CONGRESS.

Despatch of Business in Both Houses.

Senatorial Discussion of the Ocean Cable Question.

Railroads Becoming Subjects of Congressional Legislation.

Virginia Eloquent Over the Wrongs of the Colored Cadet.

Struggle in the House Over the Pacific Railroads.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATOR GOLDTHWAITE.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., presented the credentials of Hon. George Goldthwaite as a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from March 4, 1871. Read and laid on the table.

INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of the city of New York asking that the present laws be so amended that honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Union armies may, upon their decease, be interred in the national cemeteries. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIAN CABLE.

Mr. FENTON also presented a memorial from Robert Squires, Erastus Corning, Jr., Hiram Barney, Lyman Tremain, George W. Riggs, A. Latarop, George Harrington and W. C. Barney, praying for the passage of the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. They set forth their desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium, and the facts that Belgium has given permission to the citizens of the United States to land a cable on its shores and to operate in connection with the land telegraph lines of Belgium and Europe under the rules of the Vienna Convention; that a contract for the manufacture of the cable has been made and the capital subscribed in the United States, and no aid in money, lands or any exclusive privilege from the United States is asked. They expect to send a message of ten words from this country to Europe for one dollar, the present charge being fifteen dollars; and also, by their automatic telegraph machine, to transmit over their new line between Washington and New York five hundred words per minute.

The bill on the subject having been already reported and placed on the calendar the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill relinquishing to the State of Michigan the title to the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill to promulgate the regulations of the army; also adversely upon a number of bills for the donation of condemned cannon in aid of soldiers' monuments.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the memorial as to the action of Congress to redress the alleged injustice on the part of the Commissioner of Pensions in dismissing one Dr. Stillman, a honorable practitioner, from the position of examiner.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee could not see how Congress could interfere in the matter; they therefore asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The committee was accordingly discharged.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Postal Code bill came up as unfinished business, but was passed over on motion of Mr. Chandler by yeas 30, nays 29, to proceed with the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, then called up the following bills, which were disposed of as stated:—

The House bill for protection of food of fishes on the coasts of the United States. Passed.

To detach the port of St. Paul from the collection district of Minnesota and to annex it to the collection district of Louisiana. Passed.

Providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by collectors of customs and surveyors acting as collectors of customs. Amended to apply only to revenue matters. Passed.

The House joint resolution authorizing American register for the British ship Robert L. Lane. Passed.

For the preservation and protection of beacons, beacon piers, lighthouse piers of protection, buoys, stakes, dolphins and their appurtenances and other aids to navigation placed by, or at the expense of, the United States, for the security, direction and guidance of vessels in the navigable waters of the United States.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Commerce was adopted and the bill passed. It prohibits the mooring of water craft of any description to any buoys, piers, &c., placed by the United States in any of the navigable waters, or to any railing, monument or flag staff of the United States placed in or near such waters, under the penalty of fifty dollars. All persons aiding or abetting these acts to navigation to be liable to a fine not exceeding $200 and imprisonment not over six months. The owners of all vessels coming in contact with any such pier or buoy to be liable for all damages caused by such vessel, the act to take effect July 1, 1871. The title was amended to read, "A bill for the preservation of beacons, piers and other aids to navigation."

A joint resolution to amend a joint resolution relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States, approved December 23, 1869. The bill extends the present law to cover claims for compensation for vessels belonging to loyal parties in the North, taken by the government within the dominion of the rebellion after the breaking out of the war. Passed.

The House joint resolution to amend section twenty-two of the act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes, approved July 18, 1866. It specifies various regulations for foreign and coasting vessels on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Passed.

Ceding to the State of New York Oyster Island, in the harbor of New York. Passed.

Appropriating $17,000 to build a lighthouse at Somers' Point, in St. John's river, Florida. Passed.

To exempt certain boats from the payment of marine hospital dues and for other purposes. The bill exempts canal boats, and specifies entrance and clearance fees for vessels on the northern frontiers. Passed.

THE JAPAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the bill introduced by Mr. CORBETT, to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., argued that the creation by Congress of corporations, independent of State taxation and control, was impolitic, injudicious and fraught with evil consequences. There was ample power in the States to grant these charters.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, explained that the company intended to operate in the waters of Japan, and that a national charter was necessary to give them a standing in the consular courts of Japan.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to repeal, alter or amend the charter. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., supposed that the object of the corporation in coming to Congress was to escape taxation in California, where much of its property was located. It seemed to him that every ring in the United States had its representative here asking a charter incorporation. The tendency of such legislation was to abolish the powers of the States.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., advocated the measure in the interest of the revival of American commerce. He had never read the bill, knew none of the corporators and knew no thing of any ring. Every time it was proposed to build an air line railroad or to authorize a steamship company the majesty of State rights was interposed, and he was now for having the question settled as to the power of Congress.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., claimed that the power to charter companies of corporation was conferred upon Congress as an incident to the authority of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States.

Mr. BAYARD moved amendments subjecting the company's property within the limits of a State to State taxation and making the corporators individually liable, to the amount of their stock, for all debts of the concern. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, in answer to Mr. Corbett, the author of the bill, explained that his remarks about a ring had no personal application.

Mr. BAYARD, commenting upon the growing danger to our institutions from great moneyed corporations, remarked that the votes of no State was so potent to-day in the Congress of the United States as that of corporations which had been created by the breath of Congress itself. There was one railroad combination in the country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, possessing four hundred millions of capital, and probably this vast aggregation of capital, with its tremendous power of patronage, was directed by the brain of one single man.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Cole Mr. BAYARD said the combination to which he had reference was that controlled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, though he could mention as another illustration of corporate power the enormous capital and patronage controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt. He wished his voice could reach the American people, that they might be warned of the dark days in store for them if something was not done to repress the growing influence of great monopolies.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., said there was not one word in the bill about regulating commerce; it simply granted corporate powers to a number of private individuals; it was a species of legislation upon which he regretted to see Congress entering. He would exclude from the halls of Congress everything that came within state jurisdiction. No corporation should be created in which government was not directly concerned.

Mr. TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb., coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Hamlin. He was opposed to special legislation for private benefit.

At the suggestion of Mr. CORBETT the bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

PROTECTING RIGHTS OF MINERS.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., the Senate took up the bill to define and protect the rights of miners and encourage the development of mines, which was variously amended at the suggestion of Mr. Casserly and then passed.

It provides facilities for obtaining patents to mining lands and the means of simplifying mining litigation and enables parties locating to take up a certain amount of land on each side their mining claims for timbering, mining and other purposes.

BILLS PASSED.

To repeal the act approved March 17, 1869, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia."

To amend an act passed March 2, 1831, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Wheeling, Vicksburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Nachez to be secured and paid at those places." The bill is to accommodate shippers at New Orleans by enabling the master, agent or owner of a vessel importing merchandise and going up the Mississippi river to file with the collector a duplicate of the manifest of the cargo within eighteen hours after the departure of the vessel, instead of before the starting of the vessel, as at present; to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise into and across the territory of the United States of America, and for other purposes.

The pending amendment was concurred in and the title of the bill amended to read "To facilitate the transportation of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise across the territory of the United States for exportation to foreign countries."

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. CHANDLER then moved to take up the Air Line Railroad bill, reported from the Committee on Commerce at the last session.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., said the bill would cause much discussion, and his colleague (Mr. Vickers), who was absent to-day, desired to be heard against the measure.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, the Senator's colleague did not make a lengthy speech against the bill at the last session. He desired to get a vote, believing both sides of the question had been heard. He did not intend making a speech himself.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, thought that as the subject had been discussed on three or four different occasions the Senate might now to vote once upon it. The Senator (Mr. Vickers) had already occupied nearly one whole day of a session upon it.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., hoped a vote would be taken. An air line railroad between Washington and New York was something that ought to be accomplished.

Mr. SHERMAN further remarked that nearly every amendment of the enemies of the bill in the Senate had prevailed; the only question now was that of Congressional jurisdiction.

Mr. CASSERLY, while entertaining little sympathy for railroads, believed the important questions involved in the bill worthy of most serious deliberation. He protested against the assumption that the debate had been exhausted and that Senators had made up their minds on the subject. It was not the right of any Senator to make up his mind in advance of the discussion of such a subject.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., was in favor of an air line road from Washington to New York, but thought the interference of Congress for such a purpose involved a dangerous power. When Congress began that business it would find enough to do without doing anything else. There was some inconvenience now in travelling between the capital and New York, and he hoped this would be remedied. While appreciating the necessity for such a road he believed there was great danger to Congress in attempting to charter such a road. He hoped the bill would not pass without consideration.

Mr. BAYARD remarked that the exercise by the government of the right of eminent domain, as provided in the bill, would be a violation of all judicial and historical precedents on the subject and a plain constitutional prohibition.

Mr. WILSON hoped the bill would not be permitted to occupy valuable time to the prejudice of more important legislation. The people would have railroads, and to build them large aggregations of capital were necessary, and it was a lamentable fact that the men who managed this capital and controlled these interests had in some states resorted to corrupt practices to control legislative bodies. He foresaw that a system of special railroad legislation by Congress would throng the Capitol with the same class of men, and whether they influenced legislation or not, Congress would have the reputation before the country of being controlled and bought up by these railroad managers.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., remarked that the reputation of Congress would depend entirely upon the course it pursued. If Congress manifested a disposition to protect the people it would not be charged by being run by railroad companies.

Mr. WILSON replied that that was precisely the point he was about stating that Congress could provide all requisite railroad legislation by well digested, general laws which would protect the people and hold in check the railroad managers. He did not know that Congress had authority so to legislate, and suggested that the question of jurisdiction be referred for solution to a committee of the Senate, comprising the jurists of the body.

Mr. CHANDLER finally yielded the floor informally for private bills, a number of which were passed.

THE OREGON AND UTAH MAIL SERVICE.

A motion by Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, to take up a claim for extra service in carrying mails in Utah and Oregon, involving over $100,000, gave rise to a discussion, in which was urged the necessity for greater vigilance in private legislation, in view of the extent to which the government had been imposed upon in the Chorpenning claim. The bill was finally taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices.

The Air Line Railroad bill was then taken up as unfinished business, when, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

The SPEAKER proceeded to the call of the States for bills to be referred, when bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass.—Providing that the extra ten per cent on goods imported from the east of the Cape of Good Hope shall not be collected on wool.

By Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I.—Joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature for pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn.—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Meriden, Conn.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—Providing that the pay of election officers appointed by United States judges in cities of 20,000 inhabitants shall be $6 per day for services at the polls.

The opponents of the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill resorted to their obstructive policy of last Monday in order to consume the morning hour and to prevent that bill coming up.

Therefore, Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., objected to the second reading of Mr. O'Neill's bill, which brought up the question, "Shall the bill be read a second time?" on which Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays.

After the vote was taken Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read the second time, and on that called for the yeas and nays.

By this means the morning hour was consumed, but the call of States for bills was continued. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—To repeal all laws imposing a duty on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. HOGEN, (dem.) of W. Va.—To facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan.

By Mr. COBB, (dem.) of N. C.—For the erection of a first class lighthouse on the North Carolina coast.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide for the expenses of District Judges.

By Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky.—Authorizing the purchase and registration of foreign built iron scalps of not less than 1,500 tons burden, for twelve months, by citizens of the United States, instead of taxing the people to subsidize lines of steamers.

By Mr. O'NEILL.—To incorporate the Freedman's Homestead Company.

By Mr. COBURN, (dem.) of Ind.—To encourage immigration to the United States, to regulate the carriage of European immigrant passengers in steamships and other vessels, and for their protection before, upon and after arriving in the ports of the United States.

Also, to amend the act of the 12th of July, 1870, for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates.

Also, to construct an addition to the United States Court House and Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind.

Also, restoring the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics.

By Mr. WELLS, (dem.) of Mo.—To amend the Internal Revenue law in reference to special taxes as to State or county agricultural and other fairs.

By Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich.—A joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature in favor of granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. STRICKLAND, (rep.) of Mich.—Making grants of land for railroad purposes in Michigan, and for canal purposes in Utah.

By Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Texas—In relation to the zona libre and the protection of American commerce on the Mexican border.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounty.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—To define and protect the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines.

By Mr. SPINK, (rep.) of Dakota—To provide for a temporary government for the Territory of Chipewa. Also various resolutions of the Dakota Legislature asking appropriations for internal improvements.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution for the survey of the harbor at Monroe, Mich., with a view of widening and deepening the channel. Referred.

TREATMENT OF CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va., asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent cadets at West Point from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of their color, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis.—I object. That nigger has already made fuss enough.

Mr. PORTER moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested the reference of the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs without ordering an investigation.

Mr. PORTER insisted on his motion.

The rules were not suspended, there being but twenty-four votes in the affirmative.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., and Mr. BECK, the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic and the Military Academy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in and committees of conference asked.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., in the absence of Mr. Wheeler, the chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, moved that the Senate bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad be taken from the Committee on Public Lands, to which it had been referred, and that it be restored to its place on the Speaker's table.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, and inquired whether the object of the motion was not to put the bill in a condition more favorable to its passage than it was now in?

Mr. LOGAN said that the object was not to put it in a favorable or unfavorable position, but to place it in the same position as other bills of like character. He moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio—This is the third time that this question has been before the House.

Mr. LOGAN—If the gentleman means to insinuate that there is anything improper in it—

Mr. WELKER—Not at all.

Mr. LOGAN—The Pacific Railroad Committee has never made a motion on the subject until to-day.

Mr. WELKER.—I concede that; but this is the third time that it has been before the House on motions to suspend the rules.

Mr. LOGAN.—I do not care if it were the hundredth time. The argument which some gentlemen make against bills by saying that they have been before the House a dozen times is the argument which a schoolboy might make, that he was whipped a dozen times before for the same offence. It is not the argument of a Statesman or debater. If the bill has merits it is entitled to be discussed. If it has not it should be put down on account of its demerits.

Mr. WELKER.—It was sent to the Committee on Public Lands because it had no merits.

Mr. LOGAN—That is not the case.

Mr. WELKER—Some of us who voted to refer it thought so.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. He is very often in that position.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—This bill was referred on my own motion at the last session to the Committee on Public Lands—a committee having concurrent jurisdiction with the Pacific Railroad Committee on the subject matter of the bill. To vote now to restore it to the Speaker's table is to vote to give it an advantage and pre-eminence over fifty other bills which it is impossible to reach at the present session.

Mr. LOGAN—I am very sorry that the gentleman has made that remark, because it is not a fact. Did not the gentleman from Indiana himself move to restore the bill to the Speaker's table.

Mr. JULIAN—I did, under positive instructions of the Committee on Public Lands, and the House refused to grant that motion.

The vote was taken and resulted yeas 126, nay 77. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the rules were not suspended.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—125.

Allison,	Conger,	Manning,	Roots,
Ames,	Connor,	Mayham,	Sanford,
Armstrong,	Cowles,	Maynard,	Sawyer,
Atwood,	Dawes,	McCarthy,	Schumaker,
Axtell,	Dixon, N. C.,	McKee,	Sheldon, La.,
Ayer,	Dixon, R. I.,	McKenzie,	Sheldon, N. Y.,
Banks,	Donley	Milnes,	Sherrod,
Barnum,	Dox,	Morey,	Shober,
Barry,	Duke,	Morphis,	Slocum,
Beaman,	Ferriss,	Morrell, Pa.,	Smith, Oregon,
Benjamin,	Fisher,	Morrill, Me.,	Starkweather,
Bennett,	Fitch,	Morrissey,	Stokes,
Bethune,	Fox,	Myers,	Stone,
Biggs,	Gibson,	Negley,	Strader,
Bird,	Gunison,	Newsham,	Strickland,
Blair,	Griswold,	Paine, Wis.,	Swann,
Booker,	Hale,	Paine, Ga.,	Tilman,
Bowen,	Hamill,	Palmer,	Townsend,
Brooks, Mass.,	Hays,	Peck,	Trimble,
Brooks, N. Y.,	Hellig,	Perce,	Twichell,
Buck,	Hoar,	Peters,	Van Aiken,
Buckley,	Hoge,	Phelps,	Van Horn,
Buffinton,	Hooper,	Platt,	Wallace,
Butler, Mass.,	Hotchkiss,	Poland,	Washburn, Wis.
Butler, Tenn.,	Jones, N. C.,	Pomeroy,	Washburn, Mas.
Cake,	Kellogg, Conn.,	Porter,	Wilkinson,
Calkin,	Ketcham,	Potter,	Wilson, Minn.,
Cessna,	Lash,	Price,	Winans,
Churchill,	Logan,	Prosser,	Wood,
Clarke, Kansas,	Long,	Rainey,	Woodward,
Cleveland,	Lynch,	Rogers,	Young,
Cobb, N. C.,			

Nays—77.

Adams,	Haight,	McCormick,	Stevens,
Ambler,	Haldeman,	McCrary,	Stevenson,
Arnell,	Hawkins,	Meursy,	Stiles,
Archer,	Hawley,	McKeely,	Stoughton,
Beatty,	Hay,	Mercur,	Strong,
Bingham,	Holman,	Moore, Ohio,	Sweeney,
Buffington,	Holmes,	Moore, N. J.,	Sypher,
Burchard,	Jenckes,	Morgan,	Tyner,
Cobb, Wis.,	Johnson,	Nelson,	Upson,
Coburn,	Jones, Ky.,	O'Neill,	Van Wyck,
Cook,	Judd,	Orth,	Voorhees,
Cox,	Kelley, N. Y.,	Packard, Ind.,	Ward,
Crebs,	Kerr,	Packer, Pa.,	Welker,
Darrall,	Lawrence,	Randall,	Wells,
Dickinson,	Lewis	Rice,	Willard,
Dockery,	Marshall,	Sargent,	Williams, Ind.,
Dyer,	McNeely,	Scofield,	Wilson, Ohio,
Eldridge,	Mercur,	Shanks,	Wicher,
Farnsworth,	Moore, N. J.,	Smith, Ohio,	Wolf.
Finkelnburg	Morrissey,		
Getz,			

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules so as to take the Southern Pacific Railroad bill from the Speaker's table and refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee with leave to report at any time after the 15th of February.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 61—more than two-thirds in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—129.

Adams,	Conner,	Knapp,	Sanford,
Ames,	Cowles,	Lash,	Sargent,
Archer,	Darrall,	Long,	Sawyer,
Armstrong,	Degener,	Lynch,	Schumaker,
Atwood,	Dixon, N. C.,	Manning,	Shanks,
Axtell,	Dixon, R. I.,	Maynard,	Sheldon, La.,
Ayer,	Dockery,	McCarthy,	Sheldon, N. Y.,
Bailey,	Donley,	McCormick,	Sherrod,
Banks,	Dox,	McGrew,	Shober,
Barry,	Duke,	McKee,	Smith, Oregon,
Beaman,	Duval,	Milnes,	Stokes,
Beck,	Dyer,	Moore, Ohio,	Stone,
Benjamin,	Farnsworth,	Morey,	Stoughton,
Bennett,	Ferry,	Morphis,	Strader,
Bethune,	Ferriss,	Morrell, Pa.,	Strickland,
Briggs,	Fisher,	Morrill, Me.,	Swann,
Bird,	Fitch,	Myers,	Sweeney,
Blair,	Gibson,	Negley,	Sypher,
Booker,	Hamill,	Newsham,	Taffe,
Bowen,	Hawkins,	Paine, Wis.,	Tillman,
Brooks, Mass.,	Hays,	Paine, Ga.,	Townsend,
Buck,	Hellig,	Palmer,	Trimble,
Buckley,	Hoar,	Perce,	Twichell,
Burchell,	Hoge,	Peters,	Van Aiken,
Butler, Tenn.,	Hooper,	Phelps,	Van Horn,
Cake,	Hotchkiss,	Poland,	Wallace,
Calkin,	Jenckes,	Price,	Washburn, Wis
Cessna,	Johnson,	Prosser,	Wells,
Churchill,	Jones, N. C.,	Rainey,	Whitmore,
Clark, Texas,	Jones, Ky.,	Rice,	Wilkinson,
Cleveland,	Kelley, Pa.,	Rogers,	Wilson, Minn.,
Coob, N. C.,	Ketcham,	Roots,	Witcher,
Conger,			Young,

Nays—62.

Ambler,	Fox,	Mercur,	Stiles,
Asper,	Getz,	Moore, N. J.,	Strong,
Barnum,	Griswold,	Morrissey,	Tanner,
Beatty,	Haight,	Niblack,	Tyner,
Bingham,	Haldeman,	Orth,	Upson,
Buffinton,	Hawley,	Packard, Ind.,	Voorhees,
Burchard,	Hay,	Packer, Pa.,	Ward,
Cobb, Wis.,	Holman,	Porter,	Washburn, Mas
Coburn,	Holmes,	Randall,	Welker,
Cook,	Judd,	Scofield,	Willard,
Cox,	Kellogg, Conn.,	Slocum,	Williams, Ind.,
Creis,	Kerr,	Smith, Ohio,	Wilson, Ohio,
Dickinson,	Lawrence,	Starkweather,	Winans,
Ela,	Lewis	Stevens,	Wolf,
Eldridge,	Marshall,	Stevenson,	Woodward,
Finkelnburg	McNeely,		

RELIEF OF BALTIMORE COLLECTORS.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to allow to John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin H. Webster money stolen from them as Collectors of Customs at Baltimore. Passed.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the Governor of California had, since the 4th of July, 1868, asked for military aid for the purpose of keeping the peace at elections in that State and called for the correspondence.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., desired the resolution to apply also to New York.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., desired it to apply to Pennsylvania.

Mr. SARGENT declined to allow the amendments to be offered, but was willing to vote for them as independent propositions.

The resolution was adopted.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Mr. BARRY, (rep.) of Miss., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill opening the Court of Claims to the citizens of all the Southern States for claims for quartermaster's stores, &c.

Mr. JENCKES remarked that that would be opening the door to millions of Chorpenning claims.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., stated that the Committee on Claims had agreed to report a measure on Monday next which would be satisfactory to the Representatives from the South.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 73, nays 128.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY THE EUROPEAN WAR.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate bill authorizing the President to station a vessel of war at the port of New York to receive and transport supplies to be contributed for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany was taken from the Speaker's table and amended on his Mr. Banks's motion, by requiring another vessel to be stationed for a like purpose at Boston, and, on motion of Mr. Randall, another at Philadelphia.

The bill as thus amended was passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Mrs. Isabella Beecher-Hooker to deliver addresses on the subject of "The Enfranchisement of Women," and providing that the House would participate in the proceedings.

Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md., objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to a rule of the House forbidding the use of the hall for any but legislative business, and proceeded to say:—It is well known that I am in favor of woman suffrage (an outburst of laughter), but I do not desire this unusual business to be taken.

Mr. STILES, (dem.) of Pa., interrupting—That is enough. I object to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 42, nays 149.

The following members voted aye:—

Messrs. Ames, Asper, Atwood, Banks, Barry, Benjamin, Buffinton, Burdett, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb of Wis., Cobb of N. C., Darrall, Dickinson, Donley, Ela, Fishea, Hoar, Hoge, Julian, Lawrence, Long, McCarthy, Mercur, Milnes, Morrell of Pa., O'Neill, Paine of Wis., Platt, Porter, Prosser, Rainey, Roots, Sargent, Starkweather, Stone, Strickland, Strong, Tafe Twichell, Wilkinson—41.

ANOTHER ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep. of Ohio, gave notice that he would next Monday report from the Judiciary Committee and ask the House to pass the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the fifteenth amendment.

He also moved to suspend the rules, so as to set apart the evening session of Wednesday, February 15, for other business of the Judiciary. Agreed to—115 to 46.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States.

On the vote the yeas were 109 to nays 5—less than a quorum voting. The democrats generally declined voting, so as to defeat the motion.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

There was then a call of the House, attended by the usual funny scenes and explanations. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for the absentees, and while waiting for their coming members relaxed their usual observance of parliamentary rules. Some lighted and smoked their cigars, others sat to the restaurant for refreshments, which they disposed of at their desks, and many formed into groups discussing conditions by which the difficulty might be got over.

Finally all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and the vote was again taken on Mr. Dawes' motion to suspend the rules and bring the bill before the House. Agreed to—122 to 1.

Mr. DAWES then moved to amend the bill by increasing the amount from $10,000 to $20,000, and he moved to suspend the rules to adopt the amendment and pass the bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 45—so the bill as amended was passed, and the House at ten minutes of nine o'clock adjourned.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Contested Seat—New Board of Education—The "Ring" Getting Rid of the Thorne—Report of the Water Commissioners—The Fenian Exiles.

The Brooklyn Common Council met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. The special committee appointed a month since to examine the question as to the right of Mr. William Richardson to take his seat as Alderman from the Twenty-second ward, Mr. T. V. R. Talmage, the opposing candidate, having contended that he was not legally elected, submitted their report in favor of Mr. Richardson.

Mayor Kalbfleisch sent in the names of the following gentlemen to fill the vacancies as members of the Board of Education:—Jonathan S. Burr in place of J. S. Burr, Thomas Carroll in place of Thomas Carroll, Andrew B. Martin in place of T. W. Field, L. V. D. Hardenburgh in place of L. V. D. Hardenburgh, James Hall in place of James Hall, J. W. Hunter in place of J. W. Hunter, Thomas Kinsella in place of Thomas Kinsella, James Murphy in place of James Murphy, George H. Fisher in place of D. L. Northup, C. H. Schapps in place of C. H. Schapps, E. M. Cullen in place of C. P. Smith, William M. Thomas in place of William M. Thomas, John W. Flaherty in place of D. D. Winant, Dehart Bergen in place of Dehart Bergen, A. W. Shepard in the place of J. S. Thorne.

The Board deferred the confirmation of the names until the next meeting.

The Water and Sewerage Commissioners sent in their annual report for the past year. It showed that the receipts of the department during that period were $643,289, while the expenditures were $609,000. There was a decrease of $25,000 in the expenses of the department. The average daily consumption of water in the city during the year was 18,018,000 gallons; $1,162,509 were expended for the construction of water mains. The receipts for that purpose were $1,162,509.

The expenditures for repaving streets were $1,733,411, and the receipts $1,438,411. Accompanying the report was a communication from the commissioners asking for an appropriation of $378,260 for the construction of water mains during the present year.

The Common Council adopted the resolution of the special committee appointed some time since to investigate the necessity for an increase in the Fire Department.

The special committee appointed by the Board to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Irish exiles reported that they had received a letter from the gentlemen and that they had consented to accept the invitation extended to them. The matter was referred to the committee to fix upon a day and raise the necessary means to defray the expenses by public subscription.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings county Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon at the County Court House, Supervisor Osborne in the chair. There was a considerable discussion over an appropriation of five or six hundred dollars to make some repairs in the offices of the County Clerk and Register. After several votes had been taken the resolution to make the improvements prevailed. They refused to appoint a special committee to examine into the expenditures of the various committees of the Board during the past year.

ROWDYISM AND THIEVERY IN HOBOKEN.

A Gang Arrested and Imprisoned.

Four men entered Daniel Mammy's store, 25 Willow street, last evening, and demanded liquor. On being refused they pretended to leave the store by the back room, but entered a side apartment wherein lay a large stock of clothing. Mammy subsequently entered the room, whereupon they seized him and threatened to "fix" him in case he should make an alarm. They then smashed the stove with heavy irons, upset the furniture and injured whatever they could lay hands on. Finally three of them fled, leaving their associate, John Bunyan, scuffling with the proprietor. Officer Hourigan was soon at hand and arrested Bunyan. Accompanied by officer Hayes, he afterwards captured the other three men in a store at the corner of Bloomfield and Newark streets. In the possession of one of them were found a valuable coat and vest, which were identified by Mammy. The names of the accused are Alexander McAnally, P. Connell and James Meehan. They were committed to await examination.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

Prince Charles, of Roumania, Desires the Independence of His State.

The Position of the Sultan's Government.

Will the Eastern Conference Interfere?

Preparations to Put Down Rebellion.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, 1870.

After the lull in local politics and the usual quiet attending the sacred Mussulman month of prayer and fasting, "Ramazan," just concluded, considerable excitement has been created by a rumor which has been current within the last week that the Prince Charles Hohenzollern of Roumania had, through his official agent here, presented a diplomatic note to the Sublime Porte, declaring that as the Russian government is about to do away with its treaty obligations concerning the neutrality of the Black Sea, the Roumanian Principalities consider that the changes brought about by this step would entitle them to submit to the Powers guaranteeing the political "status" of these tributary provinces whether their

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was not a subject requiring to be brought under discussion at the coming London Conference. A similar note is said to have been presented to the several Powers parties to the Treaty of 1856, conveying a request for their support in this question. A Council of Ministers having met on Thursday last it was supposed it must have had reference to this matter, and various reports have been prevalent as to the steps decided upon and to be submitted to the Sultan on the occasion. But it would seem rather more probable that the truth is contained in that version of the rumor which states that the Roumanian government has hinted this contingency to the protecting Powers without as yet making any direct appeal to the Sublime Porte, and that, the European Cabinets having conveyed this intelligence to the Turkish government, Prince Charles of Roumania has been reminded that in questions of this nature his only proper course would lay in submitting his appeal to the judgment of the suzerain State, which can alone grant it attention, and bring it, if considered necessary, before the Powers concerned in the political condition of the Danubian Principalities as established by existing treaties.

WILL THE CONFERENCE TAKE UP THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION?

Later unofficial telegrams from Western Europe convey the intelligence that the European Powers have replied to Prince Charles that the Conference about to sit in London having been called together to discuss one topic only—viz., the Russian proposal concerning the Treaty of 1856—it would be out of place and calculated to create unnecessary difficulty and embarrassment to admit any other subject into the discussion. It remains a question for politicians to unravel whether this move of the Roumanian government, be its purport what it may, has been dictated by Russian or by Turkish diplomatic action. Opinions differ on this point, some choosing to discern in it the policy of Russia, as having succeeded in blinding the weak and ambitious Ministers of the petty State of Roumania with promises of support, when needed, against her frontier foe, Austria, so as to strengthen the position of the Russian Envoy at the Conference by an incipient, new complication. Others would, on the contrary, give credit to the Porte for having provoked the move to furnish Musurus Pacha with a further proof of the threatened danger to the peace of Europe and the balance of power in the East created by the Russian circular. Pretentions similar to these exhibited to Roumania are likewise stated to have been put for