WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell Opposing the Income Tax Repeal.

BONDS FOR THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Attempt to Galvanize the Chorpenning Swindle.

The New York and Washington Air Line Railway.

Germany Wants no American Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The New National Loan—The Bonds in Course of Preparation.

Henry D. Cooke, one of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day as to the best manner of obtaining subscriptions to the new national loan, but nothing definite was determined upon by the Secretary. He has however, resolved that the interest shall be made payable quarterly, and the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been notified to prepare the plates for the new bonds accordingly. In design they will differ much from the present issue. Six registered and four coupon bonds of each series will be issued, all conforming to a general plan but differing in detail. The engravers have been preparing designs since last July, and quite a number have been completed, from which Secretary Boutwell will select and determine on what particular denomination they shall be used. The vignettes of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, the elder and younger Adams, Benton, Burlingame, Farragut, Rawlins, Governor Andrew and others are already executed. The ornamental work upon the faces of the bonds is an ingenious combination of scroll and geometrical lathe work, and will be different upon each denomination and series. The distinctive paper used by the government in printing legal tenders and fractional currency will also be used for the new bonds, millions of sheets of which are already stored in the vaults of the Treasury Department. The Secretary will probably select for the principal vignette a finely engraved *fac simile* of the Capitol instead of the Treasury Department. It is the impression that the subscription books will be distributed among the Assistant United States Treasurers, United States depositories, national banks generally and banking houses of well established reputation. Secretary Boutwell is sanguine that the new bonds will be readily taken. The first of the issue will be ready about March 1.

Opposition to the New York and Washington Air Line Railway.

The democratic members of the House seem determined to prevent any action at this session upon the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill. The bill has not been properly managed, and those who have it in charge now lack either earnestness or a proper knowledge of Parliamentary tactics to get it before the House. The democrats understand this, and they have nothing to do but to worry over the morning hour each Monday by dilatory motions so as to prevent the bill from coming up in its regular order of business. James Brooks was the leader of the filibustering element to day. For one hour after the reading of the journal he went through with nearly all the motions known to filibusters. Every bill and joint resolution offered for reference was required to be read in full; then the yeas and nays were called on it; then a motion to reconsider was entered and the yeas and nays demanded on that. All were intended to consume the time of the House, which should have been devoted to the transaction of the much delayed business of national importance. The Air Line bill meets with opposition from three sources—first, the democrats, who regard it as an infringement of State rights; second, the Massachusetts members, where the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is mostly owned, and third, the Pennsylvania members, who are apprehensive that the road will be run through the Fairmount Park, near Philadelphia. This opposition crystallizes around the several railroad companies between this city and New York, every one of which has its special agents and attorneys upon the floor of the House. If some man like General Logan would take hold of the bill he might manage to push it through, for the Western and Southern members are strongly in favor of it. Under its present management it is not likely to come to anything.

The Income Tax Repeal Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee had a session to-day for the discussion of the repeal of the income tax. Dennis McCarthy, of New York, who has been absent for some days, made his appearance, so that there was a full committee. It was determined to take a vote in committee to-morrow upon a proposition to report a bill providing for the repeal of the tax on incomes. It is believed that the committee stand five to four in favor of such a measure.

Secretary Boutwell's Opposition to the Repeal of the Income Tax.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed a letter to the Hon. Samuel Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, dated the 31 inst., in reply to his communication enclosing a resolution of the committee requesting the Secretary's views in writing upon several topics suggested by the proposition to repeal the income tax. He says:—

It is impossible to state with precision the cost of collecting the tax, but he is satisfied it will not exceed half a million dollars, and it seems to him the net result will not be less than $12,000,000 per annum for the two years covered by the existing laws. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were made upon the basis of the average prosperity of the laboring and business classes of the country. According to that estimate there will be a surplus of $10,778,680 applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, in addition to payments through the Sinking Fund. It was also stated that if the appropriation should be reduced below the estimates the surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt would be increased. If, on the other hand, the appropriations shall exceed the estimates the surplus will fall below the sum mentioned. Assuming what is probable, that the country is to be blessed with good harvests, the Secretary sees no reason to apprehend a check to industry or business; but, even with this view of the future, it cannot be claimed that the estimated surplus is greater than prudence dictates. In the view taken by him of the question he cannot shrink from the duty of advising the continuance of the present system of taxation until the meeting of Congress in December next. We are now, he says, hardly better qualified to judge of the effect of the recent changes than we were when those changes were made. The reduction of taxes at the last session of Congress was estimated to be equal to twenty per cent of the total revenues of the country, or more than $80,000,000. Is it wise to make a further reduction until the result of the laws in force is known? After giving further reasons against the repeal of the income tax the Secretary says in one year more the effect of the reductions already made will be fully understood and legislation can then proceed upon the basis of experience. It is not an unreasonable expectation that Congress will then be able to declare the income tax is no longer needed, and also simultaneously to make corresponding concessions to other classes of taxpayers. It is my earnest desire that this result may be obtained; but while the future is uncertain I do not recognize either the justice or the expediency of relieving at once and completely those who are liable to pay an income tax, and by the same act transferring the chief burden of payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, the pensions and the current expenses of the government to the producing, consuming and business interests of the country. Entertaining the opinion that it is not advisable to reduce taxation at the present time to the extent of $20,000,000, or in any other considerable sum, I am not prepared to answer your further inquiry. It is probable that as early as December next the condition of the country and of the finances will justify the reduction indicated, and, if so, it will be practicable for the Secretary of the Treasury to make such suggestions as to the modification of the Tariff and Tax laws as in his opinion will furnish the greatest relief to industry and business. But the country cannot afford to run any risk in its financial policy. The large revenues of the government have been the chief means by which the public credit has been improved and our paper currency appreciated materially in value as compared with coin. The same cause will continue to produce corresponding results. Were our debt small a deficiency in revenue would be unimportant; but with a debt of $2,000,000,000 it might and probably would produce serious consequences. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the change which has taken place in the financial system of the country during the last ten years renders the preservation of the public credit a duty of the highest importance, inasmuch as every business enterprise and every financial undertaking rests finally upon the public credit.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill.

The House to-day, by a vote of 129 to 61, suspended the rules and took from the Speaker's table the Transcontinental or Southern Pacific Railroad bill, for the purpose of referring it to the Pacific Railroad Committee for amendment. There is an understanding that the committee shall have leave to report the bill back at any time after the 15th of this month. The action of the House to-day indicates that the bill for this great thoroughfare will pass before the close of the session by a large majority. It will probably be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in such amendments as the House may adopt. This, however, will not delay it, as the amendments will, of course, be acceptable to the advocates of the bill and those interested in it. The Southern Pacific is probably the only railroad measure which will pass Congress at this session. In the vote to-day it numbered among its friends members from all sections of the country and of all political parties.

The Chorpenning Swindle—Further Exposures Promised.

There is considerable comment at the Capitol about the failure of the Senate Post Office Committee to report upon the House resolution squelching the Chorpenning swindle. The case appeared so clear a fraud when explained by Mr. Dawes, of the House, that there was not a single vote against the resolution which he offered. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is the special champion of Chorpenning in the Senate Postal Committee. He wants a saving clause attached to the resolution which will allow Chorpenning to go to the Court of Claims with his case. If this amendment is reported to the Senate and adopted by that body the resolution will have to go back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment. In that event Mr. Dawes promises to make some interesting revelations, which he withheld on the former occasion through regard for the feelings of the prominent officials whose names have been unpleasantly associated with this business.

The Woman Suffragists Defeated—Ben Butler Goes Back on His Friends.

An attempt was made in the House to-day to pass a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House on Wednesday evening next to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and her colaborers in the women's suffrage movement. Mr. Julian, who offered the resolution, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing it. Ben Butler, who has been set down as an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, went squarely back on Mrs. Woodhull to-day, and voted with those who opposed allowing her the use of the hall in which to deliver her speech. Butler called for the reading of the rule of the House which prevents the hall being used for other than legislative purposes. He sugar-coated the pill which he made his quondam friends of the suffrage movement swallow with the statement that he was an advocate of woman's suffrage, and they all knew it, but he was opposed to giving the hall for the purpose indicated. Of course the subject created some amusement, as it always does among members, and Butler's confession called forth roars of laughter from all parts of the House. General Garfield wanted to know whether the House could not meet on Wednesday evening as in Committee of the Whole. The House seemed to see something funny in this, and a general titter ran along among the members. In fact, everything connected with this subject seemed to arouse the merriment of the House. Finally the yeas and nays were ordered, when the motion to give Mrs. Woodhull the use of the hall only received forty-one votes. Mrs. Woodhull proposes to deliver a speech at an early day in some public hall here, when she will take occasion to pay her respects to those members of the House who voted against her to-day, and who are opposed to woman suffrage. She contends that she has such men as Ben Butler, Judge Woodward, Charles Sumner and Judge Lawrence on her side. She proposes to keep the fight up, and in the long run hopes to get even with Bingham.

The Disorders at West Point.

The sub-committee of the House Military Committee, which recently visited West Point to examine into the condition of affairs and the causes of recent troubles among the cadets, to-day made a report to the Military Committee, which was debated at some length. The majority of the sub-committee recommend the dismissal of the entire first class, except four, and the censure of the officers; and the minority of the sub-committee recommend that the usual privileges extended to the class, such as graduation furlough, be denied them. The report of the full committee is now in course of preparation.

The Burning of the Cadet Barracks at West Point.

The Secretary of War will ask Congress to appropriate $50,000 to repair the damage done by the fire to the Barracks at West Point on Saturday. The Superintendent of the Academy reports that it was mainly through the exertions of the cadets that the building was saved. The fireplugs were frozen, and water had to be carried in buckets.

Aid for the French and German Sufferers.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a vessel of war to the port of New York for the purpose of carrying provisions to the starving French and Germans. General Banks offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Navy to place a vessel of war at the port of Boston and one at the port of Philadelphia for the same purpose. There will be a generous rivalry between the benevolent citizens of these three large cities as to which one will have their ship freighted and under sail first. It is expected, of course, that New York will be ahead.

Germany Wants No Possessions in America.

Much has been said in the press and Congressional debates as to the purpose of North Germany acquiring territory in America for naval purposes. These publications having come to the knowledge of Count Bismarck, he has recently taken occasion to repeat in an emphatic manner his declaration of July, 1861, that North Germany does not intend to acquire any territory on this Continent or possession of any of the adjacent islands. This course on her part is to avoid interference with the Monroe doctrine or any measure of acquisition which our government may choose to adopt.

Internal Revenue Decision.

On a re-examination of the reports of surveys of distilleries made under what is commonly known as the forty-eight hour fermenting period it has been determined to hold such said surveys as were made prior to the 1st day of March, 1870, as taking effect on and after that date. All assessments made prior to that date will therefore be adjusted accordingly upon application to the Internal Revenue Bureau for abatement or refunding, as the case may be.

The Cotton Tax Cases.

It has been incorrectly stated in many papers that the cotton tax case, to be argued to-morrow in the United States Supreme Court, involves $60,000,000, when in truth it involves only $2,000 or $3,000. The decision, however, will affect other kindred cases to large amounts, the one pending being a test case.

Nominations.

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

George C. Stevens, to be Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, Wis.; Isaac H. Duval, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First district of West Virginia; William P. Wingate, to be Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Alexander Rives, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia; Robert W. Hughes, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; A. S. Gray, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia; J. R. Young, to be Postmaster at Camden, Ark.; A. T. Seymour, to be Postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Sale of the Bergen Heights Arsenal.

The President has approved the bill directing the Secretary of War to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.

Personal.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan and lady, who have been the guests of the President for some days past, vacated the Executive Mansion this afternoon to make room for ex-Secretary Borie and lady, who arrived here to-night. Governor Morgan has taken up his quarters at the Arlington.

Senator Cameron is lame from a fall on the ice about a week since, but his general health is good. He is at his committee room to-day on crutches, but has not appeared in the Senate.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Slim Attendance of New Yorkers.

The Backwoodsmen Having it All Their Own Way.

NEW RAILROAD BOND BILL.

Lively Discussion Over a Westchester Savings Bank Scheme.

Who is to Have the Right to Physic the People.

They do say that many of our New York members are much noted for their piety, which they make a display of only on the first day of the week when far away from Albany. Somehow it has always the effect of making not a few of them rather backward in coming forward on Mondays, when they are expected to be in their seats looking after the interests of their constituents as well as their own. This effect was visible in

AN ARRAY OF EMPTY SEATS

in the lower House this morning. It is very seldom that the New Yorkers ever make a misstep or lose a moment of time when their own interests are in jeopardy; so it must be taken for granted that there is at least one day in the week when they can loaf at home without fear of losing a solitary morsel of the usual expectations from the third House. It is a pity that going to church on Sundays should produce such dire effects on Mondays, even upon men who make laws to regulate the way the Sabbath day should be kept holy. Thanks to the absence of the pious ones, the rural folks had things pretty much their own way in the two houses, not indeed that they managed to run any of their

BACKWOODS JOBS

through successfully, but that several of their little local notions were made to sail smoothly through the Committee of the Whole. Probably the most important bill that was passed was Kilham's, in relation to railroad bonds. It will doubtless meet with considerable favor outside the profitable circles frequented by a peculiar class of bond robbers, who, when they make a haul, know so well how to pocket only those bonds which are negotiable and which cannot be turned into clues for their detection. The first section of the bill contains all the meat in the cocoanut, and for that reason I give it in full. It is as follows:—

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons owning and holding any railroad mortgage bonds for which a registry is not by law provided heretofore issued, or which may be hereafter issued and made payable in this State and which are made payable to bearer, to render the same non-negotiable by the owner and holder endorsing upon the same and subscribing a statement that said bond is the property of such owner, and thereupon the principal sum of money mentioned in said bond shall only be paid to such owner or his legal representatives or assignees.

The bill also provides that the bonds may be transferred by an endorsement in blank, giving name and residence of the assignor, or by an endorsement payable to bearer or to the order of the purchaser (naming), subscribed by the assignor, who must give his name and residence. It will thus be seen that it depends altogether upon the holders of the bonds whether they desire to make them

AN UNDESIRABLE ARTICLE IN THIEVEDOM

or not. The apparently insignificant act to incorporate a small fry savings bank in Westchester county created quite a breeze in the Assembly and rather startled more than one member who did not care to show his hand one way or the other when the real test in the case came up. Why they did not is a question the answering of which may be left to the parties most interested.

WATCHDOG ALVORD

gave the first bark. The bill limited the amount of an individual deposit to $10,000, and the Cardiff Giant representative wanted it fixed at $5,000. Savings banks, he said, are supposed to be the special depositories for poor men's surplus earnings and not for the hoardings of men of wealth. It is not right that men who have thousands should be giving a helping hand to make profitable investments making six or seven per cent interest until they can find a better opportunity to invest their money. Denny Burns was the next to plunge headlong into the fight.

"THE POOR MAN'S RIGHTS"

was his battle cry, and with visor down he charged upon Weed, of Clinton, and Fields, of New York, in such an impetuous way that even Gleason, of radical dyed in the wool St. Lawrence, had to wield his battle axe in favor of the five thousand dollar champion. The struggle was a hot one, and in its hottest the Westchester folks came out in their full strength. The Sligo Chieftain kept up the cry to the end that if the amendment was not agreed to the House would commit an outrage on the poor man and open the way to the breaking of poor men's banks by speculating men of means. Upon the question of striking out the disagreeable monosyllable which from the start had thrown the $5,000 pleaders into such a savage mood the *viva voce* vote was found to be so evenly balanced that a count was necessary to decide it fairly. The result was ayes 28, noes 34—thus leaving the poor men's rights out in the cold, according to the minority's opinion. Fields, Flanagan, O'Neill, Carey and Kelley voted with the majority. There was considerable feeling manifested on both sides during the debate. The momentous question as to who are the proper persons to

PHYSIC THE GENERAL PUBLIC

in the metropolis came also very near setting the House by the ears. Had a large number of the members not desired an early adjournment there certainly would have been a lively discussion over it. The question came nicely rolled up in Nachtmann's Pharmacy bill, which requires all persons dealing in and dispensing drugs as principals in New York city to get a certificate of competency from the College of Pharmacy before daring professionally to handle the pestle and mortar. The bill was drawn up in the interest of, and, in fact, by the trustees of the aforesaid college, and they certainly made a botch of it. It only regulates principals, and does not touch the question of what stamp clerks in their employ should be. Certainly the public who are at the mercy of makers-up of medical prescriptions have but a partial guarantee of safety in the druggist himself being what he ought to be professionally, if his clerk in an unlearned doit who could make up a poison for a man at any time without knowing it. Mr. Irving's bill now under consideration in committee in this respect is far ahead of Nachtmann's, for it covers the whole ground. However even, it is rather crude and could be made much more stringent than it really is. The people who have to take medicines are assuredly very little interested as to whether the College of Pharmacy should furnish the members for the examining board or the mayor appoint whatever physicians he may deem proper who are not of the College. The opponents of the plan to run

LEXINGTON AVENUE THROUGH GRAMERCY PARK

showed their hand in the Senate this evening, when the bill to extend the avenue from Ninety-seventh to to 102d street stuck its head up for the second time. Senator Bradley presented a remonstrance from the residents near the park, and threw down the gauntlet of opposition himself by moving to strike out of the bill that portion which dooms the old park. The "Boss" came out in favor of the bill in its entirety, when Bradley gave notice that he would renew his amendment when the bill would come up for a final discussion.

Nelson's

SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS

are mere buncome and will go the way Murphy's went—into the dead letter office of the Committee on Federal Relations—and will never be heard of again.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

A COURT HOUSE IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill to provide for a court house in the Fifth district in the city of New York, which shall be located by a commissioner consisting of one citizen appointed by the Mayor to act with the Justice of the district. They shall purchase the real estate required and employ the necessary assistance. The whole expense is not to exceed $150,000, to be raised by the Board of Supervisors.

MORE POWER TO THE COUNTY CLERK.

Also a bill relative to the office of clerk of the city and county of New York. It gives him power to have mutilated records copied and copies to be valid; he may assign as many searchers as is necessary to perform this work, who shall receive the same pay as persons now performing such service. Section 3, chapter 458, of the laws of 1869, is repealed, and so much of section 1 and section 16 of the same chapter as relates to the clerk are also repealed.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced a bill to erect a bridge over the Erie canal at Syracuse.

DOCTORING THE INSANE.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill for the appointment of a medical commission for the better protection of the insane of the city and county of New York.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole as noted:—

Amending the charter of the Loaners Bank of the city of New York. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company. Third reading.

EXTENDING LEXINGTON AVENUE.

The bill to extend Lexington avenue, New York, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The Assembly met at half-past seven P. M.

PAYMENTS TO THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Adjutant General, in response to a resolution of the House as to how much more money is required to pay to pay certificates issued to soldiers of the war of 1812, reported that the number of certificates issued was 17,228; that the aggregate awards amounted to $878,828; that the interest was $658,821—in all $1,535,549, from which must be deducted $150,000, appropriated in 1869 and 1870, with interest from date.

The bill incorporating the New York Live Stock Company was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WINANS—Amending the charter of Dunkirk.

By Mr. HILL—Incorporating the Elmira Park Association.

By Mr. RAY—Changing the name of the First Universalist church in Hudson.

By Mr. KNAPP—Providing for building a bridge over Tonawanda creek.

By Mr. KILHAM—Defining the powers and duties of treasurers and supervisors and their officers in aiding the construction of railroads.

By Mr. HAYES—To equalize taxation by having the amount of mortgages deducted from the assessments on real estate.

My Mr. COOK—Chartering the Security Deposit Company of New York.

By Mr. POUND—Amending the charter of the city of Lockport.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the Police act of Troy; also making provisions regarding the duties of the treasurer of Rensselaer county.

ENLARGING LOCKS ON THE ERIE CANAL.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Canal Board was called upon for their opinion as to the necessity for enlarging the locks on the Western Division of the Erie canal so as to admit the passage of boats 200 feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS it was added that the Board report the estimated cost of the same.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution denouncing the proposition to annex San Domingo as a fraud. Laid over.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole as noted:—

Providing for completing the Court House in the Third Judicial district in the city of New York (third reading); authorizing the city of Lockport to raise money by tax to pay the indebtedness of the city (third reading); authorizing the holders of certain railroad mortgage bonds to make them payable to bearer or order only (third reading); to provide for the completion of the Court House in the Ninth Judicial district of the city of New York (third reading); amending the revised statutes relative to the custody of minor children (third reading); providing for the appointment of Overseer of the Poor of the city of Utica (third reading).

STEAM RAILROADS IN THE CITY.

Mr MADIGAN introduced a bill to permit the use of steam on railroads in the city of New York below Thirtieth street.

SUITS AGAINST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill requiring fire insurance companies, when the policy limits the time for commencing a suit, to be ready for a suit within the limited time. In case of the total destruction of a building the company shall not have any deduction made on the ground that the property was insured beyond its actual value. All companies shall, before August 1, 1871, deposit in the Insurance Department $50,000, and on the 1st of February following the further sum of $150,000 in public stocks of the United States or of this State or of bonds of cities of this State at or above par, or bonds and mortgages which shall be held for the security of policy holders, but the companies may collect the interest on the same. When the companies desire to relinquish their business; they may withdraw their securities after giving due notice and making a proper exhibition.

AMENDING THE GENERAL RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to amend the General Railway act by requiring companies to lay rails not less than forty pounds to the lineal yard where the gauge is three feet six inches or less.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General George G. Meade arrived at the St. Nicholas yesterday.

General James McQuaid, of Utica, is at the St. James.

John G. Saxe, the humorous poet and inveterate punster, who lectured last evening on "Love" at the Chelsea Presbyterian church, has apartments at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor William Beech Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House.

Commodore Scott, U. S. N., is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Edwin Forrest is remaining at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., and Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, of St. Domingo, and Judge Abbott, of Boston, are sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Colonel F. B. Loomis, of New London, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, is domiciled at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington; J. G. Twitchell, of Massachusetts, and I. Gay, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and I. W. Chickering, United States Army, arrived at the Astor House yesterday.

The names of H. G. Parke, editor of the Boston *Evening Gazette*; Colonel Bishop, of Connecticut; Richard Booth, of England, and M. M. Hill, of Milwaukee, are registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as having arrived there yesterday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Virginia Revolutionary Loan Certificates Not Just Claims Against the Government—The Authority of States to Tax Foreign Insurance Companies Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The following decisions were rendered to-day in the United States Supreme Court:—

No. 2. *Ward, Executor, vs. The United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims.*—This was a proceeding to recover on forty-three loan office certificates of the United States for $400 each, with interest from the date of their issue, 1779. The petition was dismissed by the Court of Claims, the Court finding that the certificates had not been duly countersigned by a commissioner for the State of Georgia, by which State they were issued and charged, as required by law, and that this endorsement they presented was not shown to be authorized. It was also held that the fact that interest had been paid on some of the certificates for some time did not raise a legal presumption that the person endorsing them had been recognized as a commissioner to sign them. This Court now affirms that judgment, Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion, and holding that the fact of payment of interest did not bind the government; for no purpose to ratify the acts of the alleged commission or in endorsing the certificates appeared, and the paper bearing his signature was rejected as soon as the attention of the proper department was called to the subject. The history of the issue of the certificates is examined at length and the conclusion is that they are not a just charge on the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Justice Field dissents, being of the opinion that the demand before the court is a just obligation of the United States as binding as any part of the public debt of the country.

No. 64. *The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company vs. Oliver, Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts.—Error to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.*—The Court in this case affirmed the right of the State of Massachusetts to impose a tax of four per cent on all premiums paid to such insurance companies incorporated under the laws of foreign countries. The Court also held that notwithstanding the fact that these companies are not strictly corporations under the British laws, still, having all the attributes of corporations and having conferred upon them all the essential privileges of corporations, they must be regarded as such in this country. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 75. *Martin vs. Transportation Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.*—This was a case of collision, and the Court below divided the loss, holding that the neglect causing the accident was mutual. That decree is now affirmed here. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 69. *Wing vs. Schoonmaker—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York.*—This case presented the question whether the principle upon the same impression is made on different parts of the same photographic plate by means of a sliding plate holder is an old or a new invention. The Court below decided that it was in use some years before the alleged invention of the appellant and dismissed the bill. The decree dismissing the bill is affirmed here by a divided court. Mr. Justice Nelson announced the decision.

No. 164. *Parmelee vs. Lawrence—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.*—Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the Court holding that where the allegation is that a State court has sustained a local law claimed to be in violation of the federal constitution, it it shall appear that the same decision could have been arrived at without any reference to the particular statute the case is not one for review in this court on a writ of error. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was admitted to the bar of this court.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Large Shipments of the Staple from America to England—Cargoes Arrived in Two Days.

Vessels.	From.	Arrived Out.	No. Bales.
Denmark	New York	Feb. 4	2,289
Cuba	New York	Feb. 5	1,348
Wyoming	New York	Feb. 5	3,075
Sweden	Savannah	Feb. 5	1,980
British Queen	New York	Feb. 5	2,292
Alexandra	New York	Feb. 5	2,053
Leamington	New Orleans	Feb. 5	2,773
W. F. Storer	New York	Feb. 5	1,422
City of Baltimore	New York	Feb. 5	751
Steamship France	New York	Feb. 5	2,400
Total bales			20,383

THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Disaffection in the Order of the Free Sons of Israel—Secession of the Philadelphia Lodges.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

Some members of the influential Order of Independent Free Sons of Israel, of this city, have for some time endeavored to improve the principles of the organization by the adoption of an endowment plan for the benefit of the widows of deceased brethren. This has been opposed by the New York lodges of the order, and the dispute has culminated in ten lodges of Philadelphia breaking off from the New York order and forming a new organization, in which they are joined by lodges in St. Louis and Pittsburg. They style it the "Improved Order of the Sons of Israel" and number 906 members. The secession was celebrated by a banquet last evening.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

United States Minister Sickles at Audience of King Amadeus.

Diplomatic Relations Officially Continued Between the Countries.

FRIENDLY ADDRESSES ON BOTH SIDES

The Monarch Compliments the American Nation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD in Madrid telegraphs a report of the occurrence of a very interesting incident in the history of the diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Spanish Crown, as revived under King Amadeus.

I transmit the letter by cable to despatch to New York.

The HERALD special writer dates in Madrid on the 3d inst., and says:—Major General Daniel E. Sickles, Ambassador of the United States of America in the Spanish capital, had audience of his Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, at the palace to-day, when he formally and officially renewed and continued the diplomatic relations which exist between the American government and the Spanish Crown, by presenting his Ministerial credentials to the King.

Minister Sickles was received with Court honors, and having arrived in the royal presence, delivered a brief and appropriate address, in which he congratulated King Amadeus in the name of the American republic on his accession to the throne of Spain, and expressed the hope that the most friendly relations would be maintained between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

King Amadeus' reply was couched in very agreeable language, and its terms were highly complimentary to the American people.

MEXICO.

The Election Excitement Dying Out—The Prospects of Juarez—Earthquake at Oaxaca—Arrival of the Widow of General Patoni at the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that the election excitement is dying off. The prospects of Juarez are brightest. The friends of Diaz, at the proper time, will use their utmost to elect him as President of the Supreme Court. Adherents of Juarez are making efforts to oust Romero and Mijia from the Cabinet. Romero is to replenish the treasury by the sale of Church property. It is generally conceded that Romero, as a Minister of Finance, is a failure.

Another section of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad is finished.

Diaz, in an official card, denies that the Cabinet has held meetings on the zona libre question.

There was an earthquake at Oaxaca on the 15th. No lives were lost.

The free importation of corn into Yucatan is permitted for five months, from the 1st of April next.

General Paz has been appointed Governor of the federal district, Velez resigning.

The widow of the murdered General Patoni has arrived in the capital, and is trying to obtain justice against Cruto.

CUBA.

Official Announcement of the Spanish Victory at Najiza—Large Surrender of Rebels.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1871.

It is officially announced that an engagement took place at Najiza, San Germimo, and that seventy-nine insurgents were killed and fifteen taken prisoners. The Spaniards had two killed and eleven wounded.

Five hundred persons identified with the republic have surrendered recently.

The schooner Ralph Souder, with machinery, from Philadelphia for Trinidad, went ashore at Cayo Blinco.

JAMAICA.

Arrival of Steamer Henry Chauncey—Burning of an English Steamer.

KINGSTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The steamship Henry Chauncey arrived here today and will sail this afternoon.

The English steamer Titian caught fire at Savannah-la-Mar. The vessel and cargo were burned.

ST. DOMINGO.

Defeat of Cabral—He is Driven to the Haytien Frontier.

KINGSTON, Ja., Feb. 6, 1871.

Advices from St. Domingo state that Cabral has been driven to the Haytien frontier, and that his troops are in a bad plight.

HAYTI.

Another Revolution Attempted.

KINGSTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

A fresh attempt has been made at revolution in Hayti—this time by the relatives and adherents of Salnave, who are reported to be marching on Port au Prince.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rumors of the Smallpox in St. John—Bank Robbery—One Hundred and Forty Days from Liverpool.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 6, 1871.

The smallpox is spreading rapidly and appears peculiarly infectious, but not as yet very fatal. The physicians appointed by the Board of Health take charge of patients and efforts are being made to procure a building for a hospital.

A company has been formed to construct a railway from Fredericton to the River Du Loup. The prospectus published to-day excites much attention.

The Commercial Bank was entered by burglars and a large amount of money and securities were taken.

The captain of the bark Wild Hunter, 140 days from Liverpool, has been arrested on the charge of disposing of a portion of his cargo at St. Johns, N. F.

FIRE IN LISPENARD STREET.

At half-past six o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the first floor of 37 Lispenard street, occupied by Samuel Basinski, dealer in cloths and woollen goods; damage $3,000; fully insured. The basement is occupied by R. Gruhn & Bro., dealers in gents' furnishing goods, damaged $300; insured. The second floor and attic are occupied by Jacob Kiersh, manufacturer of hair nets and hoop skirts; damage trifling. The building is damaged to the extent of $500 and is insured for $3,000.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Herald Special Report from Panama.

Revolution Probable in Colombia—Mosquera Party Implicated.

The Difficulties in Central America Amicably Adjusted.

Prospect of War Between Peru and Bolivia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CHILE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By special telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the HERALD the full report of our correspondent at Panama regarding affairs on the Pacific coast, Central and South America.

PANAMA, Feb. 2,
Via KINGSTON, JAM., Feb. 6, 1871.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

By the last mail we have dates from Bogota to the 17th of January, and regret to state that another revolution has been inaugurated in the United States of Colombia. A party in the State of Boyaca has arisen against Perez. Martial law has been proclaimed in three departments and the insurgents are preparing to invade Tunja, the capital. Perez is organizing his forces and is preparing for a vigorous defence and promises a stout resistance. It is generally supposed, however, that the rebels will succeed in overpowering the forces of the legitimate government. The Mosquera party is known to be implicated in this movement, and the probabilities are that it will spread to the other States until the whole country is again involved in civil war, which will only end when Mosquera is once more placed in power.

PANAMA.

We have again suffered from a very heavy freshet. The track of the Panama Railroad has once more been submerged, so that all traffic was stopped on the 24th, 25th and 26th of January. The water has since subsided and trains are once more running.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the war cloud which hung over the republics of Central America has been dispelled, the troubles between Honduras and Salvador having been satisfactorily adjusted.

In Costa Rica the coffee crop has been very seriously damaged by the heavy rains.

PERU.

We have dates from Lima to the 22d of January. Congress has authorized a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, to be used in the construction of railroads, to be raised on the security of the roads and guano deposits, same as the Dreyfus contract. Opponents of the government will elect a commissioner to scrutinize the acts of the Congress.

There is now a strong prospect of war between Peru and Bolivia, the revolutionary party in the latter republic charging the Peruvians with having aided Melgarejo, their legitimate President. The insurgent Bolivians threaten to invade Peru, but Peru is defiant and tells them to come on.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution still continues to gain ground, and there is not the slightest doubt but that Melgarejo will be overthrown and himself be compelled to fly the country. The insurgent party is everywhere successful.

CHILE.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to January 10. The Presidential election is the most exciting topic in that republic at present; everything is absorbed by it. The anti-clerical party have nominated as their candidate José Urmenita and the clerical party Fredorico Errázuriz. We hear no opinion expressed as to the probable result. The anti-clerical party is very strong, however, and of late years has been gaining strength; but the influence of the Church party in Chile is very hard to overcome.

The Bolivian Revolution—The Revolution in Colombia—Alliance Against Colombia—A New Treaty—Marine Disaster.

PANAMA, Feb. 1,
VIA HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1871.

There is news from Bolivia that another battle has been fought at Pruro, in which the government forces were victorious. In the battle at Curagara the government troops were routed and many prisoners were taken.

The revolutionists of Colombia have organized a provisional government. The adherents of the legitimate government are preparing for an obstinate resistance.

There is a rumor that Ecuador, Brazil and Peru have formed an alliance against Colombia.

The governments of San Salvador and Bolivia have agreed upon a new treaty of amity and commerce.

The steamship Eleanor, of Glasgow, and the John Elder, of the Pacific Mail Navigation Company, came in collision off the mouth of the Narrone river. All on board were saved, except a mother and child.

The Atrato River Exploring Expedition.