Ben Butler very guardedly denied that his committee had given out the bond story, but when Banks asked him if he had not gone about the House exhibiting bonds of the republic of Cuba, he acknowledged the corn. General Butler has excited great indignation against himself by his course on the floor of the House yesterday, when he went about exhibiting bonds said to have been some of those captured by General Butler in the course of his investigation of the lobby and which he hawked about, repeating the canard about the plot to bribe Congress. His operations were so transparent that every honorable member was disgusted, and some expressed themselves in language more pungent than parliamentary. But to return. Mr. Wood's speech was listened to with the utmost attention to-day, and was followed by one on the other side by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, a man of hard facts and no sympathies.

Mr. Willard made a good speech from his standpoint—the best, in fact, that has been made in favor of the administration policy. But Mr. Willard's speech made no impression upon the House. Ben Butler was recognized by the Speaker shortly after four o'clock. There was a mingled feeling of curiosity and anxiety to hear what he had to say on the question of the hour. It had been given out by some that he was against the resolution reported by the majority of the committee, and by others that he was the friend of Cuba and in favor of Cuban independence. It was known that some months ago Butler was in favor not only of neutrality on the part of the United States, as between Cuba and Spain, but that he was the earnest advocate of granting the Cubans belligerent rights. The knowing ones, however, were not deceived. In his investigation of the alleged use of Cuban bonds to influence the votes of members, and in his general every-day talk with members on the floor of the House, it was apparent that a change had come over him relative to Cuba. When he started out to-day, therefore, by declaring that he was the friend of the Cubans and that he wished to see them attain their independence, everybody on the floor of the House and many in the galleries knew just how much sincerity there was in his statements. He aroused no enthusiasm and created no feeling of sympathy. His assurances of friendly feeling towards Cuba were received at their real value, and when he launched out against the report of General Banks and commenced reviewing that gentleman's speech of yesterday nobody was disappointed. It was what a majority of those present expected. Butler commanded greater attention than any person who had spoken on that side of the question. He was manifestly regarded as the ablest champion of the opposition to Cuba, and the members seemed determined to listen attentively to all he had to say.

First of all, he defended Secretary Fish from the assault made upon him last night by Mr. Fitch, of Nevada. He believed him to be a pure patriot, who was trying to do the best he could. He had read the card of Mr. Sidney Webster, published some time ago, in reply to a statement that he was largely feed by the Spanish government. Upon hearing this Mr. Fitch arose and retracted what he said last night about Mr. Webster. Butler next proceeded to defend Caleb Cushing and to pass a eulogy upon that gentleman. He knew, he said, that Mr. Cushing was not in the employ of the Spanish government and that he had not written the Presidents message relative to Cuba. He thanked God that we have a President, a Secretary of State and an Attorney General who can write their own messages. This much he thought proper to say in reply to the speech of his colleague, General Banks. It was noticed, however, that Banks did not retract what he said yesterday about Cushing and Fish. Butler went on to review the report of Banks and to compare its statements with that gentleman's speech. He argued that the government had shown Cuba the same chance it had shown Spain.

At this point Sam Randall (Pennsylvania) shouted from the democratic side, "Where? When? Name the time and place, won't you?"

As Butler was going on to speak without noticing the interruption Randall renewed the question with greater vehemence and in a far more excited manner. At last Butler, stretching his short, thick neck out towards the democratic side of the House, said, "In the neutrality laws."

"But Where? When? How? Name the time and place," shouted Randall.

Butler seemed a little embarrassed, but after a pause repeated, "In the neutrality laws."

"That's no answer," cried Randall. "I want the gentleman to name the time and place. Give us some instance."

Butler declined to yield further and the Speaker ordered Randall to take his seat. That gentleman had scarcely finished muttering something about "You can't do it," when Butler said, "Fools as well as some gentlemen on the other side of the House can often ask questions which even wise men couldn't answer." This aroused Randall, who cried out so that he could be heard above the rapping of the Speaker's gavel, "Some of us on this side of the house are honest, and that's more than can be said of you, and you know it."

This created an uproar of laughter and applause, which for a time drowned Butler's voice and the hammering of the Speaker's gavel upon his desk. Having made a hit Randall seemed satisfied, and allowed Butler to go on without further interruption.

After criticising the speech of Banks and the manner in which the Cubans have managed their cause, Butler closed by drawing from his pocket three or four Cuban bonds, which he held up and shook before the House, saying that he was satisfied these bonds were attempted to be used to influence the action of the House. He admitted, however, that nobody had been influenced by the bonds. Butler's speech received close attention, but when he sat down it was evident that it had as little influence upon the House as the Cuban bonds themselves.

General Logan followed Butler, and supported the majority report. He, too, commanded great attention. Without waiting for any extended exordium, he warmed up immediately and launched out at Butler without ceremony. Logan is a bold, fearless, impassioned speaker, and it was not long before he had his audience worked up to such a pitch of enthusiasm that at the end of every sentence there was a round of applause. At first Speaker Blaine contented himself with a gentle tap of his gavel as a reminder to the applauders that their conduct was not in order. As Logan proceeded, however, the audience became more and more excited, and the applause louder, longer continued and more frequent. It seemed to come from those on the floor as well as those in the gallery, and at last the Speaker ordered Logan to suspend, while he administered a gentle rebuke to the disturbers of the good order of the House. This served as a temporary check on the enthusiasm, which was overflowing in every part of the hall. It soon broke out again, however, first in suppressed tokens of approval, and then in regular clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Logan spoke to-day, as Banks did yesterday, the honest sentiments of his heart, and his manner was that of a man thoroughly in earnest. He took Butler in hand from the first and handled him without gloves. During the career of the Essex statesmen in the House he has not received a more thorough rasping, not even from Bingham or Schenck, than he did to-day from Logan. "If," said Logan, "I could be upon both sides at once, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, I might give my country some cause to suspect that either Cuban bonds or something else had influenced me." He charged that to his knowledge less than three months ago Butler was the most rampant advocate of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans in the House. That gentleman had got up an investigating committee for the ostensible purpose of ascertaining how the report of the Banking and Currency Committee on the gold panic investigation had been prematurely published. He had transcended the order of the House and set about investigating members of the House in the hope of tracing some of these worthless Cuban bonds into their pockets. All this was in the interest of Spain and for the purpose of damaging the cause of the Cubans. Butler had surrounded himself with a parcel of detectives and disreputable scavengers, for the purpose of implicating members and others in this so-called Cuban bond lobby. He had employed a person who had been expelled from the House for selling cadetships, Dewees, of North Carolina, in this dirty business. Logan said he had no hesitation in denouncing such business as unworthy a member of this House and beneath the dignity of any man calling himself an honorable gentleman. He understood what was going on as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts, although he employed no detectives. Spanish gold was heavier than Cuban bonds, which everybody knew were not worth five cents a bushel. He could tell Butler that a plot was on foot to buy the island of Cuba from the Spanish government for the benefit of a few gentlemen in New York, and that the agent of these parties was perhaps at this moment in Madrid trying to negotiate for the bargain. That was the milk in the cocoa-nut. Here was the cause of the opposition to the Cubans. If Cuba succeeded in getting the United States to maintain a strict neutrality she would drive the Spaniards out, and this nice little New York job would be spoiled. Logan went on to intimate that Butler was cognizant of this matter of buying Cuba.

With regard to the President's message Logan said it did not convince him. He knew the President was of the same opinion a few months ago as he now was, and if the President had allowed the advice of those around him to change his views about Cuba he (Logan) could not help it. He warned the republican party that they could not afford to follow the policy marked out in the President's message. The people were for Cuba, and no amount of nice argument could convince them that they were wrong in their sympathies. Logan sat down amidst much applause and Banks arose to close the debate. He replied to some of the statements of General Butler and sustained the statements of Logan about the ring which was manœuvring to get hold of Cuba as a private speculation. The arrangement was, he said, to get our government to guarantee the collection of the revenues of Cuba to repay these parties. He spoke until his voice gave out, when the House proceeded to vote. The question was first upon the motion of Judge Bingham to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been seconded on Banks' resolution, so as to allow Bingham to offer a substitute. This was carried, when a motion was made to adjourn.

Dickey inquired what effect that would have upon the resolutions, to which the Speaker replied, "It would send them to the foot of the calendar."

Somebody asked when they would be reached?

The speaker said "he presumed about the time the Air Line Railroad was built." This being the state of affairs the motion to adjourn was voted down—yeas 62, nays 114. This was regarded as a test vote on the Banks resolution, for, had the House been so disposed, it might have killed it then, without coming to a direct vote, by agreeing to the motion to adjourn. The previous question was then seconded on Bingham's amendment, and without further action the House, at seven o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow, when the whole subject will come up again immediately after the reading of the Journal. The impression to-night is that Bingham's substitute will be voted down and the resolutions reported by the committee passed.

The President's Late Message on Cuban Affairs.

It has been reliably ascertained that, so far from General Cushing having had anything to do with the preparation of the Cuban message, as intimated in the House yesterday, he was much surprised, in connection with others, on hearing the document had been communicated to Congress. No one outside the Executive Department had anything whatever to do with its preparation or knew of its existence before it was submitted to the members of the Cabinet. Two of them, Messrs. Belknap and Boutwell, were absent from the city. Those who were present agreed that the condition of affairs in the island of Cuba did not justify a declaration of belligerent rights, and it is known the position of the President is that, while all peoples struggling for their liberty have his sympathies; and while he would be glad to see all who live on this continent in possession of a republican government, his oath of office requires him to see that the constitution and laws are respected, without regard to his mere individual desire or sympathy.

The St. Domingo Investigation—The Dominican Minister Before the Committee.

Mr. I. Somers Smith, one of our late commercial agents at St. Domingo, was examined last night and to-day before the special committee investigating the Hatch-Babcock controversy. Smith testified on the unsettled state of the government of St. Domingo, also regarding the cause of Hatch's imprisonment, corroborating Perry's statement completely. He said Baez had banished all the best people of the island and that very few were allowed to vote at all on annexation; that Fabens & Co. were unfriendly to him because he had opposed their little schemes for concessions on the island. Mr. Smith made a very long statement and was allowed full scope.

Colonel Joseph Warren Fabens was the next person called, but he was not sworn at all, because Senator Howard raised the point that, as a foreign Minister, Colonel Fabens could not be compelled to be put under oath. Senator Schurz, therefore, objected to the reception of any statement from Fabens, unless paced under oath, and wanted to know why that gentleman should object to being sworn. It is stated that to that Colonel Fabens answered that he desired not to be put under oath, because there was something he could not state without detriment to our government. After some little debate the examination of Colonel Fabens was commenced. Colonel Fabens, it is said, denied Perry's statement that he (Fabens) had protested against Hatch's release. On being asked why he had not interfered in favor of Hatch, he announced that he considered it none of his business to do so. He was next asked if he had not interfered in other cases to obtain pardons, and at first said "No," but subsequently admitted having interceded for an American sailor and two Dominicans. He was examined at great length on the subject of concessions, and read the papers of some dozen or more grants, admitting, also, that he was personally interested in some of them. It appeared that among some of the grantees were Gus Schell, of New York, and Spofford, Tileston & Co. One of the concessions, called "Grab survey," comprised over one-fourth of the public land of the island. It is stated, also, that Fabens acknowled selling goods at Samana, but claimed he was allowed to do so by an arrangement made with Baez by the proprietors of the steamers running between New York and St. Domingo. It appeared, however, that sailing vessels also brought goods there, which Fabens sold at handsome profit, free of duty.

General Wm. T. Clarke, of Texas, followed Mr. Fabens, and testified as to the character of Mr. Perry. Clarke was called by the friends of Babcock, with the hope that he would damage the character of Mr. Perry, but it was entirely the other way. He spoke of Perry in the most favorable way as a soldier, a scout and a useful public officer. The only thing against Perry that he knew was that he was quick-tempered and impulsive.

At the opening of the proceedings this morning Mr. Perry gave notice that he would like Secretary Fish to be recalled, and asked as to why, in placing Perry's correspondence before the committee, he had omitted some despatches and left out portions of others. Mr. Perry thought this was unfair to him, and that Fish ought to give an explanation. Among the concessions read over by Fabens was one to Mr Davis Hatch, thus showing, it is agreed, that this man has not been robbed of all of his rights, at least by the Dominicans.

A Call on the President.

Forty-seven members of the Home Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, male and female, of the cities of Baltimore and Washington, visited the Executive Mansion to-day to pay their respects to the President. He received them in the East Room. It was explained to him that the organization was for benevolent as well as patriotic purposes, when the President expressed his thanks for their calling and the company were severally presented to him and shook hands.

Persecution of Christians in Japan.

The State Department to-day received despatches from Minister Motley, at London, principally in relation to persecutions of converts to Christianity in Japan. The British, French and Prussian governments are in accord with our own in interposing their good offices for the protection of those Christians. They will exert their moral power to this end. Force cannot be used, as no treaty obligations are violated. It appears that Japanese opposition is not because the converts are Christians, but because it is feared the professed faith will render them disloyal to their government.

European Mails by the Cunard and Inman Lines.

Postmaster General Creswell has accepted the offers recently made by the agents of the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to transport the mails from New York to Great Britain and Ireland for the amount of the sea postage on the mails conveyed as full compensation for the service. The steamers of the Cunard line leaving New York on Thursday of each week will convey the mails for the United Kingdom and the steamers of the Inman line leaving on Saturday of each week will convey the Irish mail only to Queenstown. Under the existing arrangements the mails for Europe are regularly despatched from New York as follows:—On Tuesdays, by steamers of the Hamburg line, to Plymouth, England; Cherbourg, France, and Hamburg, Germany. On Wednesdays, by the steamers of the Williams & Guion line, to Queenstown and Liverpool. On Thursdays, by the steamers of the Cunard line, to Queenstown and Liverpool, and of the North German Lloyd line to Bremen. On Saturdays by steamers of the North German Lloyd line to Southampton and Bremen, and of the Inman line, carrying the Irish mail only to Queenstown. The foregoing arrangements include all the available service afforded by the existing lines of Transatlantic steamers.

Executive Committee of the Union League.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of New York, on Tuesday next, at two o'clock P. M. A large attendance is anticipated, in view of the preparations now in progress for the fall elections.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1870.

THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., called up the House bill to define the duties of pension agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions and for other purposes.

The bill provides among other things for the quarterly payment of pensions and makes the fees of the pension agents uniform.

The amendments of the Committee on Pensions were agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Thurman, stated that the Pension Committee had considered the proposition of a change in the method of paying pensions by substituting the money order system for pension agencies. They were unanimously of the opinion that payments through the Post Office would prove impracticable and result in great delays and confusion.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., referred to the facility with which pensions were paid in former years through the United States bank. He believed the national banks could be made use of as government agents for the purpose, without expense either to the government or to the pensioners. He asked further time to prepare an amendment to that effect.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the proposition a good one, but impracticable. The number of pensioners in former years did not amount to a one-hundredth part of the present number, there being now 233,811 persons on the pension rolls.

The bill was finally laid aside temporarily.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the City of Carondelet vs. United States.

Mr. OSBORN, (rep.) of Fla., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill granting lands to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, as amended, the bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. The amendments reduce the period for inviting proposals by advertisement from sixty to thirty days and limit the amount of subsidy for twelve round voyages per annum to $300,000 instead of $500,000. It is also required that similar subsidies shall be received by the accepted bidder from the governments of the Sandwich Islands, Feejee and Society Islands and of New Caledonia, New Zealand and Australia. The ships are to be of the best material, of either wood or iron, upon approved models, of 2,000 tons register, &c.

CONSIDERATION OF THE PENSION BILL RESUMED.

The Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to define the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, &c.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment embodying his proposition for dispensing with pension agents, and providing for the payment of pensions by the national banks, which was rejected.

The bill then passed.

Evening Session.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA RIVER.

Mr. FENTON called up the House bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge over Niagara river at Buffalo. He reported amendments, which were adopted, requiring the bridge to have at least two draws not less than 160 feet in width, and to be parallel to the current of the river, giving the Secretary of War supervision of the work; all railroad companies desiring to use the same are equal in privileges in passage of the bridge and use of the machinery and fixtures under such terms as may be prescribed by the United States District Court of Northern New York when the companies shall not agree. The bill was passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE BILL.

The Senate then proceeded with the Franking bill, and Mr. NYE continued his remarks, to show that, as an economical measure, the bill was not a reform.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., criticised the conduct of the members of the House in electioneering against the bill in the Senate, and also of the Postmaster-General in bringing to bear through petitions circulated by postmasters a fictitious public sentiment to influence the action of Congress. He spoke of the franking privilege as a most important agency in saving the life of the government and as a valuable auxiliary in disseminating information during reconstruction. The republican party, as a party of intelligence, could not afford to ignore these considerations. He also remarked that nothing was to be saved in the expense of carrying the mails, as contracts had just been let for four years.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., desired to have the bill perfected, with a view to its passage, and suggested various amendments. He would insert a provision for the payment of the postage of members of Congress, believing every member of the Senate, without exception, was in favor of it.

Messrs HOWE and ROSS desired to be excepted from the number.

Mr. MORTON held that his remark was true of the mass of the members of both houses.

At ten o'clock, without vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1870.

THE TAX ON COAL.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to relieve coal from all taxation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., made a minority report and moved the same reference.

The bill was read. It provides that there shall not be collected any duty whatever on any coal imported into the United States after the 31st of December, 1870, nor shall there be required any internal revenue stamp on any receipt, manifest, charter, party conveyance, lease, contract, or other instrument of which coal forms the exclusive or chief subject of consideration; nor shall any enumeration be made in taxing gross receipts from the transportation or conveyance of coal; nor shall any special tax be imposed on any vehicle or vessel, by land or water, employed exclusively or chiefly in carrying coal; nor shall any tonnage duty be imposed upon or exacted from such vessels; nor shall sales of coal by auctioneers or others be included in the estimate of sales; nor shall the profits arising from the mining of coal or from dealing therein be included in computing incomes for taxation; nor shall any other tax be imposed on coal or traffic in it.

The minority report, which is signed by Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Brooks and Marshal, states that there were two members absent when the matter was considered; that the minority could not agree with the bill as reported by the majority, and, therefore, proposed a substitute; and that if all the members of the committee had been present the minority bill would have been adopted.

The substitute provides that on and after the 1st of September, 1870, bituminous and other coal imported into the United States shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the minority report being received.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained permission to make a statement. The resolution instructing the committee on the subject had been adopted on Monday, the 6th. He had proceeded with the rest of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. His desire had been that the committee should obey the order of the House at the earliest practicable moment, and report back a bill in conformity with what he understood to be that order. The resolution was, "That the Committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed at the earliest moment practicable to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal." The succeeding words, "so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation," he regarded as simply a construction of or inference from the order, and not precisely sustained by it. He had himself prepared a bill and submitted it to the committee placing coal on the free list. If he had been present with the committee he should, as a matter of course, have voted for that or its equivalent. He wished it to be understood now that he concurred in opinion with the minority of the committee.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Currency bill and amendments.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Ingersoll, Lynch and Smith of Oregon were severally rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, proceeded to state the effect of the substitute offered by him and of the amendment appended thereto.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., asked him whether he believed that by this legislation there was any step taken towards the resumption of specie payment?

Mr. GARFIELD feared not.

Mr. COX—Then it is a retrograde movement. Why does not the chairman of the Banking Committee stand by the recommendation of the President, who said that a return to specie payment should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment? All the values of the country are depending on these fluctuations. Why does not the chairman come forward and apply the heroic remedy?

Mr. GARFIELD reminded Mr. Cox that the democratic members voted almost solidly for all the amendments proposing an expansion of paper currency. The gentleman himself had voted for an issue of greenbacks to the amount of three hundred million dollars.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—Not an issue, but a substitution.

Mr. GARFIELD—According to the gentleman's own account that would be an inflation of the whole volume of the currency by at least twenty millions.

Mr. COX said that he had voted that way on a proposition as between national banks and greenbacks; but even if he had done wrong that was no excuse for the gentleman from Ohio, who should come up and do his duty.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed his gratification that the bill had assumed, if modified as proposed, such a form as to meet two or three of the public demands. Its section as to coin notes was in the direction of a return to specie payment, and he was satisfied with that portion of the bill.

Mr. COBURN notified him that that portion of the bill had been struck out.

Mr. SCHENCK said if that were so it removed one of his reasons for supporting the bill. He would support it, however, for its features in equalizing distribution. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the amendment offered by Mr. Judd would be adopted, saying that if so he would support the bill. He congratulated the country that, in passing the bill, they would meet a sound demand of the people for a more equal distribution of banking circulation and banking facilities, without thereby contracting the currency.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, (rep.) of N. Y., moved the adoption of Mr. Judd's amendment, and professed his willingness then to vote for the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Judd's amendment, and it was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The question was next taken on Mr. Allison's amendment, which was to add to the last section the following words:—

And from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any national bank association to pay interest on deposits received from and deposited by any other national bank association, or to pay interest on current deposits, or to include in its reserve of lawful money any deposits on which interest is received or paid.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 69, nays 95.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Burchard requiring national banking associations to retain and keep in coin or Treasury coin certificates, as part of their reserve, the interest falling due upon their bonds deposited as security for circulation, until the reserve required to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates. Rejected.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Coburn, authorizing the issue of forty-four millions of greenbacks with which to redeem the three per cent temporary loan certificates. Rejected—yeas 78, nays 95.

Mr. Cox then moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived, 52 to 82.

The next question was on inserting the substitute for the Senate bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., renewed the motion to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The question then came on the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was passed—yeas 98, nays 81, as follows:—

Yeas—98.

Allison,	Conger,	Lash,	Pomeroy,
Ambler,	Cowles,	Lawrence,	Rogers,
Armstrong,	Cullom,	Logan,	Roots,
Asper,	Degener,	McCarthy,	Schenck,
Atwood,	Dickey,	McCormick,	Shanks,
Bailey,	Dockery,	McCrary,	Sheldon, La.
Barry,	Donley,	McIlrew,	Sheldon, N. Y.,
Beaman,	Duval,	McKee,	Smythe, Iowa,
Beatty,	Dyer,	McKenzie,	Stokes,
Benjamin,	Farnsworth,	Mercur,	Stoughton,
Bennett,	Finkelnburg,	Milnes,	Strickland,
Bingham,	Garfield,	Moore, Ohio,	Taffe,
Bates,	Gibson,	Moore, Ill.	Tillman,
Booker,	Hamilton, Fla.,	Moore, N. J.,	Tyner,
Boyd,	Harris,	Morphis,	Upson,
Buck,	Hawkins,	Newsham,	Van Horn,
Buckley,	Hawley,	Orth,	Van Wyck,
Burchard,	Hay,	Packard,	Welker,
Burdett,	Hayes,	Packer,	Wells,
Cessna,	Heflin,	Palmer,	Wilkinson,
Clark, Kansas,	Judd,	Peck,	Willard,
Cobb, Wis.,	Julian,	Pierce,	Wilson, Io,
Cobb, N. C.,	Kelsey,	Phelps,	Winans,
Coburn,	Kelsey,	Platt,	Witcher,
Cook,	Knapp,		

Nays—80.

Adams,	Dixon,	Lewis,	Shober,
Ames,	Dox,	Marshall,	Smith, Oregon,
Archer,	Ela,	Mayham,	Starkweather,
Axtell,	Eldridge,	Maynard,	Stiles,
Banks,	Ferris,	McNeely,	Strader,
Benton,	Fisher,	Morgan,	Strong,
Biggs,	Fox,	Morrell, Pa.,	Swann,
Bird,	Getz,	Morrell, Me.,	Sweeney,
Blair,	Griswold,	Morrissey,	Tanner,
Brooks, Mass.,	Haight,	Mungen,	Taylor,
Brooks, N. Y.,	Hale,	Niblack,	Twichell,
Buffington,	Hambleton Md,	Paine	Van Auken,
Burr,	Hamill,	Poland,	Van Trump,
Calkin,	Hoar,	Potter,	Ward,
Churchill,	Holman,	Randall,	Washburn, Wis.,
Cleveland,	Hooper,	Reeves,	Washburn, Mas,
Conner,	Ingersoll,	Rice,	Wheeler,
Cox,	Ketcham,	Sanford,	Winchester,
Crebs,	Knott,	Sargent,	Wood,
Dawes,	Laflin,	Sawyer,	Woodward.

(The substance of this bill was published yesterday.)

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The House then, at forty minutes past two, resumed the consideration of the resolution in regard to Cuba, and was addressed by Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said that no fair-minded man could object to the resolutions reported by the majority. His own objection to them was that, in view of the temper and action of the administration, they would be practically of no avail in the direction in which, if they were passed, Congress desired and intended. He, therefore, had not supported them, nor had he supported the minority report, not thinking that either of them gave any practical or substantial aid to the Cuban cause. He thought it a very singular circumstance that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), who had been instructed to inquire into the premature publication of the report of the Gold Investigating Committee, should have extended that inquiry, without authority, into the issue and use of Cuban bonds, and that the President, in his recent message, should have taken up the same point.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., stated that the public statement about Cuban bonds did not come from any information obtained from his committee.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., asked his colleague if he had not exhibited Cuban bonds to all the members of the House?

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had exhibited half a dozen Cuban bonds, which were taken from the pockets of the reporter of a city newspaper, by paying him fifteen cents on the dollar for them.

Mr. BANKS asked his colleague, further, why he had not made his report, having had the subject under consideration for nearly three months?

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had brought before the Judiciary Committee the question of compelling the attorney of the Cubans to disclose the contract under which two millions of bonds had been deposited, and the question was still before the committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., objected to the disclosure of matters before the committee.

The SPEAKER sustained the objection.

Mr. WOOD proceeded with his argument. Alluding to the insinuation in the President's message about the use of Cuban bonds, he said he thought it would not be very difficult to prove that any money used to influence the government had come from Spain and not from Cuba. In conclusion he said:—To recapitulate and summarize them, I say that I find abundant justification, and more than justification, to our government in conceding to the patriot cause in Cuba the recognition of belligerency in the following considerations which continue to bear on the question:—In the length of time through which the Cubans have already maintained their gallant contest; in the large surface of the island from which they have been able to expel the Spanish authority; in the respectability of their forces, with which they have been able to confine the Spanish troops to virtual inaction within a few strong seaport fortified places; in the reasonable prospect of success presented by such a state of things; in the regular form of constitutional government, which they have organized and which has a *de facto* existence, even though it may not be yet established in a fixed capital; in the magnitude of our public and private interests in and connected with Cuba; in the considerable number of our citizen in the island, whose probable fate is involved in the contest; in the complete and close analogy of the patriot cause in Cuba with that for which was achieved the revolution which gave us birth as a nation, and in the historical memory of our debt of gratitude for foreign sympathy and succor; in the detestable oppression which, as is generally confessed by Spaniards themselves, has so long characterized the Spanish dominion in Cuba; in the undisputed unanimity of the native Cuban people against the Spanish yoke; in the strong and general sympathy of our own people in their behalf, a sympathy which is a reasonable and rightful as well as an irrepressible sentiment not to be disregarded by a republican government; in the violation of the duties of humanity and the rules of civilized war which characterizes the contest on the part of Spain, and which necessarily leads to destructive retaliation on the other side; in the example already set to us, and the precedents established by the several South American republics which have been beforehand with us in the step in question; and in the necessity of taking that step so as to place ourselves in the attitude of a true neutrality, and to refuse to both sides alike the use of our ports, dock yards and arsenals for the carrying on of their operations against each other, instead of having to allow Spain what we refuse the Cubans; if such a combination of reasons, all converging to the one result under discussion, does not suffice to justify it, nay, to impose it, as a manifest duty, I should find it difficult to imagine any case in which such a justification will exist. Nor am I satisfied that we should not stand morally and politically justified in going much further and in holding to Spain substantially the following language:—

"All the world knows that you must lose Cuba, sooner or later. You are defending your possession of it chiefly on the point of pride, though you know that your hold upon it cannot be long maintained, even if you succeed in crushing the present rebellion. We cannot permit you to execute your constant threat of ruining what you cannot continue to rule, and what you can only rule for a time by the strong hand of tyrannical force. We cannot consent to be kept in perpetual hot water with your refugees in our country conspiring with their friends at home and enlisting in their cause the irresponsible sympathizers of our own people. It is unreasonable that a distant European country should hold and rule an important colony in such modes and on such principles. In the present age the sole rightful tenure of political authority is the exercise of it for the good of the people governed and in harmony with their wishes and consent. You have no real right to despoil Cuba as you have so long done in the mere interest of Spain and of Spanish employes. This question between you and the Cubans has now come to a head, and it must be settled on a permanent basis in harmony with the civilization of the age and the political ideas universally recognized in America and now generally recognized in Europe. You must consent to give Cuba a colonial autonomy analagous to that of Canada and all the British colonies. A few years ago Canada was full of the spirit of rebellion. She is now as loyal as England itself. Try the same wise experiment in Cuba, in whose population you have all the elements of race, language and manners to attach them in the same voluntary loyalty to the Spanish connection, when they shall cease to know you only as extortionate and despotic oppressors. Do this and we will aid and support you in it; we will truthfully and honorably unite with you in the protection of Cuba against all the rest of the world. We do not want Cuba, either as a State in our Union or as a dominion; we want to see that great island only tranquil, free, prosperous and happy; and on these terms we have no objection that it should continue forever Spanish, as Canada is British. Our commerce with it is large and important. Great numbers of our citizens are, and great numbers of them must always be, resident within it. Its geographical relations to us give us also a legitimate right thus to speak and to expect this language to be heard with respect. If you refuse this advice, reasonable and sound and friendly as it is, we shall hold ourselves justified in intervention, and in helping the Cubans into such a state of independence as shall leave them free to choose between absolute separation from you and that colonial autonomy on the Canadian model which it is now in your power to secure, together with a large sum of money which they will undoubtedly be willing to pay for that boon accorded by you. If you refuse, this opportunity now existing will soon have passed away never to return, and the common sense of the world will rightly judge our conduct and recognize the fault, and its consequences will have been yours alone."

Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt., another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, next addressed the House in opposition to the resolutions of the majority and in support of the views of the minority. He ridiculed the strength of the insurgent cause, and said that the object of those who were pressing the matter on Congress was that they might be able to sell Cuban bonds, comparing them, in that respect, with the Fenians. He thought that if any one lesson had been burned into the very heart and mind of the American people by the late rebellion, it was that they should mind their own business. He commented on the fact that the head and front of what was left of the Cuban rebellion was an ex-Confederate general, who had been lobbying on the floor of the House, and who had, as stated by his principal newspaper organ in New York, approached over one hundred members on this subject, and had received but one repulse, from a gentleman from Massachusetts. And yet complaint was made because the President of the United States, in the discharge of his official constitutional duties, had sent a proper message to Congress on this same subject. He eulogized the Secretary of State as a gentleman whose honor was beyond reproach, and whose life was unblemished, and who had conducted with the greatest ability the foreign relations of the country, and yet it had been charged that, for the sake of bringing a retainer into the hands of his son-in-law, the Secretary of State had sold himself to Spain. That might be a convenient way of answering an argument that was otherwise unanswerable. A cause that needed such aid was entirely in keeping with the cause that began its organized existence in an absolute violation of the United States laws; which had its base of operation in this country; which was warring on Spain from the safe distance of New York and Washington which had no hope of success except by bringing the United States government into complication with Spain. He appealed to the House not to commit itself to such knight-errantry and such attempted revolution. They had enough to do at home in developing the resources of the country, strengthening the bonds of the Union and making liberty a word at home which should mean something.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., rose and said that he had ever been the friend of the independence and annexation of Cuba. In 1850 he had been a member of the "Lone Star Order." He had sympathized with Lopez and Crittenden, and had been a warm personal friend of Quitman. He had never ceased to desire that Cuba and the West India Islands should become a part of this republic. He desired to see, and hoped to see within his own day, the Stars and Stripes floating as evidence of their beneficent power at the Isthmus of Darien, and that whoever travelled to the North Pole should mistake the radiancy of the red and white for the glow of the Aurora. (Applause.) Were he to speak according to his sympathies and his wishes from his heart, and not from judgment, he would say, "Let us have Cuba at any expense." But he believed that the course taken in carrying on this war in Cuba had retarded, and was retarding, the independence of Cuba and her consequent annexation to this country. He knew, too, that at the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection his sentiments in that respect were those of high officials of the government, who were now charged with being in the pay of Spain. He had been shocked at the suggestion made in the House that Secretary Fish was influenced by a desire to get a retainer for his son-in-law, and was surprised at the remark of Mr. Fitch last night that that statement