WASHINGTON

The Fight Over the New York Custom House.

Fenton's Opposition to Tom Murphy's Confirmation.

Spirited Debate in the Senate Over the Naturalization Laws.

Disagreement of Congress on Appropriations for Indian Treaties.

The Bill to Incorporate the Belgian Telegraphic Cable Company.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1870.

Serious Trouble in the Republican Ranks—Opposition to the New York Nominations.

The appointments made yesterday by the President for New York continue to be the subject of general discussion among Congressmen and politicians. As might be expected, the matter attracts most attention among the New York Senators and Congressmen, but the appointment for the Collector's office is being earnestly discussed by Senators and members from other States. The trouble with the outsiders is that they know, or pretend to know, little about Mr. Thomas Murphy, some of them never having heard of him prior to his appearance at Long Branch last summer with the President. Senators Conkling and Fenton are beset with Senators from the West and South, who invariably put the question, "Who is this Murphy?" Their ideas of Mr. Murpny are dependent, to a great degree, upon whether they make the inquiry of Fenton or of Conkling. The latter endorses Mr. Murphy up to the handle, as the saying is, as a first class man, a thorough republican, an active, energetic politician, and, in short, the man above all others for the place to which the President has nominated him. If the Senators would rest satisfied with what Conkling says Murphy would doubtless be confirmed by a unanimous vote, but they like to know what Fenton has to say about him, and when they get his opinion Murphy appears in a new and entirely different light. They are not slow to learn one thing, that on the question of the confirmation of Mr. Murphy the New York Senators are divided, Conkling being in favor of him and Fenton against him. As to whether the new nominee for Collector is the right man each Senator is left to form his own opinion, as best he may, from the conflicting statements of Conkling and Fenton. The members in the House from New York, that is the republicans, are nearly all of Fenton's way of thinking as regards Murphy. They don't hesitate to say that his appointment is one of the greatest mistakes the President has yet made in the way of distributing the federal patronage. If you tell them that Murphy was selected as a compromise between the different factions of the republican party in New York they reply that he is owned by Thurlow Weed, and that his appointment will shatter to pieces what little there is left of the republican party in New York. His republicanism seems to be generally questioned, that is, by the straightout radicals. They say he will sell out to Tammany, and that his appointments will only serve to demoralize the republicans of New York. But all this display of wrath is a little too early, though, of course, it is meant to have some effect upon the Senate. Mr. Murphy's nomination is to be fought in the latter body, not in the House, and it becomes important to know something of the feeling there towards Mr. Murphy's nomination. Mr. Conkling entertains no doubt of Murphy's confirmation, while, on the other hand, Fenton thinks he cannot possibly get through. Conkling says he is backed by such men as ex-Senator Morgan, George Opdyke and Henry Clews, and that the President has a petition signed by these and other prominent business men of New York city, asking for Murphy's appointment. Senator Conkling further says, and he seems to speak by the card, about Mr. Murphy's nomination, that Ben, Butler had nothing to do with it and that he never spoke to the President on the subject. Others, probably not as well informed as Mr. Conkling, say that Butler, Augustus Schell and the President and kindred spirits here, and in New York have been setting this thing up for two months past. According to Conkling, Mr. Murphy's selection is due wholly to the President's belief in his fitness for the office of Collector, and to nothing else. Mr. Conkling, it is understood, does not even claim the credit of having had Mr. Murphy's name sent in, but this is, perhaps, due to the Senator's excessive modesty; for there are those who assert that he had something to do with it.

Senator Fenton is quite as calm as usual, and though he does not hesitate to declare himself opposed to Mr. Murphy he is seemingly patiently awaiting the action of the Senate. It is understood, however, that he has gone quietly to work on Mr. Murphy's case, and that he will use whatever influence he has in the Senate to defeat the nomination. As between Conkling and Fenton the latter is unquestionably the most popular with Senators, and will make a better showing in a personal fight. Conkling's blunt, unyielding manner is against him, especially with the Southern Senators, some of whom have an idea that he looks down upon them with a certain degree of contempt. Then Fenton will have the sympathy and the active assistance of a large majority of the members in the House. As to the President's personal influence in the matter as regards the action of the Senate, it is not probable that it will be exerted to any large extent. In all probability he will leave the thing to be fought out in the Senate by Fenton and Conkling, and the result in that event will demonstrate which of New York's favorite sons has most weight in the American House of Lords.

Rumored Diplomatic Changes.

Rumors are current here in well informed circles that Moses H. Grinnell has been tendered a foreign mission. Some say that Vienna is the place, but those who pretend to be best informed about matters in the White House and State Department say that Mr. Bancroft is to be recalled and Mr. Grinnell is to take his place. There is little doubt but that the appointment of Mr. Grinnell would be received with favor in Prussia, when it is taken into consideration the desire of Bismarck to cultivate the most friendly commercial relations with the United States.

The Brooklyn Marine Barracks Nuisances.

The report of the Naval Board, which was returned last week by the Secretary of the Navy for more definite action in relation to the nuisance opposite the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn, New York, has been forwarded to the department, with the further statement that the odors and gases complained of do come from the establishment of C. T. Reynold & Co., and that these odors and gases are sickening, nauseating and deleterious to health. The Board arrived at this conclusion by a personal examination and the testimony of other parties.

An Interesting Libel Suit.

General Ward H. Lamon, law partner of Judge Jeremiah Black, has commenced a suit against Colonel H. Ferry for alleged libel of Mr. N. B. Taylor, the individual who figured so prominently in the Cuban bond lobby snare's nest. Taylor lays his damages at $20,000. It will be remembered that Ferry made an affidavit before a notary public in this city making the most serious charges against Taylor.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Postmasters—Calvin Skinner, Malone, N. Y.; Mary Detiel, Wilson, N. C.; James M. Dickinson, Boscobel, Wis.; Peter A. Ganlin, Clearfield, Penn.; George W. Dacy, Phillipsburg, Penn.; John A. Warren, Henry, Ill.; O. S. Woodcock, Elmswood, Ill.

Weekly Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to day amount to $298,500. The shipments were:—To assistant treasurers, depositories and national banks, notes, $250,529; currency, $238,195.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation $342,278,550, and for public deposits $16,402,500.

Mutilated bank notes burned during the week $473,200. Total amount burned $25,503,773. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week $275,010. Total amount issued therefor $25,004,695. Balance due for mutilated notes $499,078. Bank circulation outstanding at this date $299,269,006.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1870.

CANNON FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments in various towns throughout the country.

THE BELGIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices, reported, with amendments, the bill to establish a transatlantic postal telegraph service by an American cable.

It directs the Postmaster General to provide for the reception at every post office of messages to be transmitted to Europe by submarine cable at rates, for transmission to any telegraph station in Belgium, Great Britain and France, not exceeding five dollars in gold, for a single message of ten words, including date, address and signature, and thirty cents in coin for each word additional; the press, however, to be charged only one-half these rates. In order to enable the Postmaster General to establish said service, the bill authorizes Robert Squires, Lyman Tremain, Hiram Barney, Erastus Corning, Jr., George Harrington, or any company organized by them under the laws of any State, to lay and maintain one or more telegraphic cables between the States of Maine and Georgia to Belgium, subject to numerous rules and regulations, which are specified. The Post Office Department is to receive twenty-three cents for each message sent through its agency over the cables, and the residue of all receipts for such messages is to be paid to the company.

FUEL FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., reported without amendment the House bill to regulate the purchase of fuel for the legislative, executive and judicial departments, and for the military and naval establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.

THE SEA ISLANDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill for the sale of certain lands on the sea islands of Beaufort county, S. C.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a large number of papers relating to claims of American citizens against Venezuela. Ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Maine, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee were unable to agree in consequence of the flat denial of the House of the authority of the Senate to make treaty stipulations with Indian tribes which should bind the House.

A new Committee of Conference was ordered.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

At 12:40 o'clock the Senate took up, as the special business of the day, the bill to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against them.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., concluded his remarks in denial of the power of Congress to control or meddle with elections in the States, and proceeded to show that the bill was only another step towards imperial consolidation. It would annoy and harass foreigners yet to arrive upon our shores and defraud those already naturalized.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said the objects of the bill were: first, to discourage emigration from Europe to the United States; second, to make naturalization impossible; third, to disfranchise naturalized voters; fourth, to deter naturalized citizens from exercising the elective franchise; fifth, to provide for a corrupt administration of the naturalization laws. He proceeded to make good each of these assertions. He said the bill created more than eighty indictable offences punishable by fine and imprisonment, one section alone bristling with more than sixty, and that it would occasion interminable litigation. His speech occupied nearly two hours.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., spoke of the efforts of some of the States through commissioners to introduce immigration and the strong inducement to foreigners held out by our homestead law. He opposed the bill as an obstruction to naturalization.

Mr. COLLINSTON, (rep.) of Va., argued that our country was mainly indebted for its present power and wealth and population to the foreign element; that our greatness has received its great impulse from that force; but for this element we would have been where we were in 1825 or 1830, without a Pacific Railroad and other great enterprises. In regard to the practical defects of the bill he said the rights of a naturalized voter could never be vested, because the holder of a naturalization certificate was to be liable any time during his life to have it annulled and to an examination and punishment for perjury on the affidavit of any other person. A commission to pass upon the genuineness of the certificate was to be erected at the polls, which would revise and set aside a judgment of a court in another State, the direct effect of which was to check and prevent immigration by creating the impression abroad of a hostility to men of foreign birth. He could agree with the Senators from Ohio and Delaware (Messrs. Thurman and Bayard) that this was a party disease. He believed that the existence of naturalization frauds in New York city could not be denied, but that in attempting to do away with naturalization all over the country as a means of reaching these frauds the remedy would prove worse than the disease.

The Senate substitute for the House bill was further opposed by Messrs. Howell, Schurz and Casserly, the latter remarking that it would be easier for an applicant for naturalization to calculate an eclipse than to understand all the preliminary requirements to which he would be subjected by the bill.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., submitted and advocated an amendment for county naturalization commissioners, appointed by United States courts, to receive and report to the courts proof furnished by applicants for naturalization.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., being allowed ten minutes before the taking of the vote, said it was proposed by a uniform system to prevent frauds, and that the bill, in the judgment of the committee, was the mildest of all effectual remedies, the registers of bankruptcy, one in each county, being selected as commissioners of naturalization to act in conjunction with United States courts. He defended the substitute of the committee as the result of extended reflection and examination by persons in different parts of the country with whom the Senate Committee had been in consultation.

Mr. CONKLING's remarks were cut short by the time previously fixed by the Senate for voting upon the bill and amendments.

Without debate Mr. Drake's amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved as an amendment to strike out the word "white" from all naturalization laws.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, moved to add "that this act shall not be construed to authorize the naturalization of persons born in the Chinese empire."

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested to add "or any other empire." (Laughter.)

Messrs. WARNER, CASSERLY, CORBETT and EDMUNDS said that all discussion was prohibited by the unanimous agreement of the Senate to vote against these propositions irrespective of their merits.

Mr. MORTON remarked it was proposed to settle the whole Chinese problem, involving another civilization and labor questions of the greatest magnitude, without the least discussion.

Mr. SUMNER said the agreement against debate prevented any reply on his part, but he would say to Mr. Morton that his amendment merely opened the question of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., said the amendment was not germane, as the bill was to regulate naturalization among those entitled to it, while the amendment had reference to a different class.

Mr. WILLIAMS finally withdrew his amendment, remarking that he would renew it if Mr. Sumner's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then voted down—yeas 22, nays 23.

The Senate then rejected the amendment proposed by the Senate committee as a substitute for the House bill—yeas 17, nays 32.

The question recurring on the bill as passed by the House Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by adding thereto the last two sections of the Senate substitute. He said the bill as it stood contained nothing but what was in the law at present. The amendment was adopted—yeas 37, nays 9—a strictly party vote.

The sections provide for the appointment of two election commissioners, one of each party, by the United States Circuit Court in each election district, of cities of upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The commissioners are to supervise the election, challenge any name proposed to be registered and any vote offered, &c. Section thirteen authorizes the United States Marshal in each district to appoint deputies, to preserve order at the polls.

Mr. SUMNER then renewed his amendment to strike the word white out of all acts of Congress, relative to naturalization, so that there shall be no distinction on account of race or color.

Mr. STEWART said the proposition was to extend naturalization not to those who desired to become citizens, but to the Chinese who were being imported here as slaves. For one he would first abolish the slavery.

Mr. EDMUNDS reminded Mr. Stewart that debate upon amendments was prohibited, and suggested to him to follow his example in voting against the amendment on that account.

Mr. DRAKE said he would vote no for the same reason.

Mr. POMEROY moved to adjourn, stating that the Fourth of July would be a good day to pass the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER—Let us pass it on the Fourth of July.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. WILSON desired the understanding prohibiting discussion to be dispensed with, so that the question now presented might be considered as it deserved. He thought the agreement had already been violated and asserted that he would never consent to another such understanding.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 27, nays 22. The vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Conkling, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill of Vt., Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer and Trumbull—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Harlan, Howell, Johnston, McCreery, Morton, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson—22.

Mr. WILLIAMS renewed his amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize naturalization of persons born in the Chinese Empire.

Mr. STEWART then addressed the Senate upon the Chinese question. He argued that extending the bill to the Chinese would occasion a popular revolution against the republican party which would destroy it before the Chinese could gain citizenship, two years' preliminary notice being necessary before naturalization. The ballot in the hands of the negro was an efficient and valuable agent; but the proposition to give it to Chinamen would only result in his persecution and the defeat of his friends. He argued, further, that it was absurd to make provision for Chinese citizenship; not only were they unable to understand our institutions and unprepared to take part in the administration of our affairs, but, as pagans, none of our oaths would bind them.

Without concluding Mr. Stewart yielded the floor, and the Senate, at quarter-past seven o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1870.

TIME FOR REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition of business men of Cincinnati against a change of the time when a reduction of the duties shall take place under the Tax and Tariff bill, and praying that the date fixed, December 31, 1870, be retained.

ACCOUNTS OF CONSUL HELPER.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the settlement of the accounts of Hinton Rowan Helper, late United States Consul at Buenos Ayres. Passed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., reported a bill to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States.

The bill brought up a discussion as to the impolicy and absurdity of making treaties with roving tribes of Indians, and with them as nationalities.

Mr. JULIAN represented the object of the bill to be to notify the Senate that in no future treaty are Indian lands to be secured for the benefit of railroad companies or other speculators, but that such lands are to became part of the public domain and to be under the control of Congress. The bill was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill authorizing applicants under the Homestead act, when prevented by distance, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the District Land Office, to make affidavit and proof before the clerk of the County Court, and transmit the same with the fees by mail to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office. Passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill for the protection of settlers on the lands of the United States, providing that when any person entitled to avail himself of the benefits of the Pre-emption or Homestead laws has made a *bona fide* settlement on lands subject thereto, such settlement shall be deemed to create a contract between the government and the settler, and his claim shall constitute a vested right of property.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., inquired whether that was not the law at present.

Mr. JULIAN replied that everybody had believed so until recently, when a contrary decision was delivered by Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, a decision which he denounced as monstrous, and one that would be discreditable to the judge of a Western county court.

The bill was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands in the Territory of Dacotah, except under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, &c. Passed. Also similar laws applying to Nevada and Nebraska. The bill was amended by making it apply to California, Kansas, Arkansas and Utah, and, as amended, it was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also offered a bill declaring forfeited to the United States the lands granted to the State of Louisiana in 1856 for the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. He said that it would open up to settlement a million acres of rich land that was now locked up, and that the bill had the approval of the members from Louisiana.

The bill was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported the bill to confirm to James M. Hutchings and James C. Lamon pre-emption claims in the Yosemite Valley, California.

The bill gave rise to discussion, involving the impolicy of the ceding the valley to the State of California in trust, to be preserved as a national park, and the absence of title in the claimants, who settled in the valley before it was surveyed and open to settlement.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, expressed the idea that if the squatters or pre-emptionists had any equity in their claim it would be far better to compensate them for it than to turn over to them the land on which they or their successors might establish a lager beer garden, or a distillery, or lay out potato patches or cow yards to be a blotch on the beauty which it was desired to preserve.

The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 51.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Patents, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused yesterday to lay on the table the bill to extend the wood screw patent of Thomas Harvey.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa, who had made the motion to reconsider, withdrew it. The bill was then passed—yeas 77, nays 44.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Patents, reported the bill for the extension of the patent of Anson Smith for improvement in ploughs. Passed.

Mr. MYERS, from the same committee, reported the bill to pay $25,000 to the two daughters of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast iron plough.

On a point of order made by Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo., that the bill made an appropriation, and must therefore be considered in Committee of the Whole, the bill was referred to that committee.

Mr. MYERS then moved to suspend the rules, bring the bill before the House and put it upon its passage.

The SPEAKER decided the motion to be in order under the rule which authorizes motions to suspend rules during the last ten days of the session.

Mr. MYERS withdrew the motion for the present, with the understanding that he would renew it on another occasion hereafter.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER informed the House that the Indian Appropriation bill had been returned from the Senate, with a request for further conference, the conferees of the two bodies having failed to agree.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., one of the House conferees Committee, stated the grounds of difference between the two bodies. The Senate, he said, insisted upon specific appropriations under the treaties made since July, 1867, and that these treaties be recognized as the supreme law of the land. It claimed the exclusive right of determining the propriety of making a treaty, the terms of such treaty, and with whom it might properly be made, and that its action was not open to the criticism or control of the legislative power. The Senate conferees had, however, offered to put a clause in the bill authorizing the President to use the money for any other purposes than those named in the treaties in his discretion, but with the consent of the Indians. The House conferees had refused to insert in the bill anything which could be taken as a ratification of or consent to any Indian treaty made since 20th of July, 1867, contending that the roving, irresponsible bands of Indians are not independent nations, with whom treaties can possibly be made; that so regarding and treating them had been fruitful of frauds on the government and injurious to the Indians; that the new treaties for which the House had steadily refused appropriations involved an expenditure of $70,000,000 at least, and that to concede the demand of the Senate conferees would be to admit that that sum, and any amount whatever, could be taken from the Treasury without the consent of the people's representatives either as to the amount or to the use which it should be applied; that the objects for which the money was to be used under the treaties were, in a great measure, fantastic and useless; that the recent Indian delegations had denounced these treaties as a fraud and surprise on the Indians, and that the government had paid no respect to them so far as they conferred or confirmed hunting privileges on the Indians. As a last hope of agreement, and with the desire of preventing an Indian war and securing the comfort and civilization of the Indians, the House conferees had proposed to appropriate the full amount which the Senate had inserted in a gross sum, and to leave to the Executive the duty and responsibility of expending the money. This offer, or compromise, was made because the conferees considered the question one not of money but of principle. The Senate conferees, however, refused to agree to that proposition.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., denied the right of the House to say whether it would appropriate money to carry out treaties, and declared that he never would consent to any such proposition as that. The Senate had a right to make a treaty with a hundred Indians, any one of whom might be hung for stealing a cow, and pay them a hundred millions for the territory of Colorado.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, gave three reasons why, in his judgment, the House was not bound to carry out the Indian treaties made in pursuance of the act of July, 1867. First, because by the express terms of that act Congress reserved to itself the right to determine what lands should be set apart for reservation to the Indians, and therefore no treaty could be made binding Congress to appropriate money until these reservations had been expressly approved by Congress; second, that money cannot be appropriated from the Treasury except in pursuance of law—that is, a law enacted by both houses and approved by the President, and that a treaty is no such law; third, that the Indian tribes are not independent nations in the sense of international law, capable of making treaties that can bind them or the United States.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., asked Mr. Lawrence whether the House had any right to refuse making appropriations to carry out these treaties.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Undoubtedly. It is very well settled that the treaty-making power cannot make a treaty which binds the House to make appropriations; the treaty-making power can only enter into a treaty which is capable of being executed without the consent of the House.

Mr. WASHBURN—I understand that to be the true doctrine; but I understand that the opposite doctrine is held in the Senate.

Mr. LAWRENCE—We are under no such obligation, and I hope the House will settle the question.

Mr. WASHBURN—I hope so too.

Mr. LAWRENCE—For one, I never shall surrender that power; never, until the last horn blows. (Laughter.)

A further conference committee was ordered, and Messrs. Sargent, Niblack and Paine were appointed.

THE CASE OF PAT WOODS.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, laid before the House the request of Richard F. Merrick, counsel for Pat Woods, who is in custody of the House for an assault on Mr. Porter, of Virginia, that he (Merrick) be heard at the bar of the House to argue the case at the hearing. He argued that such had not been the practice. The request was submitted to the House and denied.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then took up the Louisiana contested election case of Darrell against Bailey, the resolution of the majority being that Adolph Bailey is not entitled to the seat and that C. E. Darrell is, and of the minority that Bailey was duly elected and is entitled to the seat.

After remarks by Messrs. Stevenson and Sheldon, of La., in support of the majority resolutions, and of Mr. Kerr against them, the resolution of the minority was rejected—36 to 97—and that of the majority, giving the seat to Mr. Darrell, was adopted—yeas 97, nays 64.

Mr. RANDALL made a motion to adjourn, remarking that the question was important and should be decided by a full House.

Mr. STEVENSON offered to allow the vote on a motion to reconsider to be taken at three o'clock on Wednesday next.

Mr. RANDALL accepted the proposition, and it was agreed to.

THE UNITED STATES FREEHOLD COMPANY.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., by unanimous consent, reported, from the Committee on Territories, the bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company and to confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory. Passed.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MCCREERY, from the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from Kentucky, with the resolution that Mr. Adams, the sitting member, is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that the House was in no condition to consider another election case.

The suggestion was approved, and it was agreed that the matter should go over as unfinished business.

Mr. FERRISS, (rep.) of N. Y., reported from the conference committee on the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal holders over the public lands.

Without disposing of the bill the House at four o'clock P. M. adjourned till Tuesday next.

FISTIC PERFORMANCES.

Sparring Tournament at the Empire Rink—Coburn Badly Thrashed by Mace—The Buffers of the Metropolis in High Feather.

The friends and admirers of the fighting fraternity were treated to their favorite sport to any extent at the Empire Rink last evening. There was as large an attendance as at some of the performances of the great Beethoven Musical Jubilee. Everybody was there, including Justice Bixby's clerk, John E. McGowan, Esq., the handsomest man in Yorkville. The fistic performances of the evening were entertaining and sometimes exciting, especially when some favorite of part of the spectators was getting well "licked." Some enlivening tunes were rendered in good style by Fink's Washington Band during the interims of the sparring encounters.

THE FIRST SET-TO

was between Toppy McGuire and Johnny Bost. At the beginning Toppy played into Johnny thick and fast, and so wrought himself out of wind correspondingly fast. At the close of the first round he seemed fagged, and at the end of the second one he was evidently wishing he was near his mother, if that venerable old lady is still in the land of the living. The third round was a short one, Toppy virtually throwing up the sponge, and when they retired from the arena it seemed to please the spectators very much.

PETER DONOHUE AND JOHNNY SAUNDERS

next put on the gloves, and succeeded in commanding close attention, by their real scientific sparring and closeness with which they were matched.

MIKE COBURN AND BOB FARRELL

then appeared in the arena, and, after shaking hands, commenced to beat each other as if for life and death. Mike appeared the more "scientific," but Bob was the heaviest striker. They retired with divided honors.

POOLEY MACE AND JOHNNY DWYER,

of Brooklyn, next favored the lovers of the manly exercise with a rather unequal encounter. The Brooklyn boy lashed and knocked Pooley about until his heart sank within his bosom and his courage receded to his spine and then sank into the heels of his buskins.

BILLY EDWARDS AND DOONEY HARRIS

were the best matched of any who sparred during the evening. Billy is the more scienced of the two, but what Dooney lacks in science he makes up for in quickness and the weight of his blow. Next came what was expected to be the chief feature and

GREAT ENCOUNTER OF THE EVENING,

the contest between Jem Mace and J. Coburn, but which was in reality the very poorest. Joe, it appears, sprained his right arm on Friday evening, and was consequently unable to do much with it. Considering that Coburn was virtually a one-armed man, Mace might have had more mercy on him than he had. Mace flung him around and basted him in a manner that almost made the blood run cold. Poor old Joe was completely out of wind after he got the first couple of blows on the face straight from the shoulder. The contest was too unequal to be exciting, and the spectators only waited painfully until the encounter would close. Joe's friends frequently called out, "Put in the other arm," but Joe heeded not. He bitterly complained afterwards that Mace had not dealt on the square with him. This closed the sparring tournament.

BILLY WILSON

performed some acrobatic feats in a very creditable manner during the intervals of the sparring matches.

"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

The Late Smallpox Horror—Official Investigation.

In the HERALD of Friday last an article appeared under the head of "What Might Have Been," giving particulars of the death from smallpox, on Blackwell's Island, of Mrs. Amanda Stone, and her subsequent burial from this city. The publication of the facts as they then appeared led to some comment, as it was undoubtedly a matter fraught with danger to the community, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at once instituted an inquiry into the subject. It was stated in the report alluded to above that Mrs. Stone was first interred in the public burial ground on "the Island," that the body was afterwards exhumed and buried, from her late residence in this city, at Greenwood Cemetery, and that a large number unwittingly at their own peril attended the ceremony.

The following is the report made on the subject to the Commissioners on their inquiry, and it will be observed that it is in no wise explicit in its denial of the important facts alleged in the original report published in the HERALD, and though Dr. Janeway states that the funeral took place at Blackwell's Island he does not deny the subsequent exhumation and reinterment:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
CHARITY HOSPITAL, July 1, 1870.

Hon. ISAAC BELL, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction:—

SIR—The following are the particulars in the case of Amanda Stone:—Age, twenty-six years; nativity, United States; permit, George Kellock; admitted to Smallpox Hospital May 29, 1870; died of pneumonia following the complaint of smallpox June 21. Mr. Stone, her husband, is city weigher with Messrs. Fontaine & Churchill, city weighers, 97 Pine street. He was at the hospital on the day of her death. Her body was removed by the Hope to Bellevue Hospital dead house on the 23d. Funeral services were held in the Coroner's room at Bellevue dead house, Saturday, June 25, Mr. Crowley officiating. Only ten people were present. Mr. Stone expressed himself satisfied to Mr. Crowley. No doctors could have had anything to do with the matter.

Very respectfully, E. G. JANEWAY,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Order of Board of Health received here, June 28, 1870.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

"Wire Pulling" and "Log Rolling" on the Recent Nomination—"Tom" Murphy Opposed and Endorsed.

The appointments at the New York Custom House have caused much dissatisfaction among some members of the radical party who believe that the appointment of Murphy as Collector is a sop to Tammany. A large delegation, among whom were John M. Francis, D. D. S. Brown, Captain J. H. Howell, Jerome Buck, George S. Jones, General Henlow, General Merrit Judge Robertson, Surveyor Cornell, Judge Henry Davies and other prominent republican politicians, started last night for Washington to take part in the approaching canvass, which it is thought will result in the rejection of all the appointees except Judge Noah Davis.

The Seventh Ward Irish republicans congratulated the President and country last evening on the selection of the Hon. Tom Murphy for the office of Collector. Mr. Barclay Gallagher, who presided, eulogized Mr. Murphy as an able organizer, a republican coeval with the organization of the party and as the only republican who could ever carry his Senatorial district, which, except in his hands, always went sweepingly democratic. Mr. William F. Fitzpatrick offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring that the selection by the head of the republican party of two such worthy and pronounced Irishmen as Mr. Murphy and General Patrick Jones for prominent offices demonstrated that being born in Ireland was not in the republican party, as it would seem to be in the democratic party of the city of New York, a bar to all higher political preferment than that of Assistant Alderman.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOURTH OF JULY TOUR.

The Cares of State Laid Aside to Receive the Welcomes of the People.

FROM WASHINGTON TO HARTFORD.

Scenes on the Way—The Departure from the National Capital—Passage Through New York—Arrival in Hartford—How the People Received Their Chief Magistrate.

The Presidential party passed through this city yesterday morning *en route* for Hartford, Conn. Shortly before nine o'clock on the evening of Friday the President, with his family, arrived at the depot in Washington in his own carriage and at once embarked on the special car provided for his accommodation on the nine o'clock regular New York express. He was received at the depot by Mr. H. A. Bowen, nephew of the gentleman whose guest he is to be at Woodstock on the 4th of July, and was escorted to the car. A large crowd had gathered in the depot and exhibited the usual curiosity to see the President.

Owing to some delay in the arrival of his baggage the President set out in search of that indispensable part of the journey. In the baggage room he might have been seen stirring about in the struggling crowd. Every now and then some rushing individual would suddenly find himself in his haste come rather forcibly in collision with the President. Upon discovering the nature of the obstruction the hasty individual came to an abrupt and apologetic halt. The President having found his baggage and left his son, the cadet, to receive the checks, returned to his car. Before the departure of the train a few distinguished persons were added to the Presidential suite, making the entire party to consist as follows:—

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The President, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Cadet Grant, Secretary Fish, General Porter, Secretary to the President; Senator Ames, General Butler, Representatives Strong, Kellogg and Starkweather, of Connecticut, and Mr. Bowen, representing H. C. Bowen, and Governor Jewell, on the journey between Washington and New York and Woodstock.

AN INCIDENT.

An interesting incident occurred worthy of remark in connection with the journey. General R. E. Lee, who commanded the rebel armies, had gone ahead on an earlier train. It was happily observed, and with considerable amusement to the party, that General Grant was after Lee in a peaceable way as sharply as he was during the rebellion in a warlike way at Appomattox Court House.

THE WEATHER.

The day had been another of those intolerable sweltering exhibitions with which Washington had been favored for some days before. During the afternoon it had made several fruitless efforts to moisten the parched earth, but without success. Just as the train was starting a slight but refreshing shower fell, greatly moderating the heat of the atmosphere and with equal gratification laying the dust.

ON THE JOURNEY

to this city there were no incidents to note. After indulging themselves for an hour or more in conversation towards midnight, after leaving Baltimore, the party gradually separated and fell into the inviting berths awaiting them on the car. At daylight we were far in the heart of New Jersey, and rapidly hastening towards the great metropolis.

IN NEW YORK.

The train arrived at Jersey City at seven o'clock, an hour late. The Presidential party were received at the depot by Governor Jewell, ex-Governor Hawley, E. H. Robinson, B. F. Blakesley, General L. A. Dickinson, and Alexander Stetson, of the Astor House. At the depot the party took carriages and were conveyed to the Astor, where they breakfasted. Thence with brief delay they proceeded to the New York and New Haven Railroad, where they took the special train in waiting for them.

The President in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, July 2, 1870.

The President and suite, accompanied by Governor Jewell, Governor Hawley, Governor English, H. A. Bowen and other distinguished citizens of Connecticut arrived here shortly after three o'clock this afternoon and drove immediately to the residence of Governor Jewell. An immense crowd was assembled at the depot, and as the President made his appearance from the cars, accompanied by Governor Jewell, he was received with round after round of cheers. Great was the crowd, and so great the determination to see the President that it was necessary for the rest of the party to remain in the cars till he had driven off.

At nine o'clock the special train to convey the President to this place left the depot at Forty-seventh street, New York city. The train, in charge of General L. A. Dickinson, Quartermaster General on Governor Jewell's staff, and Conductor Schofield, was made up of three entirely new cars. That used by the President and Governor Jewell and friends was the palace car "City of Hartford." The engine, driven by Engineer Henry Chatterton, made rapid time after leaving New York in order to make up the thirty minutes lost owing to the delay on the other road. The charming landscape and beautiful villas were objects of constant admiration by the President. The delightful breezes afforded an agreeable relief from the heat of Washington and were also favorably commented upon. At ten o'clock the train arrived at

STAMFORD,

thirty-five miles on the way. The party now consisted of the President and suite, Governor Jewell, H. A. Bowen, Representatives Strong, Kellogg and Starkweather; General McDowell, Harvey Jewell, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Lyman Jewell, Stewart L. Woodford, W. D. Bishop, President of New York and New Haven Railroad; Dr. Stearns, of Hartford, formerly on General Grant's staff; Roland Swift, of Hartford; General Hawley, of Hartford; General Pleasonton, B. R. Phelps and General Roberts. At Stamford Governor English and staff were in waiting as the train approached. It was halted by a platform erected for the occasion. To this place the President was escorted by Governor Jewell.

CONNECTICUT WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT.

After shaking hands, Governor English said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT:—The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, desirous of manifesting its respect for the Chief Magistrate of the republic, passed a resolution of welcome to you as President of the United States of America, and request me as Governor of the State, with my staff, to receive you as the guest of the State, and to request you to remain as long as your arrangements will allow, and to visit the General Assembly during its session. In pursuance of the expressed wish of the people, I have the distinguished honor, as well as the great personal pleasure, to welcome you as the guest of the State of Connecticut, and to request that you accompany me to the city of New Haven, where the General Assembly is now in session. The citizens of Connecticut are intelligent, industrious, a liberty loving and law abiding people. They believe, as did their ancient fathers, in social self-government and that there can be no liberty without law—no law without the constitution. It has long been their pride that within their border the first attempt was made to govern man by a written constitution. They hold that the principles upon which our government was founded are as essential to the restoration and preservation of our republican institutions to-day as they were for the establishment of these institutions originally. They have a great respect for their representatives, and it will be made manifest as you meet them on your journey through the State, and receive as you will a sincere, cordial and most hearty