WASHINGTON.

Ben Butler's Ku Klux Bill Headed Off.

Republicans and Democrats Combine Against the Bottled Up Hero.

A Firm Manifesto from the Essex Statesman.

Obstruction to the Collection of Taxes at the South.

MANIFEST DESTINY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1871.

Fusion of Republicans and Democrats to Head Off Ben Butler's Ku Klux Bill—A Committee Appointed to Investigate Southern Outrages—A Fierce Manifesto from the Essex Statesman.

The democrats, being aware of the fact that General Butler would endeavor to report his bill—printed in the HERALD of to-day—for the protection of life and property at the South, began early to filibuster, with the double view of preventing the bill from being brought before the House and of securing an adjournment. The yeas and nays were called upon dilatory motions for nearly three hours without any signs of yielding upon either side. In the republican caucus last night General Butler had eighty-two republicans pledged to support his bill. With this strength at his back, he expected finally to get the bill before the House. It appears, however, that while the democrats were filibustering on the one hand, certain republicans, who are anxious to adjourn, were putting up a job on Butler, which turned out more disastrous for his bill than the attempts of the democrats to defeat it. Speaker Blaine, who has been all along the leader in the movement to adjourn, prepared a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen, whose duty it shall be, during the recess, to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States and to report the result to the House at the December session. The Speaker left the chair with this resolution in his hand and went among the republicans to see how they would take to the proposition. Dawes, Garfield, Wheeler, Bingham and others, who were wearied with the filibustering tactics of the democrats, recognized in Blaine's resolution a plan to end the deadlock and a prospect of an early adjournment. They were anxious for both and promised to support it. In the meantime the democrats were consulted. They saw a chance to defeat Ben Butler's Ku Klux bill and embraced it without hesitation. It was agreed that there should be a call of the States for bills and resolutions. Butler heard of the programme, and knowing that the State of Maine would be the first called he handed his bill to Mr. Lynch, of that State, to offer Lynch did his part of the work, but Sam Cox objected, on the ground that a bill could not be introduced without previous notice. The Speaker sustained the objection, and Butler's bill was ruled out. The Blaine resolution had been handed to Mr. Peters, of Maine, to offer. Like Lynch, he carried out his part of the programme. Butler, following the example of Sam Cox, objected to its introduction without previous notice, but the Speaker ruled that a mere House resolution was in order under the call, and it was promptly passed. General Butler, in view of all the circumstances, was of course indignant. He saw that he had been flanked by what he calls a "Parliamentary trick." Worse than all, he saw the solid ranks of the eighty-two caucus men breaking and at least twenty of them going over to the democrats. He had no chance to protest or explain. Could he have made a speech it would probably have been brief and to this effect:—

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain
Commend me to Blaine,
Which I rise to explain.

But he had no show. In a sort of *sotto voce* he said he had been sold out by a man who was not in the caucus (Peters) and accused his fellow republicans of going over to the democrats. The whole thing was over in less time than it took to call the roll once. On the heels of this action followed a joint resolution to adjourn on the 20th (Monday), which was carried. The Speaker announced the special committee provided for by the resolution after a motion to adjourn had been carried, thus foreclosing any possibility of the members appointed declining. General Butler will to-morrow decline to serve on the committee; so will Judge Kelley, Horace Maynard and others. In the meantime Butler has issued the following manifesto:—

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Having been appointed against my wishes, expressed both publicly and privately, by the Speaker, as chairman of a committee to investigate the state of affairs in the South, ordered to-day by democratic votes against the most earnest protest of more than a two-thirds majority of the republicans of the House, and certainly against the almost unanimous wish of the republicans of the States whom it most specially concerns, my self-respect and deference to your good opinion requires me to explain to you, and through you to the country, why I shall not serve on that committee, being convinced as I am that no good, but harm only, can come of it to the republican party.

First—Because the committee was forced upon the republicans by the nearly unanimous vote of the democratic party in the House, aided by some twenty or thirty republicans only, against the decision of a majority of that party in a duly called caucus of the members of the House.

Second—Because this committee was raised by a combination of the high tariff republicans with the democracy, the one class willing to permit the slaughter and extermination of their political friends in the South if the tariff could be saved even for nine months by an early adjournment of Congress, and the democracy acting with them in pursuance of a deliberate plan, carefully concerted in my belief, to murder and outrage enough Union men of the South to overcome by fear, intimidation and injury the republican majority there at the next Presidential election, they well knowing that this committee can do them no harm, and that it will furnish an excuse for the tariff republican to vote with them for an early adjournment without legislation to protect Union men in the rebel States.

Third—Because such committee would be wholly powerless for any good purpose. Sitting in the vacation, it can have under parliamentary law no power to compel the attendance of a single witness who does not choose to come, or an answer from one when he does come, as the only method by which a witness can be brought before a Congressional committee and made to answer when unwilling is, the House being in session, by its order of arrest and imprisonment for his contempt during the session only, so that any unwilling witness cannot be compelled to testify to anything, and the witnesses willingly coming before the committee to testify to anything against their Ku Klux neighbors would be killed on their way home from the committee room. I do not, therefore, propose to make myself accessory before the fact to the murder of every faithful Union man of the South who shall be brought before the committee and give faithful evidence of the state of outrage and wrong which I know to exist there.

Fourth—Because my service as chairman of the committee would furnish the best electioneering document that could be placed in the hands of the democracy in the coming contest; in this, that the report of the committee would be wholly nugatory, illusory and useless to show the exact state of things at the South. Whenever and wherever the committee would go there would be sunshine and peace, and we should be compelled so to report. Where we were not and could not be, banded murder, robbery and arson would stalk abroad at night, to be disbanded by the rising sun. Besides, I have not the slighest doubt that while serving on your committee in the Southern States I should be treated with the highest and most distinguished consideration and respect. That would be in the farthest degree politic, and Southern men understand politics. I fully believe that I can go anywhere through every portion of the South alone and unattended and *a fortiori*, when as the head of a Congressional committee on investigation, without personal harm or insult. Therefore when republicans should claim in the canvass that it was necessary to maintain the republican party in power to have peace at the South and to protect our loyal friends there, they would be answered on every democratic hustings, "You are not to be believed when you say that the laws cannot be executed at the South and men's lives and property are in danger there, when you see that General Butler, the man who hanged one of their rebel brethren; the man who brought New Orleans into subjection; the man who is more hated and vilified in the South than any other, can go through it untouched and unharmed." I have no intention of aiding the democratic cause and breaking down the republican party by furnishing in my own person any such argument with no countervailing good.

Fifth—Because with these views of the efficiency and powers of the committee my services would be useless, and I am not accustomed to undertake to do that which I feel that I have no power successfully to accomplish, and it is a parliamentary practice which has lately been illustrated in a signal instance in the Senate, the chairman of a committee should be in harmony with the majority who constitute it, and there is no element of harmony between me and that democratic party, largely composed of secessionists, old whigs and Know Nothings, who are the majority that constituted this committee.

Sixth—Because this committee was brought into being by a legislative trick—and not a creditable one at that—by which the wishes of the republican majority of the House have been thwarted by a republican minority, by the aid of democratic votes, from which proceeding, as a republican, I desire most effectually to divorce myself.

Seventh—Because the very resolution which authorized the committee was so framed—and in my belief purposely—in the interests of the democratic party that such committee cannot report under the rules of the House, in the face of the democratic opposition and by their permission, in more than a year from this time, the usual power not being inserted in it to report at any time, and being a special select committee it cannot, under the rules of the House, be called in its turn until after all the standing committees have been called, which in the last House of Representatives took more than a year. So that, without the leave of the democrats, such committee could not even make a report and have it printed until after the end of the next Presidential canvass.

Eighth—Because the passage of the resolution is a seeming discourtesy to the other branch of the Legislature, the Senate having taken up an investigation through its own committee, having proceeded to a very considerable extent in it and made a report in part which certainly to every republican mind shows a state of crime and horror sufficient to justify legislative action. The House is made to say to the Senate:—"You are not competent to perform the work you have undertaken. We will take it out of your hands." I have no fear that you, my republican friends, will think for a moment that any consideration looking to the labor and fatigue of such an undertaking in the heat of summer and the height of the yellow fever season in the Southern States, or the fact that I should be drawn from my home to carry on the investigation during those months, after laborious and arduous service here for more than four months, would deter me if I believed any good could arise to the country from the labor or the exposure. I have spent more than one summer under a Southern sky to give what aid I could in preserving the life of the country, and if any good could come of it I would be quite willing to spend another, although when there before I was master of the rebellion within my reach and the scarcely less deadly and venomous yellow fever.

I am compelled to take this mode to address you in declining to serve because the announcement of the committee was not made by the Speaker until after the vote of adjournment had been taken, and immediately thereupon his hammer fell by which he adjourned the House so as to preclude the possibility of resigning the place thus attempted to be forced upon me at the time. I believe I can demonstrate, even if a majority of a parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts man off a committee at pleasure, that it is quite another thing for the Speaker to force another on a committee against his consent.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Republican Senatorial Caucus—An Early Adjournment Proposed.

The republican Senators held another caucus meeting this afternoon, which lasted over four hours, but resulted in no decisive action on the question under consideration, namely, whether or not it is advisable to enact a bill for the suppression of Ku Klux outrages in the South, and, if so, what measures shall be adopted. An extreme diversity of opinion was manifested, but the discussion, in which an unusually large number of Senators took part, developed a strong probability that the majority will to-morrow decide that it is inexpedient to take any action on the subject at present, and that the Senate should concur in the House resolution for an adjournment next week. Among the Senators opposed to any legislation this session in regard to the condition of affairs in the South are understood to be Messrs. Trumbull, Hamlin, Morrill, Buckingham, Conkling, Sawyer, Kellogg and Robertson. The caucus adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

Southern Opposition to the Internal Revenue Law—New Bill for the Collection of Taxes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently received a very large number of reports from officers in the South, stating their inability to make thorough collections of taxes on account of the spirit of outlawry which exists outside of the large cities, and especially in the neighborhood of distilleries, where combinations exist to prevent the government officials from collecting the taxes due from their owners. Several of these letters have been sent to the Select Senate Committee, of which Mr. Scott is chairman, in furtherance of the investigation into alleged Southern outrages. Owing to the difficulties which exist in the proper performance of their duties by internal revenue officers a proposition is made to establish a national revenue police system, which shall be brought into use for the purpose of getting rid of just such difficulties in the way of the enforcement of the revenue laws as have been reported from various Southern localities to the department here, the law, however, to be applicable to all sections of the country. The draft of a bill has already been prepared, which, it is understood, meets with the approbation of the President, the Attorney General, Commissioner Pleasonton and several other prominent officials, who have consulted upon this necessity of the service.

The New Assistant Attorney General—Trouble Over Major Otto's Successor.

Walter N. Smith, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, recently appointed Assistant Attorney General under the act of February 25, 1871, increasing the number of these assistants in the Department of Justice, has been for two years past Solicitor of Internal Revenue, having been appointed to that position on the recommendation of Mr. Delano, who was at that time Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was expected that Mr. Smith would be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in place of Judge Otto, who has occupied the office for many years. Since the appointment of Mr. Smith to the position of Assistant Attorney General Senator Scott and others of the Pennsylvania delegation have been urging the appointment of Major D. R. R. B. Nevin, a Pennsylvanian, to the office now filled by Judge Otto. Senator Cameron, however, it is stated, opposes the appointment of Mr. Nevin, and his wishes will be regarded in the selection of Mr. Otto's successor. The successor of Mr. Smith as Solicitor of Internal Revenue is William McMichael.

Government Payments to the Pacific Railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now paying to the Pacific railroads one-half of the amount due for government business and will make no demand for interest unless required by further legislation. The following correspondence has just taken place:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

In consequence of injurious misstatements that are being made relative to the proposed action of the government concerning the Pacific railroads I have to request that you will inform me what construction the department places upon the clause in the late Army Appropriation bill relative to those roads, and what action the department will take thereunder. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
President of the Union Pacific Railroad.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, March 14, 1871.

SIR—In reply to your communication I have the honor to say that, agreeably to the provision of the section referred to, the Treasury Department is paying over in money to the Pacific Railroad companies, performing services for the government, one-half of the compensation allowed for such services; and there is no doubt that such payments will continue to be made without interruption or delay. The proviso to said act appears to reserve the question of the liability of the roads to reimburse the government for interest paid by the government; but, as I am at present advised, it is not the duty of the Treasury Department to raise this question in the presence of the action of Congress referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The United States Ocean Steamship Company.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Buckingham provides for the incorporation of E. G. Roberts, of New York, and others as the United States Ocean Steamship Company, and directs the Postmaster General to contract with them for the transportation of the mails to European ports, paying six cents per half ounce for letters and two cents for each four ounces of printed matter.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—

E. Teegarden, to be Receiver of Public Money at Marysville, Cal.; Melville Cottle, to be Register of the Land Office at Stockton, Cal.; Patrick S. Steven, to be Collector of Customs at Miami, Ohio; David W. Dunn, of Indiana, to be Consul at Prince Edward Island; Charles D. Hoffman, a resident of Warsaw, to be Consul at Warsaw, Poland; Charles H. Ham, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Rice, of Maine, to be Consul at Hakodadi; John H. Mills, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada; James Laidley, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of California; P. C. Barcolow, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of New Jersey.

Postmasters—Chas. E. Grover, Gloucester, Mass.; John W. Shelley, Hornelisville, N. Y.; Dwight H. Bruce, Syracuse, N. Y.

Meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met in Washington to-day. They had a long consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, perfecting the arrangements for the purchase of annuity goods and for subsistence for the Indians. The advertisements will soon be published. The goods to be furnished amount to nearly $2,000,000. The Board formally voted to accept the responsibility of auditing the accounts of the above named purchase, as required by the recent act of Congress. The Secretary of the Interior laid before the Board the programme for the visiting of large sections of the Indian country, which the Board have under advisement. The Board will remain in session several days.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day reached one million. Secretary Boutwell believes the government will be able to place the entire two hundred millions of five per cents within twenty weeks.

The Murderer Grady Again Reprieved.

Rev. B. F. Wigget, the spiritual adviser of James Grady, who is condemned to die on Friday next, called upon the President this morning and represented to him that Friday being the feast of St. Patrick, and as the day was to be generally observed in the District by the Irish citizens, an execution on that day would be a blemish to the festival. The President, in deference to the wish explained by Father Wigget, agreed to grant Grady a second brief reprieve, but informed the clergyman that it must be the last, as he would not, under any circumstances, again reprieve Grady. The day of the execution has not been determined, but will be fixed to-morrow, when the reprive is sent to the warden of the District Jail.

Discontinuance of Mail Service in Kentucky.

The Postmaster General to-day addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, through the Speaker, stating, as the reason for having discontinued the mail service between Louisville and Lexington, the imminent peril in which the life of an agent employed by the department to accompany the distribution of the mails has been placed by riotous demonstrations along the route.

Personal.

Collector Casey of the port of New Orleans, brother-in-law of the President, is on a visit to Washington, and is the guest at the Executive Mansion.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1871.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. OSBORN, (rep.) of Fla., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the restoration of Commander George A. Stevens, of the United States Navy, to the active list. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court relating to bounties of soldiers enlisted between May 3 and July 22, 1861. Passed. The bill gives $100 bounty to honorably discharged soldiers enlisted between the dates named.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn.—To establish ocean steamship lines for the transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky.—To remove the disabilities of certain Kentuckians.

By Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La.—Directing the Secretary of War to detail an officer of engineers to make a survey for a system of levees in Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Levees.

By Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon—Granting land for a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia river to Great Salt Lake. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me.—To provide for the completion of the tympanum of the south wing of the Capital building; directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the execution of Mills' group of statuary commemorative of the late epoch in American history and adapt the same to the tympanum of the southeast portico of the Capitol, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose.

By Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich.—To define a gross of matches and for other purposes. Providing that a gross of matches shall contain 14,400 matches, put up in packages of 100 or some multiple thereof.

By Mr. WILSON—In relation to additional bounties. Providing that the widows, children, or father and mother of any soldier who enlisted for a less period than one year, and who was killed or died in the service, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as have been provided by law when the soldier enlisted for two years.

DUTIES ON SALT AND COAL.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., the House bills repealing the duties on salt and coal were read a second time.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved a reconsideration of the vote upon the passage of the $100 bounty bill. He said he had been informed that the bill would involve the government in the expenditure of $8,000,000. He then offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the actual amount of the expense.

Mr. WILSON said he would not object to the reconsideration. His information was that the number of soldiers entitled to bounty would be between four and five thousand, and the aggregate of expense would be about $410,000. The failure of Congress to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court occasioned general disappointment and complaint, and, whether the aggregate was larger or smaller, this legislation should be passed.

Mr. Morrill's resolution prevailed without objection.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., called up the bill to allow the commissioners to revise the statutes to print their reports. Passed.

At one o'clock Mr. ANTHONY's resolution to limit business to legislation upon the South came came up, but was informally laid aside, and the appropriation bill for supplying deficiences was made the first business in order.

At a quarter past one o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1871.

ACQUISITION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., it was resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when appointed, be requested to examine into and report at the next session of Congress whether the territory of Lower California would be a desirable acquisition to the United States, and if so, with such recommendations looking to that object as may seem to that committee just and expedient with reference thereto.

CORRECTING AN ERROR IN AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to correct an error in the enrolment of the Naval Appropriation bill by inserting a clause appropriating $5,000 for the plans of a floating dock—having during the hurry towards the last session been omitted by some temporary clerk.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of the Ku Klux in New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER said that the introduction of such a bill would be in order only when the gentleman's State was called.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., subsequently inquired whether New Hampshire was in the bill.

Mr. DAWES replied that New York, as much as New Hampshire, was interested in this bill.

The bill to correct an error in the Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

THE MORSE MONUMENT.

Mr. BEATTY, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill granting permission to the Morse Monument Association to erect a monument to Professor Samuel F. B. Morse at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, provided it involve no expense to the government. Passed.

PROTECTION OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to protect peaceable and loyal citizens of the United States in their lives and property, and asked that it be printed for the information of the House.

There were objections on the democratic side of the House.

REGULAR TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., objected to any business until the regular committees were appointed.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., said we are not in a condition to do business safely or properly without the appointment of committees.

The SPEAKER—In my judgment we ought forthwith to appoint the committees, to whom important matters can be referred, or we ought forthwith to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., desired to introduce a resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass. objected. He would consent to no other business than that he was instructed to bring before the House.

The SPEAKER said, in reply to Messrs. Beck and Brooks, that it did not follow that business could not be transacted because the standing committees were not appointed. The Speaker is the servant of the House, and if general legislation is to be entered upon he will appoint the committees.

Mr. BECK said:—I fear the Speaker misapprehends my statement. I do not desire to urge or require him to appoint the committees of the House now. I prefer that he should have till December to do so, and I have therefore steadily voted to adjourn. But what I shall insist on is, that if we proceed to business, it must be through the regular committees, before whom all bills proposed can be considered, and by which they will be brought regularly before the House for its deliberation and consideration. I consider the rule under which we are now compelled to do business as not only dangerous but exceedingly improper legislation. It allows every member—first from Maine and then from the other New England States—to originate, lay before the House and call the previous question on any bill he may see fit. It gives these men almost the control of the business of the House. I will never consent. So that if we must go on and cannot adjourn, then I will oppose all business until it comes, after due consideration, from a committe of the House regularly appointed.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., asked the House to act upon a Senate bill just received.

Mr. BUTLER said he would object to everything.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Do you object to the Senate bill?

Mr. BUTLER—I do.

The SPEAKER said the regular order was the call of the States.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., asked whether it would be in order to have a despatch read.

Cries—What is it?

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., said to the friends around him it was about the New Hamshire election.

Mr. BUTLER—I'll consent to the reading of that if you will let me read another.

Mr. BIGGS, (dem.) of Del., asked to have a despatch received by him read about the New Hampshire election.

Objections were made.

Mr. COX said it was customary to read telegraphic despatches during the war.

Mr. MORGAN asked whether it would be in order to read a despatch stating that the democrats of New Hampshire have elected their candidate for Governor, three members of Congress and a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

The SPEAKER replied that it could be done only by general consent.

Objections were made on the republican side.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., inquired whether it would be in order to have read a telegraphic despatch showing that the Ku Klux in Mississippi last night murdered men.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio—And that is another democratic victory.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis.—There were killed more than that number in New Hampshire yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., sent up his bill to protect the loyal people of the United States in their lives and property.

Mr. COX raised the point of order that a day's notice had not been given of the introduction of the bill.

The SPEAKER sustained the point.

THE DISORDERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. PETERS offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, and report the result of their investigation to the House in December next, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient; and that said committee be authorized to employ a clerk and a stenographer, to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, and to visit at their discretion, through a sub-committee, any portion of the Southern States during the recess, and that the expenses of the said committee be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., raised the point of order that no previous notice had been given of the intention to introduce the resolution.

The SPEAKER explained that the resolution could be introduced at this time, but in the case of a bill or joint resolution, which required the signature of the President, one day's notice had to be given.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., objected to the resolution, and hoped that every man who attended the caucus would vote against it.

The resolution was, under the operation of the previous question, passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—126.

Acker,	Garfield,	McHenry,	Sherwood,
Adams,	Garrett,	McJunkin,	Schumaker,
Ambler,	Getz,	McKinney,	Slater,
Archer,	Golladay,	McNeeley,	Stephenson,
Beck,	Griffith,	Merrick,	Speer, Pa.
Blair, Mich.,	Hale,	Meyers, B. F.	Speer, Ga.
Blair, Mo.,	Haley,	Mitchell,	Sprague,
Braxton,	Hambleton,	Moore,	Stevens,
Bright,	Harmer,	Morgan,	Storm,
Brooks, N. Y.,	Harper,	Morphis,	Stoughton,
Buffinton,	Harris, Mass.,	Niblack,	Sutherland,
Burchard,	Harris, Va.,	Packard,	Swann,
Caldwell,	Hay,	Palmer,	Sypher,
Campbell,	Hazleton, Wis.	Pendleton,	Terry,
Clarke,	Hazleton, N. J.	Perry,	Townsend, Pa.
Cobb,	Hill,	Peters,	Tothill,
Comings,	Holman,	Poland,	Upson,
Conger,	Kendall,	Potter,	Vaughan,
Cook,	Kerr,	Price,	Voorhees,
Cox,	Ketcham,	Prindle,	Waddell,
Crebs,	Kellinger,	Randall,	Wakeman,
Critcher,	King,	Read,	Walden,
Dawes,	Kinsella,	Rice, Ill.	Waldron,
Dukes,	Lamison,	Ritchie,	Walls,
Eames,	Lansing,	Roberts, E. H.	Warren,
Ely,	Leach,	Roberts, W. R.	Wells,
Farnsworth,	Lynch,	Robinson,	Wheeler,
Farwell,	Manson,	Scofield,	Whithorne,
Finkelnburg,	Maynard,	Sessions,	Willard,
Forker,	McClelland,	Sheldon,	Williams, N. Y.
Foster,	McCrary,	Shollabarger,	Wood.
Frye,	McCrew,		

Nays—64.

Averill,	Dubore,	Moray,	Sloss,
Barber,	Durmell,	Moyers, La.,	Smith, N. Y.,
Beatty,	Eldridge,	Negley,	Smith, Ohio,
Bigby,	Elliott,	Orr,	Snyder,
Bingham,	Handley,	Packard,	Stevenson,
Bird,	Havens,	Parker,	Stowell,
Brooks, Mass.,	Hawley,	Peck,	St. John,
Buckley,	Hereford,	Perce,	Tafe,
Burdett,	Hoar,	Platt,	Twichell,
Butler, Mass.,	Hooper,	Porter,	Tyner,
Butler, Tenn.,	Lewis,	Rainey,	Van Trump,
Coburn,	Lowe,	Rice, Ky.,	Wallace,
Creely,	McColmick,	Rush,	Whiteley,
Crosland,	McIntyre,	Sawyer,	Williams, Ind.,
Davis,	Merriam,	Seeley,	Wilson, Ohio,
Dorman,	Monroe,	Shanks,	Young.

Mr. PETERS moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. Maynard moved that the House adjourn.

This question was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 122.

Mr. PETERS' motion was then agreed to.

Mr. PETERS, inasmuch as he offered the resolution, said that under no circumstances did he desire to be placed upon the committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., also said that under no circumstances would he be placed on the committee.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y., offer a resolution that, the Senate concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House close the present session of Congress on the 20th of March inst., at twelve o'clock noon. The resolution was agreed to by yeas 117, nays 76.

Mr. WOOD moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to Friday next, which motion was decided in the negative.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee under Mr. Peters' resolution:—

Messrs. Butler, of Massachussetts; Shellabarger, of Ohio; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Maynard, of Tennessee; Coburn, of Indiana; Buckley, of Alabama; Stevenson, of Ohio; Burdett, of Missouri; Cox, of New York; Beck, of Kentucky; Archer, of Maryland; Waddell, of North Carolina, and Robinson, of Illinois.

The House, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Novelty of the Work Wearing Off—How the English Commissioners Apply Themselves to Their Deliberations—Dinner Given by Earl de Grey to American Friends.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1871.

The pleasant weather thus far this week has favored the deliberations of the Joint High Commission. To-day they remained at the State Department until after four o'clock. The novelty of their meeting has in a measure worn away upon better acquaintance, and the members of the Commission on both sides appear to apply themselves to the real merits of the subject under consideration.

The English Commissioners devote several hours every morning to the consideration of the subject matter of that day's deliberation, and are all early risers.

This evening Earl De Grey gave a dinner at the residence of the English Commissioners, which was attended by Sir Stafford Northcote, Professor Montague Bernard, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, H. S. Northcote, D. Cremer, Secretary Boutwell, Attorney General Akerman, Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court; Senators Trumbull, Thurman and Cole; Generals Horace Porter and Frederick T. Dent in uniform, Commodore Alden, Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia; Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Earl De Grey, who occupied the head of the table. The entertainment was highly enjoyed by the guests, and after dinner they remained to smoke and chat with her Britannic Majesty's Commissioners.

To-morrow evening the British Commissioners will give another dinner to a number of their friends.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Artillery School at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 15, 1871.

The following order, relieving the first lieutenants on duty at the Artillery School, and assigning others to their places, has just been received here:—

Owing to the fact that a number of transfers from artillery to infantry of the grade of second lieutenant is contemplated by the Department, the order relieving and assigning the second lieutenants of the Artillery School has been postponed for a time. The transfers from the artillery to the infantry arm of the service will probably be made in a week or ten days, when the order for the second lieutenants will be issued.

The following is a list of the transfers:—First United States artillery—Lieutenant John C. White and Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, vice Lieutenant J. W. McMurray, to be relieved. Second United States artillery—Lieutenants Thomas D. Maurice and Eli L. Huggins, vice Lieutenant William Stanton, to be relieved. Third United States artillery—Lieutenant James Chester, vice Lieutenant J. R. Kelly and Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, vice Lieutenant G. F. Barstow, to be relieved. Fourth United States artillery—Lieutenant Edward P. Newkirk, vice Lieutenant Robert Craig, and Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, vice Lieutenant M. C. Grier, to be relieved. Fifth United States artillery—Lieutenant Charles C. McConnell, vice Lieutenant G. V. Wier, and Lieutenant George W. Crabb, vice Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, to be relieved.

The following officers, temporarily attached to the school, will also be relieved and have been ordered to report to the following battalions:—First Lieutenant Charles F. Humphrey, Fourth artillery, to Company G; First Lieutenant William F. Stewart, Fourth artillery, to Company D; and Second Lieutenant Sidney W. Taylor, Fourth artillery, to Company C.

The class of 1871 will be graduated on the 1st of May and will then serve for the respective companies to which they have been assigned.

The new class which has been ordered here will arrive about the 1st of May, and the class of 1872 will then be formed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore E. G. Parrot is ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard on the 15th proximo, relieving Commodore Goldsborough, who is placed on waiting orders.

HURRICANE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Terrific Gale in Memphis—Great Damage Along the River.

MEMPHIS, March 15, 1871.

About noon to-day a terrific gale came up from the southwest and struck the northern portion of the city, unroofing a number of houses and doing considerable damage. Among the houses unroofed are the Stanton block, on Madison street, the Bradley block on Battune street, and Gray, McClellan & Co.'s building, in Front street. A piece of timber from a lumber yard struck a man named Stevens, proprietor of a lumber boat lying at the foot of Poplar street, injuring him fatally. It is feared that immense damage has been done above here.

CRIME IN IOWA.

Murder, Arson and Suicide.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1871.

At St. Carroll, Iowa, this morning, B. B. Terry, a lumber merchant, shot and killed his wife, set fire to his house and then shot himself dead. He married his wife in the East only last October. He was much given to drink.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LATEST RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.

Possibility That There Has Been No Choice for Governor.

The Entire Congressional Delegation Democratic.

Rejoicings of the Unwashed in Concord.

CONCORD, March 15, 1871.

The political revolution in New Hampshire yesterday may turn out not to have been so much of a revolution after all. The additional returns which have come in to-day and this evening show an unexpected number of scattering votes for the labor reform and temperance candidates, and if the fifteen or sixteen more towns to be heard from show similar results the election of Mr. Weston, the democratic Gubernatorial candidate by the people is, to say the least, among the improbabilities.

A POSSIBLE PROSPECT.

A majority over all is necessary to elect, and in the absence of such a majority the election is thrown into the Legislature. If matters come to such a crisis as this a republican Governor will be the consequence; for the republicans will have a considerable majority in the House, and the Senate is likely to be nearly, if not quite, evenly divided. The towns to be heard from, if they go about as they did last year, will cause Weston to lose his election by between 100 and 200 votes.

It is possible, however, that the democratic conversions in the unheard from localities will be sufficient to still hold good the cheerful reports of a democratic victory promulgated last night. Neither Mr. Fogg, of the *Monitor*, nor the editor of the *Statesman*, is confident that the first reports will warrant contradictions as yet, but they, as well as all other republicans, are exceedingly anxious and hopeful that the handful of returns yet to come in will vouchsafe them a republican Governor.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

The election of democrats in all three of the Congressional districts is still claimed by the party and admitted by the republicans.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly uncertain condition of affairs the democrats are still confident and jubilant. This evening they held a large and spirited meeting of rejoicing in Phenix Hall and caused the town to echo with guns of victory and blaze with fires of joy. The meeting in Phenix Hall was addressed by J. Ware Butterfield, John W. Barney, Ell. Hibbard, General M. T. Donohue, Samuel B. Page, Jonn H. George and A. S. Marshall, all of Concord, and Harry Bingham, of Littleton. They all took a cheerful view of the situation, and were unanimous in the belief that this is but the first of a series of democratic triumphs which will sweep the whole length and breadth of the country.

THE ROOSTER CROWS.

A live rooster was one of the comical features on the platform, and just as the president of the meeting commenced his address the huge bird advanced to the front, flapped his wings and gave a crow which echoed again and again through the hall. The incident had the effect to produce round after round of applause, and the speakers all took occasion to allude to it as a favorable omen for the cause of democracy.

Democratic Jollification in Portsmouth—No Election for Senator—The Congressional Contest.

PORTSMOUTH, March 15, 1871.

The democrats in this city had a grand jollification this evening by a torchlight procession, great bonfires on the market square, fireworks, illuminations, &c.

The statement that Marcy is elected Senator in this district is incorrect. There is no choice.

Neither is it altogether certain that Small is defeated for Congress, as he runs far ahead of Pike in the city, and his defeat was reckoned from the Governor's vote.

Opinions of the New Hampshire Press.

A HIT AT GRANT.

The Concord *Monitor* of this morning, the organ of Mr. Fogg, thus alludes to the unexpected result of the election:—

All in all, and all around, it is a pretty sweeping defeat, for which neither the victors nor the vanquished were prepared. Of the cause of this disaster we shall take occasion to speak hereafter, and we shall speak plainly. Meanwhile, we commend a careful study of the returns to President Grant and his Senatorial breakmen, who so recently assumed the role of executioners towards whoever dared have and express an opinion not in unison with the views and wishes of the present federal administration.

REVIEW OF THE CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

The Concord *Statesman*, the oldest republican paper in the State, alludes to the defeat as follows:—

Republican ascendency in New Hampshire, acquired in 1856, is lost in 1871. The vote of yesterday, according to the footings of the last returns, elects the democratic candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, sends one or more democratic representatives to Congress, and gives us but a small majority in the Legislature.